Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1884. VOL. V., NO. 51

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein James Colebrook Carter is Plaintiff, and William J. Berton, Susan Berton, Annette Louisa Berton, Ann S. Berton, Margaret F. Berton, and H. Lawrence Sturdee are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the said Decretal order, and in the Plaintiff's bill in said cause as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, and premises, situate in Block Number One, in part of Lot Number Nine, in the Town Plot of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, commencing at the southeasterly corner of Lot Number Eleven in the said Town Plot of Fredericton, thence southeasterly along Queen Street, twenty-three feet eleven inches, to a lot of land sold to John Neill, thence southwesterly one hundred and twenty feet, thence northwesterly twenty-three feet eleven inches to said Lot Number Eleven, and thence northeasterly one hundred and twenty feet along said Lot Number Eleven to the place of beginning, being the same lot or parcel of land, purchased by one James Moore from one John G. Lawrence and Esther, his wife, by Indenture, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and subsequently conveyed by the said James Moore to the said William J. Berton and Samuel D. Berton as tenants in common," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated the 13th day of August, A. D. 1884.

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister.

☞ For terms and particulars, apply to W. W. STREET, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Fredericton, N. B.

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.

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated eight miles above Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared and under a state of high cultivation, cutting annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides tillage and pasture land. The forest is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description and cedar in abundance. The water privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, three good barns, and two orchards. The New Brunswick Railway runs across the property between the house and highway with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of islands and beautiful country around not surpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a shore rent of fifty five dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in this Parish are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property.

The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser

—For further particulars apply to me by letter or at my office.

T. CLOWES BROWN,
Box 20, Fredericton.

March 26, 884

VALUABLE PROPERTIES
Near Fredericton,
FOR SALE!

A PORTION of the "Homestead" belonging to the Estate of the late H. BARTLETT RAINSFORD, fronting on the Old Kingsclear Road, and about two miles from Fredericton, containing five hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced and watered.

Forty acres on the Rainsford Lane, so called, leading from the Old Kingsclear to the Saint Andrew's Road, on which there is a new house and a small barn. The lot is about three miles from Fredericton.

Also ninety acres on said Lane in lots to suit purchasers.

One hundred and ninety acres on the Saint Andrew's road about three and a half miles from the city, eighteen acres of which is in grass and well fenced, and about twenty five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

☞ Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. W. RAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 25, 1

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 HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton; H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

FRANCIS DOHERTY

HAS NOW IN STOCK THE

Finest Assortment
—OF—
HATS and CAPS

ever seen in the City.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Prices to suit the times.

Fredericton, April 30 1884

3,500 Lbs.
PURE JAVA and MOCHA
COFFEE!

JUST Received from London, via Steamship "Durham City." Our Coffees are roasted and ground on the premises every day.

Pure Java Coffee 30 cents per lb., at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 14

20 ROLLS Dry SHEATHING PAPER—good quality—just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Fredericton, August 6

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.* ☜

YOU CAN BUY
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,
CHEAPER!
AT
McALPINE'S,

Than any other House in the city.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S
LINEN AND TWEED SUITS!

A specialty, at prices ranging from

☞ $1.50 to $6.00 per suit. ☜

J. B. McALPINE,
NEXT ABOVE C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
Queen Street, Fredericton,

June 18, 1884.

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

30 DAYS' TRIAL

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—
HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults,	.25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic,	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis,	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs,	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Disease,	.50
28.	Nervous Debility,	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation,	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Diseases, &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton street, New York.

Builders' Hardware!

A COMPLETE stock of Builders; Hardware, including Paints and Oils, for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

July 9

Flour and Corn Meal.

JUST received at ELY PERKINS', Snow Drift and Peoples' Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, for sale at lowest rates to the people

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, July 9

ATTNETION!

