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The Agriculturist

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, AND NEWS.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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Agriculture

The Duty of Farmers to themselves.

A practical man sometime since addressed a meeting of the "Western N. Y. Dairyman's Association." He spoke of the duties of farmers to themselves and family, coming down to the more practical portion of his address, he said:-

Many farmers think it doesn't pay to bother with much gardening; but a good, large garden, well planted and well worked, will give a liberal profit from the sale of surplus vegetables, after supplying the home table the season through with all the vegetables desired.

You should keep good stock, and in making a selection you should choose the breed that pleases your fancy. You will be more likely to take good care of them and get the fullest possible returns from them. Having selected stock with care, the next point is in the feeding. We are often thoughtlessly wasteful in feeding. It is a general practice to feed all the cows of a dairy the same, while it is perfectly plain that some cows will make a good use of a large amount of feed, showing the results in a large flow of milk, there are others that a liberal feeding will induce to fatten.

In feeding our cows we should use careful discrimination, for in this way we can effect important savings. A few years ago the practice of slopping dairy cows had quite a run, and some continue the practice. I supposed it was a profitable practice, and was told that it was very woful; that a calf fed in a slop was taken into the stomach of the cow without mastication; that it was not mixed with the saliva, and that much of it passed through the animal undigested, doing no good whatever. I did not readily accept these views, but after study and experiment I found he was correct. The feeding of sour milk to cows we thought was a measure of economy, but most of us are now satisfied that in addition to its deleterious effects on the butter or cheese, it is practically wasted. One of my neighbors made butter last spring until April 22nd, when he commenced taking his milk to the factory. His cows, five in number, were running in a small pasture field, and were fed one quart of meal, with about twenty-five pounds of sour milk each per day.

The supply of sour milk lasted for three days after he commenced delivering milk to the factory. The meal was fed dry. The crass feed was not better than it had been and yet the cows gave fully as much without the slop as they did with it, the mess ranging from eighty to ninety pounds.

Farmers Try It!

Just for one season's stable you cattle and litter them thoroughly, and you will be surprised next fall at the difference between the large pile of rich dressing that will be accumulated in your barn cellars or under your shed roof with all the liquid retained in it, and the small amount that you usually obtain of that which has been leached and dried and scattered over the yard all summer with the liquid all evaporated or washed away. For littering use anything that will absorb muck, sand, sawdust or spent tan, and don't be afraid of sawdust, I don't think it will damage the land for I have used more of it than I could have obtained it easily. Many of us farmers can remember going in olden times in our father's back field and picking strawberries from the large vines growing in the rank grass along side of an old rotten log or log pile. Now what but decayed wood gave to these vines and grass this luxuriant growth? I am now using sand, and for summer use like it the best of anything. It is neat and clean, and the milk with a can or an old broom can very quickly clean from half a dozen cows everything that should not be allowed on them during the process of milking.

Beside keeping the drop or trench supplied with dry sand I keep the raised floor covered from one to two inches deep for the animals to stand and lie upon which, they find much more comfortable than the hard floor. If the sand is somewhat damp when it is thrown upon the floor it will work back dry by the time it is wanting in the drop. Millions of dollars have been spent by the farmers of this country for foreign fertilizers which ought might have been saved if a more careful system had been observed in stabling their cattle during summer, in littering their stock, and in utilizing the liquid manure.

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

Practical Farm Notes.

ABOUT POULTRY.

The poultry deserves more attention than it usually receives on the majority of farms. It is thought necessary but nearly every farmer to have a few hens to supply the family with eggs and an occasional chicken, but as a matter of profit, but little is thought of hens by the general farmer, and almost any out-of-the-way place is thought good enough for the accommodation of this kind of stock.

On a great many farms we find poultry roosting in an open shed, where they are exposed to all the cold blasts of winter.

