THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888. VOL. X., NO. 3

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B

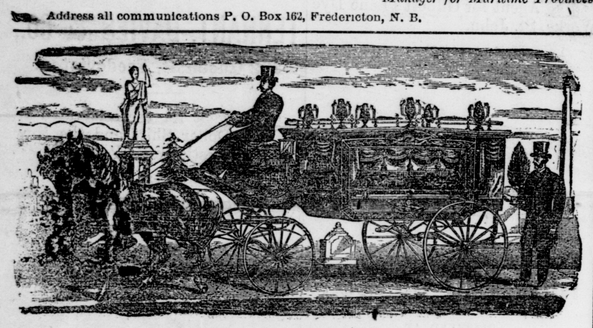
These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N. B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Chatham, Mirmichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campellton, Restiguche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

☞ *Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scota.* ☜

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.



A. L. F. VANWART, UNDERTAKER!

COFFINS and **CASKETS** of all sizes and prices in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic Robes, and Brown Habits of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

☞ Particular attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discoloring.

Parties ordering Caskets by telegram, can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms, or at Residence, King Street, opposite P. McGinn's.

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888

L. P. LaFOREST

Offers BARGAINS in all lines of his business,

TINWARE

in all lines a specialty.

FURNACES AND PLUMBING,

of all kinds. Prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed.

Phœnix Square, North Side, Fredericton.

Fredericton, November 23, 1887.

JUST OPENED: JUNE, 1888.

ROOM PAPER, CARPETS, **Oil Cloths,** TRUNKS AND VALISES.

SIMON NEALIS.

CLOTHING.

Mens' uites, Boy's Suites, Children's Suites.

VERY CHEAP.

SIMON NEALIS

April 18

Mixed Paints.

☞ CASES ready Mixed Paints in various colors, all of the Elephant Brand, guaranteed pure. Just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

August 22

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated House and premises at the upper end of George Street, formerly occupied by the late F. P. Robinson.

Furnace and frost proof cellar, and Garden in good state of cultivation.

May be seen at any time by applying to

W. H. ROBINSON,
At Bank of Nova Scotia.

Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1888.

TICKETS

—FROM—

FREDERICTON TO BOSTON,

Only $5.50, 1st Class,

By the Palace Steamers of the International Steamship Company, and Union Line Steamers.

Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS,
122 *Queen Street.*

Fredericton, May 16

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, etc.,

—AT—

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

in all the leading shades and colors.

PARASOLS, GOSSIMERS, GLOVES, AND Corsets, Hose, Prints, Ginghams, Cretons, Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets and Lambriquins, Table Linens, Towelling, Tickings, Ducks, Swansdowns, Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, Oxford Gray Homespuns, etc, Choice patterns and good value. Mens' Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Mens' Suits from $5.00 to $18.00. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties and Underclothing. Also, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Mens' Rubber Coats.

Trunks, Valises and Wall Paper.

Always on hand, a large stock, good variety, and low prices.

OWEN SHARKEY.

☞ Remnants of all kinds, always on hand.

Fredericton, June 6 O. S.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. May 16-1y.

Horse Shoes.

To Arrive from Montreal:

1 CAR Horse Shoes, 200 kegs. 100 Boxes Horse Nails, which will be sold low while landing at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

Notice of Sale.

