THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1882. NO. 29

Rough on Corns!

TRADE MARK.

A Painless and Radical Cure for CORNS of every description.

This preparation has proved to be the most satisfactory remedy ever offered to the public for the immediate relief and permanent cure of one of the most distressing and common of minor ailments. This successful combination has been reached only after many years experience in extensive practice.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

T. B. BARKER & SONS,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Every Package bears our signature.

St. John, March 2, 1882

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

JACKSON ADAMS,

CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

(near County Court House,)

Queen Street, - - Fredericton,

Where may be found a stock of

Furniture of all Descriptions.

Also, a full line of

CASKETS AND COFFINS

IN

Rosewood, Walnut and Cloth Covered

Robes & Shrouds, Crapes & Gloves.

Orders from the Town and Country will receive prompt and careful attention.

The Eye is the Light of the Body.

IF you want to see good Pancakes get a bag of Buckwheat Meal at

ELY PERKINS.

2 TONS MEAL in STORE; 4 " " to ARRIVE.

All for the People.

F'ton, Dec. 29, 1.

FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS!

Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, FENCE STONES & POSTS.

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

F'ton, Feb. 2. **JOHN MOORE.**

BIRTHDAY CARDS.

GEO. W. SCHLEYER keeps a fine assortment of BIRTHDAY CARDS, the latest designs are constantly being added.

Cards from 2 Cents up.

These Cards all Cheap for Cash. Call up stairs.

GEORGE W. SCHLEYER,

Photographer.

Fredericton, March 9, 1882

Axe Steel.

JUST received, direct, a large lot of FIRTH'S Extra Cast Steel for Axes. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm situate on McLeod Hill, in the Parish of Douglas, a distance of 4 miles from Fredericton, containing 250 acres; 40 acres cleared. Cuts from 25 to 30 tons of hay. Good buildings and fences upon the same

For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber, or WILLIAM WILSON, Barrister, Fredericton.

JOHN SEYMOUR,
Royal Road, York County.

Small Farm for Sale.

SITUATED on the Wolsey Road, 5 miles from Fredericton, fronting on the Baker Brook, containing about 129 acres fine meadows on the rear; about 7 acres on the front cleared and partly fenced.

A quantity of good manure on the ground. No stone, abundance of water and wood. Terms easy. Address

JOHN CADWALLADER,
at G. S. MILLER'S,
Queen St., F'ton.

F'ton, Jan. 5, 1882—4 mos.

NOTICE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, unless previously disposed of at Private Sale, at Garden's Corner, in the town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton, on Friday the 17th day of March next, at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, that valuable farm or tract of land situate in the Parish of Wicklow, in the County of Carleton, containing nine hundred and nineteen acres, more or less, having a frontage on the River St. John of about three-quarters of a mile, being commonly known as the McMullin Farm, the property of the late Rev. Charles McMullin.

The farm is in a good state of cultivation, one hundred and fifty acres of it being intervale land sixty acres of upland, cleared, with house, barns and outbuildings thereon. The balance of the farm is heavily timbered.

There are excellent facilities for exportation of produce, Bath Station, of the New Brunswick Railway, being opposite said farm.

Terms and all other information to be had on application to the undersigned at Woodstock.

Dated at Woodstock, N. B, this 1st day of February, A. D., 1882

D. McLEOD VINCE,
W. PENNINGTON McMULLIN,
Executors of the Estate of the late Charles McMullin.

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, 32x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to RAINSFORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

ASSESSORS' NOTICE!

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly sworn into Office as **Principal Assessor of Rates and Taxes** in the City of Fredericton this day. Any person liable to be Assessed in the said city, may, within THIRTY DAYS after the publication of this notice, give to me, the said Principal Assessor, a statement in writing, under oath before the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned, of his or her property and income, according to the form provided in "An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the levying, assessing, and collecting of Rates and Taxes in the City of Fredericton." Forms can be had from the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned

Any person neglecting to make a statement to the Mayor, City Clerk, or the undersigned, according to the above advertisement, previous to the Assessment Roll being made out, if dissatisfied with their Assessment, will be required to appeal to the Assessors by petition, in strict accordance to the instructions on the back of their Tax Notices.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 1882

JAMES FARRELL,
Principal Assessor.

4ins.