If any profit is expected from the hens in winter, a warm place must be provided, and, also, an abundance of the proper food. A variety of food is required, as it is well known that they will do better and lay more eggs than if fed wholly on one kind of grain; and here let me offer a suggestion. Instead of having a pile of greasy bones stored for soap grease, and to breed maggots, feed them to your hens. Take an old ax, for want of anything better, and go to the hen house, where have a good block, and chop them up, and my word for it, you will be surprised to see how greedily they are devoured. If you are not careful you will cut their heads off, as they gather round the block. Bones will be found of considerable value thus used—more, I think, than for soap grease. The production of poultry and eggs for market may be made a paying business, if conducted in a proper manner. Eggs are the object, the White Leghorns are probably as good as any, but if you wish to raise chickens to sell, a larger breed is to be chosen.

APPLE CULTURE.

Although just now there is little work that can be done in the orchard, it should be visited often, to see that the mice or rabbits are not gnawing the trees. It is a very good plan to keep the snow trodden down solid around them. Care should not be allowed in the orchard. I have seen some farmers let their cattle have free access to it in winter, but much damage is usually done, and hence a fence should be kept up to prevent the cattle getting in. Now that England has become a market for our apples, the probability is that the markets will not become overstocked with choice fruit, and, therefore, it is for our own interest that all inferior varieties be removed from our orchards, and their places taken by choice sorts, which will command a ready sale, at remunerative prices, and this can be very easily accomplished by grafting. We should aim to produce the best whether it be apples, or beef, and in the marketing of farm produce, it should be graded, as the best will sell much higher, and the next grade will sell for about the same as if the best had not been removed; so it will be seen that quite a gain is made, when there is a difference of \$1.75 in a barrel of apples, or 37 1/2 cents in a bushel of potatoes, as at present quotations; and in anything the farmer has to sell it makes a great difference whether it be first class, or only common. But this is not all—it makes a great difference whether a man has the name of selling a first-class article, without any deception, or the reverse of this. Every farmer should lay plans this winter, and next season strive to carry them out, for the production of "the best." Nothing else should satisfy him, and after it is produced he should put it upon the market in the most attractive shape.

HOW TO HARDEN BUTTER.

A method in practice among the best butter makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum are mingled together at the time of churning, and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean sweet flavour. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

GINGER SNAPS.

Take half a pound of sifted flour, a quarter of a pound of best butter, a quarter of a pound of pulverized sugar, two eggs and two ounces of ground ginger; beat the butter to a cream, then add the flour by degrees, then the sugar and the ginger, mix the whole into a smooth, stiffish batter with the eggs; lay out this mixture on buttered tin or paper at a little distance apart, so as to allow the cakes to spread. Bake in a slow oven.

Col. Laurie on Stock Raising.

Col. Laurie of Oakfield, Nova Scotia, who exhibited that herd of Devons at the late Provincial Exhibition, was lately examined before the Immigration and Colonization Committee, Ottawa, as to the best means of raising stock in Nova Scotia. His remarks are interesting and as applicable to New Brunswick as his own Province, but allowance must be made, in his remarks on "Short Horns," for his great personal preference to the Devon Breed:-

He said he owned a herd of sixty thoroughbred cattle. He had experimented with all breeds, and found the most desirable to be Devons. They thrived amazingly well in a moist climate. Hants, Kings and Colechester counties were the best adapted for cattle breeding. Large quantities of hay were raised for feeding the cattle in Nova Scotia in winter. If cattle could be raised in the Upper Provinces, for shipment to England, then, with the advantages of climate in Nova Scotia, the trade should attain larger proportions in the Lower Provinces. These remarks would apply to N.W. Brunswick as well as Nova Scotia. The want of capital among the farmers of the province was a great obstacle in the promotion of shipment to England. If the people would get into the way of raising suitable cattle, large shipments could be made. Good beef now brings \$9 per 100 pounds dead weight. Never heard of pleuro-pneumonia in the Lower Provinces. Halifax afforded an admirable port of shipment for Canadian products. The horses there were rather small, and scarcely suitable for artillery purposes. Choice horses commanded good prices, the average for such being about \$100. There were no localities in which sheep were extensively raised. The long wool did not stand the winter as well as the short wools. They were not raised in sufficient quantities for exportation. It was necessary to house stock for about nine months in the year; well fed cattle would have to be stalf fed from about October to June. The farming population did not enter largely into stock raising; they fed the cattle in winter largely on hay. He fed his own cattle on still food and roots, and had about 12,000 bushels of Swede turnips last year. If he dealt in the English market, he thought he would breed the Devons, as his experience was that they could be bred large. His pastures did not justify the raising of short-horn cattle, and he did not think much could be made out of that class, owing to the various resources of the Province. For feeding cattle small potatoes were extensively used. The mill feed from the Ontario mills was being sold in large quantities in Nova Scotia now. There were about four or five herds of Durhams in the Province, and his own herd of Devons was, he considered, the only large herd in the Province. A vote of thanks was passed to Col. Laurie, and the Committee adjourned.

