Maritime Farmer.

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THE GREAT REMEDY!
ENGLISHMAN'S
COUGH MIXTURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Will be paid for a better remedy.
—than—
Englishman's Cough Mixture.

COUGHS AND COLDS should always have personal treatment, and never be neglected. [illegible] allow [illegible] may be prevented by [illegible] It is [illegible] and [illegible] who [illegible] and [illegible] the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds and all pulmonary diseases.

Every bottle has the signature of T. B. BARKER & SONS on the outside wrappers. None other is genuine.

PRICES 25 AND 50 CENTS.

For sale by Druggists and General Dealers

LAME HORSES.

Follows' Leaming's Essence

WILL CURE

Spavins, Ringtones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses.

Give it a trial and be convinced. Numerous testimonials furnished on application

Price 50 Cents.

IMPORTANT

-.TO-.

CASH BUYERS.

In order to reduce my

LARGE STOCK

PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF

SPRING GOODS,

I will from this date,

Feb'y 2nd, to 1st Arpil next,

—ALLOW A—

DISCOUNT

--TO--

Cash Buyers

-.OF-.

TEN PER CENT.

on all Goods except Cotton Warps, and on all amounts from 50 cents upwards.

JOHN M'DONALD.

February 10.

1881.

Everybody has heard of

Shorey's Ready-Made Clothing

It fits like a charm and wears well. You can have a SUIT, or a COAT, PANTS or VEST at a very reasonable price by going to

EDGECOMBE'S

DRY GOODS STORE,

Queen Street Fredericto n

AND ALSO AT HIS

BRANCH STORE.

St. Mary's Ferry.

Go and get fitted out and put on some style.

Yours truly,

One who purchased a suit and was made happy.

February 10.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

$10 Outfits furnished free, with full instructions, for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

TO FARMERS.

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

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FANNING MILLS.

25 FANNING Mills just to hand for sale low 1 case Malleable Castings—containing 500 pounds.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Fredericton, Feb. 3.

Vegetine.

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL

Physicians.

VALLEY STREAM, Queen's County, Long Island, N. Y.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I take the pleasure of writing you a small certificate concerning Vegetine prepared by you. I have been a sufferer with the *Dyspepsia* for over forty years, and have had the *Chronic Diarrhœa* for over six months, and have tried most everything; was given up to die, and did not expect to live from day to day, and no physician could touch my case. I saw your Vegetine recommended to cure *Dyspepsia*. I commenced using it, and I continued doing so, and am now a well woman and restored to perfect health. All who are afflicted with this terrible disease, I would kindly recommend to try it for the benefit of their health, and it is excellent as a blood purifier.

By Dr. T. B. FORBES, M. D., for
MRS. WM. H. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from change of weather or of climate, want of exercise, the VEGETINE will renew the blood, carry off the putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, and impart a tone of vigor to the whole body.

Vegetine.

FOR CANCERS AND

CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

Read it.

ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that I had been suffering from a *Rose Cancer* on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine recommended for *Cancer* and *Cancerous Humors*. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the *Cancer* came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

Dear Sir.—I find the demand for your Vegetine is steadily increasing, and persons who have used it speak highly of its virtues.

Yours truly,
CLEMENT P. CLARKE,
Trinity Block, 100 King Street.

Vegetine.

I regard it as a Valuable

FAMILY MEDICINE.

Jan. 1, 1878.

MR. H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I take pleasure in saying, that I have used the Vegetine in my family with good results, and I have known of several cases of remarkable cure effected by it. I regard it as a valuable family medicine.

Truly yours,
REV. WM. McDONALD.

The Rev. Wm. McDonald is well known through the United States as a Minister in the M. E. Church.

Vegetine.

BLOOD PURIFIER AND GENERAL TONIC.

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 8, 1880.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir,—I find VEGETINE to be as good a selling patent medicine as any yet introduced; with demand constantly increasing. My customers speak highly of it as a blood purifier and general tonic.

Yours, &c.,
S. McDIARMID,
No. 148, Charlotte Street.

Vegetine.

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

SEEDS, SEEDS, &c.