To JAMES K. PINDER of the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, Millman, and MARY ANN, his wife, Messieurs H. SHOREY & Co., of Montreal, Merchants, and to all others whom it may concern :—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, made between the said James K. Pinder and Mary Ann, his wife, of the first part, and Lewis J. Almon and Thomas Maclellan, both of the City of St. John, in the said Province, Esquires, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Robert Robertson, late of the town of Portland, in the said City and County of Saint John, Esquire, deceased, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of York, by the No. 30804, in Book N 3, pages 666 to 671, on the 22nd June, A. D., 1880, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, (default having been made in the payment thereof), be sold at Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the fifth day of October next,** at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in front of the County Court House, in the said City of Fredericton, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage, described as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Southampton, on which the said James K. Pinder now resides, described as follows:—Commencing on the easterly side of the main Nackawickac stream, where the extension of the southerly line of lot Number three (3), South Range, Temperance Vale Settlement, at present in the occupation of one John Hammond, would strike the said side of the said stream, thence down the said Nackawickac stream on its easterly bank, till it comes to a point opposite the mouth of McCallum Brook, so called, thence crossing the said Ncakawickac stream and following said McCallum Brook up its centre till it comes to the main Post road leading into the Temperance Vale Settlement; thence running north eighty (80) degrees west, or parallel to the said southerly line of lot number three (3) aforesaid, until it reaches a point on the extension north fifty (50) degrees east of Cliff's westerly line, thence north fifty (50) degrees east on such extension till it strikes the said southerly line of lot Number three (3) aforesaid, and thence south eighty (80) degrees east along the said southerly line of lot 3 and its extension on the same course crossing the Nackawickac stream aforesaid to the place of beginning containing by estimation four hundred (400) acres more or less; also one acre on the easterly side of the said Nackawickac stream, beginning at the easterly end of the bridge opposite the mill on the land above described, and running back south easterly ten (10) rods; thence southwesterly and parallel to the stream sixteen (16) rods; thence northwesterly ten (10) rods to the stream, and thence up stream sixteen (16) rods or to the place of beginning; the two tracts of land above described being parts of the lands conveyed to one Richard R. Carvill by Robert Hay and wife by Deed dated 4th January, A. D. 1870, and by the said Robert Hay conveyed to the said James K. Pinder by Deed dated 10th May, A. D. 1871, together with the saw mill, known as 'The Pinder Mill,' and other the dwelling houses and buildings thereon standing and being and with the erections and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

There will also be sold at Public Auction at the time and place aforesaid, the property mortgaged by a certain Bill of Sale, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1880, and made between said James K. Pinder of the one part, and the said Lewis J. Almon and Thomas Maclellan, as Executors and Trustees as aforesaid of the other part, and filed in the Office of the said Registrar of Deeds for the said County of York, by the No. 1052, on the 22nd June, A. D. 1880, default having been made in payment of the moneys thereby secured, the said property being in the said Bill of Sale described as "All the Machines and Machinery of every nature and description of what kind soever; belts, saw mill gear, tools, implements and chains belonging to and being in, upon or about the water power saw mill known as 'The Pinder Mill,' situate in the said Parish of Southampton in the said County of York."

Dated the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1888.

LEWIS J. ALMON,
THOMAS MACLELLAN,
by LEWIS J. ALMON,
his Attorney,
Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Robert Robertson.
Mortgagees.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on *Tuesday, the 25th day of September next,* for the construction of two locks and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal. And for the deepening and enlargement of the summit level of the Cornwall Canal. The construction of a new lock at each of the three interior lock stations on the Cornwall canal between the Town of Cornwall and Maple Grove; the deepening and widening the channel way of the canal; construction of bridges, &c.

A map of each of the localities together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen on and after *Tuesday, the 11th day of September next,* at this office for all the works, and for the respective works at the following mentioned places:—

For the works at Galops, at the Lock-keeper's House, Galops. For deepening the summit level of the Cornwall Canal, at Dickenson's Landing; and for the new locks, &c., at lock-stations Nos. 18, 19 and 20, at the Town of Cornwall. Printed forms of tender can be obtained for the respective works at the places mentioned.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $6,000 must accompany the tender for the Galops Canal Works, and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $2,000 for each section of the works on the summit level of the Cornwall Canal; and for each of the lock sections on the Cornwall Canal a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $1,000.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $5,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $7,500 must accompany the tenuer for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders,

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

Beauty

is desired and admired by all. Among the things which may best be done to enhance personal beauty is the daily use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. No matter what the color of the hair, this preparation gives it a lustre and pliancy that adds greatly to its charm. Should the hair be thin, harsh, dry, or turning gray, **Ayer's Hair Vigor** will restore the color, bring out a new growth, and render the old soft and shiny. For keeping the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, there is no better preparation in the market.

"I am free to confess that a trial of Ayer's Hair Vigor has convinced me that it is a genuine article. Its use has not only caused the hair of my wife and daughter to be

Abundant and Glossy,

but it has given my rather stunted mustache a respectable length and appearance."—R. Britton, Oakland, Ohio.

"My hair was coming out (without any assistance from my wife, either). I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, using only one bottle, and I now have as fine a head of hair as any one could wish for." —R. T. Schmitton, Dickson, Tenn.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for a number of years, and regard it as the best hair preparation I know of. It keeps the scalp clean, the hair soft and lively, and preserves the original color. My wife has used it for a long time with most satisfactory results."—Benjamin M. Johnson, M. D., Thomas Hill, Mo.

