# THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V | FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884. | NO. 18



## 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,

## 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, sheded 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. SPURDEE, 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 Cubebs 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.

THE undersigned have commenced the manufacture of STOVES of all descriptions and are prepared to supply parties wishing anything in that line, either wholesale or retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Furnaces and Castings of all descriptions promptly attended to.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We wish also to state that we manufacture the best COOK STOVES now made in the Maritime Provinces from No. 1 Clyde Iron, which we sell at prices which defy competition.

Purchasers will give us a call and be convinced of this fact.

O'TOOLE & McCAFFREY,

*West End Foundry, Queen Street,*

Fredericton, Nov. 1

## CROWN OF GOLD!

—AT—

## W. E. MILLER & CO'S.,

Opposite People's Bank.

JUST LANDING:

Crown of Gold, Zeta, a Family Superior, Tranquility,

At the lowest bottom prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.

## 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 soil 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

**Ploughs. Ploughs.**

I WILL sell out my complete stock of Steel and Iron Ploughs, at a small advance on cost to clear out the lot.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct 17

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

## 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

## GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT

IS a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of healing and soothing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best articles in use for internal and external diseases:

Inflammation or Pains seated in any part of the body;

| | |
|---|---|
| Diarrhœa, | Bites and stings of Insects, |
| Dysentery, | Coughs and Colds, |
| Chilblains, | Toothache. |

For Diphtheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for

| | |
|---|---|
| Sick Headache, | Sprains, |
| Rheumatism, | Felons, |
| Pleurisy. | Etc. |

Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment.

It will cure a horse's Cough; Cuts and wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic, and all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured only by

C. GATES, SON & CO.,
Middleton, N. S.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK **The Great English Remedy,** TRADE MARK

An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhœa, 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.

## 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 repair. 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

## 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 132 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

## 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.*

May 11, 1882

## 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.*

## 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.

## Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Central Kingsclear, about eleven miles from Fredericton, containing 300 acres, about 50 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation. About 35 tons of hay are cut yearly. There is a house and two good barns with the necessary out houses on the place.

Terms made known on application,

ROBERT FORSEY.

Central Kingsclear, Nov. 21—3m.

## SKATES. SKATES.

JUST ARRIVED:

A fine variety of Skates, consisting of

Acme Club Skates,
Empress Skates,
Barny & Berry's Skates,
Wood Top Skates,

Skate straps, and all the parts required for the Acme Club Skates.

For sale very low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Nov 28

## MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

THE COLLECTORS are hereby notified for the last time, that unless they make their returns forthwith proceedings will be commenced on their bonds.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Nov. 21, 1883.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

Nov 28

## HORSE SHOES.

ANOTHER 100 kegs Horse Shoes just received; also 40 kegs Snow Ball Shoes;
All sizes of Sled Shoe and Toe Caulk Steel;
Cable chains &c.

For sale lower than usual.

JAS. S. NEILL.

Dec 5.

## JUST RECEIVED.

10 CASKS

## Choice Grocery Molasses

AT

W. H. VANWART'S

## Baldwin Apples.

JUST RECEIVED:—20 bbls. American Baldwin Apples. Also, White's Molasses Candy and Maple Cream.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Nov 28.

## NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

(Operating 443 miles.)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

**All trains are run on Eastern standard time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.**

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:

### St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 00 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton, connecting by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

11 00 A. M.—From Carleton, with all local and through freight.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton.

9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton, for points West, North and South.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton.

7 20 A. M.—From Gibson.

ARRIVALS.

8 30 A. M., at St. John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

10 10 A. M., at St. John, Water Street—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

1 00 P. M., at Carleton, with through freight.

5 40 P. M., at St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

4 35 P. M., at Fredericton from points West, North and South.

7 00 P. M., at Fredericton.

11 40 A. M., at Fredericton.

5 35 P. M., at Gibson.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at ticket office, Water Street—G. A. Freeze, agent.