TO any and all persons in want of a Mowing Machine, will do well to call and examine the celebrated TORONTO MOWER, at

W. H. VANWARTS,
Agent.

Fredericton, June 18, 1884

GEO. HATT & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 case Bird Food, Canned Apricots, Pears, Pigs Feet; 5 barrels Cider Vinegar; 1 sack Almonds; 1 sack Filberts; 1 cask Golden Syrup; 1 bbl. Boston Sugar Cured Hams; 10 doz. Boston Parlour Brooms.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 2

FURNITURE
—AT—
JACKSON ADAMS',
County Court House Square.

Now that the time has approached, it is necessary to have your

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

put in order for the coming season.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Bedroom Setts,

Bureaus, Sideboards, Desks, Tables, Lounges, Perforated, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

We also Repair, Reupholster, and Repolish Furniture. Window Poles and Cornices made to Measurement.

UNDERTAKING.

We have every facility for carrying on this branch of the business.

CASKETS & COFFINS

from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Robes, Gloves, Crape & Hat Bands.

JACKSON ADAMS
County Court House Square.

Fredericton, April 18, 1883

JAS. R. HOWIE

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHS,

and respectfully invites the inspection of customers to his large and well selected stock of

British and Canadian
TWEEDS,
Diagonals,
BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, Etc.

GENTLEMEN'S
Wedding and Mourning Outfits
A SPECIALTY

The Furnishing Department is the Largest in the City.

JAS. R. HOWIE,
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Attorney & Barrister-at-Law,
Notary Public,

Carleton St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED. ☜

April 9, 1884—1y

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, ETC.

OFFICE: Queen Street, Fredericton, Over W. U. Telegraph Office, directly opposite Post Office.

Loans negotiated. Accounts collected.

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square, Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 20

NEW GOODS
AT
Reduced Prices!

JUST RECEIVED:

110 DOZ. Milk Pans; 25 doz. Preserve Jars; 25 doz. Cream Crocks; 100 Flower Pots; 5 " Cake Pitchers; 5 doz Bean Pots.

Wholesale and Retail—Lower than St. John prices.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

Meakin's White Granite.

9 CRATES just received direct from the Potteries.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

May 27

STEEL, IRON and CUT NAILS,
At Factory Prices, at
JAS. S. NEILL'S.

July 9

Feed. Feed. Feed.

5 TONS HEAVY FEED for Horses, Cows or Pigs For sale low at

ELY PERKINS'.

Fredericton, July 9

Just Received.

BRAZIL NUTS, Filberts, Almonds, Pea Nuts, Walnuts, Canned Goods, etc., at

W. H. VANWARTS.

July 23

Sugar. Sugar.

HOW much do you want for a Dollar! Just arrived: 70 barrels Sugar, very cheap.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 16

Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Gold and Silver Watches

GEM RINGS,
SIGNET RINGS,
SCARF PINS.

Elegant Gold suits of Jewellery, Fine Gold Necklets and Lockets, Rolled Plate Silver and Jet Jewellery.

The finest stock in the city of

SILVERWARE

All new patterns, in

Tea Setts, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAS. D. FOWLER,
Successor to John Babbitt,
Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Dec 12

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR CASH
—FOR—
THIRTY DAYS,
—ON—

WATCHES, JEWELLRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, RICH ELECTRO PLATED WARE, AND CLOCKS.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY
SELLING AT COST,

to make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department, and any one requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

Feed. Feed.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

BUCKWHEAT KENELL,
SHORTS,
BRAN and OATS,
ALSO,
Extra No, 1 Green Head Lime

Fresh from the Kiln. Also

Calcined Plaster.

For Sale low at

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.

Feed and Seed House, opposite People's Bank, Queen St.

Fredericton, July 16

NEW
INSURANCE AGENCY!
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the County of York, for the following **First Class Insurance Companies**, viz:—

THE NORWICH UNION,

the original stock of which is worth 1700 per cent premium.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Insurance Company of Montreal, and the

Travellers Life and Accident

Insurance Company of Hartford, Con., are now prepared to accept risks on all classes of Insurable property at current rates.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Barristers, &c.

Fredericton, July 30, 1884

OIL STOVES
Cheaper than Usual, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

July 9

Glass. Glass. Glass.

