

VOL. III.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1882.

NO 36.



FELLOWS' **DISPEPSIA BITTERS**

WILL CURE

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Com-plaint, Bad Breath, Heartburn, Sick Headache. Costiveness Acid Stomach, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach

Price, 25 Cents.

ST, JOHN, Aug. 5th, 1880 Dear Sirs-I was troubled with Indigestion for a long time, so that I could not attend to my daily work, and had frequently been u der medical treatment without receiving much benefit. I saw your Almanac and read of the wonderful cures effected by Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters. I tried them and they gave me imme-diate relief and Lam now as well as over diate relief, and I am now as well as ever.

FRESH LONDON AND

GARDEN, FIELD, FLOWER SEEDS!

unusually large supply of



immediate advantages, he may disqualify the earth for a human abode

Market Value of Beef.

This matter has been strangely overlooked by legislators. How few per- what the butcher wants to show off a half peck of seed at once; it makes the feeding hay instead of selling it, debt sons suspect that in less than a cen- with at Christmas-says Prof. Brown furrow, drops, covers, and rolls the and credit have been kept by enough tury the greatest affliction this coun- of Guelph, and for which as a busi- ground firm over the corn, and the depth milkmen so that we need not rely

ting the first row straight the others hay crop upon the farm and sell that will be also straight and of uniform dis- which it produces in the form of dairy The market value of beef is not tance apart. The machine will carry products or beef. In this matter of

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: DEAR SIR,—As so much has been written upon this subject, I do not hope to add much that is new, but a few most economical roast or boil at any most economical roast or boil at any most economical roast or boil at any time. When the farmer feeds and to add much that is new, but a few practical words from a farmer's experi-ence is generally well received by the readers of the agricultural department of the FARMER. I will therefore introof the FARMER. I will therefore intro-duce my subject by saying that many The question is very difficult to can be served, it may be concluded by with the soil. If this harrowing can of keeping a cow is as follows: She farmers have fields which need draining, answer, how large a proportion of that the standard has been produced. be done at just the right time it will be will need of good hay, 20 pounds a and they would be much enhanced in the territory of any country may be In order to bring this to the test, fully equal to one good hoeing. The day; in addition, it will be profitable value thereby, but, as underdraining is generally looked upon as expensive work such folds are too often neglected. The order to oring this to the test, runy equal to one good noting. The four kinds of fat steers, (grades,)— Shorthorn, Hereford, Ayrshire, and wholly in hills, but will scatter it some-pounds: bran, for 170 days, three generally looked upon as expensive work such fields are too often neglected. Again, there are many fields on cer-tain farms, which have an amount of stone upon the surface which ought to be removed. And, again, there are farms where much hauling has to be consequently the ground is badly cut up at many seasons of the year, much dam-age being done, and hauling made diffi-



I have had experience in connection the extirpation of European forests. well distributed everywhere. These work. with such a field. It contained about The general practice of the pioneers points constitute merit by appear- In sandy land very light steel teeth the absorbents and bedding material ten acres, good land, loaming soil, natu- of civilization on this continent was ance; then there is merit by actual will be preferable, while in heavy, stony rally damp, quite wet spring and aut- to cut down the wood chiefly from cooking-boiling and roasting-and soil, stronger teeth will be more serviceumn, situate in the middle of my farm, the uplands and the lower slopes of eating. The standard of value then lowed in every particular a field of corn and consequently I had much hauling the hills and mountains. They clear- consists of 13 points, and the value may be kept free from weeds with no across it. An open head ditch ran ed those tracts which were most valu- of the whole points make up a total hand hoeing and with very little hand across the top of the field, down one able for immediate use and cultivation. of 100 side, and across the lower end, which Necessity led them to pursue the very The tests were conducted under but half ploughed, is poorly harrowed,

