Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1882. NO. 40

INDIGESTION CURED

FELLOWS'

DISPEPSIA BITTERS

WILL CURE

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Heartburn, Sick Headache. Costiveness Acid Stomach, and all Diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach.

Price, 25 Cents.

ST, JOHN, Aug. 5th, 1880

Dear Sirs—I was troubled with Indigestion for a long time, so that I could not attend to my daily work, and had frequently been under medical treatment without receiving much benefit. I saw your Almanac and read of the wonderful cures effected by Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters. I tried them and they gave me immediate relief, and I am now as well as ever.

R. A. DEEN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 16, 1879

Dear Sirs—Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters are the only cure I can find for Jaundice and Biliousness. Nothing else does me any good.

J. W. VAUGHN.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 11, 1880.

Gentlemen—I thank you for the good that Fellows' Dispepsia Bitters have done me. I am satisfied that they are one of the very best Medicines in use for Dispepsia and similar complaints.

O. T. BELL.

T. B. BARKER, & SONS,

ST. JOHN, N. B,

ASTHMA

CURED BY

Gates' Life of Man Bitters

—AND—

INVIGORATING SYRUP,

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

Yours most respectfully,

THOMAS TRACY

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

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

March 16.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

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

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

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

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

12.50 P. M., Leave WOODSTOCK, for Gibson

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

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

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

E. R. BURPEE, *Sup't.*

Gibson, Nov. 16, 1881.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further inormation apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

Splendid Farm

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on private terms that well-known farm in Maugerville Sunbury Co., formerly owned by the late Geo. B. Covert, Esq., containing 600 acres—a large portion of which is cleared intervals.

For Stock raising this farm cannot be surpassed. Reasonable terms will be given to a good man.

☞ Further information can be had by applying to

T. McCARTY, *Regent Street.*

F'ton, April 27, 1882—tf

Alabastine.

A NATURAL material for finishing Walls, Ceilings, Rough Plaster, New Smooth Sand Finish, a solled Hard Finish, Painted Walls, Wood Ceilings, Wall Paper, Brick, Rough Boards Canvas, etc. Superior to Kalsomine. Ready for use by adding hot water. Can be mixed by any one. Any housekeeper can apply it without the aid of skilled labor. Alabastine is a valuable discovery. It constitutes a permanent finish for Walls, assimulating with the plaster, and does not rub off. It does not deteriorate by age; in this respect it is unlike all other preparations of a similar character. Alabastine is a disinfectant, and renders aparitments healthful. Cracks in the walls can be filled by mixing the Alabastine thick, which cannot be done with Kalsomine. Five pounds of Alabastine will cover 50 square yards, or 450 square feet, two coats.

Have just received direct from New York, sixteen cases of the above, comprising thirteen different shades. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES S. NEILL.

April 6

THE

American Express Company

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

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

OFFICE:

Opposite City Hall, - - Fredericton

G. W. DICKIE, *Agent.*

F. W. CARR, *Division Superintendent.*

Fredericton, May 5, 1881

Stew Pans. Stew Pans.

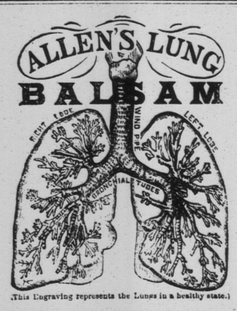
Just Received:—

1 CASK Stew Pans. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous; *changes the secretions and purifies the blood;* heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCHS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that *it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time,* if not of too long standing. *It is warranted* TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE *most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted* not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. *It is warranted to be perfectly harmless* to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. *There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption,* when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, we would recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. *Sold by all Druggists.*



(This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

VALUABLE LAND,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THOSE THREE DWELLINGS, with outbuildings attached, known as the "Kirby Property," and situated on King and Westmorland Streets, Fredericton, will be sold to a cash purchaser, in order that the affairs of the Estate may be closed. They will be sold separately or together, but the latter preferred. The buildings are all rented, insured, free from debt, and in fair state of repair, besides there is good water on the premises. Further particulars on application to MRS. JAMES BERRY, Administratrix, Douglass Road, Portland, or to Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART, Barristers, Fredericton, N. B.

