Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1883. NO. 10

FELLOWS'
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS!
SURE CURE FOR
INDIGESTION.

IN recommending this medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least forty-five years and thousands have witnessed its effect and been benefitted. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

It is Tonic, Diuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity of the bowels.

Price 2 cents.

☞ Every bottle has the name Fellow & Co. blown on the glass.

T. B. BARKER & SONS.
March 7,

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.

Rx No. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for **Inflammation of the Urinary Organs**, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cupebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe. Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich, and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by
GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.
May 16, 1883

PRACTICAL
PLUMBING.
AND
GAS FITTING!
ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

☞ Prices to suit the times. ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

NOTICE.
Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership existing between the undersigned, and known as LIMERICK REID & CO., is disolved, by mutual consent, Mr. Reid retiring therefrom, with the intention of going from the city, and that the business will be carried on and known as heretofore by the name of **A. Limerick & Co.**, and they would desire to thank the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on them during the last year, and would solicit a continuance of the same.

A. LIMERICK,
W. H. REID.
Fredericton, May 2nd, 1883.

SOAP! SOAP!
Frank Siddell's Soap.

USE winter or summer, but don't scald or boil any of your clothing, no matter how dirty or stained. Brightens colored goods. Goes farther than other soap, and cheaper for a poor family for scrubbing and washing dishes. Softens woolen goods. A large wash done in a couple of hours. No clothes mending. No fingers rubbed sore. The saving in fuel alone more than pays for the soap. Clean, sweet, and white clothes without boiling or scalding. Just think. No heavy wash boiler to lift about. No steam to spoil wall paper or furniture. No nasty, filthy smell in the house.

Where water is scarce, or has to be carried far, remember that the Frank Siddall's way of washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

This is no humbug, but a reliable article. Try it and you will use no other kind.

GEO. HATT & SONS.
Aug. 29

GUNS. GUNS.

JUST Received, the latest style of Breach Loading Guns. Something new. Call and see them. The first that have been in the city. Also in stock a nice lot of Muzzle Loading Guns Powder, Shot, Caps, Shells, etc.

Z. R. EVERETT.
Sept. 5

Storekeepers Attention.

500 DOZ. Arnold's Ink; 13 sacks Nuts; 25 doz. Syrups, assorted havors; 500 packages Confectionery, boxes and pails; 125 boxes Raisins; 75 boxes Biscuit; 5 gross Extracts Lemon, Peppermint, &c; 75 doz. Pails, large, halves, quarters, eighths; 25 doz. Brushes; 75 boxes Soap; 5 bbls. Dulce

We are prepared to give low prices on the above, and take Country Produce as usual.

WHITTIER & HOOPER.
Fredericton, July 11, 1883

AXES. AXES.

JUST Received and to arrive, 100 dozen Narrow Axes:
25 doz. Blinkhorns; 25 doz. Black Prince;
25 doz. Broads; 25 doz. Fowler's.
For sale as usual.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Oct. 10

Tapley's
N H D S
Remedy.
—FOR—
Nervous Headache, Neuralgia,
AND SCIATICA.

IS ONE of the best preparations now before the public for the cure of those distressing complaints that have baffled the skill of physicians for ages past. It is perfectly safe and reliable, being prepared from the prescription of a surgeon in the British army, who compounded it for the cure of those Nervous Diseases existing in the regiment to which he was attached, and by this Remedy he was enabled to effect a positive cure in every case. Wherever it has been used according to directions, it has never failed to produce the most satisfactory results.

It has but recently been introduced into this country, but during the last two years it has been used here, its cures of the above diseases have numbered more than that effected by all other remedies combined; it has cured cases of from one to twenty years standing, as can be vouched for by the testimony of most reliable disinterested parties.

