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SPAVIN CURED.

St. John, N. B., January 6th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS:

In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say: About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended my trying Fellows' Leamingtons Essence. I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend Fellows' Leamington Essence as being the best remedy in the market for all blemishes that horses are subject to.

Yours truly, THOMAS F. BOYT.

RINGBONE CURED.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS:

I have had occasion to use Fellows' Leamington Essence on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could scarcely walk, and it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure.

Respectfully yours, JAMES T. PARKER.

EYES.

Fellows' Golden Ointment has no equal as a cure for Sore Eyes. Most wonderful cures have been made by its use. No one having weak eyes should fail to give it a trial. Price 25 cents.

IMPORTANT!

To All Who Wear Clothes!

J. R. HOWIE

CALLS the attention of all who wear clothes to his

LATEST IMPORTATION OF

CLOTHS,

Comprising the latest Novelties and Best Makes.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,

for the latest patterns. A large variety of choice patterns of

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

A few very Choice Patterns in

FRENCH GOODS

A full line of

English & Canadian Tweeds.

Always on hand a full line of the Best Quality of TRIMMINGS.

Employing a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to fill orders promptly in the LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

QUEEN STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

GREAT

TRADE SALE

—OF—

EDGECOMBE & SONS

HAVE ON HAND, and offer for sale

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

at prices much below regular rates, and which must insure prompt sales, the following stock warranted first-class in every respect:—

5 Concord Carriages;
4 Piano Box Carriages;
3 Top Buggies;
2 Single and Double Phaetons with Shifting Tops;
3 Jump Seat Carriages
4 Portland Fancies;
5 Express Wagons, single and Double;
13 Farm Wagons, with from 1 1-2 to 2 inch axles;
3 Slovens,

Contracts will be made for any description of vehicles in large numbers, at favorable rates. Our facilities enable us to produce the best work in the shortest possible time.

Send for circulars and prices, with especially favorable terms.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton Steam Carriage Work

NEW

RUBBER GOODS,

THE Subscriber has just received a large and well-selected Stock of RUBBER GOODS, consisting in part:

Men's Rubber Boots;
" Plain Rubber Over Shoes;
" Two Sandall "
" " Self Acting;
Ladies' Rubber Boots;
" Plain Rubber Over Shoes;
" Two Sandall "
" Croquet Over Shoes;
Boys' Rubber Boots;
" Plain Over Shoes;
Misses Rubber Boots;
" " Over Shoes;
Children's Rubber Over Shoes.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

Please call and examine.

DANIEL LUCY.

Fton, March 3.

$200 A MONTH warranted. $5.00 a day at home. Our agents, men, women, boys and girls are getting rich. Costly outfit with $5.00 premiums free to agents. Capital not required. Write ht once that this great offer may not pass you. The work is light and pleasant, any one can do it. Write to us, you will never regret it. We can start you. One agent in Portland, Me., cleared $20 in one day.

J. M. SHAW & Co.,
Hallowell, Me.

GEO. HATT & SONS take country produce in exchange for goods, at the lowest cash prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO 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 25th day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title and interest of James Cavender, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury in the County of York, bounded as follows, viz: on the west side by the St. Andrew's and Woodstock Roads; on the east, by lands owned and occupied by John Hay, and on the south, by the Highway road leading from Canterbury Station to Sullivan Creek, containing by estimation forty acres more or less, being a part of the William Thompson Lot, so called, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the York County Court, at the suit of Stephen G. Fowler against the said James Cavender.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, March 19, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO 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 fourteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock P. M., all the right, title, and interest, of Alexander Bennett, of in and to all that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, belonging to the late Daniel Grant, deceased, bounded as follows, viz: on the southwest side, by Peter Grant, on the northeast side, by land formerly the property of the Howard Bell Estate, containing three lots, being the same lands owned by Elizabeth Grant. Also a house and lot situated at Canterbury Station, where he now resides. Also all his right and title to an Endowment Policy in the Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Maine for $500, No. 4,837, which is paid up and is now barring interest, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the County Court at the suit of Gorham Steeves, Gilbert R. Steeves, and Jos. A. Steeves, and various other executions against the said Alexander Bennett.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
February 8, 1881.