No train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a train leaves for the West Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connexion is made at Vanceboro with trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West, at Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, and at Gibson by branch line, for all points North.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. Richards & Son's Ticket Agency, Queen street.

E. R. BURPEE,
Gen'l Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883.

## THE WEEK,

A new Journal of Literature, Politics and Criticism.

Edited by CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS,

*Published every THURSDAY at $3.00 per annum*

The first issue of THE WEEK will appear December 6th. THE WEEK will appeal by a comprehensive table of contents to the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home, and will endeavour faithfully to reflect and summarize the intellectual, social and political movements of the day. Mr. Goldwin Smith will be a regular contributor. Mr. Edgar Fawcett, author of "An Ambitious Woman," "A Gentleman of Leisure," etc., contributes to THE WEEK a novel of New York society, entitled, "The Adventures of a Widow." Principal Grant, of Queen's University, will write, among other valuable papers, a series descriptive of a tour taken by him during the past summer "Down the Kicking Horse and across the Selkirks." Dr. Grant will also contribute articles on various important subjects, such as Indian Affairs, Progress in British Columbia, etc., Mr. J. E. Collins will contribute, among other papers, one on the pressing subject of International Copyright; Mr. Wm. F. Clarke, late of Winnipeg, will write of "The Real Outlook in Manitoba." Contributions in prose and verses may be looked for from

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| Joaquin Miller, | Dr. Daniel Wilson, |
| Louis Honore Frechette, | John Charles Dent, |
| Dr. C. P. Mulvany, | Wm. Houston, |
| George Stewart, jr., | F. Blake Crofton, |
| John Reade, | G. Mercer Adam, |
| Mrs Kate Seymour McLeod, | J. Hunter-Duvar, |
| Miss Machar (*Fidelis.*) | R. W. Phipps. |

And many other writers of note.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher,
5 Jordan St., TORONTO.

## MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 14th December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between

Prince William Station and York Mills, (C. E. Kelly's,)

from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or on horseback.

The mails to leave York Mills Post Office on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 10.30 A. M., reaching Prince William Station in time to connect with mail train from St. John.

Returning to leave Prince William Station immediately after arrival of day mail train from Bangor, reaching York Mills on same days, in forty-five minutes from time of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Prince William Station and York Mills.

JOHN McMILLAN,
*P. O. Inspector.*

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, Nov. 21st, 1883. 2-ins.

## ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

**Notice to Contractors.**

THE letting of the works at the upper entrance of the CORNWALL CANAL, and those at the upper entrance of the RAPIDE PLAT CANAL, advertised to take place on the 13th day of NOVEMBER next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of December next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on and after TUESDAY the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER.

For the works at the head of the Galops Canal, tenders will be received until TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER. Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen at the places before mentioned on and after TUESDAY the FOURTH day of DECEMBER.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th Oct., 1883

## HALLOWE'EN.

CHESTNUTS, Pecan, Castana, Almonds,
Filberts, Fresh Roasted Peanuts;
Florida Oranges, Lemons, Pears;
Isabel, Catawba and Malagar Grapes;
White's Candy fresh every week;
Sweet Potatoes, Quinces;
Cape Cod Cranberries,

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Oct 31.


# Agriculture.

## Sheep Farming in New Brunswick.

One of the most interesting, instructive and practical of the lectures delivered in St. John during the present season, was that of Prof. Brown of the Ontario Agricultural College, on "Canadian Folks and Farms." We quote the concluding portion of his lecture, and commend it to our thoughtful agriculturists. Prof. Brown said:—

