

FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE SPAVINS, RINGBONES, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, STIFF JOINTS on Horses. C.W. SCHLEYER'S Photo Studio, Opp. Normal School.

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE. THE subscribers are authorized to sell several Farms near Fredericton. Prices moderate and terms easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET. THAT valuable Farm in Kingslear, about two miles from Fredericton, situated on both sides of the River, known as "THE STRAIGHT VALLEY."

FOR SALE. THE subscribers offer for sale his Farm situated on the West side of the River, containing a distance of 1 mile from Fredericton, containing about 120 acres of fine meadows on the east side; about 100 acres of land cleared and partly fenced.

Small Farm for Sale. SITUATED on the Wolsey Road, 5 miles from Fredericton, fronting on the Bay Brook, containing about 120 acres of fine meadows on the east side; about 100 acres of land cleared and partly fenced.

TRUSTEES NOTICE OF SALE. THE Subscribers will sell at Public Auction, at the West Seals, in front of the County Court Office, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A.M.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT valuable property in Kingslear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and containing 100 acres of land, is for sale.

FARM REGISTER. THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER of all Farms in the County of York, and to issue a FARM REGISTER, containing the names of the owners, the acreage, and the value of the land.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, on the 25th day of February next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., the following real estate.

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PROVINCIAL FARMERS' ASSOCIATION. By our own Reporter. EVENING SESSION. The Association resumed at 7.30 o'clock, the President, Howard Trueman, in the Chair.

SEEDS! RELIABLE SEEDS! JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Seed Grower, Hamilton Canada. My Illustrated Catalogue for 1882. It is mailed free to intending purchasers on application.

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GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. Thirty-six Varieties of Cabbage; 25 of Corn; 25 of Cucumber; 4 of Melon; 3 of Peas; 2 of Beans; 17 of Squash; 23 of Beet and 4 of Tomatoes, with other varieties in proportion, a large portion of which were grown on my five seed farms, will be found in my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1882.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING MONDAY, November 21st, 1881. TRAINS carrying Passengers will run as follows:

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING MONDAY, November 21st, 1881. TRAINS carrying Passengers will run as follows: 7.45 A.M. Leave GIBSON, for Woodstock, Arrolville, and Carleton Place.

DISPEPTICS SUFFER NO LONGER. Read the following statement: ALYSEFORD, N.S. Feb. 7, 1877. Mr. CALEB GATES, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that I have been troubled with the Dyspepsia for about two years, and have tried every kind of medicine and diet, but without any relief.

BITTERS, INVIGORATING SYRUP, which effected a complete cure. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers. I am respectfully yours, MRS. W. H. GRAVES, Sworn to before me, LACON S. TUPPER, Feb. 10, 87.

THE American Express Company! FORWARDS Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description, collects bills with Drafts, Notes and Accounts. Running daily (Sunday excepted), to all points East and West.

BIRD FOOD, Desicated Cocoanut, JUST RECEIVED AT GEO. HATT & SONS. English and American Saddlery. Also, a full stock of WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Rein.

HENRY RUTTER, HARNESS MAKER and dealer in English and American Saddlery. Also, a full stock of WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, Collars, Saddles, Bridles, Harness and Rein.

SPONGES!! SPONGES!! BATH SPONGES—assorted sizes; Carriage Sponges, " Finest Turkey Sponges, " State Sponges—all prices. Our Stock is complete. Prices Low.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO., Opposite Normal School. JUST received, direct, a large lot of FIFTH & Extra Cast Steel for Axes. For sale low. Z. R. EVERETT

At the risk of being tedious, I am tempted to give you an illustration of what the agricultural department did for the rural population of Virginia. These people had been accustomed to the sale of the fall and gather the leaves of the wild sumac, which are boiled up and sent to the cities to be sold. The American sumac is an inferior article, its sale value being found in the tannin it contains.

In view of what is being done in other countries to advance agricultural education, has not the time arrived for the Government of New Brunswick to turn its attention more decidedly in the same direction? I am not disposed to complain or to bring any charge against the present Government of any Government in this matter. I believe each successive administration of this Province, of whatever shade of politics, ever since the time of the late Sir James Macpherson, referred to Blackwood, was inclined to report on the agricultural capabilities of our Province, have shown a strong desire to do what they could to advance the farming interest.

Turning now to Europe, let us judge if we can, from a few facts, what importance they attach to agricultural schools and colleges there. In a recent report of a committee of the French National Assembly on a project for the establishment of an agricultural college, the superiority of Germany over France, in spite of inferior natural advantages, is fully shown, and is clearly attributable to the better development of agricultural science in that country and the more common and intelligent application of scientific rules in agricultural practice.