"My hair was becoming harsh and dry, but after using half a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor it grew black and glossy. I cannot express the joy and gratitude I feel."—Mabel C. Hardy, Delavan, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

Send 25 Surprise or Sea Foam wrappers to us and get either the beautiful picture or ½ doz. Surprise lead pencils. For the laundry and general household uses. A marvel of economy in time, labor and money.

Ask your grocer for SURPRISE Soap and take no other.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.-. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 Mc. Gill Street Montreal.

GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE

TRADE MARK

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

BLUEBERRIES WANTED.

D. W. HOEGG & CO.,

will pay 3½ cents per quart for BLUEBERRIES delivered at their Factory on

GEORGE STREET.

Fredericton, August 8

FOR SALE.

THE large building situate in the village of Gibson, next door to Mr. William Bradley,s shop, occupied as a Hall and warehouse, formerly owned by BENJANIN CLOSE, will be sold cheap, and on easy terms.

BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers, Fredericton.

August 8

Miscellaneous

A Piece of Advice.

Here's a piece of advice which if taken to heart
Will prevent annoyance and pain,
For in smoothing a courtship 'twill oft play a part
That will add to your pleasure and gain;
Just remember, if sweet rustic maiden you woo,
And at night near her home you would jog,
It is needful, indeed, and will save much ado,
First to get on good terms with the dog.

With the canine a friend, by the fence or the hedge,
Undisturbed 'neath the starlight or moon,
You may linger and fear not of leaving a pledge
Such as coat-tail or wrecked pantaloon.
Oh, it pays, ere the parents are won to your side,
Lest you chased be o'er meadow and bog,
To remember, when seeking a fair rustic bride,
First to get on good terms with the dog.

The dentist may not be much of a politician, but he knows how to take the stump.

There is many a place where a man can have a "close shave" besides at his barber's.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Always look at the architecture of a mule from a front view. The rear elevation is not pleasing

If doctors were only as wise as they look there wouldn't be any sickness in this world to speak of.

The use of calomel for derangement of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

Farming is one of the best of occupations for a young man. Even cabbage culture will enable a struggling youth to get a head.

A Double Recommendation.

"We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, and find that for diarrhœa it cannot be equalled. We cannot speak too highly of it." Ernest Clare Cross and Roy Neil Cross, Jasper, Ont., April 29th, 1888.

He was mumbling about tough steak and cold cold coffee, and making himself disagreeable. "Don't growl so over your breakfast, John," said his wife; "nobody is going to take it away from you."

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, Ont., says: "I have much pleasure in recommending *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil,* from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

The bridesmaid and the usher have gone out of fashion for the present, says a Philadelphia paper. Stylish weddings this fall will be so conducted that the bride and groom shall have no rivals for the attention of the onlookers.

Fatal Accidents and Large Fires

so often occur that should be avoided by using more caution. The same with your health; it can be preserved by using Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Sold by all grocers. Manufactured by

E. W. GILLETT, Toronto, Ont.

Potato whiskey apparently is becoming more popular with the English, to the great worriment of certain of them, who contend that few forms of alcohol are so mischievous as it. During the first half of the current year the importation of potato whiskey by the United Kingdom increased nearly 400,000 gallons.

A HINT WORTH HEEDING. Life loses have its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of restoring the essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidences to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kidneys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testimony? We leave them to decide.

Wife (reprovingly).—The great trouble with you is John, you buy a good many things you don't need, simply because they are cheap. That is very false economy.

Husband—Here is a lady's watch I bought to-day for $20 that's worth every cent of $80.

Wife—Oh, thank you, John; why, it was a real bargain!

Wanted to Be Heard.

If any person has ever given Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy a fair trial, and has not been perfectly and permanently cured, that person should write the proprietors of that wonderful remedy, for they are in dead earnest and "mean business" when they offer $500 reward for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, deodorizing, antiseptic, cleansing and healing.

That was a novel claim made by a Maine man the other day, who asked for a pension on the ground of drunkenness. The astonished officer explained that pensions are granted only for disabilities contracted in the army. "I know that," was the reply, "and drunkenness is my disability contracted in the army." Evidently the applicant believed in going back to first causes.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
Dr. T. A. SLOCUM,
37 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Ont.

