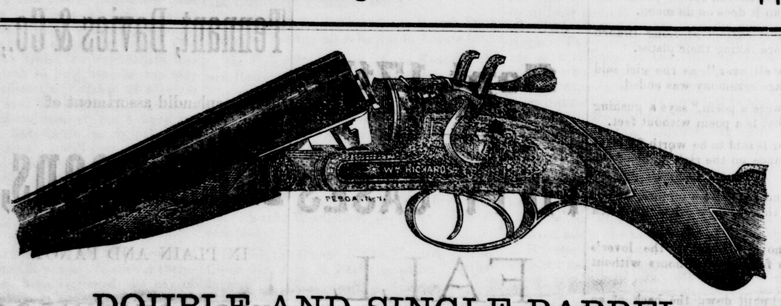
THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1884. VOL. VI., NO. 3



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,

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. **13 King Street, St. John, N. B.**

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 on 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 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, 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 due, 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. L. 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.

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

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.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 2

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.

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

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

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.

July 9

A Great Problem.

—*Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines.*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the *Ague,* Fever, and bilious *specifics,*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers,*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short,* take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best midicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* hive the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, single or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give pasitive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a mircle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKMAN.

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.

The Annual Fair of the Stanley Agricultural Society, will be held on the Society's grounds, at Stanley, on Tuesday, October 7th.

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.

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE,

Discussed at the Science Association

At the recent meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, at Montreal, Prof. Brown of the Guelph Agricultural College, read a paper on Canadian Agriculture. He remarked that the history of its agriculture in the history of that country applied much more to Canada then to any other of the British colonies, the simple reason being that the possession of Canada has been the outcome of the agricultural swarming of other countries. The British Association was actually shaking hands with the fathers of Canadian agriculture, for practically it is only fifty years since we had a place in the world. There has been no new era in Canadian agriculture as in that of Britain. Our fathers and ourselves have had no cause to reap tiny crops beneath the shade of the feudal castle, at once ready to throw down the sickle and seize the sword. The first great feature of our country was the forest. It was contended that irregular and excessive forest clearing of a newly acquired country is not only the inevitable sequence of a man's unrestrained domination, but absolutely a necessity for progress and wealth. The struggle to win a home even under all the propitiousness of soil and climent was too hard and lengthy to stand flavoring with book knowledge or anything that did not produce immediate bread and butter. The forest agriculture of Canada possessed a significance that some did not sufficiently measure, as the comparative reliability of a country largely covered with trees for the health of all animals, and the production of a variety of crops, and the fact is indisputable that our forest lands have much more variety of aspect, more variety of soil, better drainage, better water supply, and more reliable climate than our prairies for example, possess. Canada is a land of fresh water seas, which constitutes the second great feature of our country, as it has regulated very much of the climate and settlement, and still regulates very much of the traffic of our best districts. Canada is a prairie and practically for agricultural purpose we did not know this ten years ago. Canada is also a land of mountains, and in her physical features, with flora and geology, is wonderfully diversified and interesting. The climate does not vary so materially as might be supposed from the great geographical range embraced. The average size of farms in Canada is a little under 150 acres. The average annual gross value of produce is $23 per acre over all the Province. The clear profit may be placed at the average $3 per acre. The average farm carries live stock to the value of only $8 per acre, a fact pointing to grain as yet more profitable than beef or mutton. The average purchase price of land throughout the Dominion is about $35 per acre. The annual taxes amount on an average to ten cents per acre on the average farm of 150 acres, in other words equal to the rent of an average 1½ acres, in Britian. A large map illustrating these was exhibited. A new country, therefore. Professor Brown said, has several very marked agricultural statistics that are very interesting. Production runs away from population at an enormons rate. They are not corresponding element in national progress. But the annual value of produce per acre both in labour and fertilizers is remarkablely low in our case. This brought up some features of farm science and practice characteristic of Canada which Prof. Brown explained fully, such as the exhaustion of the soil, the limited use of special fertilizers even under our improved husbandry, the fact of machinery taking the place of the manual labour of other countries, and he particularly drew attention to the fact that few give Canada that meansure of value she deserves for climate. The undeveloped agriculture of Canada was next referred to, and the fact clearly stated that still one-half of the uncultivated land associated with the old settlement is distinctly equal to the cultivated, under proper management. It is a very common circumstance to see men leaving the old homes in search of new lands all the while that good investments exist in the immediate neigborhood. Hinderances to the developement of Canadian agriculture are much those of the new countries. The proportions of crops are, cereals one-half, hay one-fourth pasture one-eighth, roots and peas one-sixteenth each, allowance not being made for the very new and special grain growing of our North West. The general character of the farming was next referred to and to specialities by districts and nationalities. To some extent a prominent and new feature of Canadian agriculture is her live stock interest. We can produce pure bred animals at almost half the cost in Britain, because of cheaper crops, fewer deaths by disease, and can feed and finish beef and mutton at less than half the cost. What Canada can do in the extensive production of cattle and sheep on the pastures, called ranches, is now in course of experiment. The field is a very large one, and if gone about with all the light of the present day judiciously applied, cannot fail of success. The Rocky Mountain plain at the one end, and the hills and valleys of the Maritime Provinces at other, are waiting development. No country excepting perhaps the United States receives so much Government help as Canada. It is not too much to anticipate that nearly every Province will have its own agricultural college soon, the example at Guelph in Ontario having evidently stimulated, as it has actually done to Australia and part of the Union. With referance to the offect of the United States upon Canadaian agriculture, Prof. Brown said that they wanted live stock, while we wanted corn. They have no clear road to the British market. We want money, they require facilities. Canadian agriculture in relation to Europe plays a somewhat similar part, as yet a competitive one both to the Union and Europe. We are at that stage in national enterprise when bone and sinew are good yet immature. We have maturity and wealth opposing us even up to our own doors. It is obvious then that our future in the world's agricultural market must be cautiously and firmly handled. These are no times of half measures and indecision. There must be such a disposition of landed estate, particularly scientifically and practically, as shall bear the crucial test of such an association of men as the present.