THE Subscribers now offer for sale their Spring supply of fresh

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

comprising: Cabbage, 22 varieties; Beans, Pole and Bush, 11; Beets, 9; Carrots, 7; Cauliflower, 5; Celery, 6; Cucumber, 6; Lettuce, 7; Melon, 8; Onion, 6; Mangold Wurtzel, 6; Parsnip, 5; Peas, 18; Pumpkin, 3; Radish, 7; Squash, 7; Tomatoe, 6; Garden Turnip, 6; Field Turnip, 14; Clover, 5; Cress, Corn, Kale Leek, Nasturtium, Parsley, Pot Herbs, Salsify, Spinach, Sugar Cane.

Also, on hand and to arrive:

50 tons Superphosphate of Lime; also Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, Ground Bones, Poultry Bone; WHEAT—White Russian, Lost Nation, and White Fife; White and Black Oats, Timothy Seed, Red Top, Hungarian and Lawn Grass; Alsike and Alfalfa &c.

Catalogues and prices will be sent on application.

JARDINE & CO.,
85 Prince William Street.

St. John, March 17.

TO GROWERS

—OF—

TOMATOES!

WANTED to contract for a quantity of about

Twenty Tons Tomatoes,

to be delivered at St. John, in September and October next. Those who can supply part of it will please address

JOHN H. BELL,
Barker House.

Fredericton, March 17.

SEEDS.

THE subscriber having determined, for the purpose of ensuring perfect satisfaction to his customers, to import his Seeds for the season of 1881 direct from the world renowned house of **James Carter, Daunt & Beale**, has just received advises that they were shipped from London on the 25th of February ult., and so may be expected to arrive in a few days.

As I am the only dealer in the city that imports direct from this reliable firm, I would invite inspection from both Wholesale and Retail buyers before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Fton, March 17.

PRICKLY COMFRY

—AND—

STRAWBERRY RHUBARB!

THE Subscribers are now prepared to take orders for the delivery of PRICKLY COMFRY ROOTS and PLANTS, and RHUBARB ROOT of the Strawberry variety—the Roots about 20th of April, and the Plants about 15th May. Parties wishing to be supplied with either of the above will please send their orders early, which will be filled by mail direct from the Nursery.

JARDINE & CO.,
Agents for New Brunswick.

St. John, March 17.

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particulars enquire of

J. L. INCHES

April 8.

Poetry.

Passing Away.

Passing away, so whispers the wind,
As it treads in its trackless course;
And passing away doth the bright rill say,
As it leaps from its crystal source,
All passing away on the stream of time
To oblivion's vale in a far-off clime.
Matter and man, we make no delay,
To eternity's gulf we are passing away.

Passing away, mark the wrinkled brow,
And the head with the silvery hair,
And the furrowed cheeks, how plainly they speak
That they're leaving a world of care.
Yes, passing away, even beauty's flower
Is fading fast 'neath the spoiler's power,
And fair and frail, to their bed of clay,
Adown in the tomb are passing away.

Passing away, shrieks the ocean wave,
As it breaks on the beaten shore,
And the tortured tide is left to chide
The cliffs with a hollow roar.
Aye, passing away, from castle and cot,
The places which know us will soon know us not,
Whether peasant or prince nature's last debt to pay
At the fiat of God, we are passing away.

Passing away, even Time himself,
Bends under his load of years,
His limbs are frail and his cheeks grow pale
With the furrows of sorrowing tears.
With his broken scythe, with a silent tread,
He is passing on to the home of the dead;
With a bending form and with locks grown grey
Even Time himself is passing away.

Passing away, how swiftly they go!
Those scenes of our youth once dear;
Those friends we loved are by death removed,
And the world waketh strange and drear!
And the hopes of our youth, see they all depart
And the chards of love round the human heart:
E'en the soul groweth tired of its coat of clay,
And the essence immortal would fain pass away.

Passing away, all but God's bright throne,
And his servants home above,
And the grace divine and the boundless mine
Of his eternal love.
And His will to save, through a Saviour's blood,
The child of faith who was washed in the flood;
Even earth to its framework, doth all decay,
But God and His love will ne'er pass away.

Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR,—In continuing to discuss that seed wheat question, I wish to remark in connection with my article in your issue of the 10th inst. where I refer to working land too wet; that many of the readers of the FARMER have the opportunity of judging in this matter from personal experience. For it is quite a common practice to plough a field for wheat when a greater part of it is dry and in good order, but a small portion, or portions, of it are still quite wet, and for the sake of getting the grain in early, the whole field is often ploughed and sown at the same time. The experience of others is different from mine, if those wet portions are nearly as good as the dry, in productiveness of either straw, or grain. Another serious cause of failure is in the manner of putting the seed into the ground. It is the common practice of farmers to plough their wheat ground in the spring, and then before sowing to level the surface of the ground by levelling it down, thus making a smooth seed bed. Whoever has taken the trouble to notice the action of the harrow (those in common use, wooden or iron) upon the ground, will find that they only mix the seed with the soil quite near the surface, much of the grain remaining entirely upon the surface.

If the soil should be warm, moist and rich, there would probably be no failure of any consequence. But if the ground should be quite dry when the wheat is sown, and continue dry for quite a time, as is often the case, the most of the wheat lying on the surface will fail to grow, or if it sprouts at all, it will wither away because it lacks moisture, thus leaving the wheat quite thin, Such failures many people often wrongly charge to the seed, and probably say *the threshing machine injured it.* The very fact that one-half as much seed as is often sown broadcast per acre, put into a seed drill will often give as many, or more blades of wheat, proves what I have written above to be true. But all farmers in this Province cannot afford to buy those drill sowers, and they would not work on all, or nearly all of our farms, on account of rocks. The roller is a benefit, but a shower after rolling will expose much of the wheat, for the fowls of the air to gather up. Some people recommend ploughing the wheat in. With a light plough on dry soil, it would do well. But most of the ploughs in common use in this county are too big for that purpose and would bury the wheat too deep.

I had almost said I would recommend, but I will merely say that during the present spring, I purpose preparing my wheat ground by a careful ploughing, then sow on the furrow before harrowing, then harrow lengthwise the furrows first, then across, to be rolled after the ground becomes dry.

It is evident that by sowing thus, the wheat falling upon the broken and uneven surface of the ground, would be covered deeper, and be more gradually covered, than by smoothing the surface of the ground first. It is true the grain would be somewhat in rows, but that would not be a serious objection. It might also be said that some grains would be covered much deeper than others, and cause it to come up unevenly. I think not more so than grain sown on the smoothest, because some of that which remains on the surface often grows after a rain, even when a part is up. I have not had much personal experience in sowing wheat on the uneven surface, but I have recently talked with some men who have practised it to some extent, and they recommend it. Notably among those, is R. D. McLeod, Esq., of Sussex, with whom I talked on the subject at the Farmer's Association. He told me that he sowed a field of wheat last summer on a very rough surface with good results. This is certainly worthy the attention of those who practise harrowing their wheat ground before sowing. Try both way, sown in strips, alternate rough and smooth, and note the results.

For the benefit of the inexperienced, I might here add that it is better to sow spring wheat either early or late. Experience having proved that wheat sown between the 10th and 23rd of May is more damaged by the weevil than that sown before the 10th, while that sown from about the 23rd or 25th of May to the first of June will generally grow stouter and will also be less troubled by weevil, Another advantage to be obtained from sowing late, is, the weeds will start, and by harrowing the surface of the ground, they will be exposed to the sun and wither. Besides some of the best ground which would be too wet to cultivate in the early part of the season, would be in good order. Mr. Editor, as I am writing so, would at the latter dates be in much more on this subject than I originally intended, I will have to ask you to exercise a little patience, and I will conclude this subject in another article.

LEVERETT ESTABROOKS.

Prince William, March 16th, 1881

The Time for Preparation.

Though appearances may be deceptive, there is every prospect of an early spring. The weather, during the last week, was as warm and genial, as the weather sometimes is in the middle of April. It may be that we have been having April in advance, and have yet to meet the arrears of March, next month. However, whether spring is coming early, or whether the season will not be more forward for all the fine promises, now is the time for the farmer to make preparations for the spring's work, to form his plans for the season's operations, to get all his tools ready, and to take an inventory of all his farm stock. He ought to have a clear idea how he stands, what he intends to do, and how far he is prepared and ready to carry out his intentions. Now is the time for the farmer to clear his cellars of the apples and potatoes he may have remaining. If kept when the weather grows warm, apples will begin to decay. As for potatoes, an authority states, "we always like to close out the potatoe trade before the sprouts begin to start," and we don't believe that they will be able to command a better price if kept later. If the farmer is obliged to purchase hay to feed his stock until the grass comes now is the time to buy it and haul it home, before the roads get impassable from mud.

