The Maritime Farmer.

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1884. VOL. V., NO. 43

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property of the late JEREMIAH O'BRIEN on the Hanwell Road, about nine miles from Fredericton. The farm consists of 200 acres, (about 30 being slot which are under cultivation). A good house, outhouses and barns, and good supply of water. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

April 30, 1884

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, containing one hundred acres, situated in the Parish of Stanley, two miles from the village, 12 miles from Fredericton, and 30 miles from Boiestown.

There is a Post Office forty rods distant, and a good school on the opposite side of the road.

The above farm would be a very suitable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.

For further particulars address or call upon

WILLIAM CURRIE,
Limekiln W. O

Stanley, York Co., Dec. 26

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL and pleasantly situated FARM, containing 9 acres more or less, and being 2½ miles from the Village of St. John's Ferry, formerly owned by the late Thomas Ferry, containing 30 acres, 20 of which are under cultivation.

There is a two story House, thoroughly finished, and a Wood House, with all attached, containing 10 rooms in all, with frost proof cellar. The buildings are in good repair.

For a person who wishes to live within twenty minutes' walk of the city, this would be a desirable location.

TERMS EASY. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned on the adjoining Farm.

J. PEABODY.

Lower Douglas, May 14—3m

FOR SALE.

THAT piece known as the "Bisten Farm," about 2 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmiths shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved paymants.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. Allen Oakley, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

S. C. BISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

J. C. B.

Fredericton, Oct. 17—tf

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated about seven miles from Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared and under a state of high cultivation, producing annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides tillage and pasture land. The forest is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description, and timber abundance. The marsh privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, barn, wood house, and two orchards. The Nashwaaksis Railway runs across the property between the house and highway with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of Islands and beautiful country around not surpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a more rent of fifty five dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in this Parish are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property.

The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser

For further particulars apply to me by letter or otherwise.

T. LOWES BROWN,
Box 28, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

Farm and Island Lot FOR SALE.

THE FARM fronting on the River St. John, in the Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., being between lands owned by THOMAS H. PERLEY and James SHIELDS, containing one hundred acres.

ALSO:

AN ISLAND LOT
ON THE CROMOCTO ISLAND,

containing seven and three-quarter acres. This Lot runs from shore to shore and adjoins the lot owned by John Rogers.

For further and further particulars apply to

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton,

or to the undersigned at Gibson, York County.

CHARLES W. SHIELDS.

Gibson, April 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES
Near Fredericton,
FOR SALE!

A PORTION of the H. Hartley Rainsford, fronting on the Old Kingsclear Road, and about two miles from Fredericton, containing five hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced and watered.

Forty acres on the Rainsford Lane, so called leading from the Old Kingsclear to the Saint Andrew's Road, on which there is a new house and a small barn. The lot is about three miles from Fredericton.

Also ninety acres on said Lane in lots to suit purchasers.

One hundred and ninety acres on the Saint Andrew's road about three and a half miles from the city, eighteen acres of which is in grass and well fenced, and about twenty five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. W. RAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

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, fifteen of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The building comprises House, 45x33 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 finish, stabled and clapboarded, stone root-house, Shell piggery with fuel boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, chalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are painted, 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 HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, N.B., or CHARLES RAINSFORD, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES D. EMERY.

February 6, 1883

To Farmers and Builders.

250,000 MACHINE made Stock Brick of the best quality can be had at the Brickyard lately occupied by Mr. Hartley Brick, and situated near the Steamboat Landing.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, ETC.

OFFICE: Queen Street, Fredericton,
Over W. U. Telegraph Office, directly opposite Post Office.
Loans negotiated. Accounts collected.

A. L. BELYEA,
Attorney-at-Law,
INSURANCE AGENT,

Next door below
Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.
July 18, 1883—1yr

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
June 20

COFFEE!

DO you wish for a Rich, Fragrant Cup of Coffee? If so, use

CHASE & SANBORN'S
STANDARD JAVA!!

the best Coffee in the world, warranted strictly pure and of the finest quality grown

☞ *Ask your Grocer for it.* ☜

At Wholesale only, by

WHITTIER & HOOPER.