The Mysteries of Bee-Keeping.

How many ever had the pleasure of seeing the queen of the hive? Who can tell her among a half a dozen drones? Who could tell a black bee from an Italian or Cyprian, or sealed brood from sealed honey, or bee bread form propolis, or tell where to find royal jelly? Who knows that the workers only live about forty working days and the queen several years? Who knows that the queen may lay eggs before she has met the drone that will hatch and produce drones but her eggs will never produce workers unless she has been fertilized, and when once fertile may continue to lay for years? These questions and a hundred others equally interesting are all easily demonstrated by those who have availed themselves of the advanced system of bee-keeping practiced by intelligent bee keepers of the day. Probably bee culture has made as rapid march of improvement during the past five years as any branch of agricultural pursuits. During the present season the same care and expense have been employed in selecting and importing bees from Italy, Island of Cyprus, and the Holy Lands, as has been employed in the perfection of our various breeds of horses and cattle. Although we do not have the bee pasturage in New England that is found in the bass wood and wild flowers of the west, still, many bees are kept here with profit, even in the old box hive; how much more, then, might be expected with the new appliances of frame hive, comb foundation, the prize section box, the extractor and smoker, With the aid of a little smoke an expert will open his hives and remove the brood, bees or honey, show you his choice Queens, and discourse on their fine points with as much accuracy as the best horse trainers or herdsmem. On holding up a frame of brood he may say, "You see this queen is laying, for here are eggs less than twenty-four hours old. See what a prolific queen she is; how she packs in the eggs; does not miss a cell," or, "I do not like this queen; she lays too many drone eggs; I will kill her and put in another." You ask, "How can you prove that the workers only live thirty or so days of labor, but live all winter within labor?" He will say, "if I remove the queen from this black colony and replace her with an Italian queen, who begins to lay immediately, in twenty-one days her eggs will begin to hatch, the black bees will continue to die till they are all replaced with Italians, and we note the day when the last fly dies." "Do all bees sting?" "No, the drones are as harmless as flies. Queens will not sting you, though they will sting a rival to death in five minutes after being hatched. The workers, which are the only ones to be feared at all, can usually be subdued by blowing smoke made from punk among them."—*Worcester Spy.*

Use for Garden Refuse.

