THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV — FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1883. — NO. 43

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 25 cents.

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

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

FREMONT, OHIO, Jan. 25th, 1881

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion worth $4000 which had a very bad spavin, and was pronounced by four eminent Veterinary Surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a a magical effect, the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession.

Yours truly,
JAMES A. WILSON,
Civil Engineer.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

WEST ENOSBURGH, VT., Feb. 15th, 1881

DR. B. J. KENALL & Co., Gents:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint, which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut, and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with.

Yours truly,
T. P. LAWRENCE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think give positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Extant is

GATES' Life of Man Bitters,

BUT FOR CHRONIC DISEASES THE

Invigorating Syrup

SHOULD BE USED IN CONNECTION.

NORTON, KING'S CO., N. B., Aug. 2, 1879

C. GATES, SON & CO.,—SIRS—This is to certify that I have been afflicted for over twenty years with liver complaint, and have tried different doctors and preparations, and was treated by an Indian Doctor, but all to no good effect until a year ago I commenced taking your Life of Man Bitters, No 2, and Invigorating Syrup, No 1, using your Nerve Ointment and Acadia Liniment externally, and with God's blessing, I can candidly say that I have not been so well for twenty years as I am at the present time, and would heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering from liver complaint, and impure blood. You are at liberty to use this as you deem best for the benefit of the afflicted, and I will give further particulars to any one wanting to know about them.

MRS. RACHELL M. MCCready.

Sold Everywhere.

☞ Davis, Staples & Co. Wholesale Agents; Geo. H. Davis, and J. M. Wiley, Fredericton. R. W. McCarty, and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John.

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 line, 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

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

Next door below
Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.

July 19, 1882—1yr

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

OFFICE: - - COY'S BLOCK,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

July 12, 1882

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

Tapley'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, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to directions 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

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

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

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

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS,	DIZZINESS,
DYSPEPSIA,	DROPSY,
INDIGESTION,	FLUTTERING OF THE HEART,
JAUNDICE,	ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
ERYSIPELAS,	DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
SALT RHEUM,	
HEARTBURN,	
HEADACHE,	

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

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 the 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 for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable Farm, situated in the Cross Creek Settlement, Parish of Stanley, containing about one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings, fences, etc., are all in good order, and the Farm is well watered and under good cultivation.

Terms—One-quarter cash; balance in easy payments to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DANIEL LUCY, Fredericton, or

JOHN O'LEARY,
Stanley.

Stanley, April 4—2 mos.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and five p. m., all the right, title, interest, property, use, possession, claim and demand, whatsoever, at law or in equity, of Richard Carman, of, in and to that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at lower corner of the lot lately sold at Sheriff's sale to E. Byron Winslow and running south-east to the county line; thence a north-easterly course along the said county line till it strikes land owned by William Good; thence in a north-westerly course 20 rods more or less, or till it strikes the upper line of lands lately sold by the Sheriff of York, to said Winslow; thence in a line parallel with the county line aforesaid to the place of beginning, and being the lower half of lands in the occupation of Richard Carman, and containing fifty acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John McDonald against the said Richard Carman.

A. A. STERLING,
Sheriff.

Fredericton, May 16, 1883

TURNIP SEED!

Champion Swede, Skirving's Swede, Laing's Swede.

Hybrid Turnip,

WHITE NORFOLF.

—AT—

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

June 6, 1883

SALESMAN

FOR THE

Fonthill Nurseries

LARGEST IN CANADA.

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Ont.

WE offer better inducements than any firm in the business.

We can Employ 100 First-class Canvassers at once to start work on sales for Fall of 1883.

We require men who can devote full time to the work. Active, successful men can earn good salaries any obtain steady work the whole year round. Good references required.

Apply (sending photo. if possible) to

STONE & WELLINGTON,
Nurserymen, Montreal.
I. W. FARLL,
Manager Branch Office.

May 2—3m.

MONCTON POULTRY YARDS.

Eggs for Hatching.

Light Brahmas, $2 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, $1.50 per 13; Brown Leghorns, $1.25 per 13; Black Spanish, $1.25 per 13; Pekin Ducks, $2 per 11; B. B. R. Game Bantams, $1.25 per 13.

☞ Satisfaction Guaranteed. ☜

Presented to all patrons—Receipts for making the Buckeye Egg Food, Danglar's Mixture, and West India Method of Preserving Eggs. Send for circular.

PHILIP LAW,
Moncton, N. B.