Sold at all the principal Drug Stores in the Province.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO
GEO. H. DAVIS OR J. M. WILEY,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
March 14

30 YEARS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL of THIRTY YEARS decided, and a jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

is the best Inflamation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following Diseases; Diptheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Cronp, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to direcions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns
and Warts,

And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

MINARD'S LINIMENT

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton, N. B.
Dec 6, 1882—1 y

GATES'
INVIGORATING SYRUP.

THIS preparation is well known throughout the country, as the best family medicine before the public, and should be kept in every household.

For Coughs and Colds,

a little night and morning will soon break them up.

For Dyspepsia,

it gives immediate relief.

For Irregularities of the Bowels,

nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping or pain.

Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart

One swallow gives instant relief.

Sick Headache, Stomach and
Pin Worms,

yield at once.

It is in fact an invigorator of the whole system whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained. It has been well tested already, and will do all that we say it will do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

At wholesale by Davis, Staples & Co., and John M. Wiley.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. TRADE MARK

An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, 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 sent free mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

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

FARM, etc., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her Farm situated in Lake George Settlement and on the Lake George Road, Parish of Prince William, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are cleared, the remainder being well covered with hard and soft wood. There is a good House and Barn on the place.

ALSO FOR SALE:

Seven acres of land on the "Traynor" Farm, on the same Road and Parish, part of which is cleared land.

☞ The above properties will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved payment. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRADLEY, Harness Maker, or

MRS. SARAH JANE CLANCY.
Fredericton, July 25, 1883.—3m

Valuable Freehold Property
On York Street, in the City of Fredericton,
FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Premises on the north side of York Street, between King and Brunswick Streets, having a frontage of 133 feet more or less on York Street, being all the ground lying between the property owned and occupied by Dr. Atherton, and that of Nelson Campbell, is now offered for sale at a reduced price and on easy terms.

The exterior of the buildings require painting, and one or two of the rooms require re-plastering, but in other respects the house and outbuildings are in good repair, with excellent foundations and a good cellar under the whole of the dwelling house. It is well supplied with water, and there is a large yard and garden attached, with a good stable and coach house, besides wood and coal sheds and an ice house.

Also for Sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Regent Street, situate near to "Evelyn Grove," the property recently occupied by Alfred Ray, Esq., being the lot on the north side of Regent Street, next but one to the westerly side line of Needham Street, in the City of Fredericton.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to

WM. W. STREET,
Barrister.
At his Office, Queen Street, opp. Coy's Block, or at his residence on York Street.
Fredericton, August 8, 1883

Threshing Machines!
NOW DELIVERING OUR WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED THRESHERS, Also
THE LITTLE GIANT,
for those who prefer them.
SMALL & FISHER,
Woodstock, N. B.

LIME AND PLASTER.
JUST LANDING.
EXTRA No. 1
GREEN HEAD LIME!
AND
FARMERS' PLASTER,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a full and complete line of
GROCERIES,
First-class in every respect.
☞ Quality not quantity we aim at.

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.
FEED AND SEED HOUSE,
Opp. People's Bank, Queen St.
Fredericton, July 11

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH
FACTORY!
King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.
R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,
SLEIGHS and PUNGS
Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.
MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO
Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc
ON HAND:
FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE
A LARGE LOT OF
IVERS,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHÆTONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS,
AND A LARGE LOT OF
SLEIGHS AND PUNGS
TO BE SOLD CHEAP.
☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

Clocks. Clocks.
CANADIAN CLOCKS!

JUST opened, a full line in solid Walnut cases, beautifully finished, in a great variety of designs.

Time Pieces, Alarm and Striking, one and eight day.

Warranted Good Timers.

Call and examine before buying, and be convinced that as good Clocks can be made in Canada as anywhere, and prices much less than the imported.

S. F. SHUTE,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK.
Fredericton, Sept. 5, 1883

Dr. J. H. Barker
St. Mary's Ferry, opp. Fredericton.

