Maritime Farmer.

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"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

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MORE ACTIVE THAN GOLD

THE GREAT REMEDY!

ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE

—WILL CURE—

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 never be neglected while the means of cure are so within reach. Consumptives are too often reduced to the last stage of consumption; which, with this remedy, is almost entirely avoidable. This popular Cough Mixture is highly praised by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds and all pulmonary diseases.

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

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS.

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LAME HORSES.

Fellows' Leaming's Essence

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

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

Price 50 Cents.

JUST RECEIVED:

Boyd's Batteries,
Vegetine,
Sutherland's Catarrh Cure,
Scott's Emulsion,
Campbell's Quinine Wine,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy,

AT

GEO. H. DAVIS'

DRUG STORE,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

F'ton, Feb. 3.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.,

Fisher's Cor., Queen St. Fredericton,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Drugs,
Medicines,
Garden and Field Seeds,
Brushes,
Fine Toilet Soaps and Perfumery,

and all varieties of Druggists' Sundries.

HAVANA CIGARS.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

F'ton, Feb. 3.

FREDERICTON

MONUMENTAL WORKS!

King St., just below Methodist Meeting House.

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

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,
FENCE STONES & POSTS,

First-Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

F'ton, Feb. 3 JOHN MOORE.

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, Fredericton,

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 sub-cribers 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

HAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

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 300 pounds.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

Fredericton, Feb. 3.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

WONDERFUL.

Cutlery,
Crockery,
Wooden Ware,
Plated Ware,
Glass Ware,
Fancy Goods,

and the largest assortment of

FURNITURE.

in Fredericton, at

Lemonts' Variety Store

We want every boy and girl, every man and woman in the country to visit our establishment, which is three stories high, and filled with almost everything required for house keeping, with thousands of articles useful and ornamental. Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines very cheap.

GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.

LEMONT & SONS.

Martin Lemont, Wm. Lemont, Martin Lemont, Jr.

ROOM PAPER!

19,000 ROLLS

Just received from London.

Lower Prices than was ever known before!

HALL'S BOOK STORE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Paper for Parlors,
Paper for Dining Rooms,
Paper for Bed Rooms,
Paper for Kitchens,
Paper for Halls,
Paper for every kind of a Room.

TRY HALL'S BOOK STORE,

if you want to get Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, School Books, Copy Books, Account Books, Pencils, Slates, Ink, Violin Strings, &c., &c.,

At the very Lowest Prices.

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 April 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.

$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.

BECKWITH & JORDAN,

BARRISTERS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors,
Notaries Public,
Conveyancers, &c.

OFFICE—CITY HALL BUILDING,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Loans negotiated, and Agency business promptly attended to.

Fredericto, Feb. 3.

To New Subscribers.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

As we are desirous that the MARITIME FARMER should have an extensive circulation among the farmers of the Province, we intend to hold out extra inducements to new subscribers. But, first a word about our paper. The MARITIME FARMER, though specially devoted to one interest, has much to recommend it to the general community. It contains six columes weekly of agricultural matter, eight of general affairs and local news, and three and a half of light literature. It has already found its way to a large circle of readers, but we are ambitious to have that circle greatly extended. We therefore make this offer to all new subscribers. We will send the FARMER to all who remit to us $1 up to the 1st May, 1882, give them the Paper for fifteen months for the usual annual subscription. Appended is a form of remittance for substriptions.

CUT THIS OUT.

Sir:—Please find enclosed the sum of $1, in payment for the "Maritime Farmer," up to May 1st, 1882.

Yours, &c.,

Name in full

Address in full

Poetry.

Farewell to Rum.

Farewell, drunks, so nigh and handy;
Farewell, rum and gin and brandy;
Farewell, empty pots and kettles;
Farewell, cupboards without "vittals;"
Farewell, rooms free to all weathers;
Farewell, beds that have no feathers;
Farewell, floors that need a swab-file;
Farewell, yards that have no wood-pile;
Farewell, faded vest and breeches;
Farewell, coats more holes than stitches;
Farewell, hats that have no rims on;
Farewell, faces red as crimson;
Farewell, tubs that have no bacon;
Farewell, ways that I've forsaken;
Farewell, broken chairs and tables;
Farewell, dwellings worse than stables;
Farewell, oaths that I have spoken;
Farewell, vows that I have broken;
Farewell, landlords and bar-tenders;
Farewell, all blue-devil senders.