April 25, 1883—6ins

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, Fredericton, May, 1881

KIDNEY-WORT THE GREAT CURE FOR R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE $1, LIQUID or DRY, SOLD by DRUGGISTS. (54) Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Acts at the Same Time on the Liver, Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

STOP

$5,000 Gold. Special Notice

BEWARE of Counterfeits and Imitations. The high reputation gained by ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM for the cure of

THIEF!

COUGHS, COLDS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

is prepared only by FRANK W. KINSMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors. To protect yourself from an imposition, examine the bottle and see that the

$5,000

name of F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of $5,000 gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the proprietor of any remedy showing more testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and Lung disease in the same length of time

REWARD.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers at 10 cents, 35 cents and 75 cents per bottle. July 10

Cracked Corn

AT

ELY PERKINS'.

LANDING this day, a few tons of Corn for Horse Feed. Also Wheat Shorts

Fredericton, May 16

Ploughs.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 STEEL Ploughs, "Queen,"
10 " " "Peerless"
10 Chilled Iron " "Leader."

For sale by

JAS. S. NEILL.

May 4.

Miscellaneous.

Summer Playtime.

What wonder that the summer warmth
Is fragrant as the flowers?
What wonder that the Summer's spell
Infolds the sunlit hours?
A love-song ripples in the stream,
And dances into rhyme;
It haunts me like a vanished dream
That mocks at vanished time.

What wonder that the happy birds
Sing on so loud to-day
An endless song of endless joy
That never dies away?
They welcome back the summer-time
With all its golden glow
That glistens on the burnished boughs,
And fires the stream below.

I watch the wid'ning circles spread
Where lazy fishes leap,
I see the shadow-haunted nooks
Where water lilies sleep,
And still my rod forgotten lies,
And hours may come and go,
A sweeter spell is in your eyes
Than woods or waters know.

The breezes woo the woodland scents,
The sunbeams kiss the stream,
The earth seems full of untold joy,
And life a happy dream—
A dream of glances swift and coy,
And tangled gold of hair,
And rosy lips that shyly smile,
And drive me to despair.

Ah, little love! beneath the trees
You've smiled my heart away
And turned to lifelong earnestness
My summer-time of play;
I gather up my scattered thoughts,
New-woven into rhyme;
So take the verse and take the heart,
For both are wholly thine!

Skinny Men.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. $1.

The MARITIME FARMER only $1.00 a year.

A cow is something like a man in one respect, she will get out of the way of a horse quicker than she will a locomotive.

A Westchester milkman got as mad as a hornet because a customer advised him to paint the picture of a pump on the panels of his wagon.

A well-known preacher makes the recommendation of Ayer's Pills a matter of religious duty. When people are bilious and dyspeptic, what they need is the Gospel of Health. In such cases, the best creed to swallow consists of the thirty sugar-coated articles in the pill-box.

A Nevada politician was elected on the merits of a single speech. All he said was, "Fellow countrymen, follow me to yonder refreshment house!"

A little boy being asked if he was head of his class, replied: "I am where the head of the class used to be, but the teacher has turned the class around."

Conquered at Last.

D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, was afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism from youth; all remedies failed, until he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, which was one year ago, since which time he has had not attack of the complaint.

A Chicago milkman who died the other day, confessed before he took his departure, that he used to put water in his milk. Of course no one believed him.

Young ladies who are accustomed to read newspapers are always observed to possess winning manners, most amiable disposition, and invariably make good wives.

A little boy who wouldn't run to the store for his mother until he had a drink of water pleads in extenuation of his disobedience that "even a river couldn't run when it was dry."

***"Revenge is too dearly purchased at the price of liberty." Is it a disordered liver giving you a yellow skin or costive bowels, or do your kidneys refuse to perform their functions? If so take a few doses of Kidney-Wort and nature will restore each organ, ready for duty. Thus health will be cheaply purchased at the price of Kidney-Wort.

A young lady was caressing a pretty spaniel and murmuring: "I do love a nice dog?" "Ah!" sighed a dandy, standing near, "I would I were a dog." "Never mind," retorted the young lady sharply, "you'll grow."

"Was Mr Chisselm a very popular man when he lived in your town?" inquired a busybody of a friend. "I should think he was," replied the gentleman, "as many persons endeavored to prevent his leaving; and several of them, including the tailor, followed him some distance."

*Women are rapidly finding places in the learned professions and the more lucrative occupations from which they were former excluded. Many are graduating in medicine. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., is a minister of health to thousands who may never touch the hem of her garment or behold the genial light of her modest countenance.