April 6—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 30x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

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

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

In the York County Court

In the matter of John Smith, an absconding and absent debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the said John Smith, to examine and pass the accounts of the estate, will be held on THURSDAY, the third day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs Rainsford & Black, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York.

Dated the first day of May, A. D., 1882

ALFRED SEELY,
F. A. H. STRATON, } *Trustees.*
H. G. C. WETMORE.

FARM REGISTER

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

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

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

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary.*

Office for Agriculture, F'ton, May, 1881

FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS!

Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms.

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

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL MONUMENTS, TABLETS, FENCE STONES & POSTS.

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JOHN MOORE.

F'ton, Feb. 3

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett, & Co., Portland, Maine.

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Parson's Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

SEED. SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Northern Red Clover Seed,

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED,

TURNIP SEED.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 4

GRAND HOTEL

—AT—

GRAND FALLS.

TO Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable Hotel and premises situate at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reed.

Possession given 1st of May, 1881.

Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.

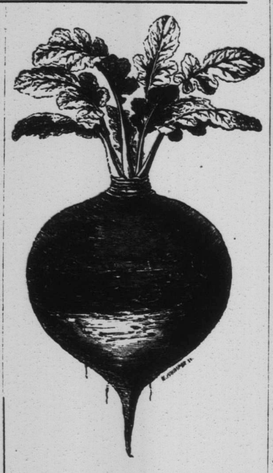
BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

Cow Bells! Cow Bells!!

I HAVE just received my spring stock of Cow Bells. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

May 11



1882—SEEDS—1882

Just Received

AT

WILEYS',

Field Seeds.

COMPRISING:

200 lbs. Beet Seed,
250 " Carrot Seed,
300 " Mangel Seed,
1500 " Turnip Seed,
5000 " Northern Red Clover,
1000 " Alsike Clover,
250 bus. Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red Top Grass.

Garden Seeds.

Beans, Beets, Cabbage, Carrots, Corn, Celery, Cress, Cucumber, Watermelon, Musk Melon, Lettuce, Fine Danver's Onion, (American Seed,) Parsnips, Peas, Radish, Squash, Tomato, Herbs, etc., etc., etc. Amber Sugar Cane, Sugar Beet.

Flower Seeds.

All the new and choice varieties.

Gladiolus Bulbs!

VICK'S FLOWER SEEDS.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School,

Queen St., Fredericton.

April 13, 1882.

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale six young **Short Horn Durham Bulls,** Registered Pedigrees from 1 year and upwards. They are very desirable animals for Breeders or Agricultural Societies. They will be sold at reasonable prices.

Any information can be obtained by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SLIPP, *Upper Hampstead, Queeen's Co.*

May 25

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GRIEVES, are requested to hand in their Accounts duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

Dated Fredericton, May 4th, 1882.

JANE GRIEVES, *Executrix,*
J. ALEX. GRIEVES, *Executor.*

Seeds. Seeds. Seeds. Seeds.

W. H. VANWART

has just received a choice lot of

TIMOTHY, CLOVER,

AND

TURNIP SEEDS,

Together with a full stock of GROCERIES, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, to which he invites special attention.

W. H. VANWART.

Fredericton, April 13, 1882—2ms.

Extra Spindle Oil.

Just Received:—

2 BBLS. Extra Spindle Oil.

Z. R. EVERETT.

F'ton, May 18

Agriculture.

Board of Agriculture.

The Board of Agriculture met on Tuesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 2.30 o'clock. All the members with the exception of F. W. Brown, Esq., were present.

The President, the Hon. Wm. Wedderburn, occupied the Chair, and informed the Board that in consequence of the late changes in the Government, he would not continue to act as President after this session. He much regretted to give up the position he had held since the formation of the Board. His relations with the members had been most cordial, and he felt a warm interest in agriculture which would not be diminished by his withdrawal from the Board.

The other members, one and all, expressed their sorrow at parting with a President who had filled the position so ably and well.