FODDER CORN.

On dairy farms, corn, planted specially for feeding green in summer and early fall, is becoming almost a staple crop, and as indispensable as the crop of potatoes, beans, and corn for grain. It makes such a heavy growth, is so well adapted to land comparatively dry, and does so much better in dry weather than most grasses, that its cultivation for feeding green will probably increase rather than diminish. Many farmers, who formerly grew but a few rows, now raise it by the acre, and feed it daily from July to September. By growing fodder corn plentifully, farmers are enabled to keep their stock off from their mowing fields in early autumn, and for this object alone it will pay well to grow corn in abundance. If there is any operation on the farm like killing the hen that lays the golden egg, it is the practice of turning a drove of hungry cows into a mowing field the next day after the hay is gathered and keeping them there till the ground freezes. The deserted farms of New England, which we hear so much of through the newspapers, have been brought into their present dilapidated condition largely through this custom of fall feeding mowings.

The grass is gnawed down, and pulled up just when it most needs to be let alone; just when the hot and burning sun is most severe on the roots; just when it is the least able to bear over feeding. If farmers would more generally than they do grow corn for help out the supply of feed for their cows in summer, they could, after a time, dispense entirely with after-feeding their mowing fields, and when that time comes, they will be very few fences, except those around their permanent pasture lands. These two items, the maintaining of fences around tillage fields and division

Raising Calves Without Milk.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, having asked the best mode of feeding calves without milk was answered: Use hay tea and oil meal. Another correspondent of that paper approved of the answer so far, but suggested that an addition of linseed oil, which produces a growth almost equal to milk should be given:-

Linseed or flaxseed contains about 37 per cent of oil, which practically appears to take the place of the cream in milk, being readily assimilated by the calf, laying on fat as readily as new milk. And besides this very large portion of oil, flaxseed is rich in albumen (20.5 per cent.), and in phosphate of lime, and other mineral constituents to build the frame and grow the muscles. The oil also prevents a relaxed state of the bowels, given in small quantity; and from these quantities I regard flaxseed as the best artificial substitute for milk in raising calves. It is so rich in the qualities mentioned that it will bear the admixture of other cheaper articles of food and still maintain a standard character for a calf ration. The natural food of the calf (milk) contains a little less than one third of its dry weight of casein (albuminoid matter), and in this is also contained its mineral elements. Now the skillful feeder, seeking a ration for the calf without milk, will see that it possesses the important elements in common with milk, and in some approximate proportions. Flaxseed, as we have seen, contains oil in even greater proportion, but the albuminoids are only as one to three, or one-fourth, and I have often used cooked pea-meal, as being even richer in muscle-forming matter, while having very little oil. The pea is also cheaper than flaxseed, but not quite so easily digested; yet I have no practical difficulty on that point when well cooked. The pea is also slightly constipating, and flaxseed laxative, so they neutralize each other. But the most valuable mixture with flaxseed is ground oats or fine middlings, as these may be found in nearly all localities. The flaxseed costs usually from 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound, while middlings cost 1/2 to 1 cent per pound, and pea meal 1 1/2 cents. The flaxseed should be well boiled into a thin gruel. Put one pound of flaxseed into four gallons of water, and after boiling fifteen minutes stir in two quarts of the middlings, or oat meal or pea meal, and boil twenty minutes longer. When fed it should be reduced to a thin gruel. One pound of flaxseed with two pounds of middlings will furnish a day's ration for a calf three or four weeks old, less when younger, and gradually increased as the calf grows older and larger. A young animal will eat more in proportion to weight, because it is making a rapid growth.