A happy family: "I suppose," said the man in the easy-chair, "that my wife and I are the most contented couple you ever saw. We never quarrel about anything. She is always willing to get up in the morning and build the fire, and I am always perfectly willing to let her.

One Scotchman complained to another that he had got a ringing in his head. "Do you ken the reason o' that," asked the worthy crony. "No." "I'll tell ye, it's because it's empty." "And ha'e ye never a ringing in your head?" quoth the other. "No, never." "And do ye ken the reason? Because it's cracked."

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
May 15th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated. MRS. MARY STUART.

Agriculture.

The dairymaid's song—"Wait till the cows come home."

The greatest feminine land owner in England is Baroness (in her own right) Willoughby d'Evesby, whose income is $250,000 from land.

It is said that dissolving saltpeter and sprinkling the vines with it as soon as they are above ground, will repel the striped bug which attacks squash vines.

William H. Vanderbilt's famous mares Maud S. and Aldine surpassed all previous records last week, making a mile in 2.15½. Mr. Vanderbilt drove the mares himself.

The number of working oxen in the United States was 1,700,744 in 1850, 2,254,911 in 1860, 1,319,271 in 1870, and 993,841 in 1880, showing how radidly oxen are going out of use.

Poultry manure should never be applied directly to the roots of plants or trees. It should be composted with something—muck, road dust, saw dust cut straw, etc.—as fast as made.

For the time and money expended on them, no branch of farm industry pays better than poultry and bees. Both the aged and the young can profitably engage in the delightful task of raising one or both.

There is no business in which thorough, systematic management will count for more than in sheep raising. With any other management it will be nip and tuck between profit and loss, with the odds in favor of loss.

At a sale of Jersey cattle in New York lately, King Ashantee sold for $6500, the largest sum ever obtained at auction, to C. Easthope, of Niles, O. Sixty-one head brought $32,080, an average of a little over $525.

A friend and his neighbor saved their cabbages last year by sprinkling them by means of a watering pot with water in which aloes had been steeped—ten cents' worth of aloes sufficed for a large cabbage patch.

One hundred and forty acres in strawberries is the size of a Tennessee "patch" of this fruit. The proprietor uses a punch and figure-slip to make count for each picker, instead of the tickets generally in use on fruit farms.

The *Rural New Yorker* gives the following as a specific for the squash bug: To a barrel of water take half a bushel of hen manure, mix thoroughly. Stir every three or four days. Keep covered to prevent evaporation. The older it is the better, Apply to the vines with coarse sprinkler. Do not use too much at a time as it is a powerful fertilizer.

In the spring when parasitic pests are troublesome to stock, and the weather is warm enough to permit, take common bar or soft soap, heat with a little water until melted, then add one ounce of carbolic acid crystals for each pound of soap. When cool make a strong suds by mixing about one and a half pounds of the preparation in a pailful of warm water, and was the infected animals with the suds. Continue to wash them at intervals of five days until the enemy is conquered. The preparation will not take off the hair, but it will drive off or kill all insects, and cure mange or other skin diseases.

Farmers are too apt to think they are the hardest-worked and worst-paid men in the country: hence the desire of so many of their sons to strike out for themselves in some other business, under the impression that they can improve on the older order of things. In nine cases out of ten the move proves a failure. Stick to the farm, boys; you have a much better chance there than in the outside world. Read, think and observe, and determine to be the best farmer in your county. Then will success crown your efforts; your work will be easy and your burden light.

Some anonymous writer in one of our exchanges says: "Science and experience have sufficiently demonstrated that everything that bears must possess both the male and the female qualifications; but perhaps it is not generally known that such is the case with eggs. I have found by experience that it is, and by the following rule: I raise as many pullets among my chickens as I wish to, while some of my neighbors complain that their chickens are nearly all roosters, and they cannot see why there should be a difference. I will tell you here what I told them, and for the benefit of those who do not know, that the small, round eggs are female ones, and the long, slender ones are males. This rule holds good among all birds. So if you wish to raise pullets, set the small, round eggs; if you wish to raise roosters, set the long slender ones. In this way you will be able to raise whichever sex you wish to."

The *American Elevator* has been looking up the history of corn. It says: "The first we hear of corn is in the old traditional times from Central America. So in a time, calculated to be the year 960, we find a record of corn being distributed among the nations from some nations unknown. But two varieties are mentioned—the yellow and the white. Columbus found corn growing when he landed upon his continent. All the early explorers found corn growing and in cultivation, and found it growing in varieties, and the varieties differed in different localities, some adapted to some uses better than others. To illustrate this, an account of corn published in England at that time speaks of the red, the white, the blue, and the yellow, of which the blue was much earlier than the rest, a variety which, if it has escaped extinction, I have been unable to find. We find that in the region of the Susquehanna, probably the sweet corn originated from the Dent corn which are now grown in that region."