The Secretary reported that in company with Mr. Fairweather, the claims of W. A. McFate, Esq., and Robert Robertson, Esq., had been amicably settled.

The President reported the correspondence he had with Sir Charles Tupper, in relation to the placing a station on the Intercolonial Railway, near the Stock Farm, but in consequence of his retiring from the Board, the matter would better be placed in the hands of a committee. With which suggestion the Board agreed, and Messrs. Sterling, Fairweather and Swim were appointed the Committee.

For the same reason Messrs. Anderson and Campbell with the Secretary, were appointed a committee to carry out the instructions of the Board in reference to the removal from this Province of the Sunbury Percheron Horse, and also in reference to the one sold to McFarlane, of St. John, which they heard has also been removed from the Province.

A petition from Alex. G. Lindsay, of Glassville, was submitted, which on motion was placed on file.

The members of the Board were appointed a committee to prepare and submit Regulations for the management of the Stock Farm.

Mr. Campbell, with the Secretary, were appointed a committee to enquire into a complaint from the Gladstone Society in regard to a Boar purchased at the sale last September.

The accounts of the Saumarez Society were under consideration, when it was ordered that $60 be deducted from the grant.

It was also ordered that $60 be deducted from the grant to the Baltimore Society for over expenditure in premiums, and the manner in which the stock was sold last autumn.

The Secretary was directed to call upon Messrs. Buttimer and Blackhall for a final statement of their accounts and the payments of any balances in their hands.

The Secretary was directed to write to the Secretary of the Restigouche Society, and enquire what steps had been taken for the recovery of the balance due by the late Treasurer, and that he withold the grant to the Society until the matter is satisfactorily arranged,

The Board would require another day to consider other matters to come before them.

Mr. Anderson, of Sackville, visited the Farm on his way to the meeting of the Board, and reported everything progressing favorably. The stock continue to look fine, and Mr. Barker is pushing on the farm work as fast as possible. He has potatoes planted, and considerable land ploughed for grain and roots. Of course the weather has been very backward and cold, yet about as much ground will be put under crop as was anticipated.

Some of the sheep have been shorn, and Mr. Anderson brought a memorandum of the clip of some of the Cotswolds, which is as follows, put as it came off the sheep without any washing, viz:—a Ram, 15½ lbs.; a Ewe, 14¾ lbs.; 3 other Ewes, 52½ lbs.; 82¾ lbs. from 1 Ram and 4 Ewes.

WEDNESDAY, May 24th, 1882,

Board met at 9.30,

All the members present except Mr. Brown. Minutes of meeting on the 23rd approved,

Mr. Sterling moved the following resolution:—

Whereas, The Board at its last annual session, in December last, appointed a committee to act in concert with a committee to be appointed by the Government in the management of the Stock Farm, and

Whereas, the Government have failed to appoint such committee to co-operate with the committee of the Board, and have managed the farm without the advice of the Board,

Therefore Resolved, That this Board take no responsibility for the management of the Farm, until the Government meet the Board, by the appointment of its committee,

Mr. Sterling said he had no fault to find with the management of the Farm, he had not visited it, but from what he was told everything was going on satisfactorily, and the stock were in excellent condition. In fact, he had no fault to find, except that the Government had not appointed the committee alluded to during the session in December. He felt he could not claim any credit for what was done, as he had no part in directing it, neither did he wish to take any responsibility in a matter which was not under their control.

Each of the members made similiar remarks. Messrs. Fairweather and Anderson saying, that they had visited the Farm several times and highly approved of what had been done. The stock could not be in better order, and they were satisfied that the work was being carefully and well carried out. They were disappointed that the committee had not been appointed as they did not feel that they had control of the Farm at present, they therefore would vote for the resolution.

All the members expressed regret at the retirement of the President, as it was a pleasure to sit under his administration. With the single exception of the non appointment of the committee everything connected with their attendance at the Board had been most pleasant.

The resolution was then passed, and on motion the Board then adjourned,

New Denmark.

