# THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1882. NO. 2



## Stop That Cough.

**Englishmen's Cough Mixture**

IS the most certain and Speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly perserved with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.

## FELLOWS' Dyspepsia Bitters,

*THE GREAT CURE FOR*

**Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious o mplaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.**

**Price 25 cents.**

Every bottle bears the name Fellows & Co.

## Fellows' Leeming's Essence

*Cures Splints, Spavin, Ring ne, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirbone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.*

## GATES' Certain Check

IS A

**Purely Vegetable Compound,**

AND IS

A Sure and Speedy Reliever of all Kinds of Pain and Cramp.

It is certain to check Diarrhœa and Dysentery almost instantly, as well as Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all other kinds of violent pain.

No family should fail to have a supply of this in the house.

As it may save life before a physician can be called, besides saving a great amount of suffering. Would recommend to diet for a short time after relief is obtained. For children, nothing can be found to equal it—being very pleasant to the taste and giving relief instantly.

Full directions on label and wrapper.

For sale everywhere at 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by Davis, Staples & Co., J. M. Wiley, and Geo. H. Davis, wholesale and retail, Fredericton; and by T. R. Barker & Sons, and R. W. McCarty, wholesale, St. John.

Manufactured by C. Gates, Son & Co., Middleton, Annapolis Co. N. S.

BLISSVILLE, August 22, 1882

Two years ago I was very sick with what is called Summer Complaint or Dysentery, and I bought one bottle of Gates' Certain Check, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

## House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. McLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

## 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, 1883.

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

BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

## DIPHTHERIA!

**JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT** will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

## Haying Tools!

NOW IN STOCK:

**A Fine Lot of Scythes,**

Consisting of American Clippers, Tip Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Snake, and Fijian,

**Scythe Sneaths, wood & iron,**

**HAY RAKES,**

American and Canadian.

Hay Forks, Hay Fork Handles, Scythe Stones Bush Scythes, Reaping Hooks, &c.

The above goods I will sell, either wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot be beaten in this city. I invite the attention of wholesale customers.

Z. R. EVERETT.

P. S.—I would call special notice to my new Scythe, the "Fijian," which is the best scythe for sale in the city.

July 5

## FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS!

Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of

**PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL**

**MONUMENTS, TABLETS,**

**FENCE STONES & POSTS,**

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed,

**JOHN MOORE.**

Fton, Feb. 3

## FARM REGISTER

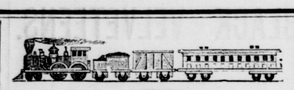
THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following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

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

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

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary.*

Office for Agriculture, Fton, May, 1881



## NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY.

**Summer Time Table.**

BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th, TRAINS will run as follows:—

**9.15 A. M.**, Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

**1.50 P. M.** Passenger Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston

**3.55 P. M.**, Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK, for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

**5.30 A. M.**, Passenger Train leaves PRESQUE ISLE, for Woodstock, Gibson, Grand Falls and Edmundston.

**1.00 P. M.**, Passenger Train leaves EDMUNDSTON; for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

**6.00 A. M.**, Mixed Train leaves GRAND FALLS, for Woodstock and Gibson.

**7.20 A. M.**, Mixed Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock and points north.

**1.10 P. M.**, Mixed Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

Train going north of Aroostook arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonards and Edmundston remain until 9.00 a m. next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook, remain at Grand Falls until 6.00 a m. next morning.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 7.20 a. m., Woodstock 11.15 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, St. John and all points East, West, and South, and at Fredericton, with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6 a. m. Train must be delivered at the freight house at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St John at St John & Maine Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steamboats at their office, and on the Boats.

A. J. MILES, *Master of Trans.* ALFRED SEELY, *Ass't Sup't.*

Gibson, July 24, 1882.

## VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone roothouse, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to RAINSFORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

## JAMES C. McNALLY

has now on hand the finest stock of

**FURNITURE, CROCKERY, —AND— GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS**

ever shown in Fredericton.