The farmers, by this time, ought to have furnished themselves with all the field, garden, and flower seeds that they will want. In our columns they will find the advertisements of dealers in seeds, and they would do well to give their orders early.

During March, the chief plans for the year's operations should be matured. Now "is the time for the farmer to decide whether that old field should be planted with corn or potatoes, beets or seeded down to grass." Good planning makes work to go on smoothly; for want of it, or because there is no plan at all, farm work too often hangs heavily upon the farmers whole family. A little more business energy such as makes a man push a job through, that he may have a season of real honest leisure after his job is finished, would wonderfully help him. Now is the time for the farmer to look after his implements and tools, and to repair all that need repairing. As is well said by Mr. Cheever, of the *New England Farmer*:—"the mower, rake tedder, the ploughs, harrows, and seed planters will all be required soon, and any repairs needed will cost much less now, taking time into account, than if left until the day they are wanted. Mowing machines are often used too long without repairs; they run hard, cut the grass poorly, and when the bearings are loose often were needlessly lost. If sent to the factory now, they can be repaired and returned before they are wanted, but if left till June or July there may be so many other shiftless and negligent farmers' machines, all waiting to be repaired at once, that you may have to buy a new machine, or lose a great deal of the value of the hay." But every farmer, who knows anything of his business, will know that the present is the time for preparation for the year's operations, and will govern himself accordingly.

Greater advance has been made within the last thirty years in the art of agriculture by the application of science in developing the principles, elucidating the mysteries and showing the reasons of the operations in every department, than for a century before.

A Word about the Cattle Trade.

Every county is anxious to deny that disease has originated among its own herds. If disease breaks out it must have been brought in by some alien cattle. A New York paper lately got very much excited because symptoms of foot and mouth disease had been discovered in a small herd of "ten little Jerseys," imported from England and exclaimed that they must either be burned or buried, to prevent them spreading pestilence, havoc, and ruin among the cattle of the United States. At the very time this New York journalist was crying out, the *North British Agriculturist* was informing its readers, that, in three cargoes from the United States, no fewer than 338 animals were affected by foot and mouth disease; and yet our American friends grumble because cattle from that country have not free access inland, from British ports. Where the foot and mouth disease actually did originate, it would perhaps be hard to tell. The *Agriculturist* says that it had no existence in Great Britain two years ago, and that its arrival in the country could be distinctly traced to the importation of cattle from the North of France, which were landed at Deptford last October. However, that may be, it is certain that the disease has a foothold both in Great Britain and the United States. It must greatly affect the cattle trade between that country and, indeed, all foreign countries. Nothing but the prohibiting of the importation of live cattle, altogether, will meet the case, argue some of the British stock raisers, or those who advocate their interests. "Complete protection from these foreign scourges, the live stock of Great Britain will never enjoy," says the *N. B. Agriculturist*, "until the whole of the animal food from abroad is landed in this country in the shape of dead meat." It does not believe that the Privy Council can be prevailed upon to make a stringent regulation to that effect, but it will come if the native herds continue to be decimated by foreign scourges. Notice of a resolution (which has its hearty approval) was lately made in Parliament, by Mr. Chaplin, "that the landing in England, Scotland, or Ireland of foreign live animals should not be permitted in future, from countries which are known to be infected, or to which the Privy Council are not satisfied that the laws thereof, relating to the importation and exportation of animals, and to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom, of animals which are diseased, into this country." If that resolution is carried, it will greatly diminish the trade in live cattle between all foreign and the United Kingdom. But would it not redound to the benefit of Canada? The cattle of the Dominion are freer now from disease than the cattle of any country in the world. It is a pity, however, that the number of its cattle available and profitable for exportation is comparitively limited.

The Coming Cattle.

The polled or hornless cattle are coming into strong favor with breeders on this continent, Some of our Westmorland breeders are about to import a few. For the first time, an importation of some animals of the breed will be made, this spring, into Maine. Some believe that the polls are the coming cattle, as they are as large as the Short Horns or Herfords, and produce rather better beef. There are English polls, better known as Norfolks and Suffolks, which in color, size, and fine points, are greatly like the Devon cattle, except for the absence of horns. The English red polls are not so large and fine as the black polled cattle bred in the northern districts of Scotland. Their proper name is Angus, though they are frequently called Aberdeen cattle. A calf of a red, a dun, and even a brindle color is occasionally dropped in the black herds, but are usually butchered and not bred from, the object being to breed all of a black color.

