Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1882. NO. 52

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 Complaint, 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 one, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirbone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.

A Practicing Medical Doctor

CURED OF A

Serious Liver Trouble.

LOWER GRANVILLE, April 23, 1873

My Dear Friend,—I have always, until of late, been a bitter enemy to all patent or occult preparations in the shape of medicine for the sick. But in consequence of an unlucky fall from the deck of a schooner bound to Boston, down into the cabin, by which, displacing two of the short ribs on the right side, the liver was so seriously injured that for twenty-four hours death was expected every moment. In a few days a bloat was discovered on the ankles, pervading in a short time the whole body. Used every medicine that the medicinal are could devise, not excepting a th orough course of mercury, in order that the liver might be brought once more to perform its proper functions, but did not succeed until I had taken a jug-full of your **LIFE OF MAN BITTERS,** which you kindly sent me; after I had taken a few draughts I began to improve.

I was always fond of Bitters, when scientifically prepared, and this induced me, although an unbeliever, to partake of liberal draughts, 12 the morning at 11 o'clock and 4 p. m., of your Bitters, and before I thought was cheated into a cure, so far as was possible.

I am truly surprised that such a valuable, and, at the same time, safe compound, should not meet with the liberal patronage that it, in my opinion, so justly merits.

I am yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM KENNEDY, M. D.

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 inormation 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, 1881.

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

BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

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

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.

Fton, Feb. 3 **JOHN MOORE.**

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

TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until *Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.*

Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on *Thursday the tenth day of August next.*

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary of Railways and Canals,

Ottawa, 15th July, 1882

Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 31, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th July, 1882

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.

THE UPLANDS.

For Sale or to Let.

I AM instructed to sell by private sale, or to let, the "UPLANDS," a very desirable property, situate one and a half miles from the market Square, Fredericton, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Wm. L. Scarnell, and now occupied by Captain H. F. Hooper. The principal dwelling is a Cottage, built about 6 years ago, containing 9 rooms, with Kitchen and Domestics' Rooms. The house is heated by a large Furnace, and supplied with excellent water to and through the house, brought by underground pipes from a living spring fifty feet or more above the house. Commodious Barns and Outbuildings also supplied with water. Also a Cottage within call for the family of a farmer. The Farm contains about 75 acres of good land—about one-half under cultivation. The whole being a very desirable Country Residence within the City, or for a Farmer, Market Gardener, or a Dairy Farm.

☞ Price and terms of payment moderate. A large portion may remain for a term of years on interest at 6 per cent.

For further information apply to Fredericton, to

GEO. A. PERLEY, *Land Agent.*

Fredericton, July 10, 1882—4ins.

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 root-house, 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

Cartridges. Cartridges.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES CARTRIDGES, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 28

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

☞It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

☞**Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.**☜

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞**Sold by all Druggists.**☜ (1)

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF

CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have been benefited. ☞If you have either of these troubles

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the same time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under them any 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.

SEED. SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Northern Red Clover Seed,

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED,

TURNIP SEED

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS

May 4

Haying Tools for 1882

JUST RECEIVED and in stock, a full line of Haying Tools from the Canadian and American Manufacturers direct, and for sale wholesale and retail.

110 doz. Canadian and American Scythes;
90 " " " " Snaths;
300 " " " Rakes;
60 " Hay Forks;
85 boxes Scythe Stone;
40 doz. Hay Fork Handles;
10 tons Grindstones daily expected;
2 doz. Bush Scythes;
3 " Grain "
12 " Reaping Hooks.

Wholesale customers solicited, as I can compete with any house in the Maritime Provinces.

July 5 JAS. S. NEILL.

J. D. HAZEZ,

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

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

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 "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 "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.

Opinions, etc.