Agriculture.

Thoroughbreds.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—We have to lament the almost entire absence of the above stock in this Province. Although we have some notable examples, we are sorry to say, that, the great proportion of our farmers are content with the native stock, which at least, are but poor when compared with the imported animal. I think that New Brunswick is specially adapted to the raising of cattle and sheep, and the exportation of such to Great Britain. From the experience of the farmers of this Province, it has been found that the Shorthorn is best adapted to our climate and wants, and it may safely be said that for exportation, at least, it cannot be excelled. The Shorthorn also makes a good cross with our native stock. Now, why is it that our farmers and stock raisers will continue to rely upon the old scrubs, when they can, without any extra expense raise Thoroughbreds, from which they will receive at least double the profit? From my experience it is from this reason, they do not believe in the good old maxim, "Nothing venture, nothing gained." The spirit of enterprise, I am sorry to say, is not widely circulated through the farming community of this Province, and until this spirit of apathy is withdrawn from their midst, they will still continue to raise scrubs instead of thoroughbreds.

Yours truly,

H. O. W.

Canterbury, March 5, 1881.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR,—I am pleased to see that your Ontario correspondent has taken up the question propounded by me some weeks ago, viz, "Does it Injure Seed Wheat to Thresh it with a Threshing Machine?" He, from his own experience in growing flail threshed, and machine threshed wheat decides the question in the affirmative. As this question was proposed to elicit a discussion on the matter for the public benefit, it will be quite in order for me to criticize the basis on which G. H. has arrived at his decision. I conclude from his article that he sowed fall wheat, as he writes that he could not get the threshing machines early enough to suit him. The 12 acres, he says, were sown first, the 8 acres evidently some time afterwards; this with a little difference in the fertility of the soil and a number of other things which often occur, were to my mind the chief cause of the difference in results. He next speaks of sowing a large field with machine threshed wheat, that the yield was a little over 11 bushels per acre, while from 1½ acres sown with flail threshed seed, the yield was 41 bushels per acre. I am inclined to think the large field spoken of by G. H. had done some hard service and was worked out, while the 1½ acres, which had been in corn, was probably in good heart from manuring, and the differences in results were largely due to that, instead of damaged seed. But I heartily endorse his recommendation to the farmers to thresh off some of the best seed with the hand flail, and I would also advise them to select from their best field some of the ripest, cleanest and plumpest grain when cutting, and put it by itself in the barn for that purpose. But the same results, viz, getting the largest and best grain, could be obtained by putting the machine threshed seed through one of those improved cleaners and separators, now obtainable at a moderate cost. As I take issue with G. H. on this question I will discuss it in the negative, viz, that the threshing machine does not (under ordinary circumstances) injure the germ or growing qualities of the wheat to any appreciable extent.

This I will leave for a future article when I have completed some experiments I am making. But I will now show from my own past experience in wheat raising, that the failure we often charge to poor or damaged seed, is due to other causes, and those quite under our control. One circumstance made this so clear to my mind that I have never forgotten it, and from which I learned an important lesson and is to my mind profitable in solving this question.

About eight years ago in May next, I was going from home a few days and I left instructions to my man to commence ploughing a certain potatoe field, on a certain day should the weather continue dry, but contrary to my orders he commenced ploughing two days earlier than instructed, and ploughed about half an acre and quit. On my return home I had the balance of the field (above one acre) ploughed. The furrows were the same length, ploughed with the same plough. And the whole field was well maured the previous year and planted with potatoes of the same kind, and received the same cultivation, and I naturally expected the same results from the whole field. The ground was now quite dry. I had it harrowed down and I sowed to wheat (machine threshed,) and sowed across the furrows. The only difference in the treatment of the field was in the time of ploughing and that was about two days, but the results were widely different. The wheat on the land first ploughed was thin and weakly, while on the other it was thick, strong and healthy. It was easy to tell the first part ploughed even to the last furrow, the difference was so marked, and that difference was carried all through the season, even to harvest. And the yield from the first part ploughed could not have been more than one-third as much (from the same quantity of ground,) as the last ploughed produced. Had I sown lengthwise the furrows, and sown different kinds of seed, it would have been difficult to convince me that the seed had nothing to do with the results, but now I do not hesitate to say that the failure was due to ploughing the land a little too wet. The sowing was done early in May, and the soil was loam. I am satisfied I have here written the experience of many a farmer in New Brunswick in wheat raising. Although all soils are not equally damaged while wet, yet I have observed that other men have often met with signal failures in their wheat crop from the same cause, when they could have reasonably expected a much more liberal yield, had the ground not been worked too wet. There are other causes of failure which I will mention in another article. In the meantime I hope to hear from others on the subject, for or against.