Dog swimming races are the latest addition to Boston sports. Floats are anchored at a given distance off shore, and from these the canies start, being preceded by their handlers in boats, who urge the animals to do their utmost by holding tempting morsels of food at an unreachable distant. One day lately the winner of a half-mile contest for dogs, over one hundred pounds, finished in nine minutes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

The New Cure for Animals.

The rapid strides recently made in the more humane, scientific and successful treatment of the diseases of domestic animals, is not only a matter of surprise but is cause for congratulations. Not only are the old, barbarous and inhuman methods largely discarded but the new ones cure more quickly, and more surely. Not only that, but diseases formerly considered incurable are found to yield as snow before the summer sun, to the mild influence of the new system. True the people learned slowly. The firing, the drenching, the blustering and the bleeding went on in the treatment of animals, long after it had disappeared in the treatment of the people. But the continued advertising of Dr. Humphreys, and more than all the grand success of his SPECIFICS in curing diseases of domestic animals could not be withstood; until now every stockman who is up to the times uses his VETERINARY SPECIFICS. They would just as soon go back to the sewing needle in place of the sewing machine, or to the grain cradle in place of the reaper, or the mail coach for telegraph, as to return to the old mode of firing, drenching and blistering in the place of HUMPHREY'S VETERINARY SPECIFIC. His Veterinary Book of 400 pages is sent free on application to the Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

The World's Wheat Needs.

HOW MUCH EACH COUNTRY CAN FURNISH.

The London *Times* says;—It now seems to be a fact that the Old World needs from 70,000,000 to 80,000,000 bushels of wheat more than the harvests of the year will produce. To put it in another way, the countries which always have to buy wheat must this year buy some 370,000,000 bushels, while the countries raising more than they consume will have about 295,000,000 bushels to sell. England will have to import at least 170,000,000 bushels. France, which, next to the United States, is the greatest wheat producer in the world, has one of the worst wheat crops ever reaped. It is estimated that that she needs to import 68,000,000 to 96,000,000 bushels. Very little if any of this can be made good by Algiers where the grass-hoppers have decimated the crops. Germany, Italy and the Netherlands must buy more wheat than usual this year of the great exporting countries. The United States and Canada can be counted on to supply about 103,000,000 bushels, Russia 90,000,000 and India 35,000,000 bushels, but in these latter countries there is much more uncertainty than in the former. The northern workhouse authorities have their hands full with an army of Irish laborers, who are accustomed to come to England for the harvest. This year they find no work for them to do, and the laborers had no means with which to get home. The potato crop in many parts of England, and all along the west coast of Ireland, is also a failure.

The *Times* says editorially:—Judging from our special reports from the wheat producing States, the United States will not be in a position to furnish very much of the seventy or eighty million bushels of wheat which will be required to meet the deficiency caused by poor crops in the Old World. The weather has been unfavorable there as in Europe to large harvests of the principal food cereal, but so far as can be learned they shall have ample wheat for home consumption with possibly some if not a great deal, to spare, to supply a portion of the demand across the ocean. With the suffering expected in England, and the rise in the price of bread already made therein, on occount of the failure of the wheat crops, and in anticipation of the certain scarcity of that cereal in the immediate future, the United States and Canada is to be congratulated upon the amount of wheat harvested.

Bulls on the Texas Range.

I have noticed the singular pride and care which bulls have of their horns, as a good warrior or sportsman has of his sword or gun. When alone they often plunge them to the hilt in the sandy hills or ravines, repeating the operation several times. Then they move forward to a bush or low tree, which they worry and twist into all manner of shapes with their horns, roaring as they do so. The plunging their horns into sandy earth seems to be with the intent to sharpen the points, and the rubbing against brush seems to be with the intent to polish them. When they have wrought some time at the business, they start forth hunting a herd, roaring at every step in a very terrible manner, as if full to the brim of war.

Persons unacquainted with them would be frightened to meet them on such occasions; but I have met perhaps hundreds, and never received anything from them but a most disdainful look at me from their eyes, as if they thought I were to small game to vex about. However I am free to say that I do not like to meet them unless on horseback. I have sometimes had them stop in their march and shake their heads at me in a very impudent way, but only when I chanced to be on foot. Then it is comfortable to have a good tree as hand into which one may climb hastily in case of emergency. When in their herds, engaged in matters which appear greatly to their satisfaction, they show very little disposition to be impudent either to the footman or horseman. Still I do not account them good creatures to go among at any time on foot unless trees are plenty and handy.—*Forest and Stream.*

When you sprinkle plants or wet them artificially let the work be done thoroughly, so that the water will reach the ends of the smallest rootlets. This will give the plant new life and vigor, while the simple sprinkling of the surface is a detriment.