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS
SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FORTALL AND WINTER TRADE,

A LARGE LOT OF

IVERS,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHAETONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

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 discription, and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

☞ Prices to suit the times. ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

R. No 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for Inflammations of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in less 48 three days. Least treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Copaiba or Copaibs.

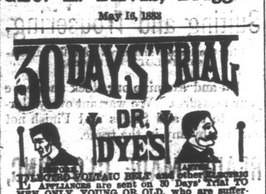
INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price plus, including Hygienic Syringe Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich, and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.

May 16, 1883

30 DAYS TRIAL



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VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Tray's Hippodromers and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (320 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

☞ Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO.
109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28 is radically, promptly and permanently cured by it. Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or other causes, instantly relieved. Full remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. (Illus. Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Gold and Silver Watches

GEM RINGS,
SIGNET RINGS,
SCARF PINS.

Elegant Gold suits of Jewellery, Fine Gold Necklets and Lockets, Rolled Plate Silver and Jet Jewellery.

The finest stock in the city of

SILVERWARE

All new patterns, in

Tea Setts, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAS. D. FOWLER.

Successor to John Babbitt,
Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street.
Fredericton, Dec 13

WANTED.

LADIES and Gentlemen, in town or country, (distance no objection), can have steady work at their own homes all the year round, and can make from $2 to $5 per evening. Work sent by mail. Any one can do the work. No canvassing required. Reference given. Address with stamp, BOX 1, Fredericton, N. B.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY!

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the County of York, for the following First Class Insurance Companies, viz:—

THE NORWICH UNION,

the original stock of which is worth 1700 per cent premium,

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Insurance Company, of Montreal, and the

Travellers Life and Accident

Insurance Company of Hartford, Con.,

are now prepared to accept risks on all classes of insurable property at current rates.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Barristers, &c.

Fredericton, March 19.—2m

SEEDS! SEEDS!

TIMOTHY,
CLOVER AND TURNIP
SEED.

ALSO

Bradley's Superphosphate,

EXTRA No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME,

LAND PLASTER,
Calcined Plaster,

Heavy Feed and Bran

—AT—

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.

FEED AND SEED HOUSE,

Opp. People's Bank, Queen St.

Fredericton, May 7.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS,

—ON—

WATCHES, JEWELLRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, RICH ELECTRO PLATED WARE, AND CLOCKS

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

—IN—

GREAT VARIETY

SELLING AT COST,

to make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department, and any one requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Attorney & Barrister-at-Law,
Notary Public,

Carleton St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED. ☜

April 9, 1884—1y

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

This Engraving represents [illegible] in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

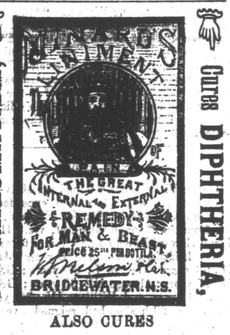
WANTED.
Raw Shipping Furs!

10,000 Musk Rat,
500 Otter,
500 Fisher,
500 Bear,
5,000 Fox,
500 Beaver,
1,000 Mink,
1,000 Coon,
1,000 Lucifee,
1,000 Skunk,
1,000 Sable,
1,000 House Cat.

☞ Cash and the very Highest Market Prices Paid at

F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S,
Queen St., opposite Soldiers' Barracks.
Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1884—tf

DR. THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL



Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Croup, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that cause Disease in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE

CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease. THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, BOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

KIDNEY-WORT

STEAMER "FLORENCEVILLE."

UNTIL further notice, the Steamer "FLORENCEVILLE" will leave

FREDERICTON for WOODSTOCK,

EVERY

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 6 A. M.,

Returning every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings, at 8 A. M.

☞ Way Freight must be prepaid, or will be left on the wharf at risk of owners.

HARRY CREED, *Agent.*

☞ *Office: Gil's Building, Phœnix Square.*

Fredericton, May 7.

"RIVER VIEW HOUSE,"

West End, Queen Street.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends that he has rented the RIVER VIEW HOUSE, upper end of Queen Street, formerly occupied by Richard Currell, where he is now prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLING and a careful hostler always in attendance.

☞ Parties from the country, whether on business or pleasure, will find this a pleasant and agreeable House to stop at.

W. H. RISTEEN.

A Great Problem.

