THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884. VOL. VI., NO. 6

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL

Breech Loading Guns!

Muzzle Loading Guns,
Paper and Brass Shells, Wads,
Loading Implements, Powder, Shot, &c.

For Sale by T. McAVITY & SONS,

13 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Send for Prices.

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 R. 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 stones.

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 26, 1884

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, 20x20, 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 time, 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

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

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.

Music for the Million.

4 CABINET ORGANS arrived yesterday. 10 Cabinet Organs for Houses and for Churches on hand.

THE DOHERTY ORGAN,

The best made in Canada.

1 first-class square Piano on hand, for sale cheap.

Organs and Pianos hired by the quarter. Organs and Pianos sold on easy leases.

Arrived to-day:

24 Cases and Pckgs. Glassware, &c.

A nice assortment of

Children's Carriages.

A magnificent stock of

FURNITURE, ALL KINDS.

First-class upholstering done in our workshop.

LEMONT & SONS.

Sept. 3

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

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

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

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.

July 9 GEO. HATT & SONS.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big pay. 40 samples only 10c. None Free. Cut this out. ACME NOVELTY Co., Clintonville, Conn.

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.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

SUMMER BARGAINS.

Men's Tweed Suits,	$6.00 to	$12.00
Youths' Tweed Suits,	4.00 "	7.00
Boys' Tweed Suits,	2.00 "	4.00
Men's Worsted Suits,	9.00 "	11.25
Youths Worsted Suits,	6.00 "	8.50
Boys' Worsted Suits,	4.00 "	6.00

Coats, Pants, Vests, Reefers, Jackets, etc., very low. Cloths all sponged, and warranted equal to best Custom Made Clothing. Please call and examine.

HATS and CAPS,

Fur, Felt and Straw Hats in great variety, at greatly reduced prices.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Josephine Kid Gloves, black and colored, every pair warranted, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves, all colors, Stockings all sizes and colors, very cheap, Men's Socks in Cotton, Merino and Wool, Men's Underclothing at reduced prices, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, etc.

Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts, and Bustles. Best value ever offered.

The above, with a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, will be sold at prices sure to satisfy the closest buyer. All goods marked in plain figures. Terms Cash.

SIMON NEALIS,

Corner Wilmot's Avenue,
Queen Street, - - Fredericton,

July 30, 1884

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

OIL STOVES
Cheaper than Usual, by

JAS. S. NEILL

"I Have Suffered!"

With every disease imaginable for the last three years. Our
Druggist, T. J. Anderson, recommending
"Hop Bitters" to me,
I used two bottles!
Am entirely cured, and heartily recommend Hop Bitters to every one, J. D. Walker, Buckner, Mo.

I write this as a
Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop
* * * Bitters. I was afflicted
With inflammatory rheumatism!!!
For nearly
Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do me any
Good!!!
Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise I am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope
"You may have abundant success"
"In this great and"
Valuable medicine:
Anyone * * wishing to know more about my cure?
Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Washington, D. C.

—I consider your
Remedy the best remedy in existence
For Indigestion, kidney
—Complaint
"And nervous debility. I have just"
Returned
"From the south in a fruitless search for health, and find that your Bitters are doing me more
Good!
Than anything else;
A month ago I was extremely
"Emaciated!!!"
And scarcely able to walk. Now I am
Gaining strength! and
"Flesh!"
And hardly a day passes but what I am
* * * * * * *
complimented on my improved appearance, and it is all due to Hop
Bitters! J. Wickliffe Jackson,
—Wilmington, Del.

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.

Fair Calendar for 1884.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, will please furnish the date of their Annual Shows, which will be published under this heading for general information.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies, will oblige us by forwarding to the FARMER for publication, full reports of their annual fairs, and an extra number of copies of the FARMER containing such reports will be mailed to those desiring them at $2.50 per hundred.

The Annual Fair of the Kincardine Agricultural Society, will be held on the Society's grounds at New Kincardine, Victoria County, on Wednesday, October 15th.

The Annual Show of the Kingsclear Agricultural Society, will be held at Kingsclear, York County, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th.

The Wakefield and Jacksontown Agricultural Society will hold its Annual Show at Jacksonville, Carleton County, on Wednesday, Oct. 8th.