The evidence relating to poultry and egg production taken before the Ontario Agricultural Commission (to whose report we have several times referred) was not voluminous, but contained in small compass a good deal of practical information. To the question, "Is poultry keeping profitable? a general favorable answer was given. There is nothing in short that pays an ordinary farmer better than to keep, incidentally, a limited number of fowls. It would not pay, one says, any man to keep a very large quantity a fowls for the production of eggs to be sold at ten cents a dozen; but when a man has a farm of 100 acres and keeps 50 or 60 fowls to consume a great deal stuff about the farm, that would otherwise go to waste, he can obtain a large quantity of eggs at a very slight cost. Under such circumstances a limited number of fowls will pay better, in proportion, than any class of animals raised on the farm.

Farmers ought to combine both egg and meat producing qualities in a fowl; they will find it expedient to keep fowls that will unite in themselves the quality of supplying a fair number of eggs with that of being a good table fowl. "What is the best breed for general purposes?" Most farmers who keep fowl have their own opinion on this. The Colored Dorkings have warm admirers; they are plump and of excellent flesh, and come to perfection for the table sooner than most other breeds, and there is more money in them that way. Some object that they do not grow large and to a want of hardinees in them, while other says if they are allowed to run about in all weathers they become as hardy as any other fowl. A cross of the Bramha and Dorking gives a larger framed fowl than the Dorking, and with more flesh upon it, and makes a superior fowl for the market.

The Brahmas, particularly the light, are great favorites; they are good setters, good layers, and good breeders, and they make the best mothers. They are, according to some, the best poultry for this country taken altogether. It is objected that the light Brahma is a dull fowl, and some recommend a cross with the Game, which puts life into the Brahma—makes it more hardy. Such a cross suits the Canadian climate best, some say. One poultry breeder before the Commission, in the course of his evidence, said, "I would advise the ordinary farmers of the Province to use the Dorking or the Brahmas for the table, and the Leghorns or Black Spanish for laying purposes; but the Brahmas are splendid layers during the winter when you cannot got the Leghorns or Black Spanish to lay. If you only feed the scraps to the Brahmas and keep them in a moderately warm place, they will lay all winter. I use the Brahma hens alone for setting purposes, because they are so much better mothers than other breeds, and are so large that they will cover three or four more eggs than any other breeds." The Brahma is without doubt an invaluable fowl, Houdans, Polands, and the Black Spanish are not, in the opinion of those who gave evidence before the Commission, adapted for general use because they are non-sitters, and are not good table fowl. The farmer wants a fowl that will sit as well as lay. The Houdans and the other non-sitters lay a larger number of eggs than the fowls who sit, for one reason their time is not taken up with sitting, but their flesh lacks the substance and flavor that is found in the flesh of sitting birds. The Plymouth Rock is not looked upon with favor by those who want to have "a good fowl and good looking fowl," but though a common fowl, it is a good layer, and a very good table fowl when no longer useful as a layer. Its egg is large with a durable shell. It comes early to maturity, when well cared for. Common fowl are sometime better layers than full breds. Hardly a word was said in favor of the Cochins; they lay a large egg, but their flesh is too coarse and stringy for the table.

*If you are a woman and want both health and beauty, remember that all superficial efforts to increase your personal charms are vain. Freshness and beauty accompany *health*, and to secure this Mrs. Lydia E Pinkham's remedies for all female weaknesses offer the surest means of renovation. The highest intelligence loses its lustre when it must find expression through a bilious complexion. Good for either sex.

Management of Cattle.

The following are the conclusions arrived at by Prof. Brown, from experiments made on the Guelph Model Farm with regard to the management of fattening cattle; they are in continuation and conclusion of his report, which will appear in the general report of the Ontario Agricultural College, the first part of which we published last week:—

Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness

All animal increase in weight in weight in proportion to the quantity and character of the food consumed, if fed exactly according to breed, size and conditions of surroundings.

Give fattening cattle as much as they will eat, and often—five times a day.

Never give rapid changes of food, but change often.

A good guide for a safe quantity of grain per day to maturing cattle is one pound to every hundred of their weight; thus, an animal weighing 1000 pounds may receive ten pounds of grain.

Early stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by thirty per cent.

Give as much water and salt at all times as they will take.

In using roots, it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal will not take any water.