Agriculture

Money in the Hog.

Of the many kinds of stock for the manufacture of the raw products of the soil of the farm into more concentrated and valuable products, enabling the farmer to return a large portion of the plant food to the soil, the hog is not among the least profitable. If bred, reared and fattened economically there is money in the hog. There has been a decided change in swine husbandry.

First, there has been change in the age at which the hog is fattened and butchered for the market. Fifty years ago a very large portion of the swine were wintered over, and butchered when about twenty or twenty-one months old. During the cold months of winter they consumed a great deal of food that added nothing to their weight, simply kept them alive through the winter. Now a large majority are farrowed in the spring and butchered when eight or nine months old, and they are expected to gain right along from birth to death.

Second, there has been a change in breeds. Then, thoroughbreds were almost unknown. The hog of that day was a long, big-boned animal, with a terrible voice, ready for a fight or a race; competent to break out of almost any kind of a pen or to break into almost any kind of a grain field if not into any crib or barn. He could root like a plough and eat everything before him without filling up. If you succeed in filling him up, however, he would bring down the scales at four or five hundred. The old farmer's proverb:—"The breed is all in the pig trough," has been disproved and rejected. While the farmer of to-day would concede the great importance of the food, he insists also upon the potency of the machine, the animal, in converting food into flesh and pork.

All the swine that the modern farmer finds it good economy to winter are the breeding sows, except an occasional farmer who may winter a boar for the use of the neighborhood. It is desirable to have the sow farrow as early as possible in spring so that the pigs may attain to as large a growth as possible before the holidays. Swine should be provided with clean dry quarters at all seasons and decidedly warm during the colder months of winter. It may be well to guage the size of the herd to the size of the dairy, for it is very difficult finding any other food so well adapted to young pigs as milk.

A small pasture of clover should be ready for sows and pigs as soon as it can grow in the spring and they should have all the wholesome, nutritious food they can digest and assimilate healthfully from the time they are dropped until their throats are cut. Swine may be used to good advantage in picking up fallen fruit in the apple orchard, but should not be left to shift for themselves in an orchard. There is but very little nutriment in the green, wormy fruit; they should have plenty of grass with it and, in addition, all the milk, thickened with meal, that can be spared. During the autumn a few sweet apples may be given them daily with profit, and some potatoes and pumpkins stewed together. Finally, when confined to finish off the fattening it is not best to limit their feed to cornmeal alone. They will fatten faster and form a large proportion of lean if some food richer in protein than cornmeal mixed with the latter.

Nothing better than Farming.

There are a certain class of farmers who are never satisfied with the results of their labor, and they look upon the mercantile business as something to be envied, and to be got into as soon as they can raise the necessary capital. They seldom consider how the successful merchant has striven to establish himself in the way of making money, and how watchful he has to be to sustain himself; still, there is no reason why the same processes may not lead to as great successes on the land as in the store; indeed, it is a common experience that it is so. Hundreds of men every year make money to their entire satisfaction out of agricultural or horticultural pursuits. They are not so well-known—do not make as much show as a store-keeper—agriculturists are too much scattered to make this imposing appearance; but the profits we speak of are there as surely in the one case as in the other.

These successful businesses are simply the results of a series of experiments as to what can best be done. Hardly a business that we know of, that may be pointed out as illustrative of great success, achieved that success in the line marked out for it at the start. A general knowledge of some one thing may have suggested the enterprise, but one after another, as some parts would be better understood, the least profitable would be dropped. We have frequently pointed out the fact, and urged on cultivators that this is the only way to get into the special crop business. It should be a continual subject of experiment on every farm as to what will grow and thrive well; and having found this out, what would be the prospects of a good market for it. It is rare indeed that anyone who raises just exactly what his neighbor does, ever makes a great stride in the way of wealth. The rich farmer is generally he who by careful observation and calculation is able to get out of the beaten track.

If a sample of sweet cream is divided and both parts are kept at a favorable temperature for ripening, and the air is excluded from one and a free exposure given to the other, both will sour at the same time, but flavor will be increased in the one exposed to the air. Churning the two parts will show this.

More than half the cheese now consumed in Great Britain is produced in Canada and the United States.