TAKE ALL THE

KIDNEY & LIVER Medicines

BLOOD PURIFIERS,

RHEUMATIC Remedies,

DYSPEPSIA And Indigestion Cures,

AGUE, FEVER, And Bilious Specifics

BRAIN & NERVE Force Revivers.

GREAT HEALTH Restorers.

IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST qualities of all these, and the best qualities of all the best Medicines of the World and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Agriculture.

The export of wheat from Australia to Europe for the present year is estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.

Don't use animals for breeding which have prominent defects, especially when sire and dam have the same defects.

A large stock raising firm has rented 40,000,000 acres of land from the Pawnee Indians in Indian Territory for five years at three cents per year.

Do not forget that swine require green food, as other animal. If you do not wish to turn them loose feed it to them in the pen. That which they get in ordinary "swill" is sometimes not enough.

In raising poultry, it will take only a little more thought and a trifle more expense to rear finely bred fowls than to raise those of a commoner order, and the effect is more pleasing, and and much more profitable.

Keep the horse collars clean. The dust and dirt which adheres to collars when they are wet with sweat works into lumps and ridges, and sore shoulders are the result. If the collars become hard, wash them clean, pound them and apply oil.

English experiments made with manure protected from rain and heat, compared with manure left unprotected, have shown that the former produced four tons of potatoes and fourteen bushels of wheat more per acre than the latter.

Worth remembering.—A good cow is as easily kept as a bad one; a rich field is as easily tilled as a barren one; good grain is as easily marked as "chicken feed;" good animal and vegetable products are as easily masticated and digested as bad ones.

A Connecticut farmer kept an account with half an acre of onions, and his books when closed showed a clear profit of $249.95. The rent, manure, labor and other expenses amounted to $101.45. The manure applied was tobacco stems, superphosphate and wood ashes, costing $26. The half acre yielded 502 bushels of onions.

The shipment of butter from New Zealand for the London markets is satisfactorily evidenced by the arrival in that city of several consignments of 800 casks each. The butter is kept in cold-air chambers, at a temperature of 38 deg. It sells readily at twenty-two cents a pound, and there is every probability of a large increase in the trade.

The Utica *Herald* tells of a dairyman who was troubled with the smell of garlic or wild onions in the milk. To obviate this he put the cows in the stable at about 3 o'clock each afternoon, and fed them on hay and give grain as usual. The result was all he anticipated. A rest of three hours allowed the scent to pass off in other secretions, though previously it flavored both milk and butter.

The manufacture of beet sugar has lamentably failed in the United States. A concern which had gone to great expense in Portland, Me., has been closed and the machinery sold to a sugar planter in Louisiana. Some $4,000,000 have been waisted in these experiments. In Europe, where labor is cheap and population dense, the industry may flourish. Here the conditions are averse to success.

The farmer's conception of manures should be changed. Instead of saying that farm-yard manure is good for this and that crop, or that certain artificial fertilizers are beneficial or injurious for this and that crop or soil, he should say that such and such a field or plant would be benefited by nitrogen, phosphoric acid or potash, as the case may be, and it would be easy to learn in which manures these constituents predominate.

A new machine consisting of steam engine with gang of eight plows is tearing up the sod in the neighborhood of Fargo, Dakota Territory. It is expected to make a revolution in wheat growing, as it will plow the land at a net cost of $1 per acre, or about half what it costs to plow with teams. Steam plowing has been tried before, but until now it has not proved as economical as its advocates expected. Whether the new machine will prove a success remains to be determined.

Spring Tillage.