Communications.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—I sent a sample of some Wheat, Oats, and Potatoes, grown by Messrs. Wm Currie and Wm. Pringle of Stanley, to London, England, (a notice of them appeared in your paper early last winter,) and I now give you some extracts from letters I have received from two parties in London;

Mr. Thos. Hughes says;—"That was a charming box of samples of New Brunswick potatoes, which we opened a few days ago. What a great size they are; I weighed some and found them from 15 oz. to 18 oz. each. These I have planted in my garden on the improved method now recommended, viz, not in the ground, but on it, and then earth thrown over them, the ground having been previously dug, also I have given them some wood ashes, as I thought your potatoes would be used to it as manure. I was pleased with the look of the oats. The wheat we call small, but very clean."

Mr. Hughes is President of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, limited, and takes a great interest in all agricultural matters.

Mr. Smith, accountant of the same Company, says:—"The potatoes were mostly, I am sorry to say, sprouted when opened, though being well packed in dry sawdust, the sprouts were not injured. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hill, however, have each taken some to plant and try, as they seem very fine. As to the wheat and oats, they are splendid. I showed them to a friend of mine on the Corn Exchange, and he is very much pleased indeed with them. Indeed, he is pressing me much to know whether your growers could not ship a cargo or two. He assures me it would find a ready sale here at about 50s. per 496 lbs., or about 48s. 6d per 480 lbs. c. i. p. Would it be possible for you to ship three cargoes of 3,000 to 4,000 qrs. each, right off. As regards the Oats, they would sell here for about 30s. per qr., c. i. p., putting them at their natural weight of say 49 lbs. per bush. (the sample I sent weighed 55 lbs. per bush.) If these prices are better than can be obtained with you, and your growers could agree to deal straight, that is to let the shipments be equal to sample, it might be worth your while to write Messrs. Kingsford & Harrison, 10 Catherine Court, Seething Lane, and 32 Corn Exchange who would be very glad to sell all you could send on the usual commission terms. I should be very glad to hear that you could arrange some cargoes with K. & H., who are very respectable people and would treat you well."

Now, Mr. Editor, if any of your farmer readers think that they would like to try a cargo or two, I will be very happy to furnish them with all information in my possession, and write for any further particulars they may require.

Yours truly,
HARRY BECKWITH.

Fredericton, June 23, 1883.

How to Hive a Swarm of Bees.

The season for swarming is fast advancing upon us, and the next bright day, perhaps, the bees will be rushing out to migrate to a new colony. If you have box hives and black bees, and wish to reform from the errors of your way, now is the golden opportunity' Have your movable frame hives ready and hive your new swarms in them. A new colony of my golden banded Italians have filled a ten frame Langstroth hive with brood and honey in twenty-one days, without the assistance of foundation. When the bees swarm, have no ringing of bells, beating tin pans, and such nonsense; wait patiently, and nine times out of ten they will settle of their own accord; if they don't, all the racket you can make about it will have little effect in altering their determination. They may say what they like about using a fountain pump, throwing sand, and discharging fire-arms among the swarm; but, in my experience, when they strike for the woods, your only hope is in following them, and they may go a hundred yards, or, as has been known, even as far as seventeen miles before alighting. After the swarm settles, brush your hive out nicely (no need of fooling with peach leaves and salt water,) set it where you wish it to remain, saw off the limb with the bees on it, lay it on a board at the entrance of the hive, and in a short time the bees will be established in their new quarters. If it is not convenient to cut the limb, or other object on which they may light, take an old wool hat, secure it to a pole and hold it near the cluster, shake or smoke a portion of the bees off; when they attempt to return, put the hat in the way by the side of the cluster, until quite a number have settled upon it, after which you will have no difficulty in getting the whole swarm. When they have all settled on hat, walk gently to your hive, and deposit tham on the board as you would the limb. If they should be deposited to clog the entrance to the hive by stopping to hum satisfaction, keep it open by gently pushing them aside with a twig. You may facilitate their march by pushing forward the rear of the company in the same manner. They will go to work at once, and build small bits of comb by the next morning. Raise the rare end of the hive three inches above the level of the front, to make them build strait combs. If two swarms should be out at the same time, cover the first to alight with a tablecloth or sheet, to hide them from the others, Otherwise they will all light in the same cluster, much, perhaps, to your dismay.