In stock, and just received via Halifax, N. S., and I. C. R. Road:

400 BOXES Window Glass, ranging from 7x9 to 32x42

1 case Ground Glass, 1 case Figured Glass.

☞ *Lower than ever.* ☜

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers."

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtue of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die.?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine.'

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before useing it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.'

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters.'—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Agriculture.

Oil the inside of horse collar after thoroughly washing them with carbolic soap which both cleanses and disinfects.

When milk becomes too scarce or too valuable to give to young calves, they should have a little grain daily to prevent them from being stunted in weaning. The grain thus fed will give more growth than the same amount fed at any after period of their lives.

Tarring sheep's noses is not a very difficult operation, as the sheep will do it themselves if their salt is given in a dish well smeared with tar. It is excellent to keep off the fly which deposits its egg in the nose, and causes the maggot in the sheep's head the next winter or spring.

If wheat is grown in an orchard the crop under the shade of the trees will generally be light and not worth harvesting. The straw also will be weak, partly owing to lack of potash which the tree has taken up, and partly to the shading of the leaves, which prevents the wheat from assimulating potash, even if it were present in abundance.

The *American Cultivator* says that the value of salt supplied freely and abundantly to farm stock can hardly be exaggerated. Wherever it is practicable, or otherwise convenient, salt should be provided, so that animals can have free access to it. There is no danger of their eating enough to hurt them. The expense is small, the utility and advantage great.

The most satisfactory remedy for cabbage worms tried in the New Jersey experiment station was a mixture of half a pound each of hard soap and kerosene, in three gallons of water. It was applied near the end of August, and destroyed in a few hours nearly all the worms on the cabbages to which it was applied. Other remedies which were not successful were pepper, saltpetre etc.

Spoiling the milk will usually remedy diarrhœa in calves; and this is much better than using drugs, which are apt to injure digestion. In obstinate cases a puff-ball squeezed into milk and mixed with it will remedy matters at once. But it is unfortunate if such irregularities in digestion are allowed to occur. They commonly result from improper methods of feeding.

A clergyman recently remarked at a Grange meeting, "it takes more brains to preach to a congregation of farmers, than to a city church." Country audiences are more critical than city congregations. Farmers have more good, strong common sense than most other classes. Those who lecture before farmers' Institutes know that they must be careful what they say, or they will be hauled up with a round turn.

The old-fashioned remedy among the Scotch shepherds for the grubs of the sheep bot fly which infest the sinuses of the head, is to blow tobacco into the nostrils for a short time and then puff in a little fine snuff. The smoke stupifies the grubs, causes them to let go their hold upon the membranes and also relaxes the openings of the sinuses, and the snuff causes the sheep to sneese violently and so eject the grubs. There are few losses by this disease among Scotch sheep.

A Symrna letter says:—"The horse of Palestine are shod with a shoe that covers the bottom of the foot, except a slight opening sometimes in the centre, without calks and turned up behind. This flat shoe is nailed on with three nails, having large projecting heads answering as calks on each side close together near the toe. This method of shoeing the horse is necessary to protect the whole foot from the endless confusion of sharp rocks or stones which fill most of the roads. The horse picks his way carefully and lifts and plants his feet delicately and yet quickly among the rocks, rarely hitting his toe or failing to find the one secure footing within reach. He is a perfect mountain horse when under the saddle and put down to work, but the moment he reaches camp and is life where he can get close to his associates he is ready to try his teeth or his heels."

Potatoes in their Jackets.

I must here throw myself into the great controversy of jackets or no jackets. Should potatoes be peeled before cooking, or should they be boiled in their jackets? I say most decidedly in their jackets, and will state my reasons: From fifty-three to fifty-six per cent. of the above stated saline constituents of the potato is potash, and potash is an important constituent of the blood, so important in Norway, where scurvy once prevailed very seriously, it has been banished since the introduction of the potato, and according to Lang and other good authorities, it is owing to the use of this vegetable by a people who formerly were insufficiently supplied with saline vegetable food. Potash salts are freely soluble in water, and I find that the water in which potatoes have been boiled contains potash, as may be proved by boiling it down to concentrate, then filtering and adding the usual potash test, platinum chloride. It is evident that the skin of the potato must resist this passage of the potash into the water, though it may not fully prevent it. The bursting of the skin only occurs at quite the latter stage of the cookery. The greatest practical authorities of the potato, Irishmen, appear to be unanimous. I do not remember to have seed a pre-peeled potato in Ireland. I find that I can at once detect, by the difference of flavor, whether a potato has been boiled without its jacket, and this difference is evidently saline.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The Farmer's Garden.