The above Sale is postponed until Saturday, the 25th June, at the same hour and place above mentioned.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

F'ton. May 14, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, 9th day of July next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock, P. M., all that piece or parcel of land known and distinguished as part of Lots number sixteen and seventeen in Block number one in the Town of Fredericton, commencing on King Street, fifty feet from the corner of King and Northumberland Streets, and running down along King Street forty-two feet (42 inches), and extending back the same width at right angles with King Street ninety-nine ft., together with the right of way over the adjoining part of lot number sixteen of four feet wide, and running back from King Street forty-three feet excepting out of the said piece of land also above described a right of way for the occupiers of the lower half of the said lot six feet five in. wide, and running back forty-three feet, making together an alleway of ten feet five inches wide on the lower or easterly side of the said piece of land hereby conveyed, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging. The same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of George N. Howland against the said John Mackey.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Fredericton, April 4th, 1881.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE FARM situated in the Parish of Queensbury, described in a certain Indenture made the 21st day of December, A. D., 1850, between Edmund Price Brown, and Mary, his wife, of the one part, and James Hale, of Fredericton, of the other part, bounded on the upper side by lands occupied by George Dennis Brown; on the rear by lands belonging to the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Land Company; on the lower side by land occupied by Lawrence Lint; on the front by the Highway Road; being forty-two rods in breadth; and being all that piece or parcel of land for many years occupied by the said E. P. Brown, containing 84 acres more or less. Will be sold on reasonable terms.

Apply to JULIUS L. INCHES.

Fredericton, April 28

NOTICE.

To William Rosborough and li zabeth W. Rosborough, his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, duly executed, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at the Weigh Scales, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County aforesaid, at twelve o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the ninth day of July next, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton aforesaid, fronting on the north-easterly side of Charlotte Street, bounded on the south-east by the property of the Rev. Charles Coster, (now belonging to Mrs. Campbell,) on the south-west by Charlotte Street, on the north-west by St. John Street, and on the north-east by a lot lately belonging to John Haines, Carpenter, having a frontage on Charlotte Street of one hundred and thirty-four feet or thereabouts, measured in a [illegible] direction from the property of the said Charles Coster, (now Mrs. Campbell's,) to St. John Street, and a width of ninety feet or thereabouts, measured in a south-westerly direction from the "Haines" lot to Charlotte St. aforesaid, being part and parcel of the estate of the late Elizabeth Odell, heretofore conveyed to to the said James Odell," being the same property conveyed to the said William Rosborough by James Odell by deed dated July twenty-second, A. D., 1873, saving and excepting thereout that portion of the same next adjoining the lot owned and occupied by James S. Neill, measuring forty-five feet on St. John Street, and extending back the same width seventy-four feet, being at present owned by Z. R. Everett, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the 26th day of March, A. D., 1881.

JOHN McKEEN,
Mortgagee.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters.

"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters.

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Pair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Vegetine,

Says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Having of its many wonderful cures after all other remedies had failed, I visited the Laboratory, and satisfied myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

Vegetine

Is the great Blood Purifier.

Vegetine

Will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

Vegetine

Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries

Vegetine

Has effected some marvelous cures in cases of Cancer.

Vegetine

Cures the worst case of Canker.

Vegetine

Meets with wonderful success in Mercurial Diseases.

Vegetine

Will eradicate Salt Rheum from the system.

Vegetine

Removes Pimples and Humors from the face.

Vegetine

Cures Constipation and regulates the Bowels.

Vegetine

Is a valuable remedy for Headache.

Vegetine

Will cure Dyspepsia.

Vegetine

Restores the entire system to a healthy condition

Vegetine

Removes the cause of Dizziness.

Vegetine

Relieves Faintness at the Stomach.

Vegetine

Cures Pains in the Back.

Vegetine

Effectually cures Kidney Complaint.