The annual show of the Carleton Co., Agricultural Society will be held at Woodstock, on Saturday, Oct. 11th.

The Annual Exhibition of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society, will be held at their Hall at Upper Hampstead, Queen's County, on Tuesday, October 14th, commencing at 10 A. M.

The Annual Show and Fair of the Queensbury and Southampton Agricultural Society, will be held at Temperance Vale, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th.

The Annual Show of the St. Martin's Agricultural Society, will be held at St. Martin's, St. John County, on Thursday. Oct. 23rd.

The Annual Show, of the Cambridge Agricultural Society, will be held at their Hall, Lower Jemseg, Queen's County, on Thursday, Oct. 16th.

THE FARMER only $1 per year.

When farmers do a litttle business in a little way they are apt to have small ideas and they raise poor horses. When they are more enterprising and look ahead they raise good ones.

Unless corn is good, it is the poorest crop a farmer can grow, and the character of the crop is more within the farmer's control than any other, Manure is never applied too heavily.

"The top of may head was bald for several years. I used Minard's Liniment and now have as good a growth of hair as I ever had. It is a positive hair restorer, makes the hair soft and glossy, and will not stain the finest fabric.—MRS ALBERT MCKAY, Wheatly River P. E. Island.

A well bred and well raised calf makes the cheapest cow that can be procured. Dairymen complain everywhere that good cows are difficult to procure. Ordinary cows are not sufficiently profitable to pay for their care and keep. The way out of the difficulty is to breed and rear your own cows.

If wheat is to follow oats or barley, the sooner after harvest the land is ploughed the better the chances for a good seed bed. No matter how dry and hard the soil be at ploughing time, every fall of rain, however slight, will moisten the upturned surface. On the unploughed lands the heaviest rains will run off without doing much good.

If Canada thistles are ploughed under in mid-summer, just before getting into blossom, it will sometimes entirely destroy the patch. The plant at this stage is full of sap, which rots it so rapidly that the enfeebled root cannot recover. Of course the top should not be cut off but turned to the bottom of the furrow with a chain attached to the plough. Buckwheat sown on the newly turned furrow will help to smother the thistles.

When potatoes have ceased growing it is better to dig them now when they will come out clean than to wait till the soil becomes muddy. They may be stored in a cold, well ventilated cellar, or otherwise in a cool outhouse, or on a barn floor, or in a heap under the shade of a tree, well covered with straw in each case, and not placed in the cellar till near freezing weather. In feeding fresh corn fodder to cows let it wilt one day.

For the Consideration of Farmers.

1. Plan before you execute; have a good reason for everything you do. Keep your eyes open, a note-book and pencil in your pocket, jot down new ideas and what needs attention. Eat meals slowly and merrily; sleep hours; you will accomplish more and last longer.

2. In the compost heap there is wealth. Keep it out of sun and rain. Don't let it destroy itself. Dry bedding absorbs and saves the valuable urine. Let none escape. Don't poison the air your animals breathe by composting manure in a cellar beneath them.

3. Good food makes rich manure, rich manure rich soil, and rich soil well tilled, yields large and profitable crops.

4. Underdrain wet land to dry it. Loosen the subsoil of heavy land to warm it. Stir the surface of light land constantly to keep it moist.

5. Don't let weeds rob your land of its wealth. Increase your help or decrease your acres rather than let one go to seed.

6. Select seeds early and carefully. Dry thoroughly and keep in a dry place. Plant only the very best; the plants will be stronger and the yield greater every year, and you won't complain that wheat turns to chess or oats to grass.

7. Be careful with your horses. Never abuse nor overwork them. Provide clean food, pure water and dry bedding, changed often. Feed liberally when at work, lightly when at rest. Keep their feet shapely, their bodies clean, and have blankets for cold weather.

8. Breed from large and strong mares. See that the sire is absolutely sound in wind and limb, and comes of first-class stock. Raise colts worth $200 when four years old while you are about it. Don't raise $50 scrubs. Work brood mares lightly.

9. Watch the markets. Know the value of everything you have to sell. When a good offer is made, close the bargain with a snap. Don't haggle.