Some persons are concerned about the status of farming. The business is not what it was once, it is not what it will be in the future. It is not what it should be. It is not what it ought to be. It is not what it can be. It is not what it must be. It is not what it shall be. It is not what it will be. It is not what it should be. It is not what it ought to be. It is not what it can be. It is not what it must be. It is not what it shall be.

The Association next considered the subject of changing the date of the Annual Meeting. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to the proper time. A resolution fixing the date for the fourth Tuesday in January was finally carried. The election of officers for the ensuing year next taken up, resulted as follows: President—Samuel J. Calhoun, Albert.

But you ask what these very large expenditures in schools, colleges and agricultural stations, are for? The answer is, to educate the farmer. To educate the farmer is to educate the nation. To educate the nation is to educate the world. To educate the world is to educate the universe. To educate the universe is to educate the God.

THE ASSOCIATION resumed at 10 A.M. and after routine, a lengthy discussion ensued on the Management and Object of Agricultural Societies. At the conclusion of it, the following was adopted as the view of the association in the matter:—Resolved, That in the opinion of this Association, Agricultural Societies have done much for the advancement of agriculture, and under more efficient management would be of greater benefit. Such efficiency can only be secured by the more general attendance of membership at the regular meetings and by a sincere desire being shown by both officers and members to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Resolved, That, as it would seem that some societies are not in as healthy a state as is desirable, and the action of the Board of Agriculture in regard to the same meets with approval. Therefore further resolved, That local exhibitions as yet present conducted do not seem to give an equivalent for the moneys expended, and it is a question whether county exhibitions could not be substituted under regulations prepared by the Board of Agriculture, by which all societies formed in counties may unite and hold

an exhibition annually or biennially as may be considered advisable by such county. The Dairy question was lengthily discussed by S. L. Peters in a paper of considerable merit, who was followed by several members of the Association. The discussion on this question was concluded by the passage of the following resolution:—Whereas, The discussion on dairy farming has taken a wide range, and the time allowed for consideration of the same has been very short;

Resolved, That we do urge upon all farmers the necessity of improvements in dairy cows, as well as the appliances for the manufacture of butter, and also that greater cleanliness be observed in the care of the milk and cream in order to produce a better quality of butter and cheese, such as the market demands, and believe that associated dairying would be productive of such results. A resolution requesting the law creating the Board of Agriculture to be amended so that the Secretary of the Board may be elected by that body was carried; and two others—one to enlarge the number of members of the Board to one for each county, and the second to extend the time of holding the position from one to two years—were voted down.

A resolution was moved by Mr. G. M. Peck, requesting the Local Government to purchase a number of Ontario Reports on Agriculture for distribution among the farmers. The resolution passed, and on motion of Col. Beer, the secretary was authorized to bring the matter before the Government. The Chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Peters, Flowering and Barton, Sunbury Co., was the place chosen for the next annual meeting and the Association adjourned.

During their visit the delegates were treated with every consideration by the people of Riverside receiving especial notice of kindness from Hon. Senator McLeod, who attended all the meetings and evinced much interest in the proceedings. Thursday evening a very large number of persons sat down to a splendidly prepared dinner, and there was a round of speech-making and singing. The ladies of Riverside deserve every credit for the part they took in the affair which was presided over by Mrs. S. J. Calhoun.

A New York State farmer, who grows beans largely, thus describes his methods in the Rural Home:—In the first place I select seed, and if I have mature I cover it, say fifteen or twenty inches, turning it over as nicely as possible, and cutting a furrow as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way as it is ploughed, so as not to turn up the soil. I always manage to have my beans in the ground by the first of May, and I can plough and harrow the ground as wide as I can turn. Then roll it down and cultivate it the same way as it is ploughed, so as not to turn up the soil.

When they are fit to pull, I use a two-horse machine, which pulls two rows at a time, putting the two rows together. I then follow with the wheel rake, going the same way, taking two of the double rows, making four rows of beans. I hold the teeth of the machine, keeping the teeth level on the ground, so that they will gather the beans as free from dirt as possible. I rake them into small windrows, then keep men enough to keep them well shaken up; they are then left to dry. As soon as the stalks become dry and the bean hard, I draw them in, putting two men with a team driving between the rows, pitching them on both sides, loading principally from the ground, as I do not wish to tread them much, as it scatters or shells them and wastes them.

In mowing, tread them as little as possible. I take two barrels, putting them on both sides, loading principally from the ground, as I do not wish to tread them much, as it scatters or shells them and wastes them. Now in regard to threshing. Sometimes I thresh with a machine, and sometimes I tread them out with horses. If I want to sell early I thresh with a machine, if not, I can tread them out in the winter for less money. My beans generally yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels to the acre. You want to know about the profits. Now, that depends altogether on the price. Now, my opinion is it costs about a dollar, and a half to raise and get a bushel of beans to market. So if you get 12 shillings, you have 50 cents for your labor.