DR. BARKER has during the past ten years given special attention to the cure of NASAL CATARRH, a disease very prevalent in this changeable climate. He can furnish proof of the fact, that he has completely cured many cases during that time. At the present he is treating a number of bad cases of Catarrh from Fredericton and St. Mary's. His practice consists of persistent local applications, as well as constitutional treatment, until a cure is effected

☞ Attention is also given to a general physician's practice.

St. Mary's Ferry, June 13, 1883—6mos

FOR SALE.

THAT place known as the "Risteen Farm," situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Camber, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. C. RISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

J. C. R.
Fredericton, Oct. 17.—tf.

House for Sale!
In Fredericton.

THE Freehold Lot, with Dwelling House and Outbuilding thereon, situate on King street, in Fredericton, the residence of the late Dr. Gregory. Also the Lot, with Stable, on the corner of King and York streets, in said city. A portion of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage. Apply to H. Lawrence Sturdee, Esq., St. John, or in Fredericton, to

C. S. INGRAHAM,
Queen Street.
Sept 12

CHEAP FARMS
NEAR MARKETS.

THE State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the North-West. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET, containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops, and general resources of every County in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

YOUNG MEN. Now is the time to learn TELEGRAPHY. Written guarantee given to furnish paying situations. For terms, address COMMERCIAL & R.R. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

The *Carleton Sentinel*, an avowed Government supporter, in several late issues, commenting on the blundering and mismanagement of the St. John Exhibition Commission, and the disgraceful manner in which strangers were treated, very truthfully remarks, that the St. John people who derived all the benefits from the Exhibition, should have seen to it that strangers were comfortably provided for. The *Sentinel* further remarks, which all honest people will endorse, "that those who receive all the benefits from such should pay all the bills, and that the whole Province should not be taxed to provide a local exhibit." It is quite likely that the farmers, through their representatives the Board of Agriculture, will demand that the Board shall be enlarged by a member from every County; that the President and Secretary be elected by the Board, and that a reasonable amount be placed at the disposal of the Board of Agriculture. In other words, that they should be created an independent body, as they are in every other Province in the Dominion, and not occupy an inferior position to any other representative body, or be at the mercy of any government whatever. Every fair minded person will admit, that this is the position the Board should occupy to be able to maintain its dignity and self-respect, or to be respected by the people. If the Government could have beheaded the Board through its President, it would have been greatly to their advantage, for very many of the strongest supporters of the Government don't hesitate to say, "that those whom the God's wish to destroy first make mad." And to the St. John *Telegraph* we wish to say, that if that paper has any respect for the late Dr. Elder, it will not drag his name before the public in connection with the Exhibition Commission as it has done heretofore. To the credit of the late Dr. Elder, be it said he did not inaugurate that disgraceful scheme, and nothing but what he considered the exigencies of party, could have compelled him to sanction it. Those who did evolve it, live to scheme another day.

TRUTH.

Grand Falls, Oct. 27.

Agriculture.

The Foot and Mouth Disease in England.

The prevalence of this disease has assumed alarming proportions in Great Britain and threatens serious injury to the cattle interests of that country, as well as serious losses and absolute ruin to many individual farmers. In many of the Midland counties the unfavorable crop seasons experience of late years has caused farmers to devote their attention largely to cattle, which have become the staple of these counties. An English paper of the 4th October, says:

"There are now no less than twenty-one infected acres in Chesshire, all of which have been attacked during the last fortnight. In Cheshire, where an average dairy herd consists of fifty valuable milch cows, great consternation is naturally felt amongst the farmers by the rapid spread of the disease. Foot-and-mouth disease is increasing in Leicestershire to an alarming extent, the portion of country adjoining Northamptonshire and Rutland being mostly affected. About thirty fresh cows were reported this morning."