In buildings, have warmth with complete ventilation, without currents, never under 40°, nor over 70° Fah.

A cold, damp, airy temperature causes animals to consume more food without corresponding result in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used as fuel to keep up warmth.

Stall-feeding is better for fat-making than box or yard management, irrespective of health.

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

Currying daily is equal to seven per cent of the increase.

Keep the temperature of the body about 100°, not under 95°, nor over 105° Fah.

Don't forget that one animal's meat may be another animal's poison.

It takes three days good food to make up for one bad one.

The faster the fattening the more the profit; less food, earlier returns and better flesh.

Get rid of every fattening cattle beast before it is three years old.

Every day an animal is kept after being prime, there is loss exclusive of manure.

The external evidence of primeness are full rumps, flanks, twist, purse, shoulder vien and eye.

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal

It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on thirty head of fattening cattle.

Immediately an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process,

Never begin fattening without a definite plan.

A steady, frosty winter is better than an open one for cattle fattening in Ontario.

There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well for the sake of the manure alone.

No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quality of food—the manure must be properly valued.

On an average it costs, on charging every possible item, twelve cents for every additional pound added to the weight of a two or three year-old fattening cattle beast.

In this country the market value of store cattle can be increased thirty-six per cent, during six months of the fattening finish.

In order to secure a sure profit, no store cattle beast, of the right stamp and well done to, can be sold at less than 4½ cents per pound, live weight.

In the finishing of a two year-old for beef, during the last six months of Winter its financial history consists of three things of nearly proportionate values:—

(1) Value of animal, previous to entry finishing, 1,200 pounds at 5 cents for	$60 00
(2) Cost (not value) of food for six months	35 00
	$95 00
(3) Total value of fattened cattle, 1500 lbs. at 7 cents	$105 60
Cash profit	10 00
(4) Value of manure produced	30 00
Total profit	$40 00

During winter feed thus for finishing:—

First month—Common turnips, 40 pounds; straw, cut, 7 pounds; hay, cut, 5 pounds; oats, crushed, 5 pounds.

Second and third months—Swede turnips, 40 pounds; hay, cut, 7 pounds; straw, cut, 3 pounds; corn, 8 pounds, bran, 2 pounds.

Fourth and fifth months—Swedes and mangels, 50 pounds; hay, 10 pounds; corn and peas, 10 pounds; bran, 3 pounds.

Sixth month—Mangels and swedes, 50 pounds; hay, 12 pounds; corn, peas and oats, 12 pounds; bran, 3 pounds; oil cake, 3 pounds.

A flock of fowls through the summer are expected by too many farmers to get their own living without extra feed. They will undoubtedly do it, but with decreased egg production and at a cost to their owner of far more than the expense of a little grain. The fact that on most farms hens begin to lay after grain harvest, and when they have the run of a wheat stubble, should stimulate farmers to try the results of summer grain feeding.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, shipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

Another Word on the Worm.

We have already made some mention of the army worm, which is doing damage to the crops in several parts of the province, and described the best method of circumscribing their nefarious operations. But the subject will stand fuller treatment. Every farmer should be familiar with the appearance and habits of this pestiferous insect, which comes to cut short the products promised by the soil, the rain, the sunshine, and the husbandman's toil. The following from the Nashville *American* is interesting enough:—

The adult insect is a night flying moth of dull brown color, marked in the centre of each fore-wing with a distinct white spot, and with an expanse of wing a little over an inch and three-quarters. The moth deposits her eggs in the folds of grass or grain, always concealing them from sight by pushing them down into the unfolded portion of the leaf, or by cementing the edges of the leaf together over them. The eggs are laid singly, or in rows, which sometimes contain as many as fifteen or twenty. The larva or worm is, when full grown, an inch and a half in length. During this stage, which lasts from fifteen to thirty days, the worm casts its skin five times. Its body color is pale green. The entire back is occupied by a broad black or dusky band, with a series of stripes on each flank. Down the middle of the back is an interrupted narrow white line, often clearly seen only near the head.