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture, F'ton, May, 1881

SHERIFF'S 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 **Saturday**, the first day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin N Brymer has or ever had, either in law or equity, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, viz., The two lots of land known as lots number one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four, the said lots having been originally granted to Daniel Murray as containing two hunded acres, more or less, the same being bounded on the lower side by lands formerly owned by Captain George Cheyne; and on the upper side by land formerly owned by Benjamin N. Brymer, being situated in the Parish of Dumfries, County of York, bounded on the river St. John, deeded by H. D. A. Allen to George Brymer, his heirs and assigns for ever, registered in Book V, Page 219, of the York County Records, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances to the same belonging, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Thomas R. Jones, Robert T. A. Scott, and Norman Robertson against Benjamin N. Brymer.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Dec. 20, 1881

IRON and STEEL.

Just received and in stock a large quantity of IRON, all sizes, Sled Shoe Steel, Toe Caulk Steel. Horse Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, which will be sold at the lowest market rates.

Z. R. EVERETT.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, November 21st, 1881, TRAINS carrying Passengers will run as follows:—

7.45 A. M., Leave GIBSON, for Woodstock, Aroostook, and Caribou.

11.00 A. M., Leave WOODSTOCK, for Aroostook, and Caribou Passengers for Grand Falls and Edmundston will remain at Aroostook until morning.

7.30 A. M., Leave CARIBOU, for Woodstock and Gibson.

12.50 P. M., Leave WOODSTOCK, for Gibson

9.00 A. M., Leave AROOSTOOK for Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

2.15 P. M., Leave EDMUNDSTON, for Grand Falls.

6.30 A. M., Leave GRAND FALLS, for Woodstock and Gibson.

E. R. BURPEE,
Sup't.

Gibson, Nov. 16, 1881

ASTHMA

CURED BY

Gates' Life of Man Bitters

—AND—

INVIGORATING SYRUP,

DR. GATES, Dear Sir:—This is to certify that after suffering for four years with Asthma, and having tried everything I heard of, and employing many doctors, all to no effect, I was recommended to take your Life of Man Bitters and Syrup, with the Ointment and Plaster, which has cured me of the Asthma, and my general health is greatly improved, so that I am able to attend to my work. I shall ever gratefully acknowledge it, and am now and will be at all times ready to state further particulars to satisfy the public.

Yours most respectfully,

THOMAS TRACY

Sworn to before me at Sacville, N. B, this 4th day of July, 1878 JOHN FORD, J. P.

T. B. Barker & Sons, and R. W. McCarty, St. John, Wholesale Agents.

March 16.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

JUST RECEIVED:—

1 Cross St. Jacob's Oil

1 Gross Green's August Flower.

1-2 Gross BOSCHEE'S SYRUP MALTINE,

Mrs. PINKHAM'S Vegetable Comp. Kidneywort.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School,

Queen St., Fredericton.

January 26, 1882.

THE

American Express Company!

FORWARDS Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description, collects bills with Goods, Drafts, Notes and Accounts.

Running daily (Sunday excepted), to all points East and West.

OFFICE:

Opposite City Hall, - - Fredericton.

G. W. DICKIE, *Agent.*

F. W. CARR,
Division Superintendent.

Fredericton, May 5, 1881

MCMILLAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1882

Agricultural and Nautical.

CORRECT Tables; full lists of Lighthouses; Corporate bodies; Government and County Offices, Societies, &c., &c.

The Fullest and Latest Information.

For sale by all Booksellers and General Dealers, or will be mailed by the Publishers on receipt of 10 cents.

J. & A. McMILLAN,
Publishers, St. John, N. B.

Dealers who have not already received a supply are invited to send their orders.

SPONGES!! SPONGES!!

BATH SPONGES—assorted sizes;
Carriage Sponge, " "
Finest Turkey Sponge, " "
Slate Sponges—all prices.

Our Stock is complete. Prices Low.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

Opposite Normal School.

redericton, July 14.

Let not your Hearts with anxious thoughts be troubled or dismayed.

ELY PERKINS

Has in store for his first-class customers a large and varied stock of Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Dry Goods and general Groceries, which he will sell to the people very low.

In Store and to Arrive:

1,000 Bushel OATS.

Bring along your Bags.

F'ton, Dec. 29, 1881.

OIL! OIL!!

JUST RECEIVED:—

ANOTHER Car Load Ex Quality Kerosene Oil.

Burns Freely—No Smoke—No Smell—Brilliant Light—and Very Cheap.

GEO. HATT & SONS

F'ton, Jan 5,

Agriculture.

Fruit Culture.