Our New Denmark correspondent says the weather has been so cold and backward that there has been very little farm work done yet, but as it was dry those who were clearing new land had done very well, and several had very good "burns." Mr. Brock Allen, who is clearing up a new farm out of the green woods, set fire to a fallow of 20 acres last Friday and had a very successful burn. Every person wishes him success in his new undertaking. There is a restless feeling on the part of many of the new settlers. The failure of the crops last year, the severe winter and late spring have much to do with this. Those living in the farthest off places are grumbling most for want of roads; it is difficult to get to their farms; money is scarce which causes a general desire for the expenditure of money on the roads; this is the only way they have of getting a little money, and where none has been spent the dissatisfaction is general. It really needs a heart of steel to bear up against all that some have to contend with.

Our correspondent advocates greater economy in our expenditure, so that there may be more money for roads through new settlements, and particularly the appointing of men who have an interest in the settlement to expend the money. He seems to think that those who have been appointed had more interest in filling their own pockets than making good roads.

ENSILAGE.

We are indebted to Edward Jack, Esq., of the Crown Land Department for the following translation of an article on "Ensilage" from the *Journal D'Agriculture Pratique,* which is good authority on such matters. Ensilage was first adopted in France, where farmers have had more experience with it than on this side of the Atlantic. We trust we will hear from Mr. Jack again:

The following are my opinions on the question of the ensilage of Indian corn at and before maturity:

1. The large, yellow and white species of corn are more nutritive for the same quantity, than the giant and horse tooth kinds. Nevertheless, the latter give a greater quantity of digestible aliment to the acre. It is besides easy to augument their nitrogen by supplying a certain quantity of oil cake. The surplus hydro-carbons in a harvest of horse-tooth corn more than compensates for the purchase of oil cake to bring it up to the relative nutritive properties. So far as Ensilage in our good lands in Saone-et-Loire is concerned, in my opinion, it is better to sow giant corn.

2. It would be a great mistake to allow the corn to ripen, even although the nutritive value would be increased, since I have observed that so soon as fecundation is finished, the leaves at the bottom of the stalk turn yellow and dry up very quick, and the stalks even loose a great part of their water. This water is at once replaced by air, which is the greatest enemy of Ensilage, so that in harvesting immature corn, notwithstanding close packing, there would remain too much air in the ensilaged mass, and most certainly acid fermentation would take place. This acidity would be more injurious to cattle than the richer material would be profitable. As regards the quality of forage, I have always observed that, practically the best season for cutting is when the plant is in flower. For Ensilage to avoid failure, the corn must not be allowed to become too ripe, but should be cut so soon as it is in flower.

For rye we do not want it to flower; later than this the fermentation would not be so good. I repeat—for Ensilage the greener and fuller of moisture the forage is, the better is it preserved.

3. I believe that it would not be very easy to harvest corn at different stages of maturity, and make a good mixture in the silo. During the present winter, we fed to our fat cattle corn with the addition of oil cake and colza (the first was the better liked by the cattle). They did well, and scarcely touched hay after receiving their ration of corn. The butcher who bought them assured me that their meat was as good as that of cattle fed on grass.

To sum up, Ensilage is a good thing, but it must be well done. In order to do so, it is indispensible that the forage should be ensilaged when it is as green and tender as possible.

L. BONNET.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER only one dollar a year.

Clydesdale Horses.

The *American Agriculturist* for June, has the following interesting article on this famous breed of working horses:—

"The antiquity of but few breeds of our domestic animals can be the subject of special boasting on the part of their breeders. Among horses the only really ancient breed is the Arabian, and while a number of more or less natural breeds exist, of which it is difficult to say that they owe more to *man* than to *nature,* nearly all the highly valued breeds of horses of the present day are the result of patient and careful breeding with a definite object in view. The Arabian has been thus carefully bred from remote antiquity. Pedigrees have been kept, performances passed into legend and history, and the blood of certain families treasured beyond price.—Noticeably these families are traced uniformly in the *dam's line,* not in the sire's line, as we too often do in stating the pedigrees of our carefully bred horses.