LEVERETT ESTABROOKS.

Lower Prince William,
March 2nd, 1881.

Trot vs. Walk.

A farmer does not want a horse that can trot his mile in 2.40—an animal which is only good for a spurt, but a horse, well-sized, compact, strong, with an easy gait. He does not want a trotter, but a walker. An agricultural paper out West, says:—

The walking gait is of all gaits the one to be encouraged. A horse can walk five miles in an hour, and has done it. Such a horse is worth more than Maud S., St. Julien and Bonner's team all put together; he would probably walk to San Francisco quicker than either of them could trot there. Walking is the gait, and the sole gait for the farm. Why will farmers stand by the hour and elongate their necks like Shanghai roosters, to get a glimpse of a wheezing, slender, ill-shaped trotting nag, when the managers of the exhibition utterly ignore the kink of travel that concerns him? Why don't farmers bring forward their good walkers, insist on exhibiting them at the fairs and claim the highest premiums for the most important performances? The walking action is not inconsistent with great strength, endurance and beauty. Look at the picture of a trotting horse; it is handsome? Can these animals draw a big load? Can they bear the rough and tumble of life like a Norman-French? Bred for extremest speed they become what no sensible man wants.

Another English Farmer Delegate Speaks.

We published in this paper, some time ago, a general idea of Professor Sheldon's opinion of the Dominion as an agricultural country and his report on New Brunswick in full. The Professor's reports were on the whole flattering. Mr. Cubitt, another English farmer delegate, also gave his opinion of Canada as a farming country and of Canadian farming, which was not quite so encouraging as the Professor's. The Toronto *Globe* took exception to some of his statements and a copy of the paper was sent him by his friend, Mr. C. D. Brown, Hayslope, Ont. Mr. Cubitt, writing from Bacton Abbey, North Walsham, Norfolk, replied to the article, reiterating his opinion that Canadian farming, generally speaking, was very much in arrear of that practiced in England, but qualified his remarks by stating that there were many exceptions, especially round Toronto and westward of that city. Perhaps when looked into more closely, Professor Sheldon's and Mr, Cubitt's opinions do not so widely differ. Sheldon no where says in his report that farming in Canada is on a par with that of England, and in his remarks on stock-raising he is at one with Cubitt.

The fact which Mr. Cubitt brings prominently, is that there is too much grain growing and too little stock-raising in Canada, and in this Prof. Sheldon agrees with him. When the farmers in Ontario, New Brunswsck, etc., understand the business of cattle raising better, they will no doubt go into it much more extensively than they do now. Mr. Cubitt writes:—

"In many parts of the Dominion I saw good land, but good farming was the exception. Too much cereal cropping, with too little pasture and root crops. I thought it quite possible to increase the number of cattle throughout the Dominion from three to five fold, which would add both to the wealth of the country and to the general prosperity of her agriculturists. I certainly had formed a higher opinion of her agriculture, till personal observation proved to the contrary. I was willing to make every allowance for the many difficulties by which the Canadian farmers are beset; but there could be but little excuse for the continuous grain-cropping to which so much of the land is subject, and the consequent minimum of capital employed.

Having said thus much, I must question the propriety of inviting English farmer delegates to visit the Dominion, except they would be more faithful in pointing out those defects of which I have spoken. I never enjoyed a trip more, having met with kindness and hospitality wherever I travelled; but my mission was to view and and report upon the general agriculture of the country. It is all very well to write a pleasing a flattering report of a Province, but can a single English delegate be found who either gave up his farm or induced others to leave and settle in Canada or the Far West? The fact is that, notwithstanding the present depression in English agriculture, so great are the home comforts and other privileges by which our farmers are surrounded that they will not leave their homes to settle in a distant country—at least, not those whom Canada wants, viz., men of skill and capital.