Calves will make a good growth upon this ration without milk, but when skimmed milk can be given with it the gain is often as great as when the calf is sucking its dam. Last year I raised two calves, which after 14 days old were fed on skimmed milk and 4 ounces of flaxseed boiled each per day till 20 days old, when the flaxseed was increased to half a pound of oatmeal added; the latter was increased to one pound in a few weeks, and afterwards another half pound added. These calves weighed only 90 pounds each when dropped, and weighed 230 pounds each when 70 days old, and 440 pounds at 155 days old, and gained in 10 days the one 27 pounds and the other 34 pounds; in the following 9 days the average gain was 30 pounds. Their average gain for the whole time was nearly 2.5 pounds per day. The flaxseed averaged three-quarters of a pound per day for the whole time.

After the calf is three weeks old it may be made to gain on the ration first mentioned, an average of from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 pounds per day for the first six months. Indeed I have had some very good calves that never had any milk after two weeks old. But after a calf is three months old it may be made to gain fast two quarts of oats per day and good pasture, and this ration will be cheaper than the flaxseed and middlings; or it will do well on middlings and pasture. A little grain for calves will also pay on pasture, for it should be remembered that it costs less food to put a pound upon a calf under six months than over, and that the food required increases constantly according to age and size.

If you have rheumatism, eat celery—it is said to be a right-down, sure cure—if you eat enough of it. But advise you to eat it all the same. It is a most delicious vegetable when properly grown and blanched, and farmers ought to raise one hundred bunches where now they raise one.

Flowers.

There is no pursuit which harmonizes more agreeably with feminine grace and purity, than the cultivation of flowers. It combines taste with amusement, health with virtue, and provides an alluring occupation for all gentle, refined, and cultivated minds. A love for flowers appears to be indigenous in the female heart, and sometimes becomes even a passion. Our language has no appropriate words in which to express that species of profound admiration with which the intense votaries of flowers regard their favourites. It is not, of course, divine homage; but yet there seems to be no word so expressive of the emotion and the act, as adoration. What loving eyes they turn upon the expending blossom! How they are absorbed in the contemplation of its beauties! What sighs they utter when its brightness wanes! Although there may be some disproportion in this passionate attachment to a flower, it evinces, nevertheless, a delicate perception of the beautiful, and a sympathy with nature, which, under proper regulation, would exalt the soul to the contemplation and love of that beauty, which is invisible, transcendent, and undivided. Knowledge of the economy and laws of the vegetable kingdom enables the culture of flowers, gives a superior charm to the garden and greenhouse, the woodland ramble, and the walk by the wayside.

Every one must be convinced that there is, at work in the kingdoms of nature, a creative and governing power, which none of our senses can perceive;—an intelligence, that came before, and that shines through, directing, according to a perfect plan the immense elements into form and order. The wandering through, too often the slave of the eye, loses sight of this divine agency, and rests upon the beautiful but inert image. Still, there is less danger of this in contemplating the vegetable kingdom, than in studying the higher systems of organization, or a mechanism more complex; the object being of a nature so surpassingly beautiful as to lessen the temptations to materialism, and easily to lead the mind to their great Author. No part of the material creation furnishes such striking elements of that perfection of loveliness, which, perhaps, enters less frequently into our conceptions of the Deity, than His loftier or more benevolent attributes. Yet amid these fair and frail symbols of infinite excellence, the well-instructed eye discerns the chain, so often invisible, which, bright strong and electric, binds the expressive emblem to the infinite attribute; making a plant, or landscape, like a pictured transcript of its Maker; until a tree becomes an embodied hymn, and every efflorescence a song of praise.