The vegetable garden should be one of the attractive parts of the farm. It too often of consists of a little patch fenced off from all surrounding land, and containing a medley of currant and gooseberry bushes struggling with drought insects and grass, a few scrawling blackberry and raspberry bushes, spreading over twice the needed surface of ground, a huge, untrimed grape-vine, smothering two or three cherry trees, but with no thrifty plants—if, indeed, any at all—of rhubarb, asparagus, sage, strawberries and other things which make the kitchen garden attractive and valuable. A small, thrifty garden, well managed, is a source of profit, no matter how cheap professional gardeners may sell their prodcets. We would not encourage farmers to grow vegetables to sell, unless they have the means of making it, at least a considerable business; but to grow one's own onions, peas, lettuce, cabbages, turnips, to have them fresh and at any moment, is highly profitable. Fancy sorts of standard vegetables, or such species as are grown only for the palates of epicures, are not often profitable on the farm. Few farmers will find it to advantage to grow mushrooms, endive, okra or other dainties. In most cases the ground can be more profitably given to vegetables of more merit than that of being fashionable. It is imperative that the garden, even to the little land shirting the fence, should be kept scrupulously clean. Weeds and insects delight in a slovenly garden.

Skim-Milk for Pigs.

Feeding nothing but corn meal and milk is not the most profitable way of using the milk. It does not give solid food enough to distend the stomach properly for realizing the best effects. Experiments by creamery managers have shown that better results could be made by making grass a part of the ration. Grass is a perfect food of itself, and does not affect the relation between meal and milk, and fed in connection with them, makes an increase in weight at the lowest possible cost. By giving the swine a run of pasture, as every farmer can do when making butter on his farm. We do not see why he can not make the refuse of his dairy pay for producing his milk, and get his butter for the making. He can certainly turn it to a good profit and save the disgrace and injury to the dairy and to the public, in glutting the markets with an excess of unhealthful, unpalatable, miserable skim cheese that curses nearly everybody that has anything to do with it. But he cannot do this by feeding old animals in a haphazard way. He must feed young and thrifty animals in the most skillful manner, and to do it understandingly, knowing the composition of his rations and just what he is doing, and proving his results as he goes along by frequent use of the scales,—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

In the absence of manure, perhaps the next best fertilizer for strawberries, is a compost made to imitate it as much as possible. Swamp muck, decayed leaves from the woods, and similar vegetable matter, should form basis of it; to this may be added one tenth part fine bone and a fourth part of wood ashes. These should be all well mixed, moistened, and put into a heap and fermented for a few weeks and then spread over the beds at the rate of a ton to the acre. This would contain about as much fertilizing matter as 10 tons of manure. Strawberries love a cool, moist soil, and on this account, swamp muck, or some other organic matter is necessary; fine, chemical manures alone will not do.

Still wage the war against the weeds. We know it is easy to neglect this important matter in the hurry and drive of haying. Besides in a season of so frequent rains as we have been passing through, the weeds are tenacious of life, and absolutely refuse to die in dull weather, while the sunny days must be devoted to the haying. But there is one thing certain, the hay will avail but little if one allow his substance to be eaten up by the weeds. One must destroy the weeds will destroy (a measure of,) the crops. What with hosing, haying and other seasonable duties, there is little danger of time hanging heavily on the farmer.

THE FARMER only $1 per year.

Improvement and Selection of Seeds.