We consider here that fifteen pounds per acre (tenant's capital) is as little as a farmer should start with. Upon one hundred acres of swedes and mangel we are fattening one hundred and eighty head of bullocks. The roots are supplemented by a liberal supply of linseed and cotton seed cake, corn and grain, meal, with a daily allowance of hay. This, you know, is the prevailing custom in our eastern counties. Cattle are now being fed in boxes or covered yards, and thus all the straw is converted into the most fertilizing manure. What hinders Canada from more generally carrying out such a system? I know that many of her farmers are already taking the initiative, and others must follow if farming is to be made remunerative in this or in any other country. With regard to Manitoba, excellent as much of her soil may be for wheat cultivation, yet so cheap is that grain (necessarily so from her extreme distance from markets) that no farming can pay, unless it be connected with stock feeding or breeding, hence capital is required. But railways and land drainage must precede cultivation in Manitoba, otherwise both loss and disappointment must but too often be the result. Nor should land jobbing be favoured, as it has been, to the detriment of the settlers, who must ultimately be the real wealth of the country."

New Brunswick Ahead.

Said a Nova Scotian Agricultural paper lately: the action of the New Brunswick Board in regard to providing facilities for cattle shipment to England is worthy of special remark. That the Board are not calling to the Dominion Hercules, without putting their own shoulder to the wheel, is shown by the steps taken to induce the Provincial Government to make an importation of 45 bulls, 30 heifers, 80 rams, 25 ewes, 30 boars and 15 sows. A proposal to make an importation of that extent would take away the breath of a Nova Scotia Legislature, in the present state of our finances.

Agricultural Progress.

It is all very well to speak in general and encouraging terms of the progress that agriculture is making in the Province, and of the increasing interest taken in their calling by the farmers. There is a danger that too much reliance may be placed on the activity with which agricultural matters are discussed by some farmers in their leagues and societies as a proof of progress. It may be feared that theorists, whose minds are full of progressive ideas, too often imagine that the body of farmers are as enthusiastic as themselves. But though they may be mistaken as to the extent of their influence on the body of practical farmers, they are doing a good work. They are preventing stagnation and keeping the farmers from sinking into apathy and abiding content with their old routine. Agitation must precede action, but it will require long and constant agitation before the people and the farmers of the Province are fully convinced of the shortcomings in the methods of agriculture and the urgent need of improvement. The theorist and men of progress have to encounter a great deal of prejudice, immensely difficult to break down, in the mind of many farmers against new-fangled notions with regard to agricultural education. Some of them have, not only no faith in, but a dislike or contempt of science applied to farming. They still believe that the best education of a farmer is what he gathers in the course of his practical work, day by day and year by year, and from his own experience, his own failures and successes. But, if the prejudices of the middle-aged farmers are inveterate there is the hope and the certainty, if the proper means are taken, that the mind of the rising generation will be opened to new ideas. It is no use to attempt any ambitious project for agricultural education at first, Even in some of the New England States (in some respects far ahead of New Brunswick) agricultural colleges have been established with difficulty, even with the help of State and private munificence, and the years of the existence of some do not count more than the middle figure of the ten numericals—five or six at the most. Where is the munificent individual in New Brunswick who will donate in his lifetime $50,000 or $70,000 (as some have done in New Hamshire) to establish and equip an agricultural college, out of a large-hearted desire to advance the welfare of the whole Province? Yet, without the aid of private munificence, how could such an institution, efficiently equipped, be established here? The Government might aid, but without cutting down the grants to other urgent public services, they could not maintain a college.

The placing the teaching of the elements of agricultural education in the course of instruction in the public schools is a beginning that may lead to greater things. It will, at least, plant the seeds at the age when the mind is fresh and open to receive knowledge, and make it more capable of taking instruction in the future, and improving itself by self-education. For some years to come, we imagine, that youths who intend to devote themselves to agricultural life will, if they desire to acquire a scientific knowledge of their profession, be obliged to go outside the Province for it, There will only be a few who will be able to do this; the majority will have to be content with the rudiments which they can acquire at school, and the knowledge they are able to acquire by study, and to practical tuition and work on the farm. If the Province cannot hope to institute an agricultural college for some years, it can at once establish a model farm, which under the competent management of a scientifically trained agriculturist, might be made to be an agricultural training school, of immense aid in educating a new class of farmers, grounded in a good system, and with minds open to receive new ideas. Such a farm would have, for a few years, to be supported by Provincial aid, but it would in the end become self-supporting, if not remunerative.