The Secretary of Agriculture devotes a considerable space in his report to the subject of "Fruit Culture." He maintains that there is no reason whatever, why New Brunswick should not export as many apples as Nova Scotia, for it has been proved by the fruit exhibited at provincial and local shows that apples of the best qualities, and of the finest winter keeping varieties, can be grown here in ample quantities, and that in the Province there is an unlimited extent of land capable of producing apples, suitable for export, and many other kinds of fruit. Farmers and orchardists, in the past, have suffered at the hands of unprincipled tree venders and peddlars, but, now, that nurseries have been started in the Province by respectable men, the danger of their being so victimized is much lessened, and they are now able to purchase good and useful varieties of trees, and to start new orchards with every prospect of success. There is reason to expect that there will be a great increase in the quantity of good home grown fruit brought into the market within a few years.

The Secretary impresses on all who are going into fruit culture the necessity of great care in the selecting the best kinds; the want of this caution has been the cause of great disappointment. He also cautions them against the error of selecting too great a variety where the intention is to plant only a small orchard, particularly if the object is to sell the produce. "A small quantity of a great number of kinds cannot be sold to as good advantage as a larger quantity of a few good varieties." He specially cautions the farmer not to set out a tree, the name of which he does not know, or to buy any tree save from persons of undoubted character. The report has the following on the situation for an orchard, too close planting, and suitable soil. We will, in our next issue give the varieties of apples, which the Secretary recommends as best suited for this country:—

An error is sometime made by selecting a warm southerly exposure for an orchard. We would recommend a northerly or northwest slope in preference. This may appear questionable advice, but we are quite sure we are correct, and we are not alone in this opinion, our attention having been called to it by a gentlemen of much experience many years since, and we have frequently satisfied ourselves of its correctness; we have also observed the same advice given by writers in the Agricultural Reports of the Northern States. The principal objections to a warm exposure is the early flow of the sap, the buds start, and a general waking up takes place in the tree, during a few warm bright, pleasant days we so frequently have in the early spring; a sudden change in the weather is sure to come, and most likely severe frost, for which the trees are not prepared; on the contrary they are much injured, if the fine weather had induced much growth, and a poor crop of fruit is sure to be the result. If the trees are young they do not recover the injury for years, whereas if the exposure is cold the growth is retarded until all danger of frost is past.

A habit has prevailed for some years in several localities, principally in Carleton County, of planting apple trees much closer than the old established custom. In many of the new orchards the trees are not over four to six feet apart either way. We have not learned enough as to the result of this practice to feel warranted in expressing a decided opinion, but we cannot think it will be satisfactory. Apples must have air and sun to mature properly, and the trees require cultivation, which must be almost impossible after a few years, where planted so close. We will watch the result of the new plan with much interest. In the meantime we must recommend the old well tried plan of giving ample room, say from fifteen to thirty feet between the trees in the row, according to the kind and habit of the trees selected, and the rows from twenty-five to forty feet apart.

The soil should be a good rich loam. Much depends upon the subsoil; if very stiff, or hard clay, impervious to water, it must be thoroughly drained, tile drains are the best; if tiles cannot be got stones may be used. The work should be done by an experienced hand, otherwise the drain may be useless; if the bottom is sand or loose gravel it is not likely that the trees will do much good. Apple trees will grow well on a great variety of soils, but we would not recommend light sandy land, particularly if the sub-soil is the same, nor would we chose a very stiff clay; almost any kind between these if properly treated will do. As to the exposure and lay of the land we would prefer a gentle slope to the northwest or in that direction; we think northeast the worst in this climate, and to be avoided if possible. Belts or clumps of ever-green trees are a great advantage. Objections are made that it is difficult to transplant evergreen trees; this has been very much exaggerated, ordinary care at the proper season will ensure success. As to the kinds best suited for protection, the common fir grows the fastest; spruce, hemlock and cedar are more durable. We think a mixture of all these is the most beautiful, and if a little care and taste is shown at the time of planting the effect in after years amply compensates for the little trouble. The hemlock should not be omitted, it is really very beautiful, and seems to fill up any blanks and makes a close wall. The young trees can generally be obtained anywhere in our woods or along the sides of the roads. Old clearances that are partly covered with a second growth generally supply the best stock.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER only one dollar a year.

Roots and Cereals for Feeding.