Therefore in commencing my job I for purposes of agriculture, and as which made the ditch about 2 ft. 6 in. demands of town and cities for fuel counting by points, Shorhorn 58, wide at top. I had that thrown out, and lumber, these clearings were Hereford 55, Ayrshire 44, Devon 44. and ploughed deeper. After throwing gradually deprived of their shelter, Judged by merit of actual cooking

out the dirt the second time, I took one by levelling the surrounding forest and eating, Hereford 36, Shorthorn horse and placed him in the ditch and and opening the country to the wind 32, Devon 32, Ayrshire 31. The could do good work that way for a time. from every quarter. But the clearing Shorthorn lost least by boiling, and But picks and shovels would, of course, of the wood from the plains, while it the Ayrshire most, the Hereford have to be used to finish the job with. has rendered the climate more un. the Ayrshire most, the Hereford The width and depth of the ditch could stable, has not been the cause of inbe regulated according to the object to be undations or the diminition of streams. with Devon nearly as much as the attained. After having completed the This evil has been produced by clear. Ayrshire. In roasting, the Hereford ditch, or a portion of it, for I made and ing the mountains and lesser eleva- parts with least oil, or other good finished part at a time, so that I could tions having steep or rocky sides, things; Devon second, Ayrshire next, haul over it, I picked and hauled stone and if this destructive work is not and the Shorthorn was the most for the pipe, choosing those most suits checked by legislation or by the wis- liberal with parting with these. On able. After laying the pipe by putting dom of the people, plains and villages, the point of eating, the Hereford the two rows of stone about six inches now green and fertile, will become scored 20, Ayrshire 19, Devon 18, apart, I covered with flat stones as profitless for tillage or pasture, and Shorthorn 17. According to the closely as possible, and then picked the the advantages we shall have sacri- tests of values by points, both by closely as possible, and then picked the ficed will be irretrievable in the life-stones that needed removing from the time of a single generation. The the store of a single generation. The the store of the store stones that needed removing from the time of a single generation. The the Hereford scored 91, Shorthorn not refer to our most prosperous as laid down in the books. Every farmer should procure and study atfield and put them into the ditch, filling it to within six inches of the surface, same indiscriminate felling of woods by Devon 76, Ayrshire 75. The has repleted many a once fertile re-bas repleted many a once fertile re-90, Devon 76, Ayrshire 75. The farmers, but the average man of agri-tentively at least one work upon the near the bottom of the ditch, and filled gion in Europe barren and uninhabit conclusion is that the flesh of the culture is most frequently on the tentively at least one work upon the in last with small stones, and finished by pounding the stones well down with tains of Norway and the sunny plains ket value. Hereford grade was of greatest mar-ket value. a sledge. I then covered the stones of Brittany,

Our climate suffers more than forwith cedar bark, or fine spruce or fir boughs, as I found it most convenient. merly from summer droughts. Many This would keep the dirt from sifting ancient streams have entirely disapapeared, and a still greater number down among the stones. I then put

be repaid for my trouble in writing.

Yours respectfully,

Lower Prince William, April 21

No. 1

FORESTS.

By WILSON FLAGG.

tion than it has yet received from

professors of learning. This, if fully

They are either reckless or ignorant seasons of the year.

are dry in summer. Boussingault the N. E. Farmer, asking the opinion almost incessant use he makes of the monon plants as its subject. The simwhich filled the ditch and made a nice round elevation for the road, and now the condition to which we may be exif it is needed the whole can be cultiposed in thousands of locations on planting and horsehoeing machines never see from home, who never drive ple elements of chemistry are divided this continent. In the island of As- in the market. He intends growing but work always, are tradesmen and into two great classes, organic and vated over without difficulty. I now have a road I can drive over cension there was a beautiful spring, several acres of sweet corn this sea- mechanics.

any season of the year, (this part is situated at the foot of a mountain son and wishes to reduce the cost The farmer's business is at home. the composition of plants. In plants which was covered with wood. By of the crop as much as possible by No class of men should be as much the organic or vegetable and animal, about 50 roods long.) The field has degrees the spring became less cop- the use of horse power, instead of at home as farmers. They should elements largely preponderate, and been much benefited by underdraining, and I had a good place to put the stones ious, and at length failed. While its hand power. He received the fol- watch and guard their stock, crop are four in number, namely oxygen, picked fram the field, And I have waters were annually diminishing in lowing answer :--

age being done, and hauling made diffi- check the increase of our population. shade than the fat, with little fibre, small weeds, or till the corn is five or we have \$47.58 as the cost of keeping cult for want of a good road. And yet The superfluous lands of the British crumbling easily; loins and ribs to be six inches high, then we use the culti- a cow one year. She will return in again there are many farms where all nobility have saved their country from covered with fat more or less in vator or horse hoe till the tassels appear. manurial product, according to the three of the difficulties exist in the same many evils that could not have been thickness; the sirloin when cut to be There are several excellent horse hoes table prepared by the Secretary, the field, viz., need of drainage, need of foreseen when their estates were ori-about equal thickness at both ends; and one's choice should depend chiefly following values: for the bay, \$11.72; stones being removed, and need of a ginally divided. The very selfishness at both ends, and one's choice should depend they should be been been been about equal they have been about e cotton seed meal, \$7.29. This, with