The habits of the worm are somewhat like those of their relatives, the cut-worms, in that they feed chiefly at night. During the heat of the day they hide under sticks, stones, or rubbish, though when occurring in great numbers, they often eat the entire day, or disappear only for a few hours. When migrating from an eaten field to a new one, they have the habit of going together, and nearly always in the same direction, which has given them their popular name of "army worm." Their food plants are naturally the grasses and grains. During the present season, they have usually appeared first in fields of wheat, occasionally in blue grass. When on the march they attack preferably the cereals, timothy, blue grass and corn. Many other plants are eaten to a small extent. Shortly after the last moult the worm burrows beneath the surface of the ground and transforms to a pupa in the cell thus formed. The number of generations in a season varies with the climate.

Burning down the fields, or confining the pests to the fields in which they appear, are the far most efficacious remedies, though numerous other remedies have been proposed, none of which however have been found practicable except on a small scale and under especially favorable circumstances. The idea of going over an extensive meadow with a syringe and a pailful of some deadly liquid is, some farmers think, rather ludricous, and suggests the idea of Gulliver's fire department in the conflagration among the Lilliput residencees. Where the worm is committing ravages around him a farmer might do worse than mow his meadows not yet invaded, and take his chances of the aftermath. But the other line of defence is better, and it is the one recommended by agricultural authorities in the States and Ontario, and that is, to use the words of the *American*:—

To confine the worms to the fields in which they appear, but the destruction of them also, when they attempt to migrate to other fields This is done by the means of ditches and pits dug around the infested field or that to be protected. The ditches can be made quite rapidly. First plow a furrow with the "land side" next the field to be protected, and then with a spade make this side of the furrow vertical, or if the soil be compact enough to admit of it, over hanging. When the ditch is completed, holes should be dug in it from 1 foot 18 inches deep and from 20 to 30 feet apart. The sides of these holes should also be vertical, or, if possible, overhanging. The worms, unable to climb up the vertical side of the ditch, will crawl along the bottom of it and fall into the holes, where they will soon perish. Where the soil is sandy, so that the ditch cannot be made with a vertical side, it should be dug deeper than in other cases, and the side made as nearly perpendicular as possible, so that when the worms attempt to crawl up the sand will crumble beneath them and cause them to fall back again. The soil can be kept friable by drawing a bundle of brush along the ditch, or by burning straw in it.

The degree of success and the amount of labor attending the use of this method of defense depend upon the promptness with which it is adopted. If a close watch be kept of the grain fields and meadows during late spring and early summer, the presence of the worms can be detected before they begin to migrate. It will then be only necessary to inclose, by means of ditches, those parts of the fields in which the worms are found; and frequently these localities are very limited. But if the work be delayed until later in the season, after the worms have begun to migrate it will be found difficult to confine them, and it will probably be necessary instead of this to surround by ditches the fields to be protected, especially any fields of corn that may be in vicinity of the infested district.

Hard lumps in the udder are a symptom of garget, and it would be well to get rid of these before a cow comes in. The proper course would be to give a pound of epsom salts and repeat if necessary in a few days; to bathe the udder with warm water, and to give only very moderate feeding, not ing but grass and no bran or meal until the calf is a week old, and then only very sparingly.

Neglected Pasturage Lands.

The *National Live Stock Journal*, Chicago, for August, has the following most capital article on neglected lands in use for pasturage. Sensible farmers will recognize its truths and appreciate its suggestions:—

It is a common practice on many farms to improve the more inviting portions of the homestead, converting these into tillage fields and meadows, apparently condemning for use as pasture the remainder. This remainder, many times, presents a sorry sight. If the farm is upon land formerly covered with timber, the pasture ground is likely to be thinly set in dwarf blue grass, with patches here and there of white clover, mullein, and possibly a little sorrel. Rotting logs and stumps are scattered around. The stock, after having hunted in vain to obtain their fill, retreat to the shade, of which there is liable to be a superabundance, made up of worthless trees, which encumber the ground they stand upon. The animals grow out little, are always small and lean, and are never expected by the owner to be otherwise; and under this kind of management, drag out a life about on a par with the cattle of South Africr, having, individually, about as much merit.