Vegetine

Is effective in its cure of Female Weakness.

Vegetine

Is the great remedy for General Debility.

Vegetine

Is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

TURNIP SEED.

JUST RECEIVED:

20 BUSHELS

TURNIP SEED,

of the following varieties:

Carter's Purple Top Swede;
London Purple Top Swede;
Skerving's Improved Swede;
Shamrock Swede;
Laing's Swede,

All of which will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers at

The very Lowest Rates.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

Opposite Normal School.

Fredericton, April 28

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

Glass! Glass!! Glass!!!

JUST RECEIVED:

A LARGE lot of Glass, Oils and Paints, which will be sold at prices that cannot be beaten anywhere.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, May 12, 1881.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Poetry.

EVERY YEAR.

The spring has less of brightness
Every year;
And the snow a ghastlier whiteness
Every year;
Nor do summer flowers quicken,
Nor autumn fruitage thicken,
As they once did, for they sicken
Every year.

It is growing darker, colder,
Every year;
And the heart and soul grow older
Every year.
I care not now for dancing,
Or for eyes with passion glancing,
Love is less and less entrancing
Every year.

Of the loves and sorrows blended
Every year;
Of the charms of friendship ended
Every year;
Of the ties that still might bind me
Unlil Time to Death resigned me,
My infirmities bind me
Every year.

Ah! how sad to look before us
Every year;
While the cloud grows darker o'er us
Every year;
When we see the blossoms faded,
That to bloom we might have aided,
And immortal garlands braided,
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year;
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere the sad eyes meet us.
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

"You are growing old" they tell us;
"Every year
You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;
You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

Yes! the shores of life are shifting
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting
Every year;
Old pleasures, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher
Every year;
And its morning star grows higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the Dawn Immortal brighter
Every year.

Agriculture.

How to Grow Strawberries.

People who wish to grow their own strawberries must proceed by rule. The first rule is to get a really good variety. The varieties of strawberries are numberless, but the kinds that are worth culture are very few. The variety "for the million," an authority says, is the Wilson's Albany," which is perfect as to sex, being hardy. and a profuse bearer. If people want to have a strawberry which will give them the least possible trouble with the largest results, "the Wilsons'" "are the jockeys for them." The Wilsons' are not ready to pick until they have assumed a purplish hue. Another variety, not so well known, is the "Burr's New Pine, a cultivated berry which comes nearest the wild strawberry in flavor. But "Burr's New Pine," requires very careful culture, more careful than most people will be disposed to give. "The Sharpless is a variety well spoken of; it is remarkable as to size, and excellent as to flavor. Many regard it as the "coming strawberry."

A bed having been planted with a really good variety, care must be taken not to allow the "Straw or the Stray" berries as they were originally called, to wander at their own sweet will, to run into a mat and get thickly infested with weeds. The beds must be thoroughly weeded. Distinct plants with plenty of room to grow, and not a solitary weed for a neighbor, is the second rule. The third rule is, that, the strawberry beds, which will run out after a season or two, must be frequently renewed.

If any one is desirous of making a strawberry bed in the shortest possible time he should get some pot-grown plants from the earliest runners of the present season. To do this, fill three-inch flower pots with good soil, sink them in the ground near the parent plant, and strike the first runners in the pots. It is easily done. Set the runner in the middle of the pot, lay a small stone on it, and it will root itself. When it has grown strong enough to fill the pot with roots, cut the fibre or string that connects the young plant with its parent, slip the plant out of the pot and set it in its place in the bed. It will grow "right along," and yield a fair crop the following season. Most small nursery men grow these potted plants for sale, and the cost is but trifling.

Jerseys at Home.