The following are held to be, by those who profess to know them, some of their strong points:—

"First, they are about as harmless as a flock of sheep; second, sheep, colts and horses can run in the same pasture or yard, and drink out of the same tank with perfect safety; third, it is sometimes necessary to milk in the storm, and I have only to open the cow stable door and twelve cows will not take more room than three pair of horns; fourth, a straw rick two rods long and twenty feet wide will make a first rate shelter for thirty head of young mully stock, for they will soon have the rick shelved all around, and lie down like so many hogs and be comfortable under the edges of the stack, while six pair of horns could hardly be accommodated on the same territory."

Too much hay and too little grain is a common mistake in feeding working horses. Twelve quarts of good heavy oats and twelve pounds of hay is a good daily ration for a working horse.—*American Cultivator.*

Sale of Thoroughbred Short Horns in Nova Scotia.

The Central Board of Agriculture of Nova Scotia, last November, imported by S. S. "Brooklyn" twelve thoroughbred Short Horn Durham cattle—6 bulls, 3 cows, and 3 calves. They were selected by John Thornton, Esq., the well known Short Horn advertiser, they were all inspected in England and reported healthy, and as coming from districts where no cattle disease prevailed. They were again inspected at Halifax on arrival and reported healthy. They were placed in quarantine for ninety days, and will to-day, 24th of March, be offered for unreserved sale, to be kept in the Province for breeding purposes for five years, and purchasers will be required to sign a bond to this effect before delivery, and to take charge of the purchased animals immediately after the sale. Agricultural Societies desirous of making available for this sale their annual grants of 1881, (payable in Dec.,) have been permitted to do so by previously applying fo the Secretary of the Board. A discount of 4 per cent will be allowed on all payments in cash at time of sale. The sale will be by public auction, at the Railway Cattle Sheds, Richmond Depot, Halifax.

Agricultural Society Accounts.

The Westmorland *Transcript* notices some "anomalies" in the accounts of the Agricultural Societies, which seem to it worthy of notice and remark. It says that:—

"Several of the societies charge sums for implements purchased in the Province, and in many cases the sums credited as received for the sale of these implements are ridiculously small, Except in new or poor districts there can be no excuse for allowing this course to be followed. If the implements are on sale in the Province they are within the reach of all who have the money to buy them. And it is a mal-appropriation of public money to devote it to assisting men of means to procure what, if we would not make paupers of them, they should be left to get for themselves. The way the business is worked is said to be this: A farmer wants a new implement; he manages to get the agricultural society to order it, and when it is sold he, it may be is the only bidder, and gets it at his own price. And if there is danger of a poor man seeking to avail himself of the opportunity of getting a cheap implement, the terms of sale are made so that the man who has not the money in his pocket has no chance to compete. Many of the societies have expended largely for seeds, &c., and credit little or nothing for their sale.

Two Sunbury societies expended $530 for seeds and lime, and received for those articles only $134. Unless they have a heavy stock on hand, this shows that members of this society have been the recipients of alms to the amount of nearly $400. And if to this we add $61 paid for implements for which no returns are credited, we have over four hundred and fifty dollars, kindly bestowed upon the members of these societies. It may be that the seeds were got too late for sale last spring, and that the implements are held for the common use of the community in which they are located. There is room for explanation; as appears from the face of the accounts it looks badly. We have not seen a statement of the accounts of the other agricultural societies in Sunbury, but hope for the credit of the county that they present a better showing.

St. Mary's Society, York County, paid out $148 for implements and *superphosphates*, and received nothing for them. The local subscriptions and donations to this society amounted to only $67, while the Provincial grant was $281.

Founder in Horses.

Founder, a disease that is far too common in horses, is caused most frequently by driving or working the animal till it is overheated, and more or less exhausted, and then allowing him to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry. A horse is driven hard for several miles, and then hitched to a post in the open air in cold winter weather, and perhaps forgotten by the driver, who may be telling stories, or smoking a cigar by a warm fire. The next morning, if not sooner, it is noticed that the animal has not eaten well, and can scarcely move from the stall. The lameness may be chiefly in one limb, or in more than one.