The *Farmer's Advocate* discussing the above question, which is of great importance now that the farmers in Canada are going into the raising and fattening of cattle both for the foreign and home markets, says:—

"Now the answering of this question depends upon two conditions:—First, whether you want to make your profit by the *direct returns of your cattle*, or, secondly, whether by *increasing the value of your land*. We shall discuss the former first.

When the analysis of roots is considered, we find that they do not contain more than 10 per cent. of flesh and fat, the remainder being water and other liquid ingredients; while on the other hand, if we take the cereals (by these I mean peas, oats, corn and barley,) we find that they contain 80 per cent. of real flesh making material and by experimenting it has been found that we can generally calculate on getting one pound of flesh from any food that has 10 parts of dry substances in its composition. Thus, 100 pounds of turnips or mangolds, having as much as 90 parts of water, will only give a pound (and not always) of flesh; while the same amount of cereals, only having 13 per cent. of water, will give 10 pounds of flesh; evidently showing that the cereals rank the highest in flesh making properties.

But what does this mean with our Canadian farmers—all grain and no roots? No, not by any means. Roots are as necessarily essential in the feeding and fattening of cattle as it is itself to mixed farming.

Supposing we take an acre of grain and an acre of roots, both first-class crops, and grown on the same kind of land, the roots will yield 700 bushels per acre, and we may average a crop of cereals at 35 bushels per acre. But then some may say that this is a rather high estimate for cereals. But 700 bushels of roots to the acre is also a good crop, and if you take the yield per acre of each of the cereals, add them together, and take the mean you will find that I am not far astray. Then, since we know that from any food having 10 parts of dry substances in it we can obtain one pound of flesh from every 100 pounds of the material therefore, the 700 bushels of roots, or 42,000 pounds, would put on 210 pounds of flesh, and the 35 bushels of cereals, or 2,100 pounds, would put on 210 pounds of flesh, as it only takes 10 pounds of cereals to put on one of flesh (averaging a bushel of each at 60 pounds.) Thus from this we see that more flesh can be obtained from one acre of roots than there can from one acre of cereals; but then it must be remembered that we are not considering the value of the straw obtained from a cereal crop and the amount of roots that generally rot during the winter and spring, which would in both cases be in favor of the cereals. But then there is another point we have to consider in connection with this, and that is, How much flesh making material can an ordinary sized fattening animal consume in a day?

Now an animal of this stamp could consume two bushels, or 120 pounds, of roots per day, and there being one-tenth of that flesh making material, would give 12 pounds. Another animal of equal qualities could consume three gallons of meal, or that means $20\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of flesh making material. But any person that has had any experience in the feeding of roots will know that if they are fed alone the animal to which they are given is apt to scour and consequently not put on any flesh; and, moreover, it takes the larger part of the 12 pounds of flesh making material to keep up the working of the animal's system, and leave but very little to store away to increase the individual's weight; while with the cereals we have $20\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of flesh making material, of which the larger portion goes to form flesh.

Now in discussing this question manure must also be considered.

When the use of farm-yard manure is considered as a fertilizer its value is unknown, and some farmers venture to say that it is the main source of profit in this most important branch of farming. It is a well-known fact that there is a larger quantity obtained from an acre of roots than there is from an acre of cereals, but while the roots are ahead in quantity they lack in quality, but not enough when the two things are compared to bring them down on equal footing with the cereals, for we would not expect the cereals to take the lead in this owing to there being less bulk per acre and also a larger amount of solid substance in them, most of which goes to increase the animal's weight and to keep the system in working order.

It is well known that the cultivation of roots is necessary in all good and successful farming—that is in districts where you can reckon on a fair crop. But at the same time I would venture to say that it is carried in some cases to extremes. By this I mean farmers that grow too many according to the amount of stock they have to consume them, and also as regards the conditions of their farms. I have known some to put one-fifth of their land under root cropping for feeding purposes, and then only having a small number of animals, according to the proportion of the roots, to consume them, and probably feed during the winter a bushel and a half to two bushels per day to an animal. Well, now, this on heavy land, where a proper rotation of cropping in adopted, in my estimation, is not essentially needed, for when we consider that roots are not really flesh makers the amount of labor required to grow them and the trouble in storing them, also the large number lost by rotting every season, they do not prove such a profitable crop as many make them out to be, and it would not be advisable for any farmer that has a heavy farm and in good condition to put too large a portion of it under a root crop unless he fed a large amount of stock every winter, nor would it be advisable for a farmer whose land was in an exhausted condition to put too small portion of it under roots, for on a farm of this condition summer fallowing and cultivating roots is one of the best modes to clean and increase the value of it.