The English thorough-bred racehorse originated in the first half of the 17th century, say 1715 to 1760, by crossing and mingling Arabian, Turkish and Barb blood, with more or less native English, and keeping pedigrees with the greatest care. Our own American thorough-breds are only a branch of this breed, kept perfectly free from other blood. So it is also with the so called "English" horses of Europe. In every country where they are valued, pedigrees are recorded and the blood is kept pure or the horses lose cast at once. The Orloff trotters of Russia originated late in the 18th century, and represent the selected progeny of a single sire; pedigrees being kept, and performances recorded.

Thorough breeding really consists in keeping and studying pedigrees and performances, and pairing animals with reference to qualities conspicuous in their ancestry which the breeder desires to perpetuate; and we may expect with confidence to be able thus to improve the family and through it the breed in whatever direction we choose to expend thought, money, and energy. In this way we are producing a breed of trotting horses in this country, which within fifty years will probably be as well entitled to the term thorough-bred as any other horses.

Among draft-horses this principle has just as legitimate application as among horses used for running and trotting. The French originated a most excellent and useful breed of draft horses—the Percheron—which was only saved from extinction by the opportune writings of M. Charles du Hays (not du Huys), and others. These horses were and are bred without pedigrees, and have none, except such as depend upon the memory of the breeders. It is to be hoped that they will hereafter be bred pure, and that pedigrees will not only be kept but recorded in connection with such tests and performances as will prove the superiority of individuals and form a basis for breeding. American draft horse breeders have selected as it were by common consent two breeds—the Percheron (including the inevitable mixture of the less good Norman blood), and the Clydesdale Horse. They are both excellent, and each may well have their ardent admirers and advocates.

The Clydesdales have, however, one immense advantage. They have been bred from the first—that is from early in the present century, say from 1810-20—with carefully preserved pedigrees, which are the subject of record. They show the result, in persistency of type, in steady improvement, and in the increasing demand for the horses both for labor and for breeding. They possess another advantage, namely, color. Although there is a family of Gray Clydes which find favor, yet, in the long run, dark colors have a decided advantage over grays in the market. The Clydes are large, yet in size the old English cart horse is superior, but he has the reputation of being a soft, fleshy-limbed beast. They have good feet, yet one may hardly say "none have better"; though it would be hard to name a breed that has, without fear of contradiction. They are hardy and tough when mature; last well at slow, heavy work, and among them, those which do not naturally reach great size and weight, trot off freely, and with ease move heavy loads at a brisk pace. They have neat heads, well set on arching necks; their breasts are deep and broad; backs short, connecting the magnificent sloping shoulders with the massive loins; barrel cylindrical, and well ribbed back. Though standing 16 to 17 hands high, and weighing 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, they have the look of low-set, pony-built horses, which is due to the shortness of their limbs, and to the weight of bone in them. The legs are flat, with hard firm tendons, and are remarkably free from bony growths, splints, spavins, etc. A fancy which we can hardly approve, has led to the encouragement of an enormous growth of hair upon the legs and fetlocks, and this is now regarded as indicative of purity of blood. Heavy manes and forelocks are also prized.

The traveller meets with magnificent teams of these horses, or half-breds in all the large cities of England and Scotland, and the American is amazed at the loads which they move with obvious ease. On level, well paved streets, or on macadamized roads, a single horse will draw and is often loaded with 3 to 5 tons. Two tons to the single hourse, and four to six for pairs is usual. We do not load our heaviest teams like that in this country—but it is surely economical in every way. The demand for heavy horses is constantly increasing in our large cities, and for this class of horses there is always a quick sale. They are easy keepers, and cost no more to raise until they are five than lighter horses, which require more care and training, while the Clyde colt at three will earn his own living, though unfit for market.

As their name implies, these horses originated in the valley of the River Clyde, whose banks for miles are lined with the greatest ship yards of the world, and in those yards large numbers of these magnificent horses are advantageously employed, and where they take great pride in them, as one of the characteristic products of this famous, fertile and romantic valley. The Annual Shows of the Glasgow Agricultural Society are especially interesting on account of the exhibition of great numbers of these horses, where competition for the prizes is very close and severe.

How to Shear Sheep.