People of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, it seems to me that you do not know the resources of your own country, and acting, as I do now, quite independently of you or any other person, I charge both provinces with a great amount of shortsightedness, and want of push. British Columbia excepted, you hold now the extensive and naturally suitable lands in the Dominion for the cheap production of wool and mutton. At a rough under estimate, there are in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia some 2,000,000 acres of sheep runs, outside of all arable bush, rock, water, meadow and the richer cattle grazing of the valleys. These should carry such a number as to produce annually, not maintain, but to sell off every year, 40,000,000 pounds of mutton and 2,000,000 pounds of wool—an annual gross revenue of, say, $2,300,000. This is no wild speculative calculation, but one basis upon my own handling of the same subject in Scotland and Ontario and upon the experience of other Canadian flock matters. The subject has two aspects—an inside one and an outside one; the system of breeding, rearing and finishing all the flock, or the bringing from a distance and finishing on the runs during October. On the former they may not yet be sufficient arable area to produce fodder and grain for winter maintenance to give encouragement to large enterprise—that is, thousands in place of hundreds of sheep on one range. This would be the independent and provincially the most progressive and wealthy plan.

But it is not the one for immediate speculation and greatest profits. If sufficient blocks of land of the right stamp can be had to rent or purchase, at reasonable figures, I am satisfied the migratory system would be sent. From Scotch experience of a similar character as well as knowledge of what can be done with sheep in Ontario, and making allowance for all possible contingencies, a capital of $12,000, properly handled, would make the following annual history:—

KEEP GRAZING IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

(Area required, 6,000 acres.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of 20,000 shearlings, averaging 100 lbs. 1st May, at $5, | | $10,000 |
| Expense of purchasing and concentrating, | | 500 |
| Freight, 15 cars, Toronto to Moncton, | | 1,200 |
| Food by rail, | | 100 |
| Capital required, | | $11,800 |
| Two shepherds, six months, | | 400 |
| Assistance shearing, | | 150 |
| Freight to seaboard, 1st Nov., | | 300 |
| Grazing, 50 cents per head, | | 1,000 |
| Interest on capital, | | 500 |
| Incidentals, | | 200 |
| Total debt, | | $14,350 |
| Clip of 3,000 head, medium wool, 7½ lbs., 15 cts., | $2,250 | |
| Value of 1,940 (60 deaths) at seaboard, averaging 149 lbs., at 5½ cts, | 14,838 | |
| | | 17,085 |
| Clear profits, per year, | | $2,735 |

Double the rent, if you choose, and allow for greater loss than I have done, and there would still remain a large margin of profit—so large as to throw doubts on the whole character of the estimate. Need I say that in this, as in some other things in the physical world, we do not see the wealth at our own feet so clearly, but seek for it away among the clouds.

This reflection on our own enterprise brings with it the subject of outside help. Are we doing all we could to secure the monied farmer from Europe? That room is very straitened in Britain among farmers, and that there is plenty of it in Canada, needs no explanation. I hold the position I took some years ago, that the new home of the monied farmer from Europe is not so much our new lands as the older parts of the Dominion. All associations, practice and similarity of the subject point to these provinces and Ontario as the field for them. It is unwise policy to disappoint such men by free grants and thousands of acres. They cannot pioneer as we have done. We will never get the best immigrants until we beat them up at home, telling the clean truth and nothing more.

## Farm Horses.

Among the many devices for saving and concentrating labor, we find steam machinery occupying numerous important places. Traction or road engines are already highly perfected, and plows are drawn by steam on some Western farms. But while for large farms and for large and heavy jobs of work, steam may be finally used, still, in this country at least, small farmers will always be in the majority, and for them work horses are, and probably always will be, the most serviceable motive power. It may be that inventive genius will yet supply machinery that will be cheaper, more convenient and agreeable than these faithful animals, that have been man's companions in all past time, but it would be folly to abandon present methods until we have better ones at hand. And this very matter of motive power on the farms is one of vital importance, for as a contemporaneous writer truely remarks, if we take the horse from human service, the greater part of the world would relapse into barbarism.