This disease is one of the most dangerous infections that exists among live stock, being most easily communicated, and in view of this fact the farmers and graziers are besieging the Privy Council—the highest sanitary authority in Great Britain—to take measures to check the spread of the disease. At its last meeting the Council decided to prevent the passage of sound animals through infected districts and is contemplating the still further measures of closing the live stock fairs and markets in all the infected districts during the present fall and coming winter, all of which measures will promote the interests of the cattle raisers and shippers of this country, since it will create a greater demand for American cattle, which are and have always been practically free from this disease. But no pains should be spared to prevent its getting a foothold and spreading in this country. Should it once infect the herd in the ranch country nothing short of the entire extermination of the stock and depopulation of the ranches for a time would rid them of it, since sound cattle contract the disease by being driven over or gazing upon ground that has been traversed by diseased animals. In this connection it is not amiss to say that the recent outbreak of a disease among cattle in the District of Columbia, supposed to be pleuro-pneumonia, has been pronounced by Dr. Salmon, veterinary of the department of agriculture, as not that disease, since he had been unable to communicate it to other animals either by contact or inoculation. The only genuine cases of pleuro-pneumonia now known to exist in this country are in two herds in Connecticut, and ample precautions have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.—*Farmers Review.*

Mayor Frasee, of Pilot Mound, North West Territory., has just finished his harvest, the result of the season's operations amounting to 5,200 bushels of grain. The entire yield has been saved without a drop of rain, and the grain is a fair sample. Some of it has been injured by frost, by a good portion of it is said to be all right. The average yield is 25 bushels to the acre. It took nine and a half days to cut the crop, two binders being engaged all the time at work, and three binders a portion of the time.

The Jerseys.

THE ISLAND WHERE GROWS THE BEST BUTTER COW IN THE WORLD.

Jersey is but a small island; if it were square it would be just six and three-fourths miles each way. Yet this little spot manages to support about twelve thousand cattle—that is, roughly speaking, one for every two acres of its surface—rocks, roads, wastes, and house room for 60,000 people included. And it has done this for the last twenty years, at least, for the census of 1861 gives the number of cattle in Jersey as 12,037.—What is more remarkable, it exports every year above 2,000 head, the average export, by the customs returns, for the last eighteen years, being 2,049—nearly one for every ten acres. Now, the total number of cattle in England only averages one head to ten acres. It therefore follows that, in proportion to its size, Jersey exports every year as many cattle as England contains. In other words, if England were to export cattle at the same rate, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year—not a hoof would be left behind. The system that enables Jersey to do this must be worth considering, particularly in these days, when the English farmer is at his wit's end what to do, as his sheet-anchor, wheat raising, lets him drift upon the rocks.

But another, and not less striking, result of our management is the breed of cattle it has produced. Hitherto, it has been the accustomed fashion in England to look upon Jerseys as the curled darlings of fortune—pretty playthings for the rich—lovely little objects for the lawn—yielding a small quantity of very rich milk, cream, and butter for those wealthy enough to afford such extravagance. That they are small, we admit; beautiful, we grant. Fitness for the work is the thing; all the rest, tinsel. The office of the Jersey is to convert grass and roots into butter, not beef. She is not bred to be eaten; she is too valuable as a butter machine. Then why should she be larger? And, far from being the rich man's luxury, she is, more than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help

We have seen that 12,000 cattle are here kept, on a place six miles square; where rent averages £9 ($45) an acre; where ths farms are smaller than anywhere else in the world; where every farmer works with his own hands, and is brought face to face with the wolf he must keep from the door. What do we see? The island eaten up with cows, and the farmers beggars? On the contrary, the whole island is like a garden, thickly strewn with comfortable, well-to-do houses and homesteads; we find ease and comfort everywhere, poverty and want unknown, beggars none. I do not say this is all the produce of cows; but I do say that our farmers (who have so close a fight, and yet are so wonderfully successful) must understand their business, and do not keep 12,000 cattle at a loss. If Jerseys pay here, with land at £9 an acre, can they be unprofitable in England, or anywhere else where butter finds a market? But we go much farther, we hold that the Jersey cow is the most beautiful of her species, and the most profitable.

The Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef or milk or cheese. Her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivalled for quality and for profit. All the beef for the 60,000 people is imported every week from the neighboring coast of France and from Spain; and this has been the case for the last hundred years, at least, as the Acts of the island abundantly show. With our 12,000 cattle, we do not rear a single bullock; neither do we make a single pound of cheese, and probably never did. As to milk, that of the Jersey cow is far too good for the milkman, who would find a Holstein or one of the deep-milking tribes of Shorthorns much more profitable.—Neither does the Jersey claim to be "a good all-round cow." The "good all-round cow" is an anachronism; she might have done very well when every man was his own butcher and baker. Nowadays the farmer is obliged to consider what particular line will best suit his circumstances and surroundings—whether beef or milk, cheese or butter; and he must choose his cow accordingly, for on this depends his success or failure. If he decided in favor of butter, there is no cow will suit him so well as the Jersey, for she is the only one that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundreds of years' persevering effort in that direction.

Fall Plowing.

The recent rains have been favorable for fall plowing, and the good farmer will avail himself of the opportunity. Fall plowing saves valuable time in the spring, and can be done with benefit upon almost all soils. It is the only time when deep plowing of most soils is admissible, and it is certainly the best season in which to turn up heavy lands. Much has been said and written in favor of deep plowing, and we know that much mischief has been done by applying the principle in an indiscriminate and injudicious manner. Some farmers have been too ready to take the mischievous advice of mere theorists and have wasted labor and lost crops by deep plowing at the wrong season. And yet the theory advanced seemed very reasonable, and was true with certain limitation, that the soil would be greatly improved by deep plowing.

But it should be constantly borne in mind, that there is a limit to every good thing which limit, if passed, becomes an evil and an injury, and the limit to which deep plowing is admissible, is very narrow. It can only be done with safety in autumn, when the winter's exposure may have time to work upon the raw soil and mellow it by its beneficial action, and that this soil may be re-plowed and returned in the spring, and be more intimately mixed with the upper soil.

It can only be done by gradual and moderate penetration, and disturbance of the hitherto unused soil, so that its admixture with the upper soil, may not be in too liberal proportions. The kind of soil too, has much to do with the propriety of the operation, for there are many soils which may be utterly ruined by deep plowing. Also, there are other soils which would be damaged by turning up at this season. The subject of deep plowing should then be considered with great care. As a rule, heavy, stiff and hard-pan soils are best plowed in the fall, and the rougher they are left the more will they be acted upon by the frost and the more thoroughly pulverized. Light soils are to be plowed with caution and to secure some well considered purpose. Even the simple subject of plowing requires judgment, forethought, skill and a knowledge of cause and effect.—*Maine Farmer.*

John Splan Tells What is a First Class Driver.

John Splan, who began his career on the turf 17 years ago, when he was 17 years old, and has handled many of the best horses in the country, including the famous Rarus, is as ready and slick a talker as he is driver. The following conversation took place between him and a reporter of the *Springfield Republican.* "Yes, sir, a good driver is as essential as a good horse. I don't know as a good man could do much with a stick of a horse, but I've seen many a horse defeated that would have won if its driver had known his business. Just what makes a good driver you can't tell.

"You see, a driver has got to do more than sit behind a horse. He must look out for the shoeing, must get the horses head just right, must study his horse, known how he ought to be fed and harnessed, and all that. There are a hundred things besides the mere driving that he must have his eye on and be studying. Horses are just as different as people. Some are nervous, fretting and stewing all the time, and others are so cool that a cyclone wouldn't make'em jump. Now, you see if a man that was used to driving one of the nervous kind took hold of a lazy horse he'd like as not break him all up.

