Maritime Farmer.

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

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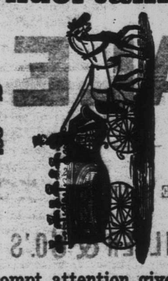
JAMES D. HANLON,

Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker,

KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Undertaking



Coffins Caskets

Prompt attention given to Country Orders.

Wood-Seat Hand-Made CHAIRS, cheap for cash.

Barbers' Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

A lot of Children's French Bedsteads, finished in Ash and Walnut, on hand and for sale at low prices.

Furniture Neatly Repaired.

Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1879.

PRACTICAL

PLUMBING

AND

GAS FITTING!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every description, and of the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

F'ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

Estate Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Will of James Bryson, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Trader, has been duly proved in the Probate Court of the County of York, and administration thereof granted to the undersigned in due form of law. All persons having legal claims upon the estate are requested to present the same, duly attested within three months for payment, and all persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate payment to either one of the subscribers.

Dated 26th February, A. D., 1880.

BRIDGET E. BRYSON,
Executrix of the last will of James Bryson.

JOHN McDONALD,
Executor.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following LOTS OF LAND for sale:

A Lot of land in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the Royal Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John O'Neill and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nashwaaksis Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed to Thomas Murray, by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors.

F'ton, April 3, 1878.

Notice of Sale.

To John H. Long of Saint Mary's in the County of York and Louisa B. Long of same place and all others whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that there will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Weigh Scales in front of the Queens House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on MONDAY the Fourteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock, noon, all that certain Leasehold land and premises "situate, lying, and being in the Parish of Saint Marys, County of York, aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, viz: beginning at the point where the Bridge Road (so-called) meets the Little River Road (so-called); thence in an easterly direction along the said Little River Road thirteen and one half rods; thence in a northerly direction five and one half rods to a stake; thence westerly thirteen and one half rods, or until it strikes the Bridge Road, above mentioned; thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a Gore Lot," being the property leased to said John H. Long and Louisa B. Long by Thomas F. Barker and William A. Barker, by Indenture of Lease duly recorded in York County Records, Book J 3, page 346, 347, 348 and 349, on the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven.

Also the said Indenture of Lease and the Term of years therein yet to come and unexpired and all the priveleges to the same belonging.

The above sale will be made under Power of Sale contained in a certain indenture of assignment of Lease by way of mortgage, bearing date the eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven, made between the said John H. Long and Louisa B. Long of the one part, and the undersigned Jane Dibblee of the other part, recorded in Book J 3 of York County Records, pages 349, 350, 351 and 352, default having been made in payment of the moneys secured by said Indenture last named.

Dated March 9th, A. D., 1880.

JANE DIBBLEE,
Mortgagee.

RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE NEAR FREDERICTON

TO LET,

Possession given on the 1st of May.

THE pleasantly situated House and premises three and a half miles above Fredericton, on the River bank, on the Farm adjoining Colonel Chandler's residence. The buildings are in excellent order. There is a good Garden and Orchard in connection with the place, and the year's supply of fuel wood will be included in the rent. Terms moderate. Apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Feb. 19, 1880—tf

NEW GOODS AT

LOGAN'S

Grey Cottons,
Grey Sheetings,
White Cottons,
White Sheetings,

2, 2¼, and 2½ yards wide.

PILLOW COTTONS,

42, 45, and 54 inches wide.

KNITTING COTTON,

IN

White,
Slate,
Unbleached,
Seal Brown,
Mixed Brown,
Silk Drab.

ANGOLA

KNITTING YARN.

Ticking,
Drab Jeans,
Apron Checks,
Cotton Batting,
Cotton Wadding.

1 Case

ALL WOOL TWEEDS,

65, 80, 95 and $1.00 a yard.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, February 25, 1880

Notice of Sale.