The small and beautiful, yet delicate Jerseys are yet the hardiest, or rather most accommodating breed of cattle. They are equally at home in the cold of a Canadian winter, and the tropical summer heats of the Gulf of Mexico. Their native island, Jersey, is very small, "if it were square," says a writer in the English *Live Stock Journal*, "it would be just 6¾ miles each way." Yet it supports 12,000 cattle, or one for every two acres of its total surface. It exports 2,000 head annually, or nearly one for every ten acres. If England exported as many, in proportion, her whole stock would be swept away in a single year. Though the farms in Jersey are very small, and rent averages £9 stg. ($45) an acre, the island is not eaten up by cows, nor are the farmers beggars. On the contrary, the whole island is like a garden thickly sown with comfortable, well-to-do houses and homestead; there are ease and comfort everywhere—poverty and want are unknown, and there are no beggars. All this prosperity is greatly owing to the Jerseys, because they are unequalled as the producers of butter. The writer, aforesaid, says, "the Jersey does not claim to be the best animal for producing beef, or milk, or cheese; her specialty is butter, and here she stands unrivalled for quality and profit." She is the only cow that has been persistently bred for butter alone, and she is the accumulated result of some hundred of years persevering effort in that single direction. She is the most profitable of butter cows—will yeild more butter, for her size and food consumed, than any other breed whatever, she will yeild, if she is a good one, half her own weight in butter in a year (her average weight is 800 lbs); her milk is richer than that of any other breed—six quarts commonly producing a pound of butter—her butter is better in color, better in texture, better in flavor. She comes in with profit early, her first calf commonly is dropped when she is about two years old, and she is gentle and docile, and easily managed.

The foregoing is the estimate of the merits of the Jerseys, given by a native of the island. It may be a little overdrawn, yet the writer—Mr. Jonathan Smith of Langley House—says, that all the merits he claims for this favorite breed of cattle, are now generally admitted in America—by the American Jersey Cattle Club, In support of his statements of the unrivalled excellence of the Jersey as a butter cow, he instances the yield that a herd of fifteen cows, though kept rather for breeding than butter making, belonging to Mr. Milton Mackie, of Great Banington, Mass., gave in 1874. This Mr. Mackie, who is accounted a great authority on this breed, we may say, was the judge of Jerseys at the Exhibition in St. John in October, 1880. His fifteen cows gave an average of 280 lbs. of butter. He also instances the case of cows in their native Jersey, that yielded 332 lbs. per year, or 6½ lbs. per week, besides, what was equivalent—in milk, cream, and butter used in the family—to 2½ lbs more. A cow like that is not the rich man's luxury. She is more, Mr. Smith holds, than any other breed, the poor man's necessity, the small farmer's best help.

Grafted Trees.

An experienced nurseryman writes; "We have grafted thousands of trees with scions cut from bearing trees and many other thousands with scions cut from young nursery trees from two to four years old, and have planted trees grafted with each in our orchard and watched them for years, and could never see that the two kinds of scions made a particle of difference in any way. We think apple root-grafts made from the scions off healthy young trees make a better 'stand' than those from old orchards trees, and that such scions give a cleaner, healthier growth than scions taken from old orchards. These are, as a rule, full of these hidden microscopic diseases and parasites that are seldom found in fresh young nurseries. We believe there might be a slight difference in top-grafting in bearing trees, as to early fruiting with scions taken from bearing trees, but we also believe that this extra early fruiting is not at all desirable in the long run. Young trees, as well as animals, should grow, not bear, and we have often heard the views here given publicly expressed by our most observing horticulturists of experience."

GROOMING A HORSE.—There is no mystery about it. Feed him on any nutritious food, keep his skin clean, brush and rub the hair thoroughly, *and often*; keep him in a warm, comfortable stable, and in unusually cold weather blanket him. Blanketing will aid materially in giving smoothness to the coat. There is no particular kind of food, drug, or nostrum that will give a smooth coat to a horse in the absence of the above-named conditions, and with them no drugs or condiments will be necessary.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Profitable Farming.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, gives his ideas of wherein consists profitable farming as follows:—

"Drouths often cause a great falling off of upland crops and heavy rains destroy those of lowlands. World-wide observation has proven that cutting down the forests greatly lessens the annual rainfall. We can see it for ourselves; where fifty years ago was a never-falling brook, we find now in summer time, only the dry and sandy bed of a spring water-course. These brooks have disappeared before our very eyes. Now the presence of trees not only increases the amount of annual rainfall, but also causes it to descend in occasional showers, thus avoiding in nature that which is so destructive of life in man, viz: a long feast and a long fast, i. e., a long rain succeeded by a long drouth. Trees purify the air and create showers which themselves purify the air and tend to increase vegetation. Thus in three senses the presence of trees is beneficial.