10. Keep harness soft and pliable with oil, and make it fit the horse. The collar is most important. It should be light, smooth, firm, yielding slightly to heavy pressure. Make it fit the horse like a glove. Keep it clean. Discard blinders. A horse needs his head when drawing a load as a man needs his arm in walking, therefore don't use a tight check rein.

11. Provide good grass and clover pasture for milch cows in summer, with plenty of pure water, dark stable for midday in fly time, and a warm, well bedded stable in winter. Chopped mangels, beets and carrots, mixed with bran, with good bright hay, are best to keep up a steady flow of rich milk. Next best are sheaf oats, corn and good hay.

12. Keep cattle fat from the calf to the day they are sold. Warm sheds in winter, cool shade in summer, pure water, a generous supply of good and varied food are the essentials. The result, a good profit and lots of rich manure.

13. A few well-bred sheep and some light hurdle fence will enable you to turn to good account many a bit of good pastureage that would otherwise be wasted.

14. Keep no more hogs than you can properly manage. Shell and soak hard corn in water twenty-four hours before feeding; some hogs have defective teeth. Warm quarters in winter, with abundant dry bedding, are equal to one-third of the food. A good pasture of clover, plenty of pure, cool water, and a dark shed with dry plank floor insure health, comfort and rapid growth in summer.

15. Aim to feed so that your hogs in nine months will weigh as many pounds as they are days old. Use well-bred, vigorous, and strong, quiet, healthy, full-grown sows, and your pigs will invariably be strong vigorous and easily fattened. Have them farrowed in March and sell in December. There is profit in such hog-raising.

16. Poultry warmly housed (not crowded) and well fed with corn, chopped cabbage, boiled potatoes, oats and scraps of meat in winter, will thrice repay the extra care in high priced eggs. Don't forget plenty of pure water, gravel and old plaster or line. Twenty-five hens well-cared for will yield double the profit of 100 neglected. Keep none over two years, except extra good chicken-raisers.

17 Keep axles of wheeled implements well oiled. A dollar expended in painting the wood-work with crude petroleum or red lead and oil will save ten. When tires shrink loose, suspend the wheel in a shallow trough of boiling hot linseed oil, turn slowly and soak thorougly, and they will remain tight for years. When not in use keep all implements under cover, and oil ploughshares with clarified oil to prevent rust.

18. Grow the best fruits and vegetables, and lots of them for your own use. Once get your hand in and you will like the task. They are highly conductive to health, and good health is better than good wealth.

19. Don't forget the flowers. Help your wife to make home a "sweet home"—one your children will love as long as they live—and see that she has help in her house when needed. Take her to church Sundays, and don't feign sleep when the contribution-box is passed.

20. Win and keep the confidence of your children. Educate them liberally and practically. A sound, well-trained mind, skilful hands and well developed body are worth more to them than lands or money.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Wheat is a crop that thrives best in the cool, moist climate. If sown too early, especially if the soil be hot and dry, and plant spires up too quickly. Besides there is danger that the seed will be covered too deeply by the undue sinking of the drill wheels in the pulverized earth. With a moist seed bed the danger of too deep a covering is obviated. It is better to wait for a late seeding by the almanac than to put the seed in the ground before the heat of summer has gone out of it.

Cattle for the North West.