TO be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the sixth day of April next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, for payment of the debts of the late James A. Brown of the Parish of Woodstock, in the County and Province aforesaid, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal Estate of the deceased for that purpose, pursuant to a license or licenses obtained from the Court of Probate for the said County of Carleton, the lands and premises following, that is to say:

"The northerly one-half part or share of a certain tract of land, situated in the County of York in the Parish of Canterbury, and granted to the Rector Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ's Church, for the then time being, by Grant, of date the twenty-sixth day of May, A.D. 1836, and in the said Grant described as follows, namely: "Beginning at a marked fir tree standing on the southwestern bank or shore of the said River Saint John, at the northern angle of the lot number seventeen granted to John B. Williston; thence running south thirty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, west one hundred and ninety-two chains along the northern boundary line of the said last-mentioned Grant; thence north fifty-three degrees and fifteen minutes, west thirty-eight chains; thence north thirty-six degrees and forty-five minutes, east, one hundred and ninety-eight chains along the southern boundary line of the Lot C, granted to Ira Miller, to the said bank or shore; and thence following the several courses of the same down stream to the place of beginning—the whole of said lot containing seven hundred and fifty-nine acres, more or less."

Also, "All that certain piece and parcel of land situate and being in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, and described as follows: Beginning at the River Saint John at the line between William Moore's land and land occupied by Joseph Wright, following the said line to the Road, or nine rods; thence following the said Road up river twelve rods; thence straight to the River Saint John, so as to be thirteen rods on a straight line on the shore from one line to the other, to contain one acre more or less."

Also, "All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury in the County of York, in our Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a cedar tree standing at the northwestern angle of lot number fifty, granted to Joseph P. Marks and Sarah H. Blair, on the easterly bank or shore of the second Eel River Lake; thence south eighty-seven degrees west sixteen chains to a post; thence north three degrees east twelve chains and fifty links to a beech tree; thence north eighty seven degrees west forty-seven chains or to the easterly bank or shore of the above mentioned lake, and thence following the various courses thereof in a southerly direction to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifteen acres more or less, and distinguished as Lot V on the easterly bank or shore of the second Eel River Lake."

Also, "All that certain lot of land situate in the Parish of Canterbury, County of York and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post standing at the southeasterly angle of lot number fifty-nine, granted to C. S. Plummer, east of second Eel River Lake; thence north eighty-seven degrees west thirty-nine chains and fifty links to a post; thence south three degrees west twenty-two chains and fifty links to another post; thence south eighty-seven degrees east thirty-nine chains and fifty links to a Beech tree, and thence north three degrees east twenty-two chains and fifty links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, and distinguished as Lot X east of the second Eel River Lake."

Dated the 20th February, A. D. 1880.

WILLIAM BROWN,
JOHN G. VANWART,
Administrators.

SPLENDID

Farming Property FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the land situate in the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most or the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton,

J. SAUNDERS.

F'ton, Sept. 25, 1879.

Agriculture.

A word to Agricultural Societies.

The time will soon be at hand when the various Agricultural Societies will be arranging their prize lists for 1880. There is much care and skill required in so harmonizing all the interests and in arranging the schedule of premiums to be awarded, as that all the members of the Society will be interested in making the annual exhibition a success; and at the same time give a stimulus to those branches of our Provincial agriculture which requires in an especial manner to be encouraged. We do not purpose laying down any rules for the governance of Societies in this respect. This would very probably be considered an interferance with matters which are under the direct control of the Legislature and the Agricultural Bureau. It may, however, be allowable for us to make suggestions in the matter, as this journal claims to be published in the interests of the farmers and for their benefit.

It may be laid down as an incontrovertable fact that the basis of all good and successful farming is the harvesting of large crops from a given area without deterioration of the soil. To accomplish this should be the aim of our agriculturists. How can this be accomplished? is a question fraught with the deepest interest. In the bottom lands and rich prairies of the West it is said that crops can be grown year after year without any manure, and without any apparent exhaustion to the soil. Not so, however, with our Provincial soil, for however fertile much of our land may be, it is greatly aided in its productiveness by the proper application of manures, by good culture, and by thorough drainage.

We are, therefore, thoroughly impressed with the fact that these important factors in our agriculture should receive great consideration from our Agricultural Societies.

There is much land that is too wet for successful cultivation in its natural state, and which, by artificial drainage can be made very productive. We would suggest to Societies the propriety of offering a premium on the drainage of such lands.