The science of botany is, sometimes, considered by the young as a perplexing labyrinth of dry details, technical terms, and uninteresting distinctions. They are not aware that it is a rich parterre, glowing with all the picturesque beauty of romance, continually expanding the mind with fresh sensations of useful knowledge, and warming the heart with rapturous delight. Gladly would we induce the fair tourist not only to admire the beautiful thing she has reared, but to examine its structure, observe its economy, and adore its Author. An observing eye, an inquiring mind, and a loving heart, are the ingredients which, being gracefully blended, and properly cultured, produce excellence of character. Where shall we find a pursuit better calculated to develop and educate these traits, than a scientific, devout study of nature? A thousand mysteries are continually displayed around us which careless observers never investigate, and which, in one sense, they do not see. Nature coply with holds her truths for a while, in order to stimulate curiosity, and show the value of patient observation. The origin of the embryo, the cause of the ascension and perpendicularity of the stem, the twining of viable plants, the coiling of tendrils, the stretching forth of the branches towards the light, the tortuous following of the stem, the fall of the leaf, all result from undiscovered principles, and are still shrouded in darkness.

It is a fact replete with interest that the root, stem, branch, leaf, and flower, of every plant are contained, latent and invisible, in the undeveloped seed, and that every seed germinates the exact counterpart of its parent. It is still more wonderful, that the perfected plant may be divided and subdivided, so as to multiply one individual into hundreds and yet each part will produce a plant of the same kind, partaking even of every peculiarity of the original stock? This would seem to favor the doctrine that latent germs

Flowers.

minute and innumerable, are diffused amid the vessels and fibres, so as to make a single tree a congeries of trees, a forest in embryo, to be developed or not, as circumstances may aid or obstruct. Time and nature easily transform almost any portion of a plant into a complete and perfect whole;—if a root is wanting, it shoots downwards; if a stem, it ascends into the air; branches are developed, leaves and flowers appear in due time; it takes an independent stand, and as ready, in its turn, to become the father of a multitude. Think of the fact, that all the willows in Europe are subdivisions and descendants of one tree, brought originally from Asia; and admire the exhaustless fertility of nature and the power of the Creator, which impress such energy of life, such capacity of reproduction, on each individual of a countless series.

The Production of Sugar Beet Seed.

We have received from Mr. E. Th. Gennert, a short pamphlet on the Sugar Beet Industry in the United States. We produce a portion on the production of Sugar Beet Seed. It will be seen that the action of the government of New Brunswick has been the means of introducing into America the very best quality of seed which hitherto has not been there procurable:-

Seed growers and seed dealers in Europe, sow the seed broadcast, and in such a quantity, as to have from 125 to 150 thousand plants to the acre, weighing on an average, from 3 to 5 ounces apiece. They require but little cultivation, and when harvested little store room. In spring these stunted beets are planted, and while the roots now begin to develop, they also begin to develop the seed which in its turn is less developed than it should be. But these seeds are very careful never to use seed of their own growth, otherwise a dwarf race of beets would soon be the result.

Many sugar manufacturers grow their own beet seed, and a surplus which they sell. The process followed by them is the following:—In the fall, when the beets are nearly ripe, experienced men walk over these extensive beet fields, selecting the most vigorous appearing specimens, showing certain qualities in the formation of their leaves, by placing a small stick along side. These men are followed in a few days by a gang of farm hands, who gather these beets carefully, and after they are trimmed, deliver them in the seed house. Here they are scrutinized by the men who selected them, as to shape and size, no inferior shaped or defective root, nor any which weigh below 1 1/2 or about 2 pounds can pass; the rest go to the factory sugar. The beets selected for their superior leaf formation, symmetry and size of root, are immersed in a solution of common salt in water, having a specific gravity of 7 1/2 Beaume. These, swimming on this brine, speedily find their way to the factory to be sliced or grated as the case may be, while those which sink in the brine are now immersed in a still stronger brine of 8 1/2 or 9 Beaume. These floating on the same, in turn are sent to the factory while the selecting ones are carefully preserved during winter to be planted in spring. The man who has followed this process with the greatest care, thereby producing a race of beets which combine with the largest percentage of sugar they contain, also the largest yield of beets per acre, and who gave the beets in which these two combined characteristics have become permanent, the name of Imperial Sugar-Beet, more than twenty-five years ago, and who has ever since applied all his skill and energy to produce superior beets and seed, is the justly celebrated sugar manufacturer and seed grower, Fred. Knauer, in Groblers, whose beets so far carried off the palm wherever they have been grown in competition with any other. "The Vilmorin," a French beet, is every year grown on experimental fields alongside of the "Imperial," and, though showing as high per centage of sugar, has invariably a less yield in tons, and the root being prongy, having instead of one central root three or four lateral ones, feeds largely on the surface soil.