"There's one thing a driver must have, and that's a cool head. He mustn't be all down when he don't win, or way up when he does, but just take it as it comes and go again. I've seen men on the track with money up on their horses who were as worked up about it as an old lady that had got to have her tooth pulled out. That won't do. I don't take any stock in cordials to give a man the necessary courage. A good night's sleep is the best thing that any man can take before a race. Of course we bet on the races. That's what we are interested in' it's part of our business. I don't think horsemen gamble much outside. They put up their money on a horse just as a man who has a barrel of flour and expects to get more for it than he gave. The public think there's a good deal more crooked work than there really is. I don't know a driver, and I've slept with most of' em, who would pull his employer's horse to win money himself. It wouldn't pay. Driving is a profession now, and a man who has paid $5,000 or $10,000 for a piece of property hunts till he finds a good man to take care of it, and then pays him handsomely. Most owners have all the money they want and are anxious only to have their horses win."

King's Central Society.

The annual meeting of King's Central Agricultural Society, was held on Wednesday, Oct. 31st, at Hampton village. The attendance was good, and the Treasurer's financial statement showed the Society's pecuniary condition to be in a healthy state, notwithstanding the heavy expense entailed by the building of the new hall. Dr. Tailor, chairman of the building committee, submitted details of the progress of work on the hall from the beginning to the present time, and assured the meeting that in two or three weeks the building would be completed; also that measures were being taken to procure necessary seating, stoves and lamps.

The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—G. L. Taylor, M. D.
Vices—C. I. Smith, S. E. Frost,
Treasurer—Hon. J. Flewwelling.
Secretary—J. E. Fairweather.
Executive Committee—John McLaughlan, Chas. Dixon, Wm. Fowler, A. B. Hayes, Cornelius Sullivan, H. B. Fowler and George Raymond.

Nominated for Board of Agriculture—J. E. Fairweather.

How to Improve a Dairy.

The dairyman who would improve his dairy cannot do it alone with improved stock. He must improve his methods. He may begin with his common stock first, and then start with his stable. This he would have cleansed and swept and garnished. He would have the atmosphere at least as sweet and pure as the breath of his cleanly fed cows; he would, in fact, soon realize the idea of the poet when he wrote of "the sweet breath of the heifers." With a clean, pure stable he would have clean cows, and the daily card and brush would clean and smooth the coats of his cows; he would, in fact, step in at odd times to give the sleek hides an extra touch, if, indeed, he did not put a little polish on the horns. And all this tells, for it greatly effects the health of the cow, and that affects the purity of the milk, for if the natural perspiration of the body cannot escape through the skin it will go out with the milk, and then there is that vile "animal odor" which so much troubles the dairyman who neglects to open the natural passages by which it should escape through the skin. When one is fairly launched on a course of improvement, he gains by every step an increased desire to reach up still more. He gets an impetus. "It is the first step which costs," and when this is made the others follow easily. So our improving dairyman, finding already a great improvement, is compelled to go on. He then studies the art of feeding. The cows now have to pick of the best hay, and they have it clean, too. It is not thrown on the filthy floor of the yard to be soiled and picked over by she cows until forced by hunger, they eat disgreeable stuff, but it is cut and mixed with the best of feed—corn meal (cob meal no longer) and good bran or middlings, and these liberally supplied. And the cows, generous as they are, respond liberally to the unwonted treatment, and we may soon find out dairyman critically examining the thick and golden colored cream as it lies attractively and sweetly upon the pans in the cellar. The cellar is soon renovated. Sweet milk must not be spoiled by the odors of tainted vegetables, moldy rubbish, and a villanous atmosphere. The good wife is astonished one day to see the cellar cleaned up, the walls white-washed, the choked drain opened, the foul manure about the windows removed and cleansed away, the light and air of heaven admitted, double windows put in to keep out the frost and cold, a set of brand-new strainers and pans and a modern churn purchased, and, perhaps, an improved creamery, and both she and the good man begin to study up the whole art and practice of dairying. Then the pleasing end is reached, and the dairyman finds his products selling at the top of the market, or private customers paying him a little more than that for a choice article.