There is no influence or condition that affects the natural productiveness of the soil so much as tillage. The spring operations depend greatly upon the management of the land in the previous autumn. Deep *versus* shallow plowing has been a much debated subject, the difficulties having arisen from false standpoints. If the organic matter of a previous vegetation be allowed to remain on the surface, its process of decay is checked, and the mineral constituents of the subsoil lose the beneficial action of winter exposure. The disintegrating effort of rain and frost upon the particles of soil and coarser fragments of rock is nature's fertilizer, the plant food being liberated from its insoluble combinations and prepared for more immediate use. Hence the chief argument in favor of fall plowing is made plain; and it will also be seen that the mode of plowing which exposes the greatest area to the action of the weather is the best. This is accomplished by laying the furrowslices at an angle of 45 deg. The depth is best regulated by the character of the drainage. If the subsoil, by nature or by drainage, is porous, so that no obstruction is offered to the downward course of the roots, comparatively shallow plowing is the preferable mode in cases where the supply of manure is scanty, the object being to supply the young roots with an abundance of food while they are near the surface, so as to give them early size and strength to work their way to the richer stores below. Under favorable circumstances some of the roots of the cereal crops will penetrate the soil four or five times the depth of ordigary plowing, so that the absurdity of attempting to loosen the soil for the free scope of the roots will at once appear. In most other cases deep plowing and even subsoiling is recommended. If the roots cannot find depth, they should have scope for the greatest possible extent of literal growth. From these principles it will also be seen that the poorer and stiffer classes af soil can scarcely receive too much cultivation.

With regard to spring tillage a very injurious system is very apt to prevail. It will now be seen from what we have said that if the winter weather filth be plowed into the subsoil, all the pains taken in the autumn work will be in vail; for all the nourishment required for the young plant will be placed beyond its reach, and the soil, though perhaps rich under proper management, would be condemned as unproductive. Hence the advantage of acting from well founded principles. Spring tillage should therefore consist in cultivating and harrowing—not in plowing, the depth depending upon the nature of the seed, the larger seeds requiring, as a rule, a deeper cultivation than the smaller; but the main object is to obtain a smooth seed bed of uniform depth, so as to promote regular termination and growth. It must be compact enough to support the plant and to retain the necessary quantity of moisture. The roller will effect the condition, closing the pores where evaporation is too active. But rolling a stiff soil, especially when wet, is a most injurious practice.

The General Purpose Cow.

It is the practice of many farmers to keep a class of cattle which is equally adapted to all departments of their live stock industrd. It makes a fair butter and cheese record, and when superannuated, so far as the dairy is concerned, its usefulness for the flock is not yet gone. Many other authorities also uphold this practice, thinking that unless an aged cow can be turned into beef, a serious loss is the inevitable consequence. A little figuring will throw light on the question. Let us take the Devon as a representative of the general purpose cow, and let the Ayrshire represent a milking breed—supposing, for the sake of convenience, such animals to weigh 1,000 lbs. Granting that the Ayrshire is no longer fit for the dairy after the age of ten years, and that her carcass is of no use for beef, while the Devon, at the same age, in store condition, realizes say $30. But the carcass of the Ayrshire must not be lost sight of altogether; it is not fair to suppose that it is hauled into the bush for crow feed, as is the practice amongst most farmers. Such a carcass should contain 30 lbs. of nitrogen, 25 lb. of phosphoric acid, and 28 lbs. of lime, besides small quantities of potash and other ash constituents, which at current prices, would bring nearly $9 for the compost heap. Credit also $4 for the hide. Subtracting these $13 from $30 we have and actual loss of $17 when compared with the value of the Devon's carcass. What gains are to offset this loss? The Devon will give say 2,800 lbs. of milk per season for six season, and the Ayrshire 5,200 lbs., continuing eight seasons. Counting milk at 1½ cents a pound, $252 would be realized from the former, and $624 from the latter, leaving a balance of $496 in favor of the Ayrshire on the milk account. From this amount subtract the loss of carcass, and there is still a balance of $355 to her credit. Putting it in another way; If the Ayrshire give only 2,941 lbs per season, or 141 lbs. per season more than the Devon, this difference would make up for the loss of the carcass. If one breed is bred for general purpose, and another exclusively for the dairy, will any farmer now assert that the difference in their milk productions will not be greater than this? Although these figures may only be regarded as approximate, they are sufficient to prove the absurdity of breeding general purpose daily stock.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

"Where is the cashier?" "Gone to Canada." "And the president?" "Gone to South America." "Mercy save us! But the directors, where—" "Nobody knows." "Is any one left?" "Yes, me and the watchman." "Well, why didn't you two go also, and make a clean sweep of it?" "There wasn't nothin' left when our turn came."

The Destruction of Weeds.