Some think they must cut away the trees to obtain new land, but that is not necessary. He would be considered a poor physician, who had to move every few years to a new town to get practice; he ought to be considered a poor farmer who has to seek new fields because his old fields have run out. It need not—ought not to be. None of us would expect his cattle, day after day, to drink from a trough that is not as often refilled; no more ought we to expect to draw crops from a field that is not constantly re-enriched.

The farmers of Switzerland use every means—even go out in the fields and gather the droppings of animals—to collect compost, a heap of which may be found before every house. The women and children assist. Their lives depend upon it. And as a result, in spite of their rocks and snowy hills, but one country (viz. Belgium) raises more food per acre.

Why are the crops of Belgium large? Is their soil more fertile than ours? No. It is because of the intensity of their cultivation The farms are constantly being divided and with each division the production is increased. The average farm consists of from five to seven acres—a mere garden we should call it. And it is in fact a garden. The farmer puts his whole work on that farm and the result is simply astonishing. Every square mile of Flemish Belgium supports 1800 inhabitants—nearly ten times as dense as the most populous State in the Union. Their farms being small they must be constantly re-cropping the same field; but the fields don't run out, for they aim it a rotation of crops and the immense number of horned cattle there raised keep the fields fertile, and the exports of meat pay for all the imports.

By deep plowing, many of our farmers can find beneath the old and run-out field, which now yields only a scanty crop of June-grass and buttercup, a new field rich and productive easily obtained and easily worked. Let us then observe these maxims:

1. Preserve the forests, thus increasing the healthfulness and productiveness of the locality.
2. Have small farms.
3. Have a rotation of crops.
4. Plow deep.
5. Eat the hay upon the farm.
6. Raise good stock for fair prices and profits.
7. Save all the manure; make an effort to get more, and don't allow it to lie in the cell or against the barn, rotting it away and losing its own virtue, thus being a loss to the farmer in two respects; but use it, and it will pay three times the dividend of money at interest and be invested in a bank that never fails."

The National Live Stock Journal thus sums up the reasons why every farmer should have a flock of sheep: A farm can be stocked with sheep for less money than with cattle, horses or hogs. Sheep will come nearer to utilizing everything that grows on the farm than other animals. Less labor will be required for getting feed and stock together. The returns will come in sooner and oftener than with any other farm stock except hogs. Less money is required for shelter and fencing, and less labor is involved in herding, where outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And finally, a handsome income on the investment can be had without the sale of the animals themselves.

CULTIVATE FLOWERS.—Our climate and soil are well adapted to the production of the choicest varieties of flowers, yet we Canadians are shamefully deficient in this respect, compared with England and France. Everywhere in England—in the farm houses, in the cottages, in town and city—flowers abound at all times. You see them in the door yards, in the windows, running and blooming vines, from the basement to the fourth story of houses. We hardly ever see anything of the kind in this country It should be one of the objects of societies to promote a greater love for flowers, and the more extensive cultivation of them.

In reply to an inquiry as to how to prevent a sow from eating her young, a correspondent of the *Country Gentlemen* recommends giving them "say half a pound of pork or scraps from the packing houses, or blood and waste from the butchers, two or three times before and on the day they farrow. Since I have adopted this plan, I never lose any. Last spring my man neglected one of the sows, and she ate up twelve pigs. This spring she has ten, and is one of the quietest and kindest of all the mothers.

Cochrane's Ranche.