Agricultural Economies.

The profit of the future is to come in avoidance of wasts of the farm. As the country grows older, land dearer and immigration heavier, competition waxes fiercer in all agricultural production. A ruinous share of the hay is lost, first, in cutting when ripened to woodiness or dried to hardened stems; then in giving it out to sustain life and animal heat, rather than for fat and flesh. Corn is also thrown away by insufficient or injudicious feeding. There is enormous loss by keeping a poor cow that yields 300 gallons of milk per annum, instead of one that produces 600 at about the same cost. One may bring the owner in debt, while the other affords a handsome profit on expense of keeping. A cow that gives milk only from April to November, and runs dry when forage is costly and milk is dear, should have a few months extra feeding, and go to the butcher as soon as possible. That a cow is dry for more than six weeks is the fault of the owner in not procuring ample and succulent food at all seasons while the milk habit of the young cow is forming. The loss in milk and meat, by irregular feed and a change from fresh pastures to a straw stack and coarse hay during an inclement season, is an irreparable waste which is projected into the succeeding summer without regard to the abundance of its pasture.

The losses from negligence, or want of skill in the preparation for market, the manipulation or manufacture from raw material, is enormous. Milk of the same quality, of the same cost, makes butter at fifteen cents and at half a dollar a pound. Mixed fruits sell in market a half the value of assorted samples neatly put up. The pig products of a famous Massachusetts farm are disposed of in New York city at 23 cents. Skill, taste, neatness, and a well-earned reputation for reliable excellence get the highest rewards—give better dividents than the capital and labor represented in the product on which they are expended. There is solid money in these intangible valuables. But the wastes that may be avoided are numerous in every department of agricultural practice, and cannot be hinted at in a paragraph. They are illustrated in the differing costs and selling prices of the product of adjoining farms in every neighborhood of the land.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Draft Horses.

Before the Farmers Institute at Princeton, New Jersey, Dr. Ezra Stetson said, in the course of an address upon draft horses, that size alone does not make a draft horse. Loading down the draft horse with fat to make him weigh heavily, as well as to cover deficiencies, is worse than useless. It is done at the expense of vitality, and in time will make his offspring beefy, as well as undermine the constitution. A race or trotting horse loaded down with fat can hardly be expected to come in at the fore, and a draft horse loses the strength of tension of his muscles from such mismanagement. The horse should not only possess a sound body, but also a sound mind. A horse may be as large as a most massive bull, but if his walking gait is no faster that of the bull he is not the superior of bos tauru.

Waste of Food.

The flesh of domestic animals fit for food is almost a waste substance in many countries, since it cannot be locally consumed nor profitably preserved. In the River Plate republics alone there are 80,000,000 sheep to a population of 2,500,000. For years sheep were only valued there for their wool, and when flayed carcasses were left to rot, or when dried in the sun, piled up in stacks for fuel, while later on they were pulled down for their tallow. Sheep got very fat in the province of Buenos Ayres, and those of three and four years will give frequently from 18 to 20 pounds of tallow. Countless numbers of sheep are boiled down every year only for the tallow, which forms one of the staple articles of export. The mutton is thrown away or used in a dry as fuel. In the five years ending with 1880, more than 1,500,000 sheep and 200,000 horned cattle were boiled down in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria. By the new processes of refrigerantion this vast waste of food is likely to soon be prevented.

THE FARMER only $1 per year.

Land Grabbing.