As the time approaches when farmers begin to makes selections of various kinds of field and garden seeds, it may not be out of place to say a word on the subject, although some readers may be familiar with the subject and practicing great care in saving their own seed; but a very large number of farmers have next to no care at all on the subject, as we know from observation. If two or three farmers in each town would attend to such matters, and the rest look to them for their supply next spring, it might be quite as well, if the remainder would patronize them, and be willing to pay a trifle for their extra care and trouble; but the fact is, they will quite as soon send for their seeds to some distant dealer, of whom they know very little, or purchase from seed boxes displayed in the nearest grocery. While this practice may work well in a majority of cases, it is very annoying to lose a crop by reason of bad seed, or eight or ten years of time in starting an orchard by misrepresentations or mistakes in delivering and labelling fruit-trees.

If a person practises selecting his own seeds long enough to become an expert, he can learn to have just about such qualities as he desires in his various products. Of course there are laws divinely instituted that say, "thus far and no farther," still it is surprising how great and permanent changes can be made by careful and persistent selection of seed.

Mr. Pickering of Woonsocket, R. I., had a variety of late sweet corn which had the fault of producing the ear too high up on the stalk. Dr. Sturtevant, of the New York Experiment Station, in one of his bulletins, quotes various authorities to show that seeds taken from different parts of plants vary much in their character. Some believe that pole beans can be changed to bush beans by continued selection of the lowest pods.

In 1868 we purchased a pound of Early Rose potato seed for three dollars. We saw on its arrival by mail that it was a correct potato, and immediately increased our order at that price, but the seedsman was unable to fill it.

Up to that time a white potato had sold in the market for a better price than a red one, and we thought if a white potato could be originated as good and early as the Early Rose, it would be a fine thing. We therefore produced about 300 from the potato ball of a good white variety then in our possession, but after taking great pains with a few of the best, we finally abandoned the whole, being obliged to own that we failed to combine enough good qualities in any one of them to warrant their dissemination.

The next step was to commence to improve the Early Rose. We doubt if any of the many seedlings claimed to have decended from that wonderful variety have equalled the original in every respect; but we believe that we have improved it by selection, until it is earlier, better shaped, more mealy, and quite as productive as when we procured the seed in 1868.

Thinking it might be benefited by being planted a few years about 100 miles north of our farm, we sent it to Grafton county for a time. A member of the Board of Agriculture seeing it there, inquired the name of the potato, as its appearance pleased him. The farmer with whom the improvement of the "Rose" had been entrusted for the time, told the member he might call it the W—— potato, using his own name. The member planted a sample, and was so well pleased with the variety that he told us of his luck, find much to our amusement.

In order that no one may think of getting the laugh on the worthy member, we may say that last fall, while we were digging our "Improved Early Rose," a young man who had always worked on a farm, and once had charge of a town farm, came into the field, and after making three guesses as to the variety we were digging, gave it up.

We relate these two anecdotes in our personal experience, to show what a change has been made by careful selection. in a matter of ten or twelve years. These potatoes came up and blossomed in thirty days last year, the weather being favorable. This season we planted June 26th, doing our part even better than last year, but the present season, thirty days from planting, the last will just be breaking ground, so extreme has been the drought in this locality. We suppose a small proportion of the seed entirely dried up and will never appear above ground.—*Cor. N. H. People and Patriot.*

The following is the creed of the students of the Mississpi Agricultural College displayed at the recent commencement: "We believe in more and thorough cultivation. That the soil must be fed as well as the owner. That crops should make the farm and farmer rich. Deep plowing and enough of it. Labor-saving agricultural implements. We believe in good fences, good barns, good orchards, good gardens and home raised corn and meat. We believe in grading our herd with thoroughbred stock. That the best fertilizer is of no use without industry and the raising of early fruits and vegetables. We believe that every farm should own a good farmer."

A case of justifiable indignation on the part of a Connecticut Granger over the late unsavorable hay weather is thus reported: Four times he had been stopped by rain as he was about to load up. This tried his patience severely, but he persevered, and one bright afternoon he had the load on the way to the barn in nice shape. But before he could get to the desired haven, one of the severest rains of the season struck the load, and the farmer was so maddened with disappointment, that he unhitched his horse and touched a match to the load, and allowed the whole business, cart and all, to burn to ashes.