Read the following—lately received:—

1268 CHAIRS, all kinds; 9 Parlor Suits; 17 Hall Stand and Mirrors; 25 Sofas and Lounges; 22 Centre Tables; 28 Chamber Suits, assorted; 59 Bedsteads; 6 Walnut Side Boards and Secretaries; 53 Extension and Common Tables; 6 Bales Mattrasses; 30 crates Granite ware; 500 ft Picture Mouldings; 30 New Decorated Dinner, Tea & Toilet Sets; 2 Casks English China; 59 Gross Table Cutlery; 5 cases wooden ware; 6 Packages Plated ware; 268 dozen Milk Pans and Crocks.

TO ARRIVE:

200 Bbls. Glassware; 2 Casks Majolica ware; 15 Crates white Granite ware; 60 doz. Tubular Lanterns and Globes.

Foreign Goods imported direct. Upholstering Painting and Finishing done on the premises.

Wholesale orders solicited. The stock must be cleared. Bargains may be expected.

Fton August 16

**GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.**

**The Great English Remedy,** An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

**THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,** Toronto, Ont., Canada.

**$66** a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett, & Co., Portland, Maine.

## Latest Styles IN Birthday Cards,

JUST RECEIVED AT

**C. W. SCHLEYER'S STUDIO.**

June 21, 1882

**Cartridges. Cartridges.**

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES CARTRIDGES, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT

June 28

**Files. Files. Files.**

JUST RECEIVED direct from the Manufacturer:

1 case Files and Horse Shoe Rasps,

Z. R. EVERETT.

July 10

**Hollow Augurs, Etc.**

Just Received:—

ONE case containing Hollow Augurs, Quilt Frame Clamps, Hand Vices, etc.

Z. R. EVERETT.

July 26

## St. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. FOR

## RHEUMATISM,

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,** *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*

**WILL YOU EXCHANGE** a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

THE DOMINION SAFETY FUND

## LIFE ASSOCIATION,

**SAINT JOHN, N. B.**

Incorporated 1881.

**The Popular Plan of affording the Protection of Life Insurance.**

SIMPLE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

The dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" Plan, and the weakness and uncertainty of the Co-operative Plans avoided.

**Endowments to Persisting Members.**

J. G. GILL, *Agent for York County.*

Fredericton, April 14

## Fruit Trees. Fruit Trees.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is prepared to furnish them with all the

**Winter Varieties of Apple Trees**

that will grow in this country, and at much lower rates than foreigners are selling them for. My agents are canvassing York and adjoining Counties. If they should fail to call on you, send in your your orders, which will be filled in May next.

**Catalogues sent on application.**

**E. B. JEWETT,** *General Agent for* **Sharp & Shea's Nurseries.**

August 9

**KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—**

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

**Malaria.** If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure.

In this season to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. (3)

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.**

KIDNEY-WORT

## J. D. HAZEN, Attorney-at-Law

OFFICE: - - COY'S BLOCK

Queen Street, Fredericton.

July 12, 1882

## A. L. BELYEA, Attorney-at-Law, INSURANCE AGENT,

OFFICE, - - QUEEN STREET, Opp. Post Office, Fredericton.

July 19, 1882—1yr

**Teas and coffee.**

ON hand, a large stock of TEAS and COFFEE Can now sell a good tea at 30 cents per lb., and choice Java Coffee at 30 cents per lb.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

March 1, 1882


# Agriculture.

## FAIR CALENDAR--1882.

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 "The Peoples' Union" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition at Hartland, Carleton Co., on Wednesday, October 4th.

The "Wakefield and Jacksonville" Agricultural Society, Carleton Co., will hold their Annual Exhibition on Thursday, October 5th.

The "Charlotte Co." Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Ploughing Match on Tuesday, October 10th; and their Annual Show and Fair at Bay Side, on Wednesday, October 11th.

The "Aberdeen" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Show at Wm. Love's, Glassville, Carleton Co., on Wednesday, October 11th.

The "Kincardine" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Show at their show grounds on Friday, October 13th.

The "Carleton County" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition at Woodstock, on Saturday, the 14th of October.

The "Stanley" Agricultural Society will hold their Annual Exhibition on the Society's Grounds, on Thursday, October 19th.