The streets of Sussex presented a busy scene on the 29th ult., large numbers of farmers being in from the surrounding country with cattle. Early this morning they began to come in, and as herd after herd arrived with their owners and men in charge, our citizens were on *qui vive* to known the cause of this unusual commotion. Soon, however, a special train steamed up to the cattle yards with a number of cattle which had been picked up at Hampton and others stations, and it was learned that the cattle were destined for the far west, being consigned to the Sussex Land and Stock Company, Regina. When the train pulled out of here it had on board 288 of as fine heifers as one would wish to see. At Moncton the train will be joined by 130 head from Sackville, making a total shipment of 418. Your correspondent thinking that this important shipment the first he believes of any magnitude from this Province to the Northwest, would be interesting to your readers, interviewed Dr. William Pugsley, the solicitor of the company, who was present attending to the financial business connected with the shipment, and learned from him that the Sussex Land and Stock Company, to whom the cattle are being sent, own a large ranche in the Qu Appelle valley, about 24 miles north of Regina. The ranche is under the management of Mr. O. T. Stone, lately of St. John, N. B. Three of the directors of this company are Mr. Stone, and Messrs. G. R. & W. Pugsley, all Kings County boys, and of whom Kings County is justly proud and they have named the company's town site, near which their ramche is situated, Sussex in honor of this beautiful valley. Mr. Pugsley says the Qu Appelle valley is in point of beauty to the Northwest what Sussex Vale is to New Brunswick. As the company have already nearly a hundred head on their ranches, when this shipment arrives they will have upwards of 500 head. The cattle are all heifers and are intended for breeding purposes, thoroughbred bulls being purchased in Ontario. As this purchase was made under instructions by cable from Mr. G. R. Pugsley in England and on very short notice, he was agreeably surprised that the buyers had succeeded in getting such a splendid lot of cattle. This speaks well for this part of the country as a stock-raising district, as upwards of $5,000 was paid out by Mr. Pugsley to day. This shipment is very beneficial to the farmers who are quite pleased and express the hope that it may lead to future shipment to the Northwest. Mr. Albert Fawcett, an experienced cattle shipper of Sackville, N. B., is to take charge of the cattle. He has six men with him including two young men from here. As the train was pushed out three hearty cheers were given, and utterances were loudly expressed that Mr. Pugsley would soon make such another visit. The train will consist of 19 cars and will go through as a special. The cattle are to go by the Canadian Pacific Railway and steamers from Montreal.—*Cor. Telegraph.*

Stock Breeding vs. Grain Raising.

A farmer, who, for a long term of years, has a good paying crop from seasons out of five, may consider himself in average luck, and this fact has induced many to turn their attention from grain growing to dairy farming. Though the prices of butter and cheese are subject to very wide fluctuations, it is not often that a farmer, having once embarked in dairy farming, ever goes back to the growing of grain for the market. In view of the present demand for beef cattle, however, it seems somewhat surprising that a greater number of farmers do not turn their attention to stock breeding. Beef is a commodity with which it would seem impossible to glut the market. As the quality improves, the consumption increases, and if its price declines perceptibly, it straightway begins to take the place of some other staple article of food, so that its constituency is immediately, and in most cases, permanently, rendered broader.—Scarcely a year passes that does not introduce some new method, by which the valuable nutritave properties of beef can be preserved in a palatable and even attractive form, and it is not too much to confidently expect that many more valuable discoveries are yet to be made in this direction. Indeed, there is no fear that beef will ever become a drug in the market on this continent. The cattle that are being bred on the great ranger of the west, are not of the type that have swarmed over the plains of South America. They are vastly superior in quality and they are bred under widely differing conditions. North American cattle are raised in a territory where they have markets all around them, within easy reach, and where facilities for trans-atlantic shipment will always be easily obtainable. It is quite safe, then, for the breeder, (whether he expects to raise a moderate herd of choice cattle on his farm, in old Canada, or an immense band of grades and half breeds on the broad ranches of the great North-West), to count on a market, at least strong enough to ensure good return for money and labour invested in this business, for several generations to come.

Why is it that farmers will, year after year, go on cropping their farms to death, and reaping very meagre returns, till they, or their children, are driven into other lines of business, while the old homestead is reduced to all but a desert, is difficult to determine. The establishment of cheese factories, has done much to correct, or rather lessen, the tendency toward over cropping, but even dairy farming is not so well calculated to restore land to a state of fertility, as is stock raising. The manure from a herd of cattle, amply compensates the land for all that the cattle can, by any possible means, take from it, while experience has always shown that those farms whose only marketed profit is live stock, steadily increase in fertility.

The results of grain farming and stock farming may be summed up as follows: The grain farmer spends his energies in getting all he can out of his land during the short space intervening between the beginning of spring's work and the end of the harvest, or perhaps he may have a few acres of wheat, which he sows in the fall, and after sprouting, waits till the advent of spring to renew its growth. In any event, his farm lies unproductive during the greater portion of the year, while his taxes, the interest of his investment, and his family and household expenses are going on all the time. And with all this, his farm is every day becoming less prodtctive.