The awarding of prizes for the best cultivated farms has also been found to work well, and as this does not in any way depend upon the size of the farm, but rather on the method of cultivation, it is within the reach of small as well as large farmers.

The manufacture and care of the manure heap is a very important consideration, having much to do with the returns from the soil, and therefore effects the farmer largely. Prizes might be very properly be awarded to those who, by care and skill, best succeed in preventing the waste of manure upon their farms, and prepare it in the best condition by compost or otherwise for crops.

Sugar Production from Corn Fodder.

The Present Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, Gen. Le Duc, has been experimenting in manufacturing sugar from corn stalks. At a recent meeting of the Elmira Farmers Club, at which the Commissioner was present, and discussed the sugar question, He said: "That even corn stalks of the common varieties has shown by practical experiments which he discribed to the meeting, to be worth even more for sugar making, than the grain will bring in our markets, and this after the ripened ears have been plucked. That by actual test of the crops raised on the Department grounds at Washington last year he found, after gathering the ears, there was sixty-nine bushels of shelled corn to the acre, and stalks yielded sugar at the rate of one ton per acre.

He gave it as his opinion, based on the most careful examination of the facts, that one tenth of the area planted in corn in the single State of Illinois, had sugar enough in the stalks to supply the people of all the country for a whole year, and the stalks from that area, if used for sugar making, would have more value than all the corn raised in Illinois, and there need be no diminution in the grain product, for it might be ripened and gathered without shortening the yield of saccharine juice in the stalks.

Commissioner Le Duc, in his report says:—

"A fair conclusion from these investigations appears to be that there exists but little difference between the various kinds of sorghum as sugar producing plants, and that the juice of each of them, is at a certain period of its development, nearly as rich as that of the best tropical sugar grown in the country."

This statement will rather surprise our people, so much so, that many will be led to doubt its correctness. Of one thing, however, we may be assured that it would be most damaging to the Commissioner, as well as the Department at Washington, to make a statement contrary to the facts, and therefore we feel bound to accept it. According to this showing, it would seem that New Brunswick has in her maple forests and corn fields, sufficient sugar producing plants, from which may be extracted a great sufficiency of sugar and molasses for her population.

The authorities at Washington are to be congratulated on their good fortune in having secured the services of so able and efficient an officer as Gen. Le Duc, to take charge of the agricultural interests of the nation.

Fruit Grower's Association of Ontario.

The winter meeting of this Association was held in the City Hall, Hamilton, on Feb. 18th. The Rev. Dr. Burnet in the chair.

Discussions were had on the causes of yellows on Peaches. All agreed that fruit affected with this disease was most dangerous as human food, and that it had assumed such, extended proportions, as to require the aid of Legislative enactment, to assist in stamping it out. The disease attacks orchards in a high state of cultivation as well as those that have not been so well cared for, and from the remarks of the different speakers at the Association, has thus far baffled the skill of the most distinguished fruit growers. The prevailing opinion was that nothing short of the axe and fire, which means total eradication of the infected trees, would put a stop to the spread of the disease. On motion of Dr. Watt, a committee was appointed to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislative Assembly, for their concurrence, giving Legislature authority for the compulsory destruction of all trees affected with the disease, at the same time asking the assistance of the Government to aid the Association in stamping out the disease. Mr. Beall, of Lindsay, read a paper on the advisability and feasibility of using the Canadian Walnut tree as a shade and ornamental tree throughout Canada. Mr. Saunders, of London, read a paper on some desidious trees and shrubs desirable for more extended cultivation.

Two representatives of the Six Nations tribe of Indians put in an appearance while the meeting was in session, and were introduced by Chief Johnson, and cordially welcomed by the President. Hearty cheers were given for them as they took their seat at the Board. The Indians seem to take a great interest in the meetings of the Association, as there are some sixteen of the above tribe on the membership roll.

Mussel-Mud as a Manure.

To those who live within easy distance of the coast where mussel bed can be had, it has become one of the most valuable as well as convenient manures, (and save the expense in connection with hauling from the deposit to the farm) is had for a small consideration. In the northern and eastern part of this Province, and also in Prince Edward Island the farmers rely on this deposit for the greater portion of their manural supply, and it is safe to say that it has proven equal to the most sanguine expectations. What is known as mussel-bed is found in the rivers, bays, coves, etc., of our sea-coast, and is generally secured during the leisure of the winter season, and when the teams can be taken on the ice and loaded as the deposit is taken up from the bed.