The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily, and get the animal thoroughly warm all over. The lameness is caused by a stagnation of the blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water thins the blood, extends and softens the blood vessels, and favors increased circulation. In very bad cases, bleeding in the foot may be necessary though ordinarily it may be dispensed with.

Knowing the cause of founder, it will be seen that it is much easier to prevent than to cure this disease after it becomes established. In the first place avoid very severe driving and over exhaustion, but if abuse of this kind is unavoidable, see to it that the horse who has risked his live in the service of his master is not neglected at the end of his journey. Drive into a warm shed or barn, free from cold draughts, and rub vigorously till the animal is dried off. Give warm water to drink, and cover with warm blankets. In short, treat the horse just as you would treat yourself under like circumstances.

Milk Yield.

A farmer, writing from Cornwall, Ontario, propounded the following five questions, bearing on the subject of the milk and butter yield, to the Agricultural Editor of the *Witness* and Mr. W. F. Clarke, of Lindenbank, Guelph:—

1. How many Imperial quarts of milk does it require to make a pound of good, marketable butter from a common Canadian cow?

2. How many quarts of the same measure from a pure Jersey cow for a pound of butter?

3. Can more butter be made from a cow (in proportion to her milk) as she approaches calving than at any other time?

4. Can you tell me where I can get a good Jersey heifer calf?

5. I have an Ayrshire heifer two years old coming in, in a few days, and I am afraid I shall have some trouble with her udder. When I pass my hand over it she shrinks away, as if it hurt her. I think she will be inclined to kick. Will you please tell me what to do for her, what I shall bathe her with, &c.

To which answer, Mr. Clarke returned the following answers:—

1. No definite answer can be given to this question, as cows vary greatly in the quality of their milk. Some natives have given milk so rich that a pound of butter was obtained from five quarts, and others have yielded such poor milk that it took from 15 to 20 quarts of it to produce a pound of butter.

2. Jerseys, too, differ in the quality of their milk, but as a general rule it may be said of them that they give a smaller quantity of richer milk than native cows.

3. Yes, but the quantity falls off greatly. It seems to be a provision of nature for weaning the previous calf. At first, there is a diluted diet in great abundance; then, as the season advances and the calf begins partially to get its own living, the food becomes stronger and more highly concentrated.

4. No,

5. "Gentle, patient handling and kind treatment generally will prevent her becoming a kicker. For caked bag, rub well with camphorated spirit, weak iodine ointment, or plenty of elbow grease. After calving, the bunting of the calf's nose, while sucking, will keep down all tendency to inflammation."

A pound of butter to four quarts of milk is unusual, but I will not say "impossible," though I think only a Jersey could do it. Ten to twelve quarts per pound of butter is a fair average.

Pansies.

These lovely flowers are universal favorites, and no bouquet is quite complete without them. They are very easily cultivated, and bloom from early spring till the ground is frozen. There it something almost human in the expression of the flowers as they so modestly raise their petals from their lowly bed to catch the sunbeams. Cultivation has done more to improve the size and beauty of pansies than any other plant. Their rich hues, from the dark royal purple to the brightest blue, combined with the shades of rich orange to the most delicate cream color, make a bed of pansies one of the loveliest for a yard or garden. Pansies thrive best in a mellow loam enriched by decayed leaves or wood. Chip dirt scraped from the bottom of the woodshed is an excellent guano for the pansy bed. They need moisture and shade, and grow best where brilliant flowers languish.—*Country Gentleman.*

Manuring Orchards.

Those who own orchards over twelve years or more of age, will find a great advantage in applying a moderate top dressing of old or fresh manure. It seems to have an almost magical effect on the fruit. The trees will be more likely to bear every year; they will give heavier crops, and the fruit will be finer. If there is no manure now to apply, it will do nearly as well to draw out in winter, and spread over the ground such manure as accumulates from the stabled animals. On the first thaw or rain the earth will absorb all the soluble or washed portions. The mistake should be evaded of placing the manure in heaps at the foot of the trunks, or in small circles. Trees only twelve years old, if they have made a fair growth, have already covered the whole ground with the network of their roots beneath the surface. Wood ashes are always useful.