But a question may here present itself to the mind of the reader—Which kind of roots are the most profitable to grow?

The principal kinds grown in Canada are turnips, carrots and mangolds, but a great deal more turnips than mangolds, which is a bad mistake, for experimenting shows that mangolds contain more nourishment, yield as well per acre, keep longer, and are better for spring feeding (especially for cows, also ewes after lambing,) than turnips, and are not so liable to be eaten off by the fly when first they make their appearance through the soil. The only disadvantage being that that they are not safe to feed until two months after being taken out of the ground. And it might also be hinted, as I have touched upon this point, that salt as a fertilizer is very beneficial to their growth.

Now, before concluding, I will say that while roots have no great feeding properties in themselves, they increase the value of other hard foods when fed in connection with them, and on the other hand cereals containing a large amount of flesh making material seem to want something to feed with them to keep the animal in proper trim for fattening purposes, and this is the work which the roots performs.

I think I have now discussed a few of the most important points which go to show that stall feeding cannot be carried on with success without the aid of roots, either to the farm or the animals themselves; although the larger portion of the flesh is put on by the harder kinds of foods there is a certain amount of roots required to do it successfully.

Ensilage and Butter.

Speaking of winter dairying and butter making, the *Maine Farmer* says, that, there is nothing equal to corn for making high grade butter, and this can be fed better in winter than in summer, on account of its heat producing tendency. Corn, however, is expensive feed. It shows how advantageously ensilage may be used, but, a too liberal use of it, destroys the butter properties in the milk. It is also all important that the cows should be warmly housed. The *Farmer* says:—

It costs more to winter cows on on grain and early-cut fodder than it does on ordinary kinds of feed. This would prove a serious impediment to winter dairying, but for the new process of pressing green fodder in the silo, which has so reduced the expense of winter food that it is a question whether cows in milk cannot be kept on ensilage and a little grain, cheaper than dry cows generally are on their customary fare. Experience has demonstrated that cows will do well, and that their milk will be abundant, and make excellent butter, when their food is from half to two-thirds ensilage. But it is too sour to form the exclusive ration. Cows kept wholly upon ensilage fail by degrees in the character of their milk. Its butter-making capacity grows less and less till it becomes so inferior that no butter at all can be made from it. A too liberal use of ensilage must therefore be avoided, but, when used within proper limits, I know of no food which can be furnished at less cost. The ordinary buildings prepared for the protection of cattle in winter would not do for winter dairying. They are too open and cold. Cows which are giving milk cannot stand the cold as well as when they are dry, and, besides this, pinching with the cold interferes most seriously with the secretion of milk. Nothing will reduce the flow of milk sooner than undue exposure to cold. No one therefore need ever think of adopting winter dairying without first providing the means of keeping his cows comfortably warm in any weather.

Emerson on the Farmer's Vocation

The New England philosopher, Waldo Emerson, pays the following tribute to the farmer. It is true, that, a man of deep thought and warm imagination throws a glamour over all subjects on which he writes. Emerson never went through a year of practical farming and encountered the little troubles and annoyances which meet the farmer every day, or was subjected to the long doubts and suspenses which hang over him when a season is unpropitious. He takes in the following passages a politico-economic view of the farmers' position, but it is well flavored with sentiment and poetry. But, still, it not untruly exalts the farmers' vocation, and the farmer who takes a pride in it, cannot but have his idea of the importance of his position heightened after studying it:—

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labour, it is his part to create. All trade rests at last on his primitive activity. He stands close to Nature; he obtains from the earth the bread and meat; the food which was not he causes to be. The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land. The farmer's office is precise and important, but you must not try to paint him in rose colours. You cannot make pretty compliments to fate and gravitation, whose minister he is. He represents the necessities. It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his comliness. He bends to the order of the seasons, the weather, the soil, and crops, as the sails of the ship bend to the wind. He represents continuous hard labour year in and year out, and small gains. He takes the place of seasons, plants, and chemistry. Natury never hurries; atom by atom, little by little, she achieves her work. The farmer ties himself to Nature, and acquires that livelong patience which belongs to her; he must wait for his crop to grow.

His entertainments, his liberties, and his spending must be on a farmer's scale, not a merchant's. It were as false for farmer to use a wholesale and massy expense as for States to use minute economy.