There are few if any operations on the farm where so much time is misspent as in the destruction of weeds. Many farmers spend twice as much time trying to keep the weeds down as is necessary, and yet do not more than half accomplish the work. This is because they let the weeds get too large before the work is commenced; once master of the weeds, the work of keeping them down is very easy; but if by a few days delay, the weeds are permitted to get well rooted, the work of exterminating them is not only very difficult, but very laborious, and even when accomplished, leaves the crop in a crippled condition. There should be but one rule to adopt with the weeds; that should be to kill them as soon as they appear above ground. It is easier to cultivate the ground three times when the weeds first appear, than once after they get several inches high, and the crop will grow twice as fast by so doing.

The idea which some have that the cultivation of crops is for the sole purpose of keeping the weeds down, leads some to make very great mistakes; cultivation is often delayed to permit all of the weed seeds to germinate that once hoeing may keep them down, then it is believed that the crop will take care of itself. This is a mistake that is fatal to the production of a very large crop; and yet the once hoeing will usually require as much time as it would to go over the ground three or four times, when cultivation is commenced as soon as as soon as the weeds appear.

As frequent cultivation is very necessary to secure a vigorous growth of almost any crop, if the labor of cultivation was there, the benefit to the crop would more than cover it; but with proper implements, the labor of frequent cultivation is less, because as long as the ground is comparatively clear of weeds, except those that have just appeared above the surface, there is but little need of using the hand hoe; but a wheel hoe, or a cultivator, may be used and run over the land so rapidly that the cost of labor will be but very little; while if the cultivation be delayed until the weeds get large, the work cannot be done with a wheel hoe, and a hand hoe must be resorted to.—*Ploughman.*

Young Corn Destroyers.

To kill the greenish gray worm which eats young corn soon after it comes up Mr. Sturtevant, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., says that as the insect probably drags the cut off portion into his retreat beneath the surface to feed upon at its leisure during the day, his food can be poisoned by dusting Paris Green or London purple over the plants while wet with dew. As the more economical and less dangerous in its use, I would ask that the experiment be made with London purple, mixed with flour to a proper degree of dilution which shall be found by first testing it upon a few hills—perhaps one part of the purple to twenty of flour. If care be used in the application so that the powder shall reach the stalks of the corn at the point where they are cut off, the small portion of the poison consumed in the cutting off operation, would probably suffice to kill the caterpillar. The other method which is known to be effectual, is to employ the cheap labor of boys, by having them go over the field a few times (four or five times at proper intervals, are sufficient), and dig out and destroy the caterpillars from the hills showing the attack. They are easily found—sometimes as many as five in a hill. A writer who states that he was always found this method successful, bears this testimony in its favor:—"One year, on six acres, the worms had begun in such numbers that it was obvious that the corn would be destroyed unless something was promptly done. We set two men at work, who continued at them for ten days, on and off, amounting to four days work in all, and costing one dollar per acre, and entirely saving the crop of over three hundred bushels."

Keep up Your Trees.

A tree, undoubtedly, is one of the most beautiful objects in nature: airy and delicate in its youth, luxuriant and majestic in its prime, venerable and picturesque in its old age, it constitutes in its various form, sizes and developments the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque materials, the stateliest country house would be comparatively tame and spiritless without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage. Let those who have passed their lives in a richly wooded country, whose daily visions and deep leafy glens, forest-clad hills and plains luxuriantly shaded, transport themselves for a moment to the desert, where but a few stunted bushes raise their heads about the earth, or those wild steppes, where the eye wanders in vain for some "leafy garniture," where the sun strikes down with parching heat or the wind sweeps over with unbroken fury, and they may perhaps estimate by contrast their beauty and value.

The Farmer's Hope.

The bursting of a few banks, the loss of millions of stock from factitious values, the jailing of a few brokers and bank presidents, the shattering of great popular idols and the smashing of a great man or two will not ruin the country so long as real estate prices remain substantially the same, so long as houses are being built, and there is a demand for all and more than can be constructed, and so long as the farmer gathers great stores from his fields that afford him an abundant reward for his labor. The country is blessed with real and substantial prosperity, and the West especially was never so well prepared for reverses of fortune as now, reverses which we trust are not soon to come and of whose appearing we can see no present indications.

Wheat Crop in the United States.