Senator Cochrane, the well known stock raiser of Campton, Quebec, has inaugurated a ranche in the North West Territory. The active manager is Major James Walker, formerly of Ancaster Ont., who left, about a fortnight ago, for the scene of his operations, on Bow River, N. W. T. Speaking of the Cochrane enterprise an Ontario paper says:—

"This company has a capital stock of $400,000 and has lately received a grant from the Canadian Government of 60,000 acres on Bow River. Major Walker has just concluded several large purchases of cattle for his range Five hundred head were bought in Washington Territory, and will be driven to Bow River *via* Spokan and the Kootenay Pass. The largest purchase, however, was made at Dillon, twenty-five hundred head, the entire band of Selwhy Brothers, which herd will be driven north and will meet at Sun River about June 20th an importation by boat of seven carloads of Hereford bulls, a part of which are from Canada and the remainder direct from England. The breeding of horses will also receive the attention of the company. Two hundred good mares are expected to arrive at the Bow River range this year and a complement of Clyde stallions. The aim will be to breed heavy draft horses, such as will readily find a sale among the farmers of the Saskatchewan country. Such horses are in great demand. Extensive preparations and improvements will be immediately instituted on the ranch, and Major Walker will start them under his own supervision. As soon as circumstances will permit, Major Walker will return to Montana and purchase an additional 2,500 or 3,000 head of cattle. In time the business of wool growing will also be engaged in. At present the difficulties and expense of hauling wool to the market interpose; but the Canada Pacific's approach will afford cheap transportation at no distant day. Mr. Cochrane, who is largely interested in this Company, is one of the most intelligent and successful breeders of stock in America. From one cow owned by him he has sold the increase to the extent of $156,000, and the animal bids fair to bear for many years to come. Major James Walker, in whose hands the details of this gigantic scheme have been placed, is eminently the man for the place. The establishment and operation of the Cochrane Cattle Company will give an impetus to the North-West Territory, which will result in great and general good. The success of the company will be anxiously watched by many stock growers whose attention has been directed to the north country as a place for raising stock."

Hired Hands.

Sometimes, an agricultural contemporary thinks the importance of the office filled by the hired man is not fully appreciated by their employer or by himself. He has a great deal in his power, but it is for his own interes that he should discharge his duties faithfully. We have no doubt but that the FARMER gets into the hands of many a hired man. Let them read what our contemporary says:—

"The life and health of stock, the proper care of crops, the preservation of the harvest, and the good conduct of children, are to a greater or less extent in his hands. We have seen hired men whose deplorable influence upon children would prompt their immediate discharge from a farm of ours. Usually, however, hired men have honor enough to act with circumspection in presence of the family, and if they have any bad habits, to conceal them from the children; and of they are wise, they discharge every duty with the strictest fidelity.

No man who is selfish or lazy enough to do as little as he can, and to do what he does as poorly as it can be done, will ever succeed. Such a man will be a hired man all his life. Men in every subordinate condition, if they would make their mark, must strive to make themselves apparently indispensable. Every man competent to fill a position can do this; but, he must remember all the time that he is not indispensable. However, by a faithful discharge of duty he makes his employer think so, and so long as no necessity exists for making a change, to wonder how he could be able to do so without great detriment to his own interests. No better rule to accomplish this result can be laid down than this: Work all the time as if you were working for yourself. Ask yourself in case of hesitancy to labor over hours, or a little harder than usual: What would I do if this were my farm, and this work needed to be done just now? An answer to that question by an industrious, conscientious man will correctly outline duty, and action in accordance with it will make the hired man indispensable. In such a man the employer feels that he has in charge of a certain piece of work, or of his affairs generally, an intelligent, thinking being who may be trusted because he is such; but in a man who is reckless, shirking all the work possible, and often doing as much harm as good, the employer feels that he has a machine which like any other machine on his farm, is good for nothing unless it is attended by a guiding mind and hand."

Reports from various counties in Missouri are to the effect that the fly has already ruined thousands of acres of wheat, and fears are entertained that the crop in that section of the State will be more than half destroyed.

The Grass Crop.