able. Now if the above course be fol- \$37.76. This added to the value of

carried off much of the surface water. course required by the laws of nature the supervision of nine experts- pulverized and smoothed, the work of Yet I wanted to underdrain the middle for improving the soil and climate. practical butchers-and every item cultivation with the smoothing harrow of the field, and make a road as well. The first clearings were made chiefly was pronounced upon, without re- will not give satisfaction. Coarse sods measured from the side line of my farm, every farm was surrounded by a gard to what the end might be, for will be dragged along which will break to where I wanted the ditch, setting a rampart of woods it was sheltered or against either of the breeds. down, root out, or cover up the young stake at each end, so as to have ditch from the force of the winds and pleas- Their final conclusion was, that, as corn plants. Nor can these implements and line parallel. I then took my team antly open to the sun. But when men regards merit by appearance, the be used to great advantage when there and plough and turned two good furrows, began to fell the woods to supply the flesh of the Shorthorn was first; are many rocks or cobble stones to interfere with their free working."

Farmers from Home.

Post, signing "Ceres," lays the serious charge at the doors of farmers, that they are "gad-abouts." The air of "Home, Sweet Home" has,

that amount of hay were fed to a herd of fifteen cows, allowing each cow the amount of other feed before mentioned, it would give an income of \$899 .-00. If a man was hired to tend and care for the cows six months at twelve dollars a month it would still leave A correspondent of the Chignecto \$827,00 net income. Agricultural Chemistry.

added and manure during the time of

running in pasture will amount to

the milk, \$94 50, will give us \$132,00

as the income of a cow. Deduct from

this the cost of keeping, \$47.58, gives

us \$81.78 as the net proceeds for milk-

ing and taking care of a cow one

year, thus giving us something over

tons of hay. If that amount of hay

is sold at \$12 per ton, a fair average

price, it would amount to \$360. If

Again, take a farm that cuts thirty

\$21 per ton for the hay fed.

Every farm is a vast chemical he or she as much as insinuates, no laboratory, and it would seem to be charms for them. The charge may in accordance with the fitness of be true as concerns the farmers of things if every farmer were a good the great and noble County of West- chemist, And every intelligent farmorland, but it is a libel, we are bold mer is a fair practical chemist. whethto say, if applied to the yeomanry er he knows it or not, or whether or of York Sunbury, and Carleton :- not he understands the meaning of a "It is strange that farmers, whose single technical term in the science. the minister. He drives east and little interest in this subject, on the west, north and south, wherever there part of those who till the soil and is any road. One hundred and eighty. grow the crude materials of the arts two and a half mortal days of the and industries, we present below a A correspondent wrote lately to year, we may find the average farmer resume of some of the facts in agricul-he N. E. Farmer, asking the opinion from home. He is known by the tural chemistry.

of the editor as to the best corn Queen's highways. The men we upon plants as its subject. The siminorganic, and both classes enter into

and all their farming interests, next hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen. Of to the interests of their souls. Every these, three are invisible gases, and "We could not without a practical farmer may set this down as an axiom: carbon in its pure state is simply appearance of the spring was attri- experience in the use of all the machin- When he is from home he is losing charcoal. Cxygen and hydrogen unitbuted to the clearing. The mountain ery designed to aid the corn grower, something at home. Some job of work ed in certain proportions form water, was again planted, and as the new decide which particular machines are to that should be done just then, is not and nitrogen is the source of ammonreappeared, and finally attained its which we have used and found satisfac- is either going into mischief or coming The inorganiz, or mineral, elements the woods and other vegetation from ploughing must be as nearly perfect as drawn; and instances are many of al constituents at all. The American continent is so vast, vines, and the water flows with a whiffletrees of suitable length, so the agricultural interests, is largely due ment forms the frame-work of the mosphere, are interesting and important questions for the farmer to consider. In fact every question in re-Feeding Hay vs. Selling, gard to the chemistry of erops ought to posses high importance to every Hon. C. H. Cobb, an intelligent farmer, for upon a thorough knowprogressive farmer, of Maine, made ledge of these things depends his some remarks at a late meeting of success. a Farmers' Institute, in regard to

----Labor.