This is now done by means of forks constructed for the purpose and operated by horse-power, and is raised with great rapidity. The manure is said to be most effectually and satisfactorily used as a top dressing on meadows, and its effects are most noticable and of a more permanent character when used on clays or clayey loams; however, it is found to give good results when applied to most soils. Of course its great weight is somewhat against its profitable transportation to any very great distance, but we are informed on very reliable authority that it has been profitably used when drawn a distance of ten miles.

We notice that it is a very desirable manure for the growth of wheat. Analyses of good samples of this deposit show it to contain about the following composition:—

Organic Matter,	2.15
Soluble Salts,	1.09
Carbonate of Lime	32.90
Clay, Sand and Siliciates,	63.28
Loss,	58
	100.00

or, in other words, it is composed of the finest parts of soil, a mass of Siliciates reinforced with the organic matter and salts of the ocean. Its agricultural value depends on the proportionate amount, first of organic matter, which is chiefly animal; second, on the soluble salts available; third, on the shells or carbonate of lime it contains. The organic matter is made up, for the most part, with the little organisms inhabiting the shells, and the quantity of this matter it contains give the mud a definite value. The soluble salts of potash, soda, lime, magnesia existing therein is not in large quantity as the analyses will show. The shells or carbonate of lime, either whole or comminuted, dead or alive, forms a large proportion of the valuable part of mussel-bed as a manure for agricultural purposes.

In consideration of the ease with which this manure is obtained and the beneficial results had from its use, we are not surprised to learn that its use is greatly on the increase. Every effort should be made to secure an ample supply by those living within easy distance of the deposits.

How to Start Manufactures in a Farming District.

The want of a home market for agricultural produce in the rural districts or villages is just now receiving much attention.

It is quite common to hear the expression that the country is growing faster in proportion than the towns. The farmers who live near the cities have much greater advantages than those who reside in rural districts, remote from railway communication, and where there is little variety of labor, and the only tradesman or manufacturer to feed is in all probability the blacksmith and the carriage maker. In this Province there is an abundance of water power waiting to turn the wheels that shall set in motion the necessary machinery, and there is also an abundance of wood and other raw material to be had for manufacturing purposes. There are many kinds of manufactures that might be started in the country districts where there is plenty of land to be had at very reasonable prices and where cheap food and labor can be had.

An agricultural locality does not always see that it is to their interest to assist in establishing an industry that will create a home market for their products, and thus relieve them of the necessity of going some 20 or 30 miles to make a sale of their articles. Possibly they would not make war upon a man who might propose to spend some thirty or forty thousand dollars to establish an industry in their midst, but we venture the assertion that they would expect to get an extra price for their lands watered by the stream that was to furnish the power for driving the necessary machinery.

It is also very probable that a proposition to remit the whole or part of the taxes for six or eight years would be met with decided opposition. This, in our opinion is all wrong. Instead of farmers placing any obstacles in the way of the establishing of such enterprises, every inducement should be made for their encouragment.

It is much better that we should, as far as possible, do our own manufacturing, and thus create a market in our midst for our agricultural produce, than to allow others to do it for us and thus have to send our product to the distant market to sell. Wherever these manufacturing centres have sprung up, it has been the general benefit of all classes of the community.

We hope to see a greater effort made by our people to encourage the establishing of factories in our rural districts, and that instead of giving them the cold shoulder, they will be received with a hearty welcome as contributing to the general good.

In Good Demand.

There is quite a demand just now for Short Horn bulls, stimulated, no doubt, by the enquiry for cattle of suitable size for feeding for purposes of shipment. Farmers who are anxious to take part in the cattle trade have found that they require animals that will mature early and are forced to recognize the value of Short Horn bulls as a cross upon the ordinary stock of the country.

At the Bow Park sale of stock, which took place quite recently, the Short Horn bulls were largely sought for, and the supply was not equal to the demand. We learn that quite an active demand exists in the County of Westmorland (in the vicinity of Sackville) for cattle of suitable size, age, and thrift for feeding for the English Market.