CARE OF FOWLS IN MARCH.—The first requisite is a warm, comfortable house, and the next is cleanliness. Do not neglect to sweep out the house every morning, and put everything in good form for the day. The next and most essential matter is feeding. A good practice is this: In the morning feed, give fine, soft food, all the refuse from the table, such as meat scraps, boiled potatoes, and wheat bran mixed, given to them hot on cold mornings. This will make your poultry house and its occupants as lively and musical as a first class opera house; and its effect on the egg basket will soon be visible to the naked eye. Always keep a supply of ground bone and crushed oyster shells in your hen house. For eggs in winter, the Brown Leghorn are to be prefered. In summer, cross them with the Partridge Cochin. This makes the best of fowls, at least that is the opinion of an experienced poultry raiser.

The British Farmer at a Disadvantage.

The British farmers in general, have not the same stimulus to exertions that those in Canada, or other parts of the world have. Mr. Lenge, Editor of the Dundee *Advertiser*, lecturing in Laurencekerk, Scotland, a short time since on American competition, and the prospects of British Agriculture, said—

What is it that has stimulated the sturdy Dutchman to battle with the sea, and create a country, so to speak, from its waters? What is it that has made the Fleming to contend with his sterile soil and make it a modern paradise? What is it that has made many of the cantons of Switzerland such pictures of rural felicity in the midst of the snowy Alps? What is it that has made the excitable French as farmers distinguished for their thrift, their comfort, and their earning and enabled the French nation to recover so rapidly from the tremendous sufferings of the late war, and the payment of the enormous indemnity claimed by Germany? What is it that nerves the immigrant into the United States and Canada to clear a settlement in the backwoods or acquire a homestead on the prairie, and to work so strenously from morning to night, and from year to year, in cultivating his farm? Is it not that the great majority of those who work the land feel that they are not working for some great and seldom seen, if not unknown, proprietor; but that they are working for themselves and for their families; that they are not laboring for others to gather the fruit of the soil, but that every stroke of the axe, every movement of the plough they guide, every handful of seed they sow will yield its return, direct and unintercepted, to themselves. Now, I am not a revolutionist, I would not advocate any violent or sudden changes. I am not for the instantaneous abolition of great landlords or division of great estates. I am for rational and gradual reforms. I would, as soon as practicable, make the law of succession the same for real as for moveable property—for land as for money. I hold that the natural obligations of a landowner to his children and the natural claims of his children are the same as those of any other father to his children, and children to their father. Let this just principle of succession to land be established, and its application would gradually reduce the overgrown dimensions of many estates.

Stony Land.

In clearing stony land, granite boulders may be removed, when the farmer is unaccustomed to drilling and blasting, by using fire. It is said to be as effectual, as it certainly is a cheap process. The way to apply fire to the boulders is—

"Dig around them thoroughly, then place the fire as nearly on the centre of the top as the shape of the stone will permit. After a short time scales will start from the top; these should be removed with the iron bar, and the fire kept down to the solid surface. If more scales arise, remove them and keep up the fire. If a seam starts down through the stone, encourage it by repeated blows with the crowbar, and pry it open if you can. Do not be discouraged or throw any water on it, but keep of the scales, and keep the firing burning. You need not be in a hurry, from one to six hours will usually break them. A man can tend from five to six fires, or he may do other work, and look to his rocks at intervals. Any old 'chunks' or worthless wood or stumps, anything that will burn will answer as well as well as good wood If you have not the 'Davis' Rock Lifter,' a team will take out large stones more easily by fastening the chain to the axle-tree of a cart or wagon,"

THE GRAIN CROPS.—The Chicago *Times* presents a very carefully prepared and comprehensive review of the agricultural progress of the United States during the past ten years, with tables of the grain production of the several States in the years 1871–1875, and 1880. The wheat yield of 1871 was 230,722,400 bushels; in 1875 it was 292,136,000 bushels; and in 1880 it was 480,840,723 bushels. In the same period the yield of corn increased from 991,898,000 bushels in 1871 to 1,537,535,940 bushels in 1880. The money value of the grain product of last year is estimated at $1,237,633,011, of which amount nearly one half is to be credited to the corn crop. The grain area of 1880 was 104,142,676 acres. Enormous as these figures are, they represent but a fraction of the producing power of the country. English observers, like Messrs. Read and Pell, have found consolation for themselves in the thought that the United States was squandering the fertility of its soil so recklessly, that in a very few years it would be unable to export wheat to England at a price to compete with her own producers, but since the single State of Texas comprises an area 70,000,000 of acres greater than our entire grain area of last year, it is evident that our agricultural resources are as yet hardly touched.