For burns or scalds there is nothing it is said, more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes the air and prevents inflamation is the thing to be at once applied.

France is determined, if heavy duties will do it, to keep her live stock market to herself. In the tariff bill recently passed it is proposed that the duties on oxen shall be raised thirty francs per head, on cows twenty francs, and on sheep three francs. Add the duty to the cost of shipping, at least from America, and the French duty becomes almost prohibitory.

Lighting Stables.

Very little thought is usually given to the proper position of windows in horse stables; and yet a strong light which shines directly into the faces of horses has a tendency to weaken their sight. A common point for a window is in front of horses, and considerably higher than their heads. Numerous instances can be had of the injurious effects of such windows among which is that of an officer in the British army, who had purchased a horse from a gentleman whose stable received all its light from windows situated at the rear of the stalls. The horse was sound, and the officer was perfectly satisfied with his bargain; but at the end of three months the animal became suddenly "ground shy." An examination of her eyes showed that they were directed upward, an explanation of which was had by the fact that the windows of her new owner's stable were above the head of the stall. A removal to a stable which admitted light on all sides removed this difficulty. Another proof of our assertion is given in the case of a farmer who has some fine horses which he kept in a stable lighted only by a small window in one side. The stable was so imperfectly lighted by this window that the door was kept open nearly all the time when work was being done. The consequence was that nearly all of his horses had eyes of unequal strength; and two of them became blind on the side which was toward the window.—*American Stockman.*

Clean Food.

Farmers who are at all interested in the dairy will acknowledge that the flavour of the milk from cows who have good, clean water, plenty of shade, and good pasture is very different from that found in milk from cattle that are obliged to drink slough water and graze on pasture land where there is any amount of wild onions growing in the grass. The same thing is noticed in eggs. There is a vast difference in the flavour of eggs from hens fed on clean, sound grain and kept on a clean grass run and eggs from hens that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food.

Some idea of the vast dimensions to which the cattle export trade of this continent has grown is gathered from the statement of shipments to Great Britain during the single month of January. To London no less than 41,532 head crossed the Atlantic, of which 1,076 were lost, or about one in every forty. The shipments to Liverpool comprised 4,342 cattle, 1,038 sheep, and 208 pigs, and of these 656 cattle, 181 sheep, and 89 pigs were lost. The shipments to Glasgow were 1,108 cattle, of which 299 were lost. The exportation of forty-eight thousand head of cattle in a single month—and a winter month at that—is a big drain even upon such countries as the United States and Canada.

The *Scientific American* advances the following important information to those who desire to get rid of stumps upon their farm: "In the autumn or early winter bore a hole one or two inches in diameter, according to the girth of the stump, and about eighteen inches deep. Put into it one or two ounces of saltpetre, fill the hole with water and plug it close. In the ensuing spring take out the plug and pour in about a gill of kerosene oil and ignite it. The stump will smoulder away, without blazing, to the very extremity of the roots, leaving nothing but the ashes."

The agitation for the sale of eggs by the pound has been revived. Some eggs weigh more to the dozen than others, yet they all bring the same price. This is not fair to the hens which produce the heavier and larger eggs, and which should be encouraged in their good work. No hen can feel that she is appreciated at her proper worth when she finds that her fine fruit brings no more in the market than the dwarfed products of some lazy neighbour. The eggs which are picked up in the fields during the hot weather ought to be sold as chickens, by the pair.

A gentleman who has made great use of salt in growing onions, and who has been very successful, informs us that he has used as much as two barrels to the acre. He thinks that the salt adds to the growth of the onions, weakens the growth of weeds, and is very beneficial in warding off the attacks of noxious insects, but thinks that a sufficiency of salt to kill grubs and wire worms would also kill vegetable life generally.

In regard to the age at which cows will breed, an Ipswich, Mass., farmer says that he has two Kerry cows, one 22 years old and the other 21, both of which had calves last year, and that the one 22 years old is with calf now.

If you are desirous of saving your country, look well to its agricultural interests and then the country will take care of itself.

Do unto others as you would have others do unto you—tell all you know about your neighbors and add a little you don't know.

It is estimated that Nebraska will lose one-half of its cattle, this winter, by cold and starvation.

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