The impossibility of procuring Imperial Sugar-Beet Seed in America induced the Government of New Brunswick to order a large quantity through Mr. Ferd. Knauer, through E. Th. Gennert, and while doing so, and in order to give the American farmer in every State the opportunity of procuring the genuine Imperial Sugar-Beet Seed, five tons have been imported for distribution amongst farmers.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat or fish.

Starving Orchards.

A ton of dry unleached ashes per acre will furnish nearly the same ingredients advised by the Scientific Farmer for the fertilization of the orchards, which is two hundred to two hundred and fifty pounds of bone-dust and three hundred to four hundred pounds of sulphate of potash per acre. This gave some seventy or eighty pounds of potash, fifty or sixty pounds of lime (from the bones), and ten to twenty pounds of nitrogen, and some magnesia in the potash and fertilizer, all of which are called for to nourish orchards on insufficient soil, as the flesh of most fruit contains much potash as well as lime, in combination with the fruity acids, and the seeds phosphoric acid. Whether the ingredients required are applied in the formula given or in the untechnical ashes suggested, it is recommended to sow broadcast and lightly harrow in, leaving it to the rain to more thoroughly incorporate with the earth. Such treatment has proven successful in orchards showing signs of decay both in this country and in Europe.

Coal ashes and salt are used with great benefit on some soils, especially in orchards bearing sour fruit. Orchards the soil of which, from close pasturing or other causes, is nearly destitute of humus, gradually deteriorate and finally die unless restored to that state of fertility which is necessary for the thrifty growth of the tree and its existence in a healthy and vigorous state. Such orchards are greatly benefited with a top-dressing of leaf-mould, rotten-chip manure, muck from a creek, broken bones, animal hair of all kinds, and similar material generally at hand on farms, which can be applied without other expenses than the time and labor expended. When manures are used they should be well decomposed; fresh, warm manures excite young trees to a very rapid growth, but the wood is watery and feeble. A dry soil of moderate richness is one that produces and sustains hardy trees; their wood is firm, the buds are plump and close together, and the parts well proportioned.

Milch Cows.

There are 3,708,766 milch cows reported officially in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the estimated production of milk is 1,000,000,000 gallons per annum. This makes an average of 266 gallons, a figure which may appear diminutive to our practical dairyman; but on examination of the facts of milk production of different countries, national averages will seldom be found much larger, including the Ayrshires and the Jerseys on their native heath, and some remarkable milking families of short-horns, a better result might be expected by many, yet it must be acknowledged that milk is a secondary object in Great Britain. The following statement from the London Agricultural Gazette may not be inapplicable to enthusiasts on this side of the water:-

Lately some remarkable competitions as the produce to be obtained from dairy husbandry—have obtained wide circulation. These returns were obtained by taking an exceptional cow (a cow of a thousand,) under exceptional treatment, in an exceptional season, and then by asserting that the average of cows could be relied on to do as much under all circumstances in every season, no allowance being made for health, accident, individual peculiarities, fluctuations of the market pecuniary influences, or the inefficiency of servants.—New York Tribune.

In England they are adopting a horse-shoe made of cowhide, and known as the Yates shoe. It is composed of three thicknesses of cowhide compressed into a steel mould, and then subjected to a chemical preparation. It is claimed for it that it lasts longer and weighs only one-fourth as much as the common iron shoe; that it will never cause the hoof to split, nor have the least injurious influence on the foot. It requires no calks; even on asphalt the horse never slips. The shoe is so elastic that the horses step is lighter and surer. It adheres so closely to the foot that neither dust nor water can penetrate between the shoe and hoof.

Keep your stock constantly gaining in flesh. Use the most unfailing vigilance and diligence to secure this. The moment they begin to go down hill dollars are running out of your pocket, even though you don't feel, hear or see them, and it costs much more to get them up again than it does to keep them up if properly attended to before they begin to fail.

An illiterate farmer wishing to enter some animals at an agricultural exhibition. Write as follows to the Secretary of the Society: "Enter me also for a jack-ass." And he took the prize.

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