## Salt as a Fertilizer.

Are the fertilizing qualities of salt (cloride of sodium) fully appreciated by the farmers of New Brunswick? The use of salt for fertilizing purposes is a comparatively new feature in Canadian agriculture, but it has been long employed by agriculturists in Great Britain. Salt is not so much a fertilizer, as an agent or factor in the work of fertilization. It acts on the land in several ways, largely as a solvent, and dissolving the ingredients of the soil much more rapidly and effectually than pure water. It retains the ammonia in the manure for the use of the plant, instead of letting it evaporate, and it attracts moisture from the air, and a certain amount of salt enters into the composition of all plants which renders it necessary that they should be supplied with it either from the atmosphere or by artificial means. Accordingly salt should be more useful to farmers in the interior of the Province, than to those nearer the sea breezes. It is applied most advantageously upon lands remote from saline waters. Salt is good for all descriptions of crops and soils, but light soils require a tenth, or a little more, than heavy soils, and a fifth at least more than heavy loams. Wheat, turnips, beets, and rye require less than barley, oats, potatoes, and peas; and clover, grasses, and hay more than either the just named crops—that is according to strictly scientific practice. Some practical farmers use from 400 to 500 lbs. an acre every year, indifferently on pasture lands, roots and grain, and that is a safe, useful quantity. The testimony of many is that salt hastens the crop, increases the yield, adds strength to the stalk of the grain, and makes the turnip tops more vigorous. Some farmers think that the use of salt prevents to a great extent rust in wheat, and enables the turnips to resist the fly.

Before the Ontario Agricultural Commission, Mr. Richard Rennelson, of North Dumfries, went rather minutely into his experiments with salt, and his statements are of sufficient interest to be quoted at length by the Commission in their Report. He said:—

I have used salt some three or four years. I have tried it on mostly all crops. In our barley field this season, there had been a crop of wheat the year previous. This field was ploughed in the fall by three horses—deep ploughed—and manured during the winter; about eight good waggon loads of manure to the acre were applied to it; and in the spring we sowed our salt before touching the land, about 200 pounds to the acre This was harrowed and gang-ploughed in; but across the field, taking a fair average of the soil, I left unsalted a strip six yards wide. On about fifty yards length of this unsalted part, however, I put the manure doubly thick, and when it came near harvest time the difference was very marked.

Some of my neighbours saw the barley, and it was the universal opinion that the unsalted part would not yield more than one-half what the other did, partly because it was broken down and did not ripen. The part that received, the double share of manure was much better, in fact nearly as good as the salted, but considerably broken down. When I passed over the field the stubble on the salted part was quite bright, and you could see without difficulty clear across the field, the difference between it and the stuble on the unsalted part, which is weak and dark. What was unsalted got the same amount of manure, except the part of it that got the double quantity. There is very little difference between the salted and the unsalted portions in respect of the clover catch, except that on the doubly manured part it is decidedly best.

I have cut the crop. There is a decided difference in the head of the grain. The quality of the barley on the salted ground is decidedly better than that on the other—better filled and better coloured. The straw was quite weak on the unsalted part, but it was the fly that was the cause in part of its breaking down. The fly seemed to seize on the unsalted part, while the other stood up. The salted part was also affected by the fly, but it stood up a week or two weeks longer than the unsalted. I tried a portion with double salting right ocross the field, crossing the unsalted strip at right angles, but I could not see any decided difference between it and the other.

We have been favored with a copy of the advance Report of the Experimental Department, Ontario Agricultural College, by Professor Brown. We have already given the Professor's suggestions on the management of cattle, which appear in the Report, under the heading "Some facts to guide the growers of beef." The other contents are "Detailed experiments in the fattening of cattle on corn, peas, oats, oilcake, and cotton seed cake"; and the "Microscopic examination of twelve varieties of wool," by Prof. McMurrich, of the Ontario Agricultural College. The result of the examination, as shown in a table is that the Merino stands preeminently first, both as regards the fineness of the wool and felting qualities as indicated by the number of imbrications. Following it, and far ahead of the third in order of merit, stands the South Down, and succeeding it come South Down Grade and Merino Grade, both about equal; for though the former surpasses the latter in fineness, yet the Merino Grade is about as far ahead of the South Down in the number of imbrications. The fineness of the wool is, however, of greater importance than the number of imbrications, and on that account the South Down Grade is placed before the Merino Grade. The three following varieties, viz., Leicester, Shropshire Down Grade and Shropshire Down are about on a par for the same reason, the last two being imbricated much more finely than the first, and the Shropshire Down very much more finely than either of the other, in addition to which the imbrications are more distinct—indications which would denote better felting qualities. The Shropshire is placed last of the three only on account of its greater diameter, and in the number of its imbrications falls far below both. The Oxford Down and the Canadian breed are about on a par, as are also the Leicester Grade and the Oxford Down, any advantage being on the side of the former, while the Cotswold, both in diameter and in the number of imbrications, falls far below both. As the Professor says, that a single examination must necessarily be unsatisfactory, to be of any value the observations would require to be extended over a number of years, and made in different parts of Canada, in order that the influence of climate, fodder, etc., might be justly appreciated.