The forests, that grow so verdantly and strong year after year, are never dressed with any sort of fertilizer but the leaves and sticks that fall upon the surface and gradually decay there. So many of the German and Swiss vineyards on lofty terraces, to which wheels connot go, are kept in constant fruitfulness by having the trimmings cut in pieces and scattered over the soil, with additions of any such vegetable waste as is available, but often with vine trimmings only. To burn these and scatter their ashes would have but a fraction of the good effect. In gardens a neater and much better method can be employed—that of charring the whole heap, and using the black coal as a surface dressing, such as nature gives in vegetable mould. If such a covering is put over the early planted peas and other seeds, not only do they come up more easily and sooner, but insects are repelled by the strong odor of the freshly charred stuff, while atmosphoric influeuces have free play all summer, and nitrification is promoted along the rows as well as where the busy hoes or rakes stir the soil during the warm season, in which this essential aid to growth can be fostered.

To clear the collection, gather all to one place, the coarser sticks, broken bones and similar material in one heap; the brushy twigs in another, and the paper, rags, leaves and shavings in another. Level a hearth in a dry place, sheltered from wind and within view of the living-room window and on the lower side scoop a gutter to the centre; fill this with kindling, and put some for the middle of the heap. Stand the larger wood around this, and then cover with the brush, making a conical pile, as compact as possible. Then lay over the paper, etc., to prevent the outer coating of earth from filtering in among the wood and obstructing the draft in parts. Sods inverted make the best outer couer, and add value to the heap. Three or four holes must be left in it to draw the fire to all parts, and after all is thoroughly ignited these must be stopped; also the opening of the gutter where fire was produced. The heap should then clear slowly without any flame or access of air, and may take nearly a week to become cool, requiring care at first to draw the fire evenly through, by opening draft when needful, and to prevent the fire from breaking out and reducing the sticks to ashes. The charred stuff, as a top dressing, is more permanently beneficial than any manure, even bones; it absorbs nutritive gases and sun-warmth, and preserves an open surface.

Farmer and Fowls.

"Why!" you say, "aren't the farmers all interested in fowls anyway, and what can be the use of telling the farmers of the country anything about fowls?"

It is, however, an indisputable fact that farmers, more particularly in the Eastern States, take very little interest in poultry culture. At first sight it would appear that this class of all others would seize quickly the idea that poultry could be made profitable, but farmers are conservative to a great extent, and slow to invest capital, or what is the best part of their capital—time—in a new direction. So while they are hesitating and weighing both sides of the question, business men of the cities have stepped in before them and repeated the best fruits of fancy poultry business.

But this state of affairs will not, cannot, in reason, be expected to exist much longer. Farmers must come at last to admit the practical usefulness of pure bred poultry, as they have already that of the reaper and mower, and the strenuous efforts of poultry fanciers will be at last appreciated.

A farmer is no different from the rest of humanity *per se,* and he will see that it is for his interests to lean toward the breeds that are bringing in the most profits. Farmers are as anxious for the extra half cent as any other class of business men, we have noticed.—*Poultry World.*

Barbed Wire Fences for Stock.

The efficiency of barbed wire to turn neat cattle must be seen and experienced to be understood, and being understood, there is a complete explanation of its extraordinary popularity and the rapid pace at which it is superseding every other kind of fence. Three cases in point, will help to enforce the truth of this broad statement. I am now repairing a fence along a street where town cows are numerous, and where in the street the grass and herbage are scant, while inside the lot there are clover, timothy and blue-grass half-boot-leg high, of the sweetest and best kind; and yet a single barbed wire, fixed to posts eight feet apart, 2 1-2 feet from the ground, has proved an effectual barrier the length of a block. A neighbor of mine, a good farmer and feeder, owns very large pastures, which were hedged with orange trees some years ago, before the property came into his possession. The pruning was neglected, and breaks developed in the hedges, through which young steers of an inquiring turn of mind would push, especially early in the season before the leaves were out. At the suggestion of a friend, he drove posts, using about 20 to every 80 rods, along inside the hedge and about three feet from it. Upon these posts he stretched a single barbed wire about three feet from the ground. This made so complete a barrier that no steer has ever broken through. Another neighbor owned an unruly bull, which no common or uncommon rail or board fence would stop. One day he broke out of his stall, burst the barn doors open, crashed through the strong gates, and started for a herd of cattle in a neighboring pasture; but being separated from it by a three-board and two-barbed wire fence, he tore alongside it, never once attempted to break through, till he reached a heavy board gate, which he smashed aside and went through in less time than it takes to tell it. But in all these cases, the wires were strong and good, having sharp and fixed barbs every three inches, capable of inflicting great punishment if once pressed. Cattle are rarely seriously wounded or even hurt by barbed wire, unless they are forced upon it. With horses it is different. They are liable to injury until they have once been punished by it. Cases are numerous where horses, stabled for some time and turned out nights, have been permanently blemished, even though the wires were nothing new to them. In the earlier discussions on barbed wire, when the sentimentalists were having things pretty much their own way, it was urged that wires without barbs would answer just as well as those with them. Smooth wire was tried throughly in Champaign Co., Ill., 25 years ago, and found completely ineffectual. Cattle pushing their heads through between the wire, in searching for forage, would push upon them until they gave away. On this account, smooth wire was abandoned. The Illinois Central Railroad first built barbed fence, consisting of five wires—three barbed and two smooth—but after several years experience, the latter were removed, and barbed substituted.