Within the last year over six millions of the finest grazing lands of the continent, has become the property of European capitalists. When this enormous diversion from the uses to which it was designed, is supplemented by the 60,000,000 acres that have gone into the hands of corporations, it will be seen that the poor man's heritage in the United States is speedily becoming a reminiscence and a memory. Henry VIII never more wantonly ravished the tenure of his yeomanry to enrich a gilded but useless aristocracy than has the government of this republic. In all the wanton depredations of the robber Barons in the feudal ages, no history of recklessness is comparable to this. No injustice was ever greater, Land for the landless and homes for our people, has been the cry of party leaders for the past twenty years. The public domain was intended for the whole people. It was intended to make homes and farms for the millions that are and the millons that are yet to be. Neither the laws nor the people ever contemplated its becoming a greedy speculations for the capitalists and monoplies. The attempt now being made by certain parties to transfer the land grant made to the Texas Pacific railroad to the Southern Pacific railroad, is nothing more nor less than a grand steal. The Texas Pacific failed to fulfil its agreement with the Government, and now that it has passed out of existence as a railroad, the Southern Pacific steps in and claims the land grant by a transfer. It is high time that the wholesale robbery was stopped. The public domain of this country belongs to the people and they should be allowed a voice in its disposal. It is time to call a halt.—*Helena (Mont.) Independant.*

Candling Eggs.

An egg dealer advertised recently for a man to candle eggs. "The business of an egg-candler," said the dealer, "is to hold the egg up against a flame of gas or candle and to tell from the appearance of the egg whether it is good or bad."

"Does it require much skill to be an egg-candler?"

"It takes a quick eye and experience. It pays me to keep a candler, because I avoid trouble with customers. I receive no just complaints about bad eggs. Some people, you know, will come and tell a dealer that two of the last dozen they bought were bad, and ask for two good eggs in exchange. They can't play that on me."

Mr. Mabr, who imports eggs from Hungary, Turkey, Italy and Germany, and gets them also from distant sections of this country, employs many candlers. He said:—"We get eggs affected with the water rot, black rot, or spots. Water-rotten eggs come from sections of the country recently opened and not properly drained, so that the eggs lie on damp ground. The black rot results from the action of gases when the eggs lies to long in the nest. The spots and ordinary staleness are caused by age, the former, however, often by improper transportation. The great test of an egg's quality is the free movement of the yolk without its breaking in form. This shows that the white is strong. If it is weak the yolk will flow through it. An air-chamber is usually a sign of age, but sometimes an egg will show an air-chamber because it has been shaken up. An experienced candler can distinguish between these. He has a sharpened instinct, like the men in the treasury who detect bad money."—*New York Sun.*

Everything should be put in order for cold weather, which often comes as early as the middle of the month. Banking up earth against foundation, boarding up stables inside, tightening the outside boarding, stopping leaks in the roofs, setting glass where panes are broken, are each important at this season.

Last winter we warned our readers against buying the *large* packs of worthless horse and cattle powders, and as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw away their money. *Sheridan's Powders* are strictly pure, but we know of no others that are.

In Denmark farmers are compelled to destroy all weeds on their farms, and in France a man who permits weeds to go to seed that may endanger the land of his neighbor can be prosecuted.

The English feed for fattening sheep consists of cotton seed and turnips. They claim that it will put on the most fat, is the safest feed, makes the best mutton at a less cost and produces the best and strongest manure.

New York, while not a great grain state, produces one-seventh of all the hay of the country, and that indicates a large dairy business which is generally more profitable than grain growing.

Soils of a close, heavy texture require thorough drainage. A liberal application of stable-manure, with a heavy top dressing of coal ashes, is the best treatment.

The Plymouth Rocks are desirable market chickens, being meaty, round and plump. They are not so heavy as the Cochins and Asiatics, but are considered less coarse.

The hens that have done good service as setters and brooders through the spring and summer, will prove to be the best autumn layers.

The pacing horse Johnson, with a record of 2.10, has been purchased by Commodore Kittson, of St. Paul, Minn., for $25,000.

New York produces nearly one-seventh of all the butter, and nearly one-third of all the cheese made in the United States.

All baneful infections of the blood are promptly removed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

Let the poultry into the plum orchard and get rid of the curculio.