Best feed for Hens.

Considerable difference should be made in the feed of poultry, according to their breed. The brahams, cochins, and their crosses are quiet, lazy sorts, and, consequently, fatten more easily than such as are fond of roving around at considerable distance from the house, such as Leghorns, Hamburgs, game etc. Little corn or Indian meal should be fed to the former, except in the coolest weather, and then we only make it about half their rations. In spring and autumn we give them all they are inclined to eat during the day, a pudding made of one third of Indian meal, and two third wheat bran, with a sprinkling of old oats, late in the afternoon, on the ground in the yard, or near the house, for them to scratch and pick up just before going to roost. In summer we make the pudding only one-fouth Indian meal, and three-fourths wheat-bran. In this about a half a gill of pure strong brine is mixed to each gallon. A little brine is very healthy in the food of poultry, but it must not be taken from the meat barrel, A tablespoonful of sulphur is excellent to mix, once a week, in the pudding, as this keeps lice out of the hens, and in addition is healthy for them. So is the same quantity of wood ashes, or a gill of fine charcoal dust. The hens ought to have a grass plot to run on. If this cannot be had, give them some boiled vegetables or raw cabbage leaves. In summer, grass can be cut for them and put in their yard. Lettuce and spinach are excellent when no other green feed is to be had, and we cultivate these in our garden especially for them. For the most active breeds of fowls we give a greater proportion of Indian meal in their pudding. If this can be mixed with skim-milk it will be all the better for the production of eggs. Whole wheat is an excellent egg producer.

Acreage Required for a Cow.

How much land is required for the support of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer, In a dairy competition in Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1857, the first prize dairy of sixteen cows, was kept on thirty acres of land; the second premium dairy of eighteen cows, on sixty acres; the third dairy of thirteen cows, on thirty acres; the fourth of twenty-nine cows, on fifty-five acres; the fifth, of twenty-eight cows on ninety acres. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates the land in pasture and hay requisite for the support of a cow, three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for moderately good farms in England. In Belgium, ten acres of land support two cows, one heifer and one yearling or calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk only are kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasturage are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that on the average, four acres are required per cow for summer and winter keep; while Mr. X. A. Willard thinks that in Herkimer county, N. Y., one and one-half or two acres of pasturage per cow will answer, and in some exceptional cases, one acre.—*Scientific Farmer.*

A Dog as a Collector.

The Scotch collie dog Help, which has achieved distinction of Great Britian as a collector of money for the orphan fund of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, traveling in that capacity by rail from one end of the kingdom to the other, has returned to London from a trip to Dieppe, in the course of which he collected about $50. He travels under the care of the Railway employes, by whom he is transported from one line to another at connecting points. The money is collected in a toy bank strapped to his neck. He goes from man to man at the station and waits patiently until he hears the clink of the cash in the box. A station master on one of the railroads used to strap the hospital charity box, that had been left at the station, to his back, and his little daughter would lead him up to passengers getting on and off the trains. The little girl was sick one day and "Collie" went his rounds himself, with even better success than when accompanied. That is how he got to begging.

The New England *Farmer* says:—"The best feeders in New England long ago learned that the most profit from swine feeding is made when the pig is converted into a hog in the shortest possible space of time. To do this, good breeds are selected, the pigs are fed well from the start, and they are kept growing continuously from birth till the time when they will sell at the best profit; formerly at about a year old, but more recently at from seven to nine or ten months. Most feeders now make two crops of pork in a year instead of one, as formerly. This requires a good deal of care in the breeding and rearing of small pigs, warm pens for the breeding stock, and generous feeding all the time, Pigs treated in this way are always plump, smooth and thrifty."

In the report of the Ohio Experiment Station, it is laid down that the way to *kill weeds* is to kill them; and the following general rules are given which is claimed, if adopted, will prove serviceable: 1, Take every precaution to prevent the land from becoming seeded; 2, If seeded, kill the weeds before they come up. Never allow them to blossom. Every day practical farmers can understand that teaching.

The prospect of a fine yield of peaches in the United States is very flattering.

Insure your farm buildings.