If at any time during swarming, you can discover and secure the queen, you have the matter in your own hands. Cage the queen, take the hive in which you desire the bees, and set it in the place of the hive from which the swarm issued. The bees will soon discover the absence of their queen and return to the old stand, will enter the new hive. After a portion of the swarm has entered, release at the queen at the door and allow her to go in with the swarm. When they are all hived, set them to a new stand and return the old hive in its proper place. I hive most of my bees, that are allowed to swarm naturally, according to this latter plan, giving them a few frames of brood from the old hive. By clipping the queen's wings you will be able to pursue this plan altogether, if you wish, avoiding a great deal of anxiety and all possibility of absconding swarms.—*American Farmer.*

The Economic value of Ensilage.

The economic value of ensilage has been strikingly illustrated by an English agriculturist's experiment reported recently in the *Agricultural Gazette.* In this case a crop of oats ruined by the wet season was saved by ensilaging it, the oats sheaves having been "in a thoroughly sodden condition and the corn in them so generally sprouted that apparently all was worthless except for manure." The process of ensilage consisted in putting the oats in a silo or pit, and adding about three hundredweight of salt to thirteen tons of the green fodder. When the pit was opened last month, after having been closed nearly eighteen weeks, the temperature was found to be 110 degrees, the mass was in good condition, giving a fragrant odor, and was readily eaten by horses and cattle. The theory of the process is that when green fodder is placed in a water-tight pit under pressure heat is generated and fermentation ensues. The oxygen in the interstitial air is speedily absorbed and its place taken by carbonic acid gas, so that the fermentation and its accompanying heat are arrested in the mass of closely packed fodder immersed in a bath of carbonic acid, "just as," to use the words of Professor Wrightson, "a lighted candle extinguishes itself in a bath of chokedamp of its own making when burned in a closed vessel." Of course the more perfectly air-tight the silo is the more perfectly will its contents be preserved. This pit should be cemented so as to be water proof, and some authorities suggest dimensions of twelve feet width, twelve feet depth and a length proportioned to the amount of fodder to be preserved.

There can be no doubt that where the expense of constructing a good pit can be afforded the ensilage system will effect a large saving of the products of the soil. Not only can the fodder be kept palatable and fresh (thus possessing higher nutritive qualities than when dried,) but much produce which, if not ensilaged, would become useless for stock feeding can by this simple process be kept from deterioration till winter. Enthusiastic estimates of the value of ensilage have been indulged by some writers. But the most reliable estimates show that in feeding cattle the gain in favor of ensilage over hay is about twenty per cent, and also a large increase in the condition and weight of the ensilage-fed cattle. In the dry climate of our Eastern States and in the Northwest, where premature autumn frosts often injure growing crops, the more extended introduction of this system would doubtless give us fatter cattle, and both cheaper and richer milk than can now be had, while the farmer's profits would be increased.

Grape Growers' Maxims.

1. Prepare the ground in fall; plant in spring.
2. Give the vine plenty of manure, old and well decomposed, for fresh manure excites the growth, but does not mature it.
3. Luxuriant growth does not insure fruit.
4. Dig deep, but plant shallow.
5. Young vines produce beautiful fruit, but old vines produce the richest.
6. Prune in autumn to insure the growth, but in spring to produce fruitfulness.
7. Plant your vines before you put up trellises.
8. Vines, like old soldiers, should have good arms.
9. Prune spurs to one developed bud, for the nearer the old wood the higher flavored the fruit.
10. Those who prune long must soon climb.
11. Vine leaves love the sun; the fruit the shade.
12. Every leaf has a bud at the base, and either a branch of fruit or a tendril opposite it
13. A tendril is an abortive fruit bunch—a bunch of fruit a productive tendril.
14. A bunch of grapes without a healthy leaf opposite is like a ship at sea without a rudder—it can't come to port.
15. Laterals are like politicians, if not checked they are the worst of thieves.—*The Vine Dresser.*

To Make Fine Butter.