The Agricultural Society of South Corolina affirm, in their report, that that State can make more money in wheat, hay and oats, than in cotton, and that it can even produce as much grain to the acre as can the West.

The German government has prohibited the importation of pork from the United States.

Fruit Items.

OLD FRUIT TREES.

A correspondent of the *Rural Messenger* writes: "I find that lime, wood ashes and old iron put around the roots of declining fruit trees have a beneficial effect. These fertilizers restore the trees to a healthy condition, and also greatly improve the fruit as well in quantity as quality. I made the application of about half a bushel of mixed lime ashes to each and dug it in with a hole some six feet around the trunk, and put the old iron immediately around the base of each. The trees put forth with renewed vigor, blooming abundantly and yielding a good crop of fruit." We believe it is very generally admitted that iron fillings or turnings from the lathe, incorporated with the soil about fruit trees has a very beneficial effect. We have never tried it ourselves, but purpose doing so the present spring. That the decay of fruit trees is, to quite a large extent, owing to the exhaustion of alkaline matters in the soil is quite well established.

CURCULIO REMEDY.

If there is any truth in the following it is important: A statement comes from South America that a singular property of tomato leaves has been discovered by a fruit grower. He say, "having cut down some tomato vines he used them as a mulch around his peach trees. He soon discovered that the curculio, which was destroying his fruit, had abandoned his trees that were surrounded by the tomato vines. Following up this accidental discovery, the free use of tomato vines proved a perfect protection, not only against the curculio, but other noxious insects."

YOUNG ORCHARDS.

Young orchards will be benefited by a good washing of the trunks and limbs as far as practicable with whale oil soap (one pound to four gallons of water) applied with a brush or cloth of some kind. Where whale oil soap is not easily procurable, soap lyes will answer the purpose instead. The washing will rid the trees of all insects, and their eggs deposited in the crevices of the bark, as well as keep the bark of the tree in a healthy condition.

There are large numbers of young orchards now planted in the Province, which, in order to give the best results, must have care and attention. *Don't neglect them.* Keep them properly pruned and the land well cultivated and well manured, and you will be rewarded with good fruit and plenty of it.

Be Cautious.

It is of frequent occurrence to hear of some of our farmers being swindled by some travelling agents, who, as a rule, has some implement or patent right to sell, and who is willing to dispose of it on reasonable terms, or in such a way as there can be no loss to the party purchasing. Indeed they will only be required to pay for the articles sold, and then there is the large commission on the sales. But then, as a matter of security to the farmer, he is required to give a note for a certain amount, or rather as it is generally put, sign an agreement for the agent, which, in the end, proves to be a note, and which the party signing must pay whether any value is given or not, as notes are at once disposed of to another party.

In this way the thoughtless and unwary are trapped and the strictly honest man who is not looking for any catch (believing all men to be as honest as himself) is robbed. Farmers should never be in a hurry to purchase from travelling agents unless they are quite sure that the parties are perfectly reliable. It will always save much vexation and loss to address the manufacturers or the parties who advertise the article needed.

We advise our farmers to deal directly with responsible parties; men who are known to be reliable and who have earned for themselves an enviable record for fair dealing.

A Hint to Butter Makers.

After "that husband of yours" has been churning for an hour, do not be obliged to hear him say, "I told you that cream wasn't warm enough," but the next time you go to town get a "dairy thermometer;" it will not take two pounds of butter at present prices to purchase one. We are all aware that cream, when it enters the churn, should be between 62° and 65° Farenheit. If the cream is too cold the fat is hard and will not coalesce, if too warm the fat is semi liquid and will not unite. It can hardly be expected that a house wife can take her hands from dish water, and test the temperature of cream. No, for it will seem a number of degrees colder than it really is. Nor can they test it after sifting cold flour, for then it will seem a great many degrees too warm. The surest way is to test it by the thermometer, and save any vexatious trouble or loss of time. Dairying must be done with skill to pay.—*Ex.*

Communications.

The Grange Movement in the State of Maine.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

The Grange movement in Maine is taking quite a strong hold of the farmers.