The same writer in *American Cultivator* further suggests—it goes without saying that upon the kind of horse kept and upon the management bestowed by the owner, depends the farmer's success. The difference in this connection is greater than in almost any other kind of stock. A good team of horses is worth through the year nearly as much as the labor of an able-bodied man during that period. Under proper conditions, whereby a pair of horses are enabled to perform a good day's labor every working day in the year, this labor is worth much more than the product of the same feed given to any kind of stock. The labor of the hired man has to be paid for besides his board and clothing. The team has only to be fed, while its only clothing is a set of shoes and the addition of blankets in extreme cold whether. If a due proportion of young horses is kept on the farm the depreciation in the value from year to year will be very slight. A good farmer, who is an excellent judge of horses, make a practice of buying two and three-year old colts. The first and second year they more than pay their way, when five and six years old they are at their prime, and he generally sells at seven, before they begin to fail, and when they bring the highest prices they will ever fetch. With a little care in selecting a matched mate, horses six or seven years old can often be sold at fancy prices to rich men in large cities anxious for a fine team and regardless of cost.

A mistake frequently made by farmers is in keeping too many and too poor horses. The cost of feeding a horse during twelve months is equal to half the value of a good one, and sometimes more than the value of a poor one. From this cost may be deducted the manure, but at the best it must be seen that a horse must be kept at work most of the time through the year, or he will very soon eat his head off. A strong team of young horses weighing 1,250 lbs. each will cost for keeping during the year nearly or quite $200. There are 312 working days in a year, and if the farmer is able to put these hours at profitable work for 300 of these days he can well afford this expense. At some seasons team work has a greater value than at others, being worth as high as $1 50 or $2 a day in the hurry of ploughing and harvesting. Through the year, however, the team should average $1 per day in earnings to offset its keep, leaving a profit of $100, less deterioration in value and risks of accident. Many farmers on small farms keep two horses, when they really have profitable work for such a team not more than two or three weeks out of the fifty-two. Worse still is the case of the larger farmers, who keep six or eight horses through the year, and a great deal of the time have nothing in productive work for any of them to do. Many failures of farmers are due to this cause. Such individuals will easily recognize the mistake of hiring a lot of men and leaving them idle half the time; but in proportion to their work the feed of well-kept horses is as costly as the wages and board of a hired man.

An equal and quite as common a mistake is the keeping of horses too poor in quality and too low in condition. A team is not employed to work alone, and hence an inferior team, not able to do a good day's work also diminishes the economical value of the labor employed in connection with it. In the hurrying season of plowing and harvesting, the efficiency of team help is often the most important factor in securing a profitable result. With two strong horses that will plow two acres in a long spring day, the cost of fitting the ground is reduced to a minium. Very often a single day's delay in fitting the ground will make more than a week's difference in seeding, besides usually involving extra expense in refitting and often lessening the crop in the end. It is not profitable for farmers to keep horses for fancy points; but the points which make them effective for farm use are not fancy, and when all are combined in a young, well-broken team, quiet and easily handled and able to do any kind of work, it is hard to estimate their value.

## Scouring among Sheep.

We are in receipt of letters, says the *Texas Wool Grower*, reporting scouring among sheep and are asked to prescribe a remedy. If we were on the ground, a careful determine definitely what caused the trouble, we might be able to tell our correspondents how to relieve their sheep, but, not knowing the cause in the cases reported, we can only prescribe at a venture. There are prolific causes which result in scouring, and acting upon the presumption that one or the other is, in all probability, the real cause in these cases, we will advise correspondents accordingly. In the first place, the want of salt very frequently causes scours, and the remedy naturally is to give the sheep salt at once. We have been trying for months to impress on our readers the necessity for supplying their sheep regularly with salt. We have advised that it be placed in convenient places where the sheep can get at it at all times, and we have repeatedly assured wool growers that they need have no fear of sheep eating more than they really need if they are supplied in this way. Sometimes too much salt is eaten, and the result is the opposite of scours—to wit, constipation. Salt is an astringent, and if given in over doses will bind up the bowels unnaturally. But it is only when the sheep have been denied salt to long that they have an unnatural appetite for it and are likely to eat too much. Again we say, feed salt regularly to sheep and it will be eaten in proper quantities, and being eaten in such quantities it will go far toward regulating the system of the sheep generally. The appetite will be kept healthy, the secretions will be natural and the general health of the sheep will be secured. If, in the cases submitted to us, the sheep have been denied salt, salt them, of course; but it will be better to give a little each day for two or three days successively than to give the sheep as much as they will eat at one time.