In the United States the prospect is for the largest wheat crop, with possibly one exception, ever raised. It is believed that it will amount to about 516,000,000 bushels,—only 12,000,000 bushels less than the largest crop ever raised, and, 96,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1883. Continued low prices for wheat and flour may long time be expected for a to come. Corp prospects are not so flattering as those for wheat, and this year's crop will probably be about the same as that of 1883, when the total was 1,625,000,000 bushels. The consumptive demand for corn continues very fair. The provision trade is generally good, though the prices of hog products have had a downward tendency, in sympathy with grain, and because of unusally large arrivals of hogs at the leading Western markets. On the whole, the month of June has thus far shown a gradual and steady improvement in the general features of trade and business, and the fears of continued depression which were some time ago so generally entertained were doubtless in a great measure groundless, so that with the opening of the fall trade a prosperous season may be confidently expected.

Grow the Field Bean.

To produce the field bean, plow the land after oats or wheat, and plant in rows three feet apart, two feet between hills, five beans to a hill, and one grain of corn to furnish a support for the vines to cling to. If any fertilizer, use phosphate combined with bone. Calcarious manures not suited. Plow and weed twice This "navy" bean may be planted any time in June. If all to itself, the earlier it is got in the better, but if among the corn, wait till about the time of the last working, say 1st of July. It requires a good rich soil to produce well, but it exhausts land very little. Wheat is said to contain seventy-four per cent of nutritious matter, while beans are credited with eighty-four per cent, chiefly albuminoids, the most important of all flesh-forming elements. No wonder the Indian, a race, with such acute animal sense, learned its value and appreciated it as an article of food.

Horse Breeding.

"It is," says the *Boston American Cultivator*, "a fact from which young breeders may lean a valuable lesson, that not only the fastest trotters but also most of the distinguished trotting sires were dropped when their physical powers were in a healthy, vigorous condition." The *Cultivator* also says in a later issue that "the stallion Dumps, by Geo. Wilkes, in the fastest trotter of his size that ever drew a sulky; he is barely 14½ hands high, yet has won seventeen heats in 2:30 or better the fastest being in 2:21, and also says that his dam was only three years old when he was dropped." This is about as good evidence as any young breeders need to have that there is merit in the offspring of your mares, and that they should not avoid breeding from young animals simply because they are young, if they are backed up by the right kind of breeding.

Testing Milk and Cream.

The proportions of cream in any sample of milk can be determined by the cream gauge, which is simply a glass tube, about five inches long, graduated from zero downward. The milk to be examined is poured into this tube up to zero, and allowed to stand about twelve hours, at the end of which time the cream will have raised to the top, and its percentage may be read off. This instrument, although very useful to those who sell cream, is not reliable in detecting the adulteration of milk. The lactometer, or hydrometer for milk, indicates the specific gravity of milk; that is, the relative difference in weight between milk and water. The specific gravity of water is 1,000, and that of milk may be taken to average about 1,630.

There is nothing to take the place of roots, except ensilage, and we are not quite ready to believe that even that can. At all events ensilage costs the most, and if we allow it all the advantages over roots that its warmest admirer would claim, the difference in the cost would still; we think make roots preferable. Why cannot we inaugurate a reform in this matter and those of us who have never given attention to root crops begin now to do so? The mangel wurtsel is not difficult of cultivation and yields enormously, though there are those who believe that the sugar beet is the most desirable. However, mangels are good enough. Boiled in a large copper, whole or cut in slices, horses, cows and hogs eat them heartily and thrive on them.

A cows cud is no part of its system; it is a part of its food, which it brough up to the mouth from the paunch by a muscular action, the reverse of swallowing, and is then chewed over again. The common expression "losing the cud" is misleading. There is nothing to be lost, excepting the activity of the stomach by which these portions of the food are forced up to be remasticated. In case of indigestion or other disease the stomach does not act in this way, and the cow stops chewing the cud until restored to health.

Milk should not be drank like beer or any other fluid which differ from it chemically. It should be slowly taken in mouthfuls at short intervals. If milk is taken after our food it is almost sure to burden the stomach and cause discomfort and prolonged indigestion, and this, for the obvious reason that there is not sufficient digestive agency to dispose of it, and the better the quality of the milk the more severe the discomforts will be under these conditions.

THE MYSTERIOUS FARMER'S WIFE.