I see an inquiry about how to shear sheep, and as I am an experienced sheep shearer, I will give my way. Take a piece of oil cloth about six feet square and tack the sides down on the floor loose enough to permit a sufficient amount of cut hay, or straw, or even straw to be stuffed under it, to make a cushion, then tack the fourth side down. This makes a nice clean, soft place to shear on. Provide yourself with a good, bright, highly-polished pair of offset shears—that is, a shear that the blades set down from the hand hold.

Set the sheep up with its belly toward you, then commence at the foretop and shear down around the head, and neck, and strip one shoulder, then turn and shear down the other shoulder, and side and belly, and one hind leg all along to the back bone, then turn over and shear down the other side, keeping the sheep in a sitting position the most of the time. In turning the sheep let the head hang over one knee, and then the other in easy position for sheep and shearer; when you want the hind leg straightened out, do not take hold of the leg with your hand, but put your thumb on the stiff joint as it is called in horses, and press back; the leg will straighten out smooth, and the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg and undertake to pull it out straight the sheep will kick and struggle. Keep the sheep in such a position that the skin will be tight at the time when you are shearing. Do not pull the wool down, as that pulls the skin up and you will cut it; but pull the skin up tight and bend the sheep so the surface you are shearing over will be as smooth as possible. Never tie a sheep, and do not use any violence toward them. When you catch a sheep take hold around the body, do not catch hold of the wool on the back and drag them to the place of shearing.

Of course this way will be new to many, and you will think at first that it will be almost impossible to shear this way; but stick to the directions given here, and in a short time you will become an expert if you can ever learn. Some men can never learn to be fast shearers. I can shear a pound of wool a minute off a good sheep.—*J. H., in Rural World.*

The Chicks are Coming Forth.

Chicks are piping now in most all the poultry yards of the country, and the prospects are that a large crop of younglings will be raised during the spring and early summer months. The little ones are quite tender yet, their downy covering is but poor protection against the chilly winds and cold rains that usually assail them in early spring. For some weeks to come they will need constant and watchful care lest they drop off suddenly from cramps or exposure.

Young chicks are often fatally injured by being exposed to heavy dews. An outbuilding with a southern exposure, that is dry and comfortable, would be a good place to keep young broods until the weather would permit them to forage around. It is best not to allow them in early spring to range in the wet grass, or to go from the shelter of their coops on rainy days, until they get strong and quite feathered out.

While the young birds continue to grow they should be bountifully supplied. The rapid growth of the body and feathering is a great drain on the system. Milk in any form, mixed with baked oatmeal or barley meal, is an excellent article of food to build up a strong and muscular frame. Cornmeal pudding and milk, chopped onions, a little animal food occasionally, wheat, cracked corn and scraps from the table, are nourishing for young or old fowls.

Comfortable and roomy coops, perfectly rain proof, should be provided. The hen should be confined until the chicks get strong and well feathered out, else she is apt to take long strolls as to tire out and lose quite a number of her brood. The early hatched chicks, if they can be given a good start, will usually prove satisfactory, especially the larger varieties.

Bees are having a hard time this spring, the season has been so cold thus far with but few days they can gather honey or pollen, and without doubt many swarms will be lost from want of a little feed and spring dwindling; a little feeding from top of frames and chambers, would save many; but we trust we soon shall have warmer weather and full bloom of fruit, which will give them quite a start in life again. All would find great benefit from the use of foundation for brood centres as well as for boxes, and now is the time to get them both ready for use, and have the guide combs in box and hives all ready for immediate use, and then when swarms issue they will not have to go to your neighbors to hive, or perhaps go into some old box or barrel, where they will be of little practical benefit. Clean out all filth from hives, and if swarms are weak, close entrances to such to one half inch, to prevent robbing, until warmer weather and plenty of flowers, then give them space again. Give them, if no more, one-half the care you give the pigs and poultry, and they may pay you many fold more than either of the others. Look at them every day or two and see if all is right. A little care for them pays in dollars and cents.

A Farmer's View of Fertilizers.