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## Some Noticeable Effects of Drainage.

The effect of drainage upon wet lands has been very marked in a meadow that has come under our observation the past summer. The drained land extends nearly a half mile long the banks of a small stream which is fed by springs. Previous to the first attempts at drainage, the land near the source of the water supply was a miry swamp crossed by several wide, open ditches, from which the soil had been taken for composting, leaving small ponds of water which afforded drinking accommodations for cattle. In seasons of extreme drought, the water occasionally entirely disappeared. Further down the stream, the strip of wet land widened out, and was kept soaked by the water which slowly oozed through it, there having until recently, been no attempt made towards drainage.

Within a few years, the upper end of the meadow has been thoroughly underdrained and put in first class condition by deep ploughing and cultivation, the drainage being so perfect that the land is as easily worked at all seasons as ordinary upland. During the past three years, the lower portion of the meadow has been partly drained, the water being all confined to a single open ditch that follows the natural bed of the stream, while cross ditches filled with stones and covered over, have made the wide strips of intervale equal to the best cultivated land in the vicinity.

What has been particularly noticeable the past dry autumn, is the fact that the light rains, which have started the water to running in nearly all the other brooks in the vicinity, have had no such effect on this, and not until the heavy rain which fell late in November, did a single bucketful of water stand in the lower end of the ditch which drains the whole meadow. The explanation, as we understand it is, that the land on the borders of the stream has been so thoroughly drained that the surplus water is very readily absorbed and after every shower or storm the deep, mellow soil holds so large an amount of moisture as to be sufficient for supplying the growing vegetation through the dryest seasons, the roots of the grasses being able to draw moisture from a large amount of moist, but not over-wet soil. Now, when the autumn rains began to fall, the undrained meadows with their shallow surface soil perhaps almost dry enough to burn, were very quickly saturated, simply because of their shallowness, while these deeply drained and well cultivated lands though not suffering severely for the want of rain, were able to absorb a very large amount of water without being saturated to excess.

A drained meadow is like a large purse as compared to a small one. It holds a much larger amount to draw from, and consequently is less affected by large draft or heavy deposits.—*N. E. Farmer.*

## A New Tuber.

A new esculent having a close relationship to the patato, was discovered several years ago by S. Ohroudi, on a little island known as Goritti, at the mouth of the River La Plata, the flora of which is limited, and the soil sandy. The plant is named the solanum, after the discoverer, and the specimen found was taken to Brest, France, where it was placed in the care of Mr. Blanchard, gardener of the Seamen's Hospital. Mr. Blanchard gave it a place in the garden, which it has held ever since, it being impossible to destroy it. The produce has been taken up every year at the end of June or the begining of July, but notwithstanding all the pains taken in lifting, there remains enough in the ground to insure a crop the ensuing year. The solanum has three sets of creeping stems, one of which runs near the surface and throws up at intervals young growths which flower almost as soon as they appear. Another strikes deeply into the soil and produces tubers, while others take a path winding between the two, producing an enormous quantity of almost microscopical bulblets, which, when detached, effectually guarantee the plant against extermination.

Cultivation has improved the size of the tubers, which now grow about as large as a hen's egg. They have a chestnutty taste, accompanied by a sligh amount of bitterness, and are best baked. In the climate where Mr. Blanchard's experiments have been conducted, the tubers prove perfectly hardy, but *The Garden* doubts whether it will prove a valuable acquisition remains to be seen. It might be very useful for cattle if not for table use, and its large productiveness would give it value. The crossing of it with the ordinary potato might produce a hardier and more enduring race than we now have.