A farm provided with grazing ground of the kind referred to, should never be made the home of improved stock. If brought in good condition, and the transfer be made from good pastures to those of the kind described, they will inevitably shrink. It is not surer that water will find its own level, than that well-bred and meritorious stock will, in a few years, upon such pasturage, get down towards the level of the scrub, for upon soil that grows only poor grass and weeds, the best of stock will become stunted and less valuable. Nor will liberal feeding during winter compensate for the half-year of such summer treatment as that referred to, for the reason that the best part of the year in which to secure growth and condition is frittered away.

All neglected, cast-away lands, whether in timbered districts or otherwise—and the kind mentioned is equally common to prairie farms—should be reclaimed, by being thoroughly broken up, planted to a suitable crop, and afterwards seeded down; if for pasture alone, not to one kind if grass, but to two or three. It is not often enough remembered that it should be a leading object, in growing any grain crop, to pave the way for grass. It is folly to expect good pasture without some preliminary preparation of soil for it. At any rate, as a rule, no good yield can be had until the land is tilled in such a manner as will insure good growth.

Pastures should not consist of one kind of grass only, because (1) stock prefer a variety, going from one to the other, thus keeping their appetites whetted; (2) because the grasses having different periods at which they mature, one kind having passed its best stage, another comes to its best, and takes its place, and (3) because grasses vary in the degree of standing wet and drouth, hence if one sort is injured, by vicissitudes of the weather, another may be to an equal degree benefited. It should be more the practice to simulate pastures with special manures. This is as necessary a thing to do as to feed a particular animal freely because it is falling off in flesh. Among the best stimulants to tardy-growing grass, is nitrate of soda; and this may be used freely on pastures without great outlay, and with prompt and beneficial results.

Professor Thomas mentions a remedy for the cabbage worm which is within the reach of any one, and which is said to be effectual. It consists of equal parts of saltpetre and salt, dissolved in hot water, and diluted with cold water. Sprinkle this upon the plants during the hottest part of the day while the sun is shining upon them. The proportions of the salt, saltpetre and water are as above described with reference to the two first, and diluted with ten or twelve quarts of water. A rule of proportions, however, cannot be inflexible, for some saltpetre is a great deal stronger than other samples. Prof. Thomas says he tried it on some horse radish leaves on which there were about a dozen worms. He used a tablespoonful of salt and saltpetre each, dissolved in a cup of hot water and afterwards diluted with two quarts of cold water. He sprinkled the leaves at half-past nine in the forenoon, when the sun was shining brightly. Two days later but two of the worms remained alive. Its effect upon the leaves was not seriously detrimental, although there were a few quite large spots that were killed by the solution.

A Power in the House of Parliament.

Conspicuous among the influential men of the Dominion is Mr. J. H. Metcalf, Member of Parliament from the city of Kingston. Commencing life as a school teacher, he has steadfastly worked his way upward to the honored position in business and politics he now holds. Coming to a personal matter we would mention that, Mr. Metcalf was formerly subject to extreme soreness of the chest, for which, as he himself says "I could find no remedy but St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy." In the following letter Mr. Metcalf gives evidence of his appreciation. "I take great pleasure in stating that I used St. Jacobs Oil for extreme soreness of the chest, and found it to be an excellent remedy. I would not be without it for ten times its selling price, as a family remedy it certainly has no equal."

In the treatment of sheep-scab, use the following recipe: Four ounces of tobacco to one ounce of sulphur, for one gallon of water Bring the water to the boiling point, then put in the tobacco and let it steep until its strength is exhausted, then stir in the sulphur with a little soft soap. It should be tepid or moderately warm, and kept so during the process of dipping or application to diseased sheep.

Wool.