I consider the bean crop the hardest crop on the soil. It takes the cream from the land to produce a crop of beans, and I never allow beans to be sown on my farm. I have heard the remark many times that such a piece of land was so poor that it would not raise white beans. Now I find that it takes the best land to raise good white beans. Turnips.—A piece of land, freshly turned over, or an old place where chips and rotting wood have been piled up, will be a good location for straggling turnips, which may be sown in the field, and if you have any old snot or wool ashes sprinkle it over them.

Winter Exposure of Live Stock. The importance of giving proper shelter to all farm animals cannot be too strongly urged. Looked at simply in the view of dollars and cents, it does not pay to have the sheep, pigs, cattle, or horses left out of doors in the piercing winter winds. The animal heat must be kept up so long as life lasts, and to do this, either a larger amount of fuel must be consumed or the fire must be fed in the form of flesh, and the animal grows poorer. It is cheaper, as far as it can be, to keep up the animal heat by shelter than by food. A shivering, suffering animal is not in a profitable position. There is also an appeal to the humane feelings of our nature in the lack of comfort. Provide good shelter from the weather for all farm animals for it pays in more ways than one. A CHEAP BARN.—A few years ago I contemplated building a large barn on the usual plan, forty by eighty feet; stone basement, and twenty foot posts. After drawing a plan and making an estimate, I found that I would have to wait a few years yet before I could afford to build it, as it would cost me at least \$2,000. I therefore went to work to devise a plan by which I could provide shelter for my stock and hay, at the least possible expense, until I could afford to build the large barn, which resulted in my completing a plan in which is combined the best of the old and the new. The building is twenty-six by one hundred feet. The frame is made of poles from three to eight inches in diameter the posts are fourteen feet long, and stand on the level about a foot from the ground, the ends are set in the ground. It is boarded up on each end and seven feet on each side, seven feet above being left open for convenience in filling with hay. It shelters 140 sheep, ten cows and forty tons of hay, and was built by myself and three men for about \$100. I have used this building for two years, and expect it to last ten more, and pay for itself about five times in saving feed, etc. I do not have the least intention of ever building a barn that will cost \$2,000, for I can build one on the above plan with saved frame, that will not cost over \$300, and it will suit me better than the forty by eighty foot barn first mentioned.—A. D. H., in Country Gentleman.

CARBOLIC ACID.—A writer of poultry literature tells us, as a do-dorizer and disinfectant, in fact as a general purifier, carbolic acid stands unrivalled. Until its virtue were discovered we were often at a loss to know what to use for this purpose. When properly used it is prepared, it is good for sores, and for the treatment of insects, neutralizing the poison. In the proper management of poultry it plays a very important part, and when once tried, its use will never be discontinued. In cases of scab-leg or poultry-itch it will effect a cure by driving away the minute parasites which occasion the trouble, but must be used sparingly only once or twice, and then only when diluted with about one-half its bulk of water. When used in a hen house, after each time it has been cleaned, it will remove any bad odors and will purify the house, and will be rubbed on the roosts and roosting benches, sprinkled (moderately) in the new made nests, and mixed with the whitewash, in all cases being very beneficial in ridding the house of any unhealthy odors and in distributing and driving away so persistent odors which cling so persistently to both the bodies of the poultry and to the inside of the house and the nests. HOPS AS A FERTILIZER.—It may not be generally known that spent hops are rich in fertilizing qualities and valuable for applying on light lands, where, when mixed with the soil, they assist greatly in keeping it moist, and bring about a healthy root action. Any living near breweries, where they may be obtained for the carrying away, should not lose the opportunity of securing as many as they can use. They should be allowed to rot by very general decomposition, during which their decomposition may be hastened by frequent stirring. POTATOES.—A Fort Plain (N. Y.) farmer insists that potatoes are not generally planted deep enough, seven inches in heavy and eight in sandy soil being the proper depth. He says by putting the tubers down deep, the frost may be defied, and a good crop secured in seasons when those planted near the surface will not yield enough to pay for digging. He is also an ardent advocate of mauling potato ground, which he says keeps down the weeds, preserves a moist surface, and furnishes plant food to continue the growth of the crop. The French kill poultry by opening the beak of the fowl and with a sharp pointed, narrow blade knife, make an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which divides the vertebrae, and causes instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs; they will bleed freely with no disfigurement; pick while warm, and by this method the skin presents a more natural appearance than when it is scalded. The last bees to die in a colony are generally those near the queen. Their last feeble morsel is divided with their mother, and oftentimes her position shows she had survived her children some time. Before giving your seemingly dead bees up in despair, make one earnest effort to restore them, and you may be rewarded by saving a valuable queen and a colony. For cholera in turkeys give a pill of asafoetida the size of a pea and a tablespoonful of equal parts of sulphur, cayenne pepper and rose-