Corn Growing without Hand

bulk, the mountain had been gradufound that the money spent in the work

ally cleared of the forest. The diswas an excellent investment. Of course if additional drainage was needed, cross drains could be run from the main one. The plan of roadmaking I have spoken growth of wood increased the spring be preferred, but we can name those done, and loss results. Some animal ia in the soil and in plants. of would he an excellent one in some cases where a road from the highway is

original fullness. More to be dreaded tory. And first we must name the out of it, or some other animal is not of plants are usually classed as folneeded, especially if the ground is damp than drought, and produced by the swivel plough, for without this to lay in good health, or some member of the lows, and are nine in number: Caland there is sufficient grade for drainage same cause-the clearing of steep de- the furrows all one way, leaving no family is ill, and the rest doing more cium, sodium potassium, iron, mag-If the above hints are any benefit to clivities of their wood-are the exces- ridges or ditches to interfere with subse- than they are able to do, and perhaps nesium, silica, sulphur, chlorine, and the readers of the FARMER they are sive inundations to which all parts of quent cultivation, the best results can shortening their days. Cows are car- phosphorus. The latter enters into quite welcome to them, and I will thus the country are subject. Everyone not be attained. To avoid hand labor rying their freighted udders through plants in very inconsiderable quantihas witnessed the effects of clearing in covering the seed and hoeing, the the pastures or woods, the milk un. ties, and scarcely appear to be essenti-

the moderate declivities in his own the best ploughs can make it. Each farmers losing cows and other stock These several elements enter into LEVERETT ESTABROOKS. neighborhood, He has observed how furrow must be of even width and depth, by being away from home. It is most plants in very variable quantities, not rapidly a valley is inundated by and must be completely inverted, and unreasonable as well as unremunera- only in respect to the species itself, heavy showers, if the rising ground what sod there may be, as completely tive for farmers to be so much from but also in regard to the soil upon that form its basin are bare of trees buried out of the way of subsequent home. Home is where the farmer which the particular plant grew. But and planted with the farmer's crops. cultivation. There are several swivel should live, enjoy life, and help his one single element, namely carbon, Even grass alone serves to check the ploughs that will do most excellent work family and all beneath his care, to equals all the rest in quantity. That rapidity with which the water finds in the hands of men who know how to enjoy it-and home is where he should is to say all plants whatsoever, when its way to the bottom of the slope, adjust them to the team and the land. die, lamented, when he can live in it thoroughly desiccated, or dried, con-Let it be covered with bushes and The main point is to have the yoke or no longer. The backward state of tain 50 per cent. of carbon. This ele-

and so large a part of it is still cover- speed still more diminished. Let plough will take just the right width of to farmers making so much use of the entire vegetable economy-the bones ed with wood, that men are not ready this shrubbery grow into a forest, furrow. As some ploughs are better public roads, and so little use of their as it were, upon which the other conto believe that there is any danger and the valley will never be inun- adapted to certain kinds of soils than farming facilities. It is just to expect stituents are hung. How plants obof exterminating its forests. Sup- except by a long-continued and flood- others, it would be folly for us to under- the farmer who is only home a moiety tain their carbon, and how best to posing them to be inexhaustible, they ing rain. Woods and their under- take to state which particular plough of his time will soon have no home to treat the soil in order that plants are entirely indiscriminate in their growth are indeed the only barriers would best suit any certain ploughman go to. No man can farm and travel may inbibe it in sufficient quantities, method of clearing them, and treat against frequent and sudden inunda- without first knowing the character of at the same time, any more than he or whether indeed they receive it them as if they were of no impor- tions, and the only means in the eco- his soil, and something of his team and can whistle and drink maple melas. through the soil or through the attance further than they subserve the nomy of nature for preserving an tackling.

present wants of the community. equal fullness of streams during all After the ploughing is thoroughly done, the disc harrow will be indispen-

of their indispensable uses in the eco. The clearing of the forest may be sable to follow and pulverize the invertnomy of nature, and seem purposely reduced to a sciece whose laws are as ed furrows without bringing the grass to shut their eyes to the facts and sure and unexceptionable as those of side back to the surface. There is little principles in relation to them, which mechanics and hydraulics. Our dan- danger of using the disc harrow too are well known to men of science. ger lies in neglecting to apply these much. It should be drawn over the Our people look upon forests as valu- laws to operations in the forest, and ground, being very careful to keep the buildings attached, known as the "Kirby able only so far as they supply ma- in preferring to obtain certain im- surface as level as possible, until the terial for the arts and for fuel, for mediate commercial advantages, at top four inches of soil is as mellow and duced on the farm, instead of selling the construction of houses, ships and the risk of inflicting evils of incalcu- fine as a field of old ground that was even at a high price, which are public works; and as there is not lable extent upon a coming genera- kept clean and free from weeds the pre- worthy consideration. He com-