The following article from the *New England Farmer*, shows the value and importance of the grass crop in the United States:—

"According to the ninth United States census, the hay crop for the year 1880 amounted to 27,316,048 tons. At the moderate price of $10 per ton, the value of this hay would would be over $273,000,000. If we allow that one-half the grass grown in a year is fed off by stock at pasture, the value of the hay and grass together will be $546,000,000 or more than half a billion of dollars. The total valuation of all the property in the whole United States and Territories, including all the farms and factories, all the towns and cities, all the real and personal property of whatever character, in that same year was over fourteen billion dollars. Of this fourteen billions of United States wealth, nine and a quarter millions were invested in farms. The value of the products grown on these farms, including the increase of farm stock and improvements, was estimated at a trifle less than two and a half billion dollars, or an annual interest of 25 per cent on the investment.

The value of all live stock owned in this country, both on and off farms, amounted to one and one-half billions of dollars, or three-fifths the value of the annual predictions. The relative value, then, of the hay and grass grown in the country in a single year, compared to the stock to which it is fed, is as one to three, which means that the crop of hay and grass grown in three years is of equal value to all the live stock kept in the country. The value of the hay and grass, and the live stock, which this hay and grass supports, is two billions of dollars, or four-fifths the value of the entire annual product of the country, and one-seventh the entire wealth of the whole nation. The census returns for 1880, will, of course increase these figures, but the proportion may not be materially changed.

Now, if the annual product of our pastures and mowing fields, with the animals they support, represents one-seventh the entire valuation of the nation, remembering too, that all our beef, milk, butter, cheese, mutton, wool, leather, and the labor of our working animals, which go to help sustain human life, are dependent very largely upon the annual crop of grass and hay, we surely need no lengthy argument to show the importance these crops bear to our agricultural and national prosperity."

Matches.

The *American Agriculturist* thus discourses on the care of Matches.—"In nothing about the household does the injunction to have "a place for everything" require more strict enforcement than in the care of matches. What are known as "parlor matches" light the most readily, and are as much more dangerous than the common matches as they are more convenient The general stock should be kept in a tin box, which is not to be opened or taken from except by the master or mistress of the house. For each room where matches are used there should be a metal match-safe of some kind, and the matches are to be kept in that and nowhere else. It should be regarded as a serious offense for a match to be anywhere or for ever so short a time found "lying around loose." In the kitchen and the bed-room, or wherever else matches are in frequent use, it is better to have the matchsafe fixed and always in the same place, so that it can be found if need be, in the dark. In taking matches from the largebox to replenish the safes, let that always be done by one person, and it will pay for that person to look over the matches at the time, throwing away all broken ones; and where, as is often the case, two or more are struck together by the explosive mixture, these should be carefully broken apart, and unless two good matches are the result, rather than to put into the safe one with too little and the other with a ragged excess of the mixture, throw both away. Also throw into the fire those matches that have two or three times as much of the mixture on the ends as they should have. These, in lighting, often explode and scatter burning particles in a dangerous manner. If, in lighting a match, day or night, it breaks, or the explosive end comes off without lighting, do nothing else until that end is found and put into the fire, or where it can do no harm. In fact, treat matches, every match, as if it were, as it really is, a firearm capable of dangerous mischief to person and property. Teach the children to carefully observe the same caution."

INSPECT YOUR CELLARS.—Many of our farmers, who have no special place for wintering vegetables and fruit, store them in the cellar of the dwelling house. In order to keep them from freezing there, the cellars are banked up tightly in the fall. No ventilation is provided for, and the only way for the escape of the noxious gases arising from decaying vegetables is through the openings in the floor into the rooms above, where it is dealing disease and perhaps death to the occupants. Is it surprising that diphtheria and scarlet fever, and every other fever, and result from total disregard of health? A person will pay this attention to sanitary measures, and then if the children sicken and die, he blames the weather or murmurs and grumbles at the dispensation of Providence—cannot conceive why God should afflict him thus severely. The Almighty is not to be blamed at all in such instances; the fault lies at the man's own door, or rather in his own cellar, and he ought to condemn himself and mourn over his own neglect of duty instead.