A *N. Y. Tribune* correspondent says: "That the results from commercial fertilizers are often unsatisfactory, is well known in every district where they have been much used, and as compared with the plan of ploughing in green crops, especially clover, or with the use of barnyard manure, the commercial fertilizers might all be classed as unreliable, for they occasionally fail to show any benefit, while the effect of the others is always apparent. But owing to the fact that in some seasons, on some soils, with some crops, by some ways of application, some of the results are very satisfactory while others are not, the easiest and most common way of accounting for the difference, will be to charge it to the different brands or kinds of fertilizers used. Instead of that, I believe it is oftener chargeable to their not being used judiciously. The various kinds offered for sale are probably about as near what they are represented to be, as to quality and reliability, as the average of commodities in our markets. I have used phosphate and other fertilizers when I thought their application quite profitable; but then I would not recommend their use except as a last resort, after improving every opportunity of growing and ploughing under clover and other green crops, besides applying all the manure that could reasonably be obtained for the land. It has been asked if the application of salt would be good on worn out, sandy soil. I believe that the use of a few bushels to the acre, on either rich or poor lands, often shows good results from the chemical agency in the soil, but doubt its adding much by way of its fertilizing qualities."

Care and Work of Teams.

At this time, the busy season, for men and teams, of preparing the soil, and sowing or planting the seed for this year's cultivated crops is well under way. In doing the hard work required of them at this season, the horses and oxen kept on the farms generally lose some flesh. On some farms this loss appears to be much greater than on others, even though the amount of work done varies but little. This difference may be from poor care, or over work. Teams are over worked by heavy loading, hard driving, and by work that is too long continued without feeding; the latter being in many cases the hardest for the animals. When a man tells how much he has accomplished with his team after supper, the query is suggested if it was well fed at supper time, so as to be in good condition to do it. The horses and oxen require feeding as often as the man that drives them, and at the same time require longer time to eat their food. For this reason it is better when animals have been kept at work in the forenoon and afternoon, to let them remain at the barn after supper. Any farmer can almost arrange to do this without materially retarding his work, and the improved condition of the teams will be an abundant compensation for any loss on this account.

Stock Breeding a Specialty.

We must have men whose business is breeding farm stock. We have some, and they are almost without exception, men of the highest order as men and as farmers. Their names are to be found in almost every agricultural periodical, and they are always out to the fairs in force. They have splendid stock and they want people to see it, and to learn about it, to compare it with scrub stock, and to be benefited by the comparison. It seems to us if there is a class of men who are engaged in any agricultural branch who are deserving of greater praise than others, and who labor harder than others, for the public good, it is the thoroughbred cattle breeders, the horse breeders, the sheep breeders, the swine breeders, the poultry breeders of our day. Their increasing sales from year to year and the great increase in the importation of pure blooded animals, show unmistakably that their labors are being appreciated. The fine grades in every State and county, and the general desire for stock improvement, indicate that the future for our stock husbandry will be progressive and profitable.

Sunlight for Pigs.

What an exchange says about pigs is true also of animals. They cannot thrive without sunlight: "Where the sun does not come the doctor does," applies to our animals as well as ourselves. A breeder asked our advice about his pigs; they did not thrive, he was always unfortunate with them, and with the utmost care, they never reared their young to perfection. The sty's face the North, and never get any sun; the beds are lower than the outside ground, and the bottom is of earth, of course, always damp and offensive, notwithstanding that straw is added day after day. Sty's should face the sun, and be allowed plenty of fresh air, the bottom should be concreted and slightly sloping, to cary of the wet, and, although some do not like it, we approve strongly of a wooden bench at the back for the bed. The sides of the sty should be railed, not bricked or boarded, as young pigs are often crushed by the sow pressing against them.

Ground millet seed is excellent feed for hogs. It has a nutritive ratio of 1:5.4—that is, 1 of albuminoids to 5.4 carbo-hydrates. This is a good fattening ration, and it will depend upon the relative price of corn whether the two should be ground together. Half millet and half corn, ground fine, will make a better ration than corn alone. The pork will have a better proportion of lean, and the pigs will be healthier while fattening. Ground millet will be found a very appropriate food for growing young pigs, giving them a larger and more muscular frame.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*