He has great trusts confided to him. In the great household of Nature the farmer stands at the door of the bread-room, and weighs each loaf. It is for him to say if men shall marry or not. Early marriages and the number of births are indissolubly connected with an abundance of food. The farmer is a hoarded capital of health, as the farm is of wealth, and it is from him that the health and power, moral and intellectual, of the cities come. The city is always recruited from the country. The men in cities, who are centres of energy, the driving-wheels of trade, and the women of beauty and genius—are the children and grandchildren of the farmer, and are spending the energies which their father's hardy, silent life accumulated in frosty furrows.

He is a continuous benefactor. He who digs a well, constructs a stone foundation, plants an orchard, builds a durable house, reclaims a swamp, or so much as puts a stone seat by the wayside, makes the land so far lovely and desirable, makes a fortune which he cannot carry away with him, but which is useful to his country long afterwards.

Who are the farmer's servants? Geology and chemistry, the quarry of the air, the water of the brook, the lightning of the cloud, the casting of the worms, the plough of the frost. Long before he was born the sun of ages decomposed the rocks, mellowed his land, soaked it with light and heat, covered it with vegetable film, then with forest, and accumulated the sphagnum whose decay made the peat of his meadow.

What the British Market Requires.

The *Farmers' Advocate* asks and answers the above question as follows:—

What do the British markets require in the way of live animals for slaughter? As ascertained from shippers who have taken pains, by personal investigation to post themselves, they prefer fine boned, heavy-fleshed animals to those having large bones. Four-year-old steers are the best to ship, but a great many good cattle are shipped from three-year-old upwards. No cattle weighing less than 1,300 pounds should be shipped; the best weights for the English markets are from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. A Montreal shipper says that larger animals are not desired. Cattle weighing as much as 1,800 to 2,000 pounds have been sent, but the British butchers prefer those of the former weights.

In regard to sheep the weight preferred is 150 pounds, live weight that will give a carcass of from seventy to seventy-five pounds. The age for shipment should be from eighteen months to two years. The English butchers prefer black-faced sheep, so that it will be seen that South-downs, Shropshire, and Oxford-downs are the most profitable sheep for this traffic. A difference of two pence per pound is made between the value of wethers and ewes in England, equal to a cent and a half live weight. When the English butchers kill a sheep of either of the breeds above named, they leave the skin on the legs, so as to show their customers that they are selling them "down" mutton.

A Gate and a Fence.

A constant reader, who remembers St. Paul's excellent precept, "forget not to communicate," writes of a farm field-gate in use for a year, which works better and easier, and promises to last longer than any of many patterns that have been hitherto tried. The rails of it (excepting the upper and lower, and they are light,) are barbed wires. There is no resistance of air or wind, no lodging of snow, and the barbs are a standing hint to all to "handle me tenderly." There is no slamming or jerky side strain, because of the lightness and non-resistance, yet the gate always falls to with readiness and certainty. Boys don't ride it, and thus it is saved from another main cause of dislocation and dissolution. It is but a step from a gate to a fence and one is being made which promises extra strength and permanence. The great virtue of chestnut timber, that has sprouted up thickly and rapidly, after a general felling, are its straightness, both of stem and grain, and the facility with which it can be split and dressed. The young wood, although so rapidly grown, is very durable; rails lasting well for fifty years, or until worn gradually away by weathering, after the manner of sandstone. The rails for this fence are of split chestnut, slightly dressed. The pickets are sawed from the larger stems, and the posts are also chestnut, in lack of locust; they are almost as enduring if of young sound wood, cut down about midsummer and stripped of bark, but not trimmed till the leaves dry, because these help the seasoning, by exhausting the cells of the wood. All the stuff is whitewashed, or, preferably, soaked in the limy water, before being put up. Judging from the effect of such a soaking on shingles and pickets, many years ago, the wood will retain a light gray color, a hard, firm, clean surface, and will resist decay from exterior as well as interior influences. Pickets cut at the sawmills from waste pieces, mostly hemlock and sapwood, are comparatively not worth nailing on and hemlock (spruce) rails are not worth nailing into. The fence, as put up, looks strikingly well, a bright "silver lining" encircling a high piece of swelling ground.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When a farmer begins to use machinery and study the process of other men, and to apply his mind to farming so far as he can make it take the place of muscle, then he illuminates his calling with a new light, and lifts himself into the dignity of a man.

Garden Hints.