The Benefits of Drainage.

Evaporation is a cooling process. We are told that people in the East cool their drinking water by exposing it to the hot sun under a wet blanket. If water, therefore, is brought through the ground, instead of being allowed to stay on or near its surface, evaporation to a great degree will be stopped and the growth will be rendered more genial to growth. Ground that is not relieved by drains of its surface water bakes upon drying. This baking packs the soil and runs some stiff soils together in such a way that the entrance of water into such soils is to a great degree forbidden. Bakey ground is incapable of receiving water from the air or the earth beneath; wet and bakey soils will yield but feebly to the pulverizing influences of cultivation. The more finely the soil is pulverized the more permeable it is to the direct and indirect nourishing influences of water and air. Soils saturated with water will not yield to the decompositions necessary to the nourishment of plants. When we consider that most plants absord water chiefly when presented as "capillary" water, or simply as "moisture," we can realize how the growth of plants is checked by immersion in water. Water, on its way to the under drains carries air into the soil, and the warmer air meeting the cooler earth causes condensation of moisture, and thus a dew is formed "in" the ground. This dew in a dry ground is much more beneficial than were it deposited above ground. Soil rendered warm and permeable invites the roots of plants to a greater depth. These roots are now placed beyond the control of the weather. Well drained ground may be likened to a sponge, both able to keep water and to absorb it from the level of the drains whenever needed in a dry season. I have no doubt everyone knows something of this action, which is beautifully illustrated when water is supplied to house plants by placing it in the saucers which underlie the pots. Barren, dry hillsides have been brought to a high degree of fertility by underdraining, accompanied by manuring. The flow of water instead of being "over" the ground, is thus caused to go "through" it, and thus the valuable fertility is not carried away. The wanting element—water—has in such case been secured by placing the drains laterally. This state of things must not be expected to work most admirably the first year, as it takes some time for the ground to become sponge-like. The alternative wetting and drying of the soil will open subterranean channels, in which water may find its way to the drains. This network of subterranean channels, or sponge formation, takes time for formation. In concluding, let me mention a few advantages to be reaped from well-drained land: Time, ease in working, ability to stand the treading of animals, ease of hauling, freedom from the effects of drought and having ability to grow larger and better crops. Judicious and careful draining is like putting money in a bank that pays from 25 to 100 per cent.—*Horticultural Times.*

Farm and Machinery.

The greater part of the progress made in agriculture the past fifty years has not been in methods of farming themselves, but rather in better tools and machinery for doing particular things. Something has been done to increase the fertility of soil, but it is not in proportion to the increase of crop acreage that has tended to reduce fertility. Plainly stated, this means that the average of farmers, while they have an easier time than their forefathers, manage to do this by steadily wasting what ought to be considered the most valuable part of their capital.

Almost everywhere the rage for large farms, in order to economically use expensive farm machinery, is abating. While all the world has shared in the benefit of American improved harvesters, their exportation to other grain growing countries has resulted in exposing our farmers to a more ruinous competition than they have ever before experienced. If Russian, Australian and East India wheat growers were still harvesting with the implements they used twenty to thirty years ago, they could never have produced such amounts of grain, or at prices to compete with our products, and bring the price down as low as it has been.

Another Potato Enemy.

An insect has appeared in New York and begun to work on the potato vines before which the old time "potato bug" and his work sinks into insignificance. This insect is the Cucumber Flee Beetle or as some names him the "Haltica Cucumeus." The appearance of this beetle was not noticed until too late to fight him well. The potato crop was anticipated to be usually large when suddenly it was discovered that the leaves of the vines had turned black and were drying up and the stems turned yellow, withered and died.

The cause of the premature deaths of the vines was sought in all directions and finally it was found that this tiny insect was the cause. The beetles puncture the leaves from the under side and then they work until the leaf resembles a seive and it turns black and withers. Without the leaves the stems soon die. This beetle has seriously diminished the potato yield.

Thus far nothing has been found to have any effect upon the beetles, although Paris green, plaster, hellebore and borax have all been tried. It is described as the most formidable enemy to the potato that has yet appeared, and vigilant search will at once be made for some weapon that may enable the farmer to triumph over their foe that has invaded his fields.—*Mass Ploughman.*

In France the artificial breeding of chickens is now carried on to an enormous extent, and a very large proportion of the poultry breeders employ incubators almost entirely.