The process of making butter, says the New York *Times*, is an important one, for the best may be spoiled and poor butter may be improved in the working. When the butter is churned it is taken from the churn and placed on a smooth maple, birch or chestnut table or other butter worker, or put in a boul. If the churn will admit of it, the buttermilk may be drawn off, and clear, cold water poured into it, and the butter washed in that way in separate waters until it runs off quite clear, and the butter is quite free from milk. This is indispensable if the butter is expected to keep well. It is then salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter. The butter is pressed out with the ladle, and never to be worked by the hands under any circumstances, and the salt is spread over it; it is then doubled and pressed out again and cut and gashed with the ladle, but never rubbed or plastered, but only squeezed and pressed, until the salt is pretty evenly mixed; it is then put away in a cool place for 24 hours or less, as may be convenient. It will then appear streaked and patchy, and is worked over in the same way as before, until it becomes free from this streakiness, and even in color, by the thorough mixture of the salt. This is done by squeezing it with the ladle, a small piece at a same, and pressing it out into a flat sheet, so as to get all the salt and moisture in it evenly through the mass. The color is then alike all over. No more working is then required. The first working requires about 10 minutes for 20 or 25 pounds the second about 15 minutes. It should then break with a coarse, uneven fracture, much like that of a piece of bees-wax, and should appear when cut of a granular texture and quite free from greasiness and fine drops of clear brine should follow the knife as it is cut. It is not well to get all the moisture out of the butter, as this improves its texture and flavor. It the cream has been well kept and the butter well made and churned, this should have a very sweet and fragrant scent, quite free from acidity or pungency. It is a peculiar scent, and belongs only to the best butter, and when this odor is absent, the right flavor is wanting, because the scent and the flavor as well, are all attributes of pure fresh butter. The butter shonld be packed as soon as it is worked the last time; no butter needs a third working; the package should be quite from all disagreeble scent or impurity; white oak, spruce, or white ash are the best materials for the tubs or pails. White oak has an agreeble scent when fresh and stands first for butter packages. The package should first be scalded, than rinsed in cold water, just enough to wash off the salt, but not to freshen the wood, and the butter is packed in the damp pail at once, being pressed down solid so that no air holes are left. The pail is filled completely full, and may be covered with a piece of muslin dipped in brine, or with parafine paper, and closed up at once tightly and put away in a cool place or sold, which is the best plan.

How to plant Celery.

The old method of setting celery at the botton of a trench is still occasionally followed, either by gardeners who have done this in the old country, or by our own people who have not learned the better way of planting it on the surface. Celery is one of the plants with which little is gained by hurrying; it will not grow rapidly until after midsummer, when we have the favoring condition of warm days and cool, dewy nights, and our most experienced gardeners do not set out the main crop until the next month. Market gardeners grow celery as a second crop, to follow an early one for which the soil has been well manured; if this cannot be done, then the soil must be well enriched before planting. It rarely pays to raise celery plants in a private garden, if one is where they can be purchased. In buying plants, select those that look strong and stocky, a condition produced by proper cutting back their leaves while in the seed-bed. The plants are to be set in rows, four feet apart and six inches distant in the rows. They require careful planting, and should be no deeper in the ground than they were originally in the seed-bed. In all transplanting, it is important to have the earth closely in contact with the roots of the newly set plant; this may be done by going along the row and pressing on each side of the plant with the foot, or by carefully crowding the earth down with the hands as each plant is set. If a cloudy time cannot be selected for planting, then do the work towards evening, and give a thorough watering. The plants have nothing further done to them until September, when the leaves are brought up to an upright position, and earth is drawn around to hold them there. We hope to give the after treatment in the proper month; in the meantime the celery has nothing to do but grow, in which it must be encouraged by hoeing or cultivating often enough to destroy all weeds and keep the soil loose, taking care in these operations to not throw any earth into the heart of the plants.—*American Agriculturist.*

Value of Ewe Lambs.

The tempting prices obtainable for really choice early lambs has yearly proved a greater temptation than many owners could resist, and the result has been that quite a number of ewe lambs are sacrificed at the shambles, to the serious detriment of flock improvement, as will as ultimate loss to owners of country. As in a majority of instances the sires of these lamb are better bred animals than are the dams, their preservation would prove a long stride in the direction of flock improvement, and if the owner feels compelled to restrict the number of animals handled, a rigid culling from the older ewes and filling their places from the choicest ewe lambs, should be a policy from which no temporary demand for "lamb and spring peas" tempts him to deviate. So long as the ewe lamb is a superior bred animal to its mother (and the breeder who does not have it so has mistaken his calling,) it will prove the more profitable to retain in the flock. Not only does such retention insure the commingling of fresh and better blood, but it reduces the expense and dangers of management by the omission of animals which have passed their prime and filling their places with those that in the nature of things will grow better instead of worse, for at least several succeeding years. Those who have not carefully compared results fails to appreciate how materially the loss from "natural causes" may be reduced by a careful