Dr. Anderson of Scotland, estimates that one cow, will furnish an amount of manure annually which will yield 103 pounds of ammonia, 88 pounds of potash, 64 pounds of phosphoric acid, and that these elements represent a value of $22.75, based on their availability as compared with artificial fertilizers in which they are found.

Only $1.00 a year for the FARMER.

Paralysis in Pigs.

Mr. E. Curkle writes on what is called "thumps in pigs," a kind of paralysis and the proper way to treat what is not an unpequent, and is often a fatal disease to the porcene tribe:—

"I have been experimenting for years in trying to cure the disease known as thumps in pigs. The symptoms are palpitation, or heaving of the sides, which increase to such an extent that pigs thus affected will not eat, and rapidly become emaciated and soon die from weakness. I have examined a number after death, but never could find any of the internal organs which showed evidence of disease. I am of the opinion that it is caused by the accumulation of fat about the heart. Several pigs affected by this disorder this fall when about four months old, recovered by being given a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine for several days in succession. The spirits of turpentine were diluted with milk, and turned down their throats from a bottle. Usually this disorder affects pigs when confined in a close pen, and rarely when as old as mine were, although I had one die with it when a year old. I have lost nearly a whole litter, and had the disease arrested when the others were turned out where they had plenty of exercise. It generally originates in close confinement, which would naturally cause an accumulation of fat.

Turpentine seems to be a natural medicine for pigs in relieving this spasmodic action of the heart, and also in destroying parasites, which sometimes affect the kidneys and cause lameness or partial paralysis of the hinder parts—another form of disease which is quite common with pigs. An application of spirits of turpentine across the loins will sometimes effect the cure of the latter. It is such a powerful penetrative that it extends to every part of the system, reaching those internal organs, which no other medicine I have ever tried does so effectually. I have never known any injury to result from administering it. The cases cured by spirits of turpentine were the only ones I ever knew in which there was a recovery after the thumps had begun. It is not a contagious disease, as I have sometimes lost only one pig in a litter, and then again have lost all but one.

Early pigs, and especially those born in the winter, while the sows are confined in pens, are more liable to be affected with it than when the sows are running out and have access to the ground. Paralysis from worms in the kidneys, or, as might perhaps be better described, soreness across the loins, which makes the pig unwilling or unable to move its hinder parts, is the next most fatal disease. I have always succeeded in curing this by external or internal use of spirits of turpentine, as spoken of above.

Matters of Practice.

Some farmers think that winter is the best time to get out manure and puting it in small heaps in their fields, others go further and spread it evenly over their surface, and while some and by no means the worst, do it in the summer and fall.

Some farmers spend more time in the spring getting the stones from their fields and placing them in small heaps, than it would take to put them into the cart and dump them out of the reach of the scythe and rake, and thereby get more grass on the field by removing them.

In seeding land to grass in the spring, some of our best farmers recommend sowing the grass seed after the grain is harrowed in, and put neither roller nor bush on the ground; but let it entirely alone, and the action of the rain will cover it deep enough. I have had some experience in both spring seeding and getting out manure in winter, but I have long since abandoned both. I now dress my land in September, and seed it down to grass, and then I am sure of a good crop of hay the next season, and the result is reached with very much less expense of team and man. —*Ex.*

Raspberry Culture made Easy.

It is a source of constant regret with farmers that small fruits require so much care and attention, and that, too, in the season when they are hardest at work at something else. Field work must be done at all events and so the "berry patch" struggles on single-handed with weeds and grass, till it submits to the inevitable sward. Some years ago, coming into possession of a patch of black-cap raspberries that had received the usual shiftless culture, I treated them in the following way: After carefully plowing and hoeing them, I covered the ground with a heavy layer of very strawy manure, and the work was done, not only for that year but for the two years following, only renewing the mulch each spring. Only a few straggling Canada thistles will ever grow through such a mulch; the soil is always rich and moist, and the berries can ask no better treatment. Since that time I have tried the same plan without removing the sod, and find that the result is quite as satisfactory. Late as it is in the season now, any raspberry plot can be reclaimed by a liberal application from the horse manure pile. Farmers, try it, and you will not need to complain that berries cost more than they are worth.

It is estimated that the losses on cattle on the great Western ranges during the cold spell are half a million head.

Much as he loves roast beef, John Bull is continually getting into an Irish stew.