New Granges are being formed and those already organized are reported to be in good working order. The State Master, D. H. Thing, Esq., has been making a tour of the Aroostook Valley, and gives a very interesting report of his visit in the *Dirigo Rural.*

He says "that after spending a fortnight with the people at their homes, and mingling with them at public and private meetings, has given him a very good idea of the productions of the county. Very favorable mention is made of their comfortable houses, large and well filled barns, their fine flocks of sheep, and superior horses. Each township has its starch factory, and some of them two. At the factory at Presque Isle, there was ground 150,000 bushels of potatoes last autumn. The product of the county was 7,000 tons of starch for 1879; large amounts of potatoes are still in the hands of farmers. The roads are filled with teams hauling potatoes to Houlton, where they receive 85 cents per barrel for them."

The Grangers of Maine have been exceedingly fortunate in their choice of State Master, as Mr. Thing seems to be the right man in the right place.

What about the movement in New Brunswick? Cannot our friends Estabrooks and McGibbon, of York, or Humphrey, George, and Freman of Westmorland inform us. We should be glad to read a word from them on matters of general interest, or in connection with the Grange. I am sure that the readers of the FARMER will be glad to hear from them also. Come "Gentlemen," do not be backward; let us hear how the cause prospers, and what are the particular advantages of the institution.

A NEW BRUNSWICK FARMER.

March 12th, 1880.

The Proposed Model Farm and Agricultural School for New Brunswick.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR,—At the recent meeting of the Provincial Farmers' Association, the question of a Model Farm, and Agricultural School was very fully discussed. According to the newspaper reports, and if my memory serves me correctly, a committee was appointed to wait upon the Government in the interests of establishing the same.

Can you give me any information as to whether that committee have done anything in the matter or not, or whether they are waiting the settlement of some vexed questions with which the government are having to deal with, before they press their claim. Farmers who are interested in this movement, are anxiously awaiting the results.

WESTMORLAND FARMER.

March 13, 1880.

[We are not just now in a position to answer our correspondents enquiry. We may say however that the matter is in able hands, who have manifested much interest in connection therewith. The Association of Farmers by a large vote expressed a desire to see a Model Farm and School of Agriculture, established at no very distant day, and we have no doubt that in deference to that wish, the committee will act promptly, and urge the matter upon the Government. Probably the unexpected prorogation of the Assembly on account of the disaster to the Legislative Buildings, may account for the stay in proceedings.—ED.]

Wheat for Chickens.

Every farmer has noticed that about the time of wheat harvest, if the fowls are allowed the run of the fields and barnyards, there is a material increase in the egg supply. I think the second fact is the natural result of the first. I have fed corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax and sunflower seeds, and have found nothing equal to whole wheat as food for fowls. For young chicks it seems especially adapted. After two or three days of feeding on soft food the young chickens will pick up the wheat quite greedily, and will thrive on it as on nothing else. Growing chickens have a large demand for lime, and especially bone material, and this is more nearly supplied in whole wheat than in any other grain. If wheat were two dollars per bushel it would still be the cheapest feed for young chicks. Farmers can, however, economize by feeding wheat screenings and damaged wheat, which, though unsalable, is nearly as good for chicken feed. In feeding screenings, if there are many weed seeds, due allowance should be made, as they are not so nutritious as the wheat. Some kinds of weed seeds are hurtful to chickens; but these they will reject if fed whole. Grinding weed seeds is of little benefit except to get rid of them, and this might better be done by fire, as they are of so little worth.

Last winter we had several bushels of wheat so badly damaged by rain in harvest that it was condemned as worthless except for stock feed. It was given quite liberally to the hens, alternating with corn, and though the winter was very unfavorable for egg-production, the hens commenced laying early and have produced a much larger quantity than ever before. I attribute this to the damaged wheat, and shall see that wheat in some shape is supplied to the fowls hereafter.

How the Dutch Manage Hay.