## In-Door Care of Cattle.

The *National Live Stock Journal* of Chicago says, that, providing comfortable and convenient stable room, training the cows and calves to go quietly to their places, suitable bedding, and good ventilation, are indispensiable as preliminary means for the indoor care of cattle, but they are merely preliminary. It goes on:—

In the stable, where cattle of high value are kept, there are various attentions required, relating to the proper treatment of the animals. Close care in selecting and apportioning the feed, in the skillful use of dietetic rules in giving as well as withholding feed in certain emergencies, and in the use of correctives when indigestion is present, or as its approach is indicated. If, in getting together a fine herd, the party doing this is not himself entirely competent to judge of the condition of each animal at a glance, he cannot afford to do otherwise than employ a herdsman who has proved himself to possess intelligence of a high order in cattle matters, has had ample experience under all the usual circumstances liable to arise, and is a thorough care taker.

A man so qualified is capable of taking charge of a delicate ill-conditioned calf, putting it on its feet, taking no undue risks, or making any serious blunders in doing this. It is quite easy for such a man to take charge of accessions to the herd, animals that are out of condition, and build these up from the start. As before stated, for a herd of moderate size, and that has been bought at a moderate cost, no high-priced herdsman need be kept, if the cattle are to be used as breeders and not as show cattle. It is the high feeding that requires to be done by an expert, and it is to manage the animals that get out of condition during the forcing precess that also requires the nicest judgment and ample experience.

A man untrained in these things is apt to draw entirely wrong conclusions as to the digestive capacity of the young calf, or the ill-conditioned mature animal, acting on the thought that a beast is a beast and nothing more, necessarily having digestive force like a grown up pig, and able to thrive with meal and oil cake constantly in the feed box. A successful care taker never became such until after having learned that the digestion of the young calf is as delicate as that of the infant, or very nearly so. The natural food of each, for the first months of their existence, is nearly identical in kind, and as each future animal in the herd is first a calf, then a knowledge of its wants may be called the first lesson in indoor care.

A point in care taking, which the average cattle man is slower in learning than any other, is the variation in amount of feed required, according as the temperature is low or high. It should be borne in mind, that in cold weather the first demand made upon the food consumed is to maintain the animal heat; the surplus, if there is any—and this depends upon the amount given and upon whether the digestion is strong or weak—goes to build up the tissues and store up fat. The fact does not usually receive due consideration, that the tonic effects of a cold, dry atmosphere renders this kind of weather the most satisfactory of all in which to care for and feed cattle in the stable. If the stable is properly constructed, and tolerably well filled with stock, the temperature can be kept at a point so moderate as to detract but very little, if any, from the gain in growth and flesh.

The tonicity of the air breathed fully compensates for a moderate degree of cold, and every herdsman and owner will act wisely if he gives very careful consideration to the question of temperature; for an accurate regulation of this, securing the mean between heat and cold, is the point required to be reached that the highest results from the feed used may be attained. Cattle suffer from effluvia and malaria, just as the human family do; and when the noxious influences are prevented by frost, the natural conditions for thrift are present; and if artificial means are provided wisely there is no reason why the results in the stable during winter may not be in the highest degree successful. Cattle will thrive much better when the air is sharp, dry, and frosty, than when the weather is warmer and damp. It is well known to cattle men of experience, that cattle lose their appetite during the chilling weather of March, and show discomfort from the cold, though the temperature may not be very low. In such weather, or when severe cold sets in at any time during winter, blankets should be at hand for immediate use, to be laid aside when a favorable change comes.