Sheep in the Fall.

Old experienced sheep men will not need the advice which follows, unless they have gone through life with their eyes shut; but young farmers who are not yet too old to learn, may profit by it. Keep your sheep in good condition during the fall. If pasture has been good, they will now be in good condition, generally, and the owner must keep them there if he would profit by the business of sheep raising. I know my experience, that after killing frosts come and wither the grass, sheep will decline unless fed a little something extra. The grass after frost, is not nearly as nutritious as before. Give a little grain once a day, feed pumpkins, turnips or any other green food at command—anything to keep up the growing thrifty state all sheep should be in at the vegetable season. I cannot impress this point too closely. Sheep must be kept up during the fall months, in order to winter well and easily, and become a source of profit to the owner. Especially does this advice apply to the breeding ewes. If they are permitted to run down until they are coupled with the ram, they are hard to serve, and not by any means sure. Then the progeny are, evidently greatly influenced by the condition of the ewes at and succeeding impregnation. Every sheep owner will adopt such methods as will improve his flock. Some men will spare no expense in procuring a ram, but at the same time pay no attention to improvement through the ewes. One is just as important as the other. Indeed, I prefer the sheep raised by a careful man who keeps them at all seasons in a most vigorous condition, even though the blood on the male side may be inferior.

Sheep do not pay well now unless they are good. Poor sheep are a loss any time and especially at this time. Common sense prompts every man, then, to cull his flock. Take out the poor, the maimed, the half and halt and the blind, and Spartan-like sacrifice them to the good of the commonwealth. Those that from some cause or other have dropped back a little in condition, should be seperated from the flock, and special care given them. Dispose in some way of all that are not worth taking especial pains with, and thus have your flock, at the beginning of winter, composed only of the best, and they in the best possible condition. Take the word of an old sheep man, who assures you that the next crop of wool and the lambs will fully demonstrate the wisdom of such a course.

Biting Horses.

Some horses acquire the habit of biting. It is probable that at first they bite in a playful mood, but by harsh treatment soon learn to bite viciously. By abusive treatment they are urged on from bad to worse, and sometimes become so vicious that they are unmanageable. The former English racer Barcoldine thus became a most vicious biter, so that none of his attendants, on one occasion, dared approach him for two days. Finally Prof. Loffles, a celebrated tamer of vicious horses was sent for, and he gives the following account of how he tamed him:

"My first step was to get a sort of boxing glove only much larger, at Boyce, the saddler's, something for Barcoldine to worry. With this on my hand I approached him, and he worried at it the first go off, and continued to worry it for six hours. I then managed to stroke him over the head and eyes, and let him smell my hand to show I didn't mean to hurt him. My idea is—and I have incontestable proof of this—that most horses in their earlier days want to bite something in an friendly manner just as puppies do, without any intention to hurt. This disposition should most certainly be encouraged. If punished for so doing they misunderstand you, and in the course of time whenever they feel inclined to bite they will do so in a vicious manner. It is the stupidity, often brutality, of the stable attendant that ruins horses that are not naturally vicious. It was quite three hours before I could place my hand on Barcoldine's chest, being in the box with him by myself, with the door shut. In two days he was quite amenable to handling." This affords an illustration of what kindness, gentleness and intelligence will accomplish in overcoming the viciousness of an abused horse. Gentleness in handling horses would reduce the number of vicious horses.

I had a valuable colt so bad with mange I feared I would lose it. I used Minard's Liniment and it cured him like magic—CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS, Dalhousie.