much danger of immediately ex- tion. hausting the supplies for these pur- Nature clothes all parts with trees, provided the ploughing was perfectly ence had been in feeding milch key?" asked the owner of the pig. poses, the public mind remains quiet, and leaves it to man to improve or to done and the furrows turned at least cows :-while certain operations are going ruin the climate, according as he is six inches deep. A smoothing harrow His business had been to supply milk without whiskey wouldn't do at all."

by some very powerful restraint, will, have ruined it, and then sunk in bar- smooth and level. before the lapse of another century, barism, for civilization has never in The manure should have been spread ture into butter or cheese. Experi- and salts were sent for. The doctor,

ineteorology deserves more considera. and By-Ways of New England."

explained, would teach men some of grown repeatedly upon the same soil roller, which will make the surface still greater profit than can be realized by empty and the pig dead. The owner the fearful consequences that would without deterioration by using the proensue if a country were entirely dis- per fertilizers. Manure from stables keep the soil and manure from becoming was the numbers engaged in the busi- of his pig and the unnecessary exrobed of its forests, and their rela-alone will not do, but if some lime, too dry. Heavy, damp land would of ness of supplying milk to city con- pense to which he had been put, and tions to birds, insects and quadrupeds, wood ashes, and bone dust, or super- course not require this operation. We sumers up and down the line of rail- the physician, licking his lips over would explain the impossibility of phosphate of lime, plaster and ashes, are would next use the Emery corn and road and around the cities of Lewiston the last of the whiskey, calmly re

WHISKEY FOR THE PIG .--- A Chatham citizen having called upon another to prescribe for a diseased pig, was told vious year. This is perfectly practicable menced by saying that his experi- "Won't salts do without the whis-

forward, which, if not soon checked wise or stupid. Nations in most cases will now be needed to make the surface to customers in the city, as he found And then he gave a learned disquisithis more profitable than to manufac- tion on the subject, and the whiskey

retaining and feeding the hav pro-

reduce half the wide continent to g any country long survived the des- during the operation of pulverizing with ence and observation prove that the on administering the medicine, drank desert. The science of vegetable truction of its forests .- From "Woods the disc harrow, and should now be fine hay crop of the farm can be fed to the greater part of the liquor himself and entirely free from coarse lumps. If milch cows, when the milk can be and gave the pig the salts. His prethe character of the soil seems to require sold and realize three and one-half scription was followed for three or Potatoes or any other crop can be it, we would next go over with a good cents a quart, and return the feeder a four mornings, until the bottle was more smooth and level, and will tend to selling the hay. One proof of this expressed his displeasure at the loss

ever restoring them. Man has the used with the manure, potatoes may be garden seed drill. We mention this be- and Auburn. It was evident these plied: "Ah! but you see what is one used with the manure, potatoes may be garden seed drill. We mention this be- and Auburn. It was evident these plied: "Ah! but you see what is one " showy, quality unsurpassed. BELLE POTATO, introduced last year, heavy vielder, cooks dry and white, combines more proceed to the laws of notions of notion please give me a call GEO. W. SCHLEYER'S Fredericton, March 30, 1882 regard to the laws of nature, may, at is simply a question of proper fertilizing. good qualities than any known variety, old or new. Sent by mail 50 cts per 1b., 3 lbs. for \$1.20 no very distant period, render this without finding a better one for all kinds would not be so many engaged in the The next day he sent in a bill of \$2 Photograph Studio. Driving Corks. of seeds. It should have a light joist business. for medical attendance, and is telling Address carth uninhabitable by man. In his bolted across the frame, long enough to But we need not rely upon such all his friends what a good joke he See samples at door. Sold reasonable, JUST received, a lot of Driving Corks. Oali up stairs. Z. R. EVERETT. J. E. FAIRWEATHER, eagerness to improve his present con- Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER drag two light chains at the proper dis- indications alone to show that it is played on the owner of the pig .-Hampton, King's Co. dition, and his senseless grasp for only one dollar a year. March 16 March 23, 1882 AFT: 6-4. tance for the corn rows, then after get more advantageous to consume the Chatham World.