Cattle that have free range on grass are kept in a good condition, so far as the bowels are concerned, and hence require no attention in this regard. But confinement in the stable, on dry feed, exerts a very different influence. To correct wrong tendencies in the way named, is a very easy thing to do; yet, in the hands of unskilled persons, we see a total neglect of all rules, simply because this class of men have no rules, nor any knowledge or tact as a base to work from. In skilled hands, the ingenious use of bran, corn meal, ground oats and oil cake, will insure a perfect state of the excretions; and without this condition being all the time maintained no complete results can be reached. In the hands of a skillful man, salt is a great aid in maintaining a proper condition of the bowels. If these become torpid a free portion of salt will aid in removing impacted fæces, merely by inducing the animal to drink freely, the presence of a large amount of water acting as a stimulus to the muscular coat of the intestinal tube, in this regard acting similarly to an injection of water.

When it is desirable to produce action of the bowels by artificial means, there is no better or more speedy way than by an injection of warm water, using the largest syringe to be had, always remembering that an injection into the bowels is useful and affective in proportion to the amount of water used, the explanation being, that the water, by its quanity, distends the bowels, and the muscular coat contracts to expel it. Every cattle owner and herdsman should familiarize himself with the condition of the excretions of cattle when housed as it is just as important that refuse matter pass out of the system in due course common to a healthy digestion, as that the animals should have food.

There is a feature in stable feeding which receives but little attention, as a rule, but which is, nevertheless, of the first importance, and should be rigidly observed. We refer to the withholding of feed when an animal shows indisposition, and reducing it when the weather changes from cold to warm, or as winter is on the point of passing away, being supplanted by the damp weather of March, referred to above. When these changes occur digestion loses its force, and the tax should at once be largely taken off. It is necessary that the digestion of cattle fed high on grain or ground food be carefully watched, as to the fermentive stage setting in, that when this is observed, through the presence of gas in the digestive organs, evidenced by eructations, bloating, etc., the food may at once be reduced to a minimum amount, and simple correctives given. Of, these nothing is better than charcoal. This may be incorporated with a little ground food, or given in the usual way of drenching with a bottle. It answers the same purpose as lime water or soda, and for habitual use it is better than either.

## Canning Tomatoes.

A correspondent writes:—

In a recent number of the *American Agriculturist* I read some remarks regarding the preserving of tomatoes; and a lack of success. The *modus operandi* is very simple, and why the many who fail do not succeed, I cannot understand. The main point to look after is the jar. It is of no use to put tomatoes into a jar that is not *perfect* throughout. Many persons, after using the contents, and cleaning the jar, set it upon a shelf, and the covers are put into a box or other receptacle, and after being *jumbled* together for several months, it would be surprising if the covers, and especially the glass ones, came out whole; a small nick out of the sealing edge of a glass cover will cause the fruit in that jar to spoil.

I have seen persons use rubbers that had been in use for years, and were so stiff and hard that they would not stretch; such rubbers are useless. A good rubber should be soft and pliable. The tomatoes should be thoroughly cooked. My way is to stew them in a large kettle, all at once, Take your jar, set it on a cloth wet in cold water, pour in enough cold water to cover the bottom well, then fill up with boiling water. As soon as the jar is thoroughly hot, empty the water, and fill at once with the hot tomatoes, brimming full, then put on the rubber. Be very careful that no seeds get under it; put on the cover, and screw down. If a glass top, it should be warmed the same as the jar; continue screwing down the cap as the jar cools. If done carefully and quickly, success will follow. Many people fill their jars too slowly, giving too much chance for the cold air to get in, and the fruit to cool. These remarks will apply to the canning of any kind of fruit.

Peaches I can differently. I pare my peaches, taking care that they are in good condition, ripe, but not mellow put in as many whole ones as I can, and pack all round the sides with halves and quarters as close and tight as I can, without bruising; then I put in 7 ounces of sugar, and fill up with water. Put on the fire a kettle with cold water, set these jars that have been filled in it, keeping them off the bottom by a grating or something similar, and so they will not touch each other; put on the covers, and screw the ring down a little (but not the rubbers.) After boiling hard for ten minutes. take out and fill up with boiling water, put on rubbers, and seal as above. People say my peaches are very nice.