One of our English exchanges has the following:

In various parts of Holland, as, for instance, in the province of Friesland, many of the farmers keep a stock of from thirty to eighty head of cattle, which in winter time must be brought under cover and stall-fed. In consequence of this general practice enormous supplies of hay are necessary. To provide these, the mown grass is allowed to lie for two days or more, with occasional turning over, and is then placed for further drying in large barns, where it is piled in heaps from 10 to 13 yards high. Such piles often contain from 100,000 to 200,000 kilo grammes of hay apiece. To render it specially suitable for cattle, it is subjected to a process of subdued fermentation, which makes it more palatable and easier of digestion. This is brought about by bringing in the hay while not yet quite dry, and treading it down firmly. As thus treated it frequently acquires such a degree of heat as to fire spontaneously and at the same time set the barn in which it is stored in flames. This not uncommonly happens, unless the farmer is especially careful. Supposing all to go well, the hay thus treated acquires a peculiar honey-like smell, and a sweet flavor. Many of its organic constituents undergo a change, as, for instance, its starch, which is converted into dextrine. The chemical analysis of fresh made hay shows the following composition:—14 per cent. water, 6 per cent. inorganic salts, and 80 per cent. organic compounds. After successful fermentation it contains 5.4 parts of albuminates, 1 part of fat, and 41 parts of carbhydrates, the greater part of which is converted into dextrine; the remainder is indigestible fibrous matter, which is given off in the excrement. Hay put up in ricks does not go through this favorable fermentation, because the outer surface of the stack are too much cooled by the air. On the flooring of stables and sheds hay scarcely ever ignites spontaneously, because it is never piled up in thick layers, and so cools far better than when stacked in ricks.

THINK ABOUT THE GARDEN NOW.—How often have we suggested to those having sufficient ground for a garden, and especially farmers, to pay increased attention to this important appendage of family comfort. Farmers, as a rule, are entirely too careless about their gardens, their whole minds being placed upon their field crops, stock, etc. The women would in most cases be competent and gladly willing to take charge of a large portion of the labor necessary to the proper cultivation of the garden, if the men would prepare the ground to their hands. Indeed, it is a fact that those who pursue the cultivation of the soil as their business rarely enjoy garden products in perfection, just because they appear to insist upon the error that they don't pay. Now is the time to think about how the garden can be enlarged and the number and quantity of the crops increased. The stuff can also be got ready for the additional fence, and the fence itself erected as soon as the weather will permit. The little hot-beds in which to raise your tomato, cabbage plants and egg plants, should now be repaired and got ready for sowing the seed as soon as the time arrives, and that will be from the 20th to the end of this month. One thing must be remembered that there should be no sparing of the underlying stratum of horse manure in preparing the beds.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

EFFECTS OF DRAINAGE ON THE TEMPERATURE OF THE SOIL.—All the rain that falls upon our fields must either be carried away by *natural* or *artificial* drainage, or, having thoroughly saturated the soil on which it falls, be left upon the surface to be carried off by evaporation. Now, every gallon of water thus carried off by evaporation, requires as much heat as would raise five and a half gallons from the freezing to the boiling point! Without going to extreme cases, the great effects of the heat thus lost upon vegetation cannot fail to be striking, and I have frequently found the soil of a field well drained, higher in temperature from 10° to 15° that that of another field which had not been drained, though in every other respect the soils were similar. I have observed the effects of this on the growing crops, and I have seen not only a much inferior crop on the undrained field, but that crop harvested fully three weeks after the other, and owing to this circumstance and the setting in of unsettled weather, I have seen that crop deteriorated fully ten per cent in value.—*B. Simpson.*

A World's Fair of sheep, wool and wool products, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, is announced to be opened in Philadelphia, September 21, immediately after the state fair, thus making the two exhibitions continuous, with an aggregate of prizes amounting to $40,000, of which $6,500 is for sheep, and $4,000 for wool, wool products, and "other manufacturing goods." The plan proposed is sufficiently comprehensive, apparently, to make an "international" exhibition of this most important industry. The times are favorable, as sheep husbandry is now rapidly advancing in this country, and we trust breeders, mutton and wool producers, and manufacturers will unite in making such an exhibition as shall show all parties the actual condition of all the industries in which the golden fleece has a part. For particulars, address the secretary, Elbridge McKonkey, at Harrisburg, Pa.—*Land and Home.*