Correct Views of Breeds and Pedigrees.

At no time within the recollection of the writer has a more practical, common sense views of the value of pedigree in breeding stock been held by the great mass of stock raisers and general farmers than at present. We can well remember when pedigree was scarcely thought of by the average farmer. He bought a bull or a boar, or bred to a stallion, simply because he liked his appearance. It never occured to him to look into the animal's lineage, to inquire whether the qualities that he admired had been inherited or were accidental. He did not seem to give a thought to the great fact that accidental excellence was rarely transmitted; and that to make the transmission of good qualities reasonably certain it was necessary that the desired qualities must have been a characteristic of the ancestry.

After this came a radical change—a pedigree or breed craze, if we may characterize it by such a term. It mattered little what the animal might be, so it had a pedigree; was of a fashonable sort. We are not speaking now especially with reference to to the so-called pedigree craze in Short horns. It was more manifest here, perhaps, and carried to a greater extent than in most other breeds and kinds of stock; but it prevaded the entire mass of breeders, and was seen in everything. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and chicken breeders of all degrees caught the infection, and fabulous prices were paid simply for a pedigree, a breed, a name.

This mania has measurably passed away; and now, thanks to a more general dissemination of a knowledge of the true principle of breeding and a better understanding of the laws which govern the transmission of hereditary qualities from the parent to offspring, breeders generally have settled down upon true principles. Not that they value a pedigree less than before, but they have learned what constitutes a good pedigree. Not that they valne the improved breeds less, but they have learned that, as in minerals, "all is not gold that glitters," so in breeds, everything that wears the label of a favorite breed or family and has a herd or stud-book number is not fit to breed from. The maxim of the careful, intelligent breeder now is, "A good representative of a good breed."—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Feeding Grain to Horses.

The capacity of the horse's stomach is about sixteen quarts. This fact should be borne in mind by those who have charge of horses. In feeding grain to horses, it is important that it should be fed at such a time, that it may remain in the stomach as long as need be to secure its complete digestion. The nitrogenous elements in which grain is richer than other foods, are better digested in the stomach than in the intestines. The grain should be fed after the hay has been eaten, and no other food or drink should be given for some time after, so that the grain may remain in the stomach until it is fully digested. If the grain is fed first, and then a ration, as, for instance, of seven pounds of hay, the grain will speedily be forced from the stomach by the hay. In eating the hay, it will be mixed with four times its weight of saliva, and an hour and a half will be required for masticating it. In order to have the stomach digest well, it should not contain more than ten quarts at a time, and in eating seven pounds of hay, the animal swallows at least two stomachfnls of hay and saliva, one of those having passed on into the intestines. If the grain had been fed first, before the hay, the grain would have speedily passed out of the stomach into the intestines where it will digest less completely than if allowed to remain in the stomach. It is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as oats or corn contain four or five times as much af these as the same amount of hay, it is obviously more important to have the grain subjected to the full action of the gastric juices than to have the hay retained there. Hence in feeding grain, it should be fed after the hay ration has been eaten. This is a matter well worth remembering in feeding horses.

In connection with Mr. Darwin's theory of the important work accomplished by earthworms, it is stated that in the vast region known as Manitoba and the Northwest Territory there is a total absence of every kind of earthworm, yet the soil is amazingly fertile. The agency which has probably caused the absence of the worms is the prairie fires which annually sweep over enormous portions of the country, totally consuming the grass and converting it into a black ash. This would for months together completely deprive any worms or food and exterminate them.

Dr. Hunt remarked that farmers are not as healthy as they ought to be. Rheumatism is common among them on account of exposure. Indigestion is also common and is produced by a sameness of diet—an overplus of one kind of food. They are also beset with malarial diseases on account of a lack of drainage about their homes. The butter and milk business injures the wives. The women suffer more than the men from defective drainage about the house and cellar and from decaying matter in the latter. Keep the cellar dry and clean.

The old practice of washing sheep before shearing has fallen into disuse among progressive farmers. It does not pay. Aside from the colds, rheumatisms, and other inconveniences incurred, by men and animals, the wool is not increased in market value enough to justify the time and labor expended. If the fleeces are filled with burs and rubbish, the washing they get on the sheep's back will not help them any. Better keep the sheep reasonably clean, and let the manufacturers do the [illegible]