## Cultivating Tame Grass.

It will be very doubtful if a wild prairie pasture can be brought into tame grass without breaking up and rotting the sod. The grass might make a start under some faverable circumstances, but the weeds would smother it and run it out. It would be advisable to break the sod first. Where a slough passes through the land this should be ditched and the ditch filled with stone, over which the furrows along the hollow may be plowed. This would remove the impediment, It might be well to make a substantial stone drain at the bottom and cover it with soil and so remove the water. The whole ground should then be plowed as well as possible and harrowed until the surface is mellow. As to the seed, that depends upon the kind that suits the soil best, for a permanent pasture orchard-grass and tall oat-grass with some red top in the hollow and blue grass in the upland would no doubt do well. Eight pounds or three pecks by measure of seed of each kind would be the right quantity.

Experiments in covering wheat show that the yield is best when the seed is covered two inches deep.

## Earth Worms and their Beneficial Work.

A German naturalist, Von Henson, through a long and patient series of observations, adds much to our present stock of information on the subject of earth worms and their great value to the agriculturist.

Chemical and microscopic analyses of contents of intestines, and of the excreta or "casts" of the worms, showed them to be nearly identical in composition with ordinary "leaf-mould," such as is obtained by mixing fallen leaves with sand and leaving them for a couple of years, or until decomposition is complete. To ascertain the precise part played by the earth worm in the production of ordinary vegetable mould, two worms were placed in a glass vessel filled with sand, the surface of which was strewed frem time to time with fallen leaves. The worms set to work at once, and at the end of six weeks the surface of the sand was covered with a layor of mould half an inch thick, whilst some of the leaves had been carried down to a depth of three inches below it. The worm tubes permeated the sand in all directions—some were quite fresh, others had walls of organic matter one-eighth of an inch thick, whilst other again were quite filled up with mould. In short, the soil was perfectly prepared for the growth of plants.

A single earth worm weighs on an average thirty-six grains, and is estimated to produce in 24 hours eight grains of excrement. Allowing 34,000 worms to an acre, weighing together two hundred and twenty four pounds, this would give thirty-seven pounds of vegetable mould in the finest state of comminution, passed through their bodies every twenty-four hours, over and above the work done in removing vegetable refuse from the surface and working and opening up passages in the soil facilitating the admission of air and moisture, and the passage of the more delicate and absorbent portions of the roots of vegetation. Truly the wonders of creation are beyond the power of man to comprehend although thanks to the tireless study and patient research of the naturalists and scientific men of the age, important additions are being made to our still limited stock of knowledge.

## Material for Egg Shells.

While birds are in their wild state they have no difficulty in procuring a supply of material for forming the shells of the eggs they lay. They have an unlimited range, and can pick up particles of limestone, portions of decomposed bones, and other substances that can be converted into the shells of eggs. Wild birds at most, lay only as many eggs as they can hatch at two sittings. Some kinds of birds hatch only one brood of young in a season. Domesticated birds, especially fowls, produce a large number of eggs in the course of a year. Some of the non sitting varieties of hens lay as many as one hundred and fifty eggs in a year. A large amount of material is required to form the shells for all the eggs. It is not contained in the grain and other kind of food that are furnished fowls, especially those kept in confinement. As a consequence they lay eggs that have very thin shells if any at all. The eggs that have thin shells are liable to break in the nests or during removal from place to place. Fowls, whether allowed to run at large or kept in close quarters, should be supplied with materials for forming shells.

The best substance for forming egg-shells is bone dust. It should be prepared from fresh bones. The next best material to entire bones pulverized, is made by burning bones and then reducing them to powder or small grains. The pulverized shells of oysters and clams are very good, and a fair and cheap substance for either of them is found in marble dust, which may be obtained of the manufacturers of grave stones and monuments. Air-slacked lime should be furnished fowls for forming egg-shells if no better material can be readily obtained.—*Poultry Messenger.*

The great beafer of the world—the Durham—is neither a heavy nor a long milker, comparatively, on an average, although some individuals, in the experience of most breeders, are remarkable in both qualities; in the days of their early history they were unquestionably deep and true milkers, but management toward a different object has, during the last eighty years, changed their dairy standard. Though low in specific gravity, the proportion of cream is high, and the quantity of butter from milk the highest of what is illustrated, and possibly second only to the