The *Maine Farmer* answers the question, "why is not Maine wool quoted in the markets the same as that from other States," by saying that Maine has not achieved a reputation as a wool-producing State. Its remarks are as applicable to New Brunswick farmers as to those whom the editor more immediately addresses:—

"If Maine farmers would have their wool as such, known and recognized in the great markets, they must so improve its quality and raise its standard as to compel recognition. Michigan has done simply this and nothing more, and as a reward for the pains taken, is getting an advance of several cents per pound. Admitting all that has been done in the way of improvement, by introducing the Merino, Cotswold and Down sheep into the State, there is yet much more to be done before we can take a first rank as a wool-producing State. There are many fine flocks of sheep in Maine whose wool product is of the first class, but the number is small compared with the flocks of inferior breeds and products, and until this order of things is reversed, we must content ourselves with such prices as we can get. In about every town will be found a few flocks of choice sheep, producing a fine quality of wool, and these few flocks often aid in selling the entire clip of the town, for, but for these fine lots, no buyer would think of going there. With how much more eagerness would it be sought after and bought up, if there were no poor lots.

The improvements needed in order to give Maine wool a recognition in the markets which shall insure it a satisfactory price are several which we shall only attempt to hint at now. We must breed with greater care and with special reference to the production of such wool as manufacturers want, and for this purpose, we believe that grades are better than any other.

A cross of the Merino with the Downs and also with the Cotswolds, has produced very satisfactory results. Breed grades to a pure bred buck, and thus keep up the quality. Keep such sheep only whose wool is free and open; a fleece that is matted like a carpet can never enter into the manufacture of fine goods and so can only bring an inferior price. After getting such a breed as you want, keep the animals well, in order that there may be a uniform growth of wool and no breakages in the staple. Well kept sheep are also much less liable to take on disease than when they are poorly kept. Lastly, have the fleece taken off with such deliberation and care as not to injure the wool or the sheep, and neatly and honestly tied up We do not insinuate that farmers are dishonest; far from it—but every class has its dishonest members, and farmers are no exception When assisting once in weighing off some wool, we found in one fleece a *pebble* that weighed only a little short of four pounds. This could hardly have got into the wool while the sheep was being washed or from accident, but it had been bought and paid for at the rate of forty cents per pound. We have also taken from a single fleece offered for sale, two pounds by weight of tag locks—mostly manure. It was the memory of these circumstances that brought out the expression used above, "honestly put up." Maine has all the facilities for first class wool-production and there is no good reason why Maine wool may not be quoted in the great markets from week to week, and bring the highest price It requires time, patience and perseverance to accomplish this, but we are well started in the right direction and have only to keep right on."

The carelessness with which egg shells are thrown to fowls from the kitchen is frequently one cause whereby hens that destroy their newly laid eggs become addicted to the very bad habit. The shells, broken in halves only, are thrown out, with a portion of the albumen lingering in the fresh open cavities, and tempts the fowls to snap them up and devour them eagerly. They thus get their first taste usually of the "meaty" contents of the eggs, and soon learn to break the shells in the nest, or upon the ground floor of the hen house after they discharge them.

***"Little thanks are due to him who only gives away what is of no use to himself." The thanks of invalids the world over are being showered on the inventor of Kidney-Wort, for it is giving health to all. Kidney-Wort moves the bowels regularly, cleanses the blood, and radically cures kidney disease, gravel, piles, bilious headache and pains which are caused by disordered liver and kidneys. Thousands have been cured—why should you not try it.

Let all those who do not wish to breathe a pestilentil atmosphere or invite disease within, see to it that no sink-hole of corruption be formed or tolerated on or near their premises. Negligence in regard to the protection of one's self and one's family against poisoned cellars is a crime.

For the violent internal agony termed colic, take a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of water; drink it and go to bed. It is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from a heavy fall.

Much may be saved in winter feeding by keeping grain straw bright and clean. Straw is not a good feed alone, but its use will enable the farmer to keep more stock with his grain and hay than he otherwise could.

It is a dangerous thing to allow the diarrhœa or dysentery to go unchecked and there is no need of it. A small bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* will cure the most [illegible] that can be produced.