## Muck—What is Muck.

In England, muck means manure. In "Pilgrim's Progress," "the man with the muck rake" was searching for gold in the gutter's filth; but not finding that for which he searched. "Muck is money," is an English farmer's proverb, the meaning of which is clear enough. When agricultural writers in America talk about muck, they mean swamp muck, and by this a substance of a peaty character, rich in humus, of a dark brown or nearly black color, consisting of the remains of plants which have undergone partial decomposition under the constant influence of water. This has no constant composition or appearance other than indicated. In peat-beds, the true peat is often several feet deep, and there may be a good deal of similar material which is crumbly, more or less mixed with earth or sand, and unfit for fuel. Other deposits abound in which there is no peat fit to use as fuel, but with an abundance of other material useful to farmers, and properly enough called muck. This is black soil, at least half of which will burn away when dry. It often dries hard, like clay or bricks. It crumbles under the influence of frost and air, and often simply by drying. This substance, including all varieties of peat, is or may be made useful in every upland soil, indeed in any soil not of a peaty nature to begin with. It is often rich in nitrogen, the most costly ingredient of fertilizers, often contains phosphate of lime and other valuable ash-ingredients. By its decomposition in the soil, its absorbent action, its promotion of other decompositions and changes in the soil, its presence is always beneficial. Under some peculiar circumstances, these effects are hindered, probably by the presence of organic acids in the peat. To such peats and mucks the term "sour" is fitly applied by farmers. They may, however, be neutralized, or, so to speak, sweetened by lime. Fresh-burnt lime rapidly absorbs water, and falls into a fine dry powder. The muck is spread in layers, a few inches in thickness, and lime in this form is spread thinly over it. It is not necessary to be accurate in regard to proportions, but best to be uniform. If the muck layer be about 4 or 5 inches thick, half a bushel of lime will be sufficient for a space of 10 feet by 10, or 100 square feet, and may even be used for double that area. The muck being piled up in layers, each receiving its quota of lime, becomes changed—more easily pulverized and disintegrated, equally useful as an absorbent, and a superior ingredient of composts.

The muck or peat of some localities may be applied directly to the land, either fresh dug, if dry enough to haul, in which condition it is best to apply it in the autumn, so that it may become ameliorated by the frosts and thawings of winter, or after such weathering. Other kinds of muck cannot be used advantageously without composting with lime or manure, or with ashes, or some other active substance, while that of some localities applied raw is positively deleterious to the crops of the first year.

As a general rule, muck may be made most useful in ordinary farm operations by mixing it with manure from the stable, in the cow-yard, the pig-pens, or the sheep-yards, and it is safe to say that the addition of muck of good quality in this way may easily double or triple the value of the manure made upon the farm That is, a yard capable of furnishing under ordinary circumstances, 100 loads of manure, may be made to furnish twice or even three times as much, both in quantity and value.

## Grasses for Winter Decoration.

It would surprise our readers, could we give the money value of the dried grasses annually imported from Europe for the decoration of American homes in winter. Some of those imported grasses are well enough, but others, which come over in such unnatural colors, being dyed orange, scarlet, and even black, had better be left at home. It seems quite wrong that a large sum of money should go out of the country for these dried grasses, when every one of them could be grown in one or another portion of our wide domain. The readers of the *American Agriculturist* mostly live in the country, and of those who do not, the majority make a choice not for color, but for beauty of form. Those who wish to collect them for winter use, must observe two points: To gather them when they first come into flower, and, to dry them in a natural position. The time of gathering is especially important, as most grasses, if collected when approaching ripeness, fall apart in a most annoying manner, and by "making a litter," are a source of annoyance rather than of pleasure. It is not necessary to specify the kind to be gathered. Take whatever appears to be pleasing now, and it will be quite as much so when dried. Watch the grasses and when they seem to be in perfection, cut them. There are some species, not especially graceful, that may be tied in small bunches, and hung up in a shady place to dry. Others, with a graceful, drooping character, if thus treated, will be spoiled. If hung up to dry, their branches will be reversed, and in drying, lose their pleasing habit. Such should be dried in their natural position. One way of doing this is, to have a box, or boxes, of dry sand, and insert the stems in this, either singly or in small clusters, while drying. If sand is not available, any ingenious persons can contrive some other method of holding them in the proper upright position. The drying is best done in an airy, shaded place, as direct sunlight may fade them. After drying, they may be spread, or placed in shallow boxes, but not too many upon one another, until wanted for making up. Some works give directions for dyeing, bronzing, and otherwise making grasses unlike themselves, to all of which we object. The only allowable treatment, to our notion is to use a dye to restore the green color that faded in drying.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Brevity in Speech—Sweetness in Music.