The stock breeder has his work at his hand the whole year round. Some fields must be cropped with coarse grains for winter feed, and these are more than re-fertilized by the product of manure every year. These fields have to be cultivated by the farmer, but his pasture lands only require cultivation at long intervals, while, as for the rest of the work, the herd manures the land, reaps the crop, and carries it to market. The crop of the intelligent and thrifty stock farmer is growing from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, night and day, hour by hour increasing in value; while every year sees his farm more productive, and his breeding head more richly bred and valuable.

It is not necessary for the farmer of small means, who would turn his attention th dairying to have a herd of Jerseys, Holsteins or Friesians, to start with, nor for him who would breed beef cattle, to make his commencement with Polled Angus Herefords, or Short-horns. He can make a beginning with what he happens to have, and improve his herd just as rapidly as his means will premit him to do so. In the far north-western territories some blooded, and pretty thoroughly uncivilized Indians, are wealthy stock owners, and there are certainly few Canadian farmers who are not in a position to make as extensive beginnings as they did.—*Canadian Breeder.*

Wheat and the Hessian Fly.

The insect known by the common name of Hessian fly is a widely distributed pest, and is sometimes so abundant over certain regions that farmers are compelled to abandon the cultivation of wheat. It has been known for over a century, and, while first discovered attacking wheat near this city, it is now found almost everywhere, from Maine to Kansas, and will probably, sooner or later, appear in all wheat-growing regions of the United States. As early as 1781 it almost totally distroyed the wheat crop of eastern Long Island and there has been scarcely a season since in which the insect has not appeared in some one or more places, seriously injuring the crop, and sometimes destroying the plants for several years in succession, and then suddenly disappearing as mysteriously as it came.

The Hessian fly is a two winged insect, and belongs to a group of minute flies which are all more or less injurious to plants. There are several species known to be destructive to cultivated plants, but this wheat is probably the worst of the family. It is double-brooded, one brood appearing late in the summer, and the other early in the spring, but the summer or fall brood is generally the most destructive. The flies come in August and September, and deposit their eggs upon the young plants very soon after they appear above the ground. The eggs hatch in a week or ten days, and the grubs crawl down the leaf and feed upon the stalk, causing it to wither and die. The early spring brood attacks the plants in the same way, but the plants often outgrow the injury at this season.

The presence of the Hessian fly in a wheat field is soon made apparent by the number of plants that turn yellow and die, and if these are examined the grubs, or the bright chestnut-colored pupæ which resemble in appearance a small flaxseed, will be found imbedded in the crown of the plant, or within the folds of the leaves. Various remedies and preventives have been tried, but all fail in some seasons while successful in others. Late sowing, or after the flies have been killed by frosts, is quite commonly practiced in the Northern States, and by many farmers is considered the best preventive. Entomologists who have closely studied the habits of this insect recommend late sowing, even at the risk of having the wheat injured by the frosts and cold of winter. In our more Northern States, wheat sown about September 20 will not usually appear above ground before October 1, at which time the flies will have mostly disappeared. Of course there are exceptions to this rule, and, if the weather happens to be very warm during September, the flies may live and deposit their eggs on the wheat plants in October but they will not be very unbundant. In the report of the "Ohio Agricultural Expertmental Station" for 1883, we find the following very practical suggestions in regard to the best time for sowing winter wheat in order to escape the attacks of the fly:

"Winter wheat may be sowed too early in the season or it may be sowed too late, so there must be a certain time, neither too early nor too late. Many factors must be considered in designating the best time to sow. The condition of the soil, and exposure, the presence of the Hessian fly, etc., must all be duly considered.

In a few instances very early sown wheat is reported to have been less injured by the fly than when sown in the intermediate or late season, and it is supposed that the reason of it was that while the fly attacks it, the plants were growing so rapidly that they escaped seriously injury. But where early sown wheat has escaped only less injured than late, it may be considered as an exception to the rule, and where the fly is about farmers should put off sowing their winter wheat until there have been a few light frosts or at least utilize cool nights.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Kansas ExPeriments in Pig-Feeding.