Those persons whether farmers or not who have a garden patch, and who have a due regard for the health and happiness of their families should keep in mind that nothing conduces more to this than a well cultivated garden. Though too early to do much in this direction, it is none too early to be thinking about it and making some preparation. If early vegetables are to be started, the necessary hot beds should now be provided and the seeds carefully selected. Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of seeds. Purchase none except of reliable dealers, and if you have raised them yourself, it is all the better. In making hot beds, some place them on the level ground but we think a little pit from one to two feet in depth is softer. These pits should be prepared in the fall, but may be made now. Some fresh stable dung or rich compost should be provided. The frames should be made of sound plank, the back being two feet wide and the ends so sloped as to make a plank a foot wide answer for the front.

The frame being set over the pit and fastened, the manure should be spread evenly over the pit until it is even full. If the manure is in a condition to heat soon, it should be covered six inches deep with rich loam Then put on the ashes to protect the beds from inclement weather. In two or three days, the steam will pass off, and it will then be necessary to stir the loam before sowing the seeds to prevent the growth of weeds that will be likely to be germinating. Then sow the seeds either broadcast or in shallow drills, as evenly as possible, reserving a portion of the warm loam to be sown or sifted over the seeds. These beds will be found ample for starting cabbage, lettuce, turnips, tomatoes and such other plants as may be required for early transplanting, and the making will require but little outlay either in money or labor. Beds for this purpose should be prepared and sown early in March. To ensure the speedy germination of seeds when sown, the earth should be brought in close contract with them. This is indispensable to insure the requisite moisture to exclude light and to furnish a hold for the young roots. They should not be placed too deep in the soil; small seeds are often lost from this cause, and the innocent seedsman severely blamed. A light covering well pressed down is all that is required.

For the garden, it is better to use nothing but finely rotted manure or compost, as when straw is mixed with it it renders the working of the earth into beds quite troublesome. If the soil of the garden is heavy inclining to clay, the application of sand will be found of great service. If too wet, it should be thoroughly drained. If there is a preponderance of sand, clayey loam may be hauled on until the right consistency is reached. The best garden has a deep, rich loam at least eighteen inches in depth; the soil should be such as to work easily and it should always be kept in the best condition by the application of dressing. A garden will pay a large profit on all the labor bestowed upon it, when bestowed intelligently. It will not only be a source of profit, but of health to the family in delicious food it will supply. The garden is also a place where many valuable experiments may be tried. It is a farm in miniature where the different varieties of plants, their adaptation to our climate and our soils, and the merits of particular modes of culture may be tried and tested. The garden is the place in which to experiment with the early amber sugar cane, the cow pea, lucerne and many other whose adaptation to our soil and climate are yet in doubt.—*Maine Farmer.*

To Break up Sitting Hens.

Do not drench them in water, nor put them in a barrel with an inch or two of water in the bottom nor tie them up by one leg to a tree, nor any of these cruel practices, which our fathers in their ignorance used, to quench the natural instinct; but take them from the nest, put them in a coop in the open air, under a shade tree if the weather is warm, and feed them largely with everything, including baked bones, that you give to your laying hens. In many cases the fowl commences to sit when she is in good condition to keep on laying eggs, if we can but get the notion out of her head that she must be a clucking mother. She needs, perhaps, the material for egg shells, which may be easily supplied. Furthermore, she should not be put in a small coop, where she will not obtain exercise; better put her in a pen having no floor, but loose earth, where she may scratch for a living. Activity will tend to forgetfulness of the sitting fever or desire to sit. It is well to provide also for social activity, and to this end a cock may be introduced to a pen where sitting hens are kept. He will talk with his own language, scratch with the would-be sitters, and soon eggs will be found, when you may be sure that the time has come for more freedom.—*Poultry Yard.*

SOWING IN THE SHADE.—Thomas Meehan, in his seed catalogue, just published, says that most failures with seed arise from not sowing in partial shade. If the hot sun bursts upon the seed beds while the seeds are swelling, and cold follows, many may rot before the plants reach the surface. For large quantities, artificial arbors, tall enough to work under, are employed. For smaller quantities, brush-wood, or the thin shake of cornstalks, or of a skelton frame, answers well. Lattice frames may be employed to exclude birds. Many kinds of seeds, with experienced persons, do not require shade; but for other, shade is always recommended. Very early sowing is important. With seeds which do not grow till the second season, the ground should be kept clean and shaded the summer through. These hints will do to remember for next spring's operations.