Some one has said that short speeches are most impressive, and simple, sweet music the most touching. If there be anything in the idea, certainly the following from C. C. De Zouche, of De Zouche & Co., Piano and Organ Dealers, 233 St. James St., Montreal, is to the point and convincing: "St. Jacobs' Oil has proved of incalculable value to me in a case of rheumatism, having given me almost instant relief." In the same strain of expressive brevity writes Mr. John C. Fleming, editor in-chief of the Montreal *Post*: "I have much pleasure in stating that, from the use of St. Jacobs' Oil, I find it excellent and I think it a good medicine."

## The Strawberry Bed.

Good results may be expected from a bed made the present month, (September,) but the sooner the work is done, the better. Those who have pot-layered the plants themselves, can procure them of all the principal nurserymen, who now propagate in this manner a supply of plants of the leading varieties. Of course they cost more than the ordinary plants, but many are willing to go to the extra expense, if they can only be sure of a crop of fruit a year sooner than they could have it in any other manner. Those who raise fruit for market, do not need to be told that good strawberries can only be raised on good soil. In private gardens the plants are rarely properly fertilized. Well decomposed manure is best, and a liberal coating, three inches thick is none too much, should be spread over the surface and spaded in. In the absence of manure, a good dressing of some of the artificial fertilizers may be used instead. The plants may be set in rows two feet apart, and 18 inches distant in the rows. Some put them only a foot apart in the rows, but in rich soil this does not give space enough. In setting, the ball of earth is turned out of the pot, and put in its place in the bed, without disturbing its roots. At the time of planting, pinch off any runners that may be forming upon the plants. During the growing season, keep the bed clean by use of the hoe, and remove all runners as they appear. The plants thus treated will form fine large stools by the time cool weather checks their growth


A gentleman in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic diarrhœa and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to sound health by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This Liniment is worth its weight in gold.


## The Origin of Blue-Grass.

According to the story of a Plainfield, Ind., paper, now going the rounds of the journals, "the Blue-Grass, now so famous in Kentucky, was first raised in Indiana, at a little burgh called Miami Village, on White River, in Hamilton Co." Some Indians, in 1781, captured two boys, Conner by name, in Western Pennsylvania, and took them to the village aforesaid. In due time the boys became "big Injuns," and it is through John, the Plainfield paper learns, that "Blue-Grass was a native of what is now Hamilton." It was Gen. Harrison's army that took the grass from Hamilton Co., Ind., to Kentucky, where it spread rapidly. The writer of that article, and those who quote it, do not seem to be aware that Blue-Grass (*Poa pratensis.*) is a native of the north-temperate parts of both continents, and so far from being confined to Hamilton Co., Ind., is a native of a great many places, from Pennsylvania, northward. It find specially favorable conditions in Kentucky, and in that State developes so luxuriantly that the grass was for a time supposed to be peculiar to it, and received the name "Kentucky Blue Grass." It is now well known that his grass is only the old "June," "Spear," or "Green Meadow-grass." That the grass may have been taken from Indiana to Kentucky is possible, but that this throws any light upon the "Origin of Blue-Grass," is simply nonsense.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in health from any cause, especially from the use of any of the thousand nostrums that promise so largely, with long fictitious testimonials, have no fear. Resort to Hop Bitters at once, and in a short time you will have the most robust and blooming health.

The blighting effects of impure blood are sad to behold in those we meet day by day. This ought not and need not be so. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood; taken one a night for twelve weeks will change the blood in the entire system.