Professor E. M. Shelton, in his report on the work at the Manhattan College Fram, Kansas, gives the reselt of experiments in pig-feeding. The first series of experiments was conducted with the object of ascertaining how much the quantity of flesh-production was influenced by cold weather. The experiments were made with 10 pure bred yearling Berkshires, of remarkably uniform appearance. Five were fed in the basement of a warm stone barn; the other five in pens in the open yard, with only the protection of a high board fence. The loss from exposure to cold was very distinctly shown through all the successive ten weeks of the experiment. During the four weeks of greatest cold, the five pigs in the cold yard consumed 997 lbs. of corn, and increased 88 lbs. in weight. At the same rate of cost of increase, the five pigs in the warm barn would have given 172 lbs. of increase. Or, in other words, the 88 lbs. grain made in the outside pens (requiring 997 lbs. of corn) would have taken only 502 lbs. in the warm barn. These experiments, the results of which are given in various ferms, shaw the great losses which farmers sustain who do not provide comfortable quarters for their pigs.

In feeding bran in connection with other food that 842 lbs. of Indian corn gave the same incease as 75 lbs. of bran, showing the trifling comparative value of bran for pigs. In other experiments with feeding milk to young pigs, judging the amount of increase in weight, the value of the milk was comparatively small—1 lb. of milk being slightly less than a 3rd of a pound of shorts. Or, taking the value of shorts at 1 dol. a 100 lbs., the feeding value of a pound of milk would be a little less than the third of a cent. But this low value, estimated merely by increase in weight, shows but a small part of the work performed; for the pigs receiving milk in their rations were made ready for the butcher in 100 days, while those which had shorts alone were quite unsaleable at the end of the experiment, and the value per pound of the milk-fed pigs was nearly double that of pigs fed on shorts alone. Some of the latter were indeed quite unsaleable except as "stockers." The milk-fed pigs got an impetus, and started on a successful career; and they were larger of body, and in all respects better, and more symmetrically developed. Prof. Shelton comes to the conclusion, unhesitatingly, that "the surplus milk of the farm, above that use in the family, as prices now are, can be more profitably fed to young pigs than applied to any other purpose for which milk is ordinary sold away from the farm."

Intelligence in Cows.

A suburban correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, sends the following amusing instance of the intelligence in cows: The other morning, a very sultry one, two cows came to our gate evidently on the lookout for something; and after being at first somewhat puzzled by their pleading looks, the thought struck me that they might be in the want of water, brought in a large vessel, which the poor animals at once sucked up with the greatest eagerness. The pair then sauntered contentedly away to a field near at hand. In about half an hour or so, we were surprised, and amused not a little, by seeing our two friends marching up to the gate, accompanied by three other cows.

The water tap was again called into requisition, and the new-comers were in like manner helped "moo-oo's," (a unanimous vote of thanks,) our visitors slowly marched off to their pasturage,

It was quite clear to us that the first two callers, gratified at their friendly reception, had strolled down to their sister gossips and dairy companions, and had informed them—how I cannot say can you?—of their very liberal entertainment, and then had taken the very pardonable liberty of inviting them up to the cottage. This morning we were again visited by the first couple, bringing a stranger with them; and I have little doubt that these morning calls will be regularly repeated, and afford my little household fresh pleasure and amusement in administering to their want.

The remarkable thing, to my mind, was the fact of the two first cows informing the others, as most assuredly they did, of the treatment they had received. I state the simple facts. I have in my time lived a good deal in the country, but never remember anything like this remarked instance of a cow's intelligence: nor, indeed, have I ever read—to the best of my recollection—of anything like it. As your columns are often to other than political qnestions, and thinking some of your readers might be interested by this, strange as it may seem, but absolutely true, story, I have ventured to trespass on your space.

Before the days of ice creameries and refrigerators our grandmothers learned and advantage of setting milk in deep cans in wells. They got more and better cream by this method, but there were some disadvantages connected with it. The milk would occassionally be spilled and this soured the water and made it unfit to drink. The cream was disturbed in bringing up, and altogether it is much better to use the modern creamery, taking cold water from the well if ice cannot be had, and changing the water once after it has absorbed the heat from the new milk.

The *American Cultivator* tells how a kicking cow can be well utilized: A farmer who brought a cow which neither he, nor his men could milk, found that he could make her profitable ts suckle calves, which were very high priced that season.

Turn off all of the unprofitable animals as hay will be high. Begin to fatten them now.

THE MARITIME FARMER $1 a year.