The Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE WEALTH OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1882. NO. 20

FELLOWS'

Leeming's Essence

WILL CURE

SPAVINS, RINGBONES,

Curbs, Splints, Sprains,

Swellings,

AND

STIFF JOINTS on Horses.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **Saturday**, the first day of April next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of Benjamin N Brymer has or ever had, either in law or equity, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, viz., "The two lots of land known as lots number one hundred and fifty-three and one hundred and fifty-four, the said lots having been originally granted to Daniel Murray as containing two hunded acres, more or less, the same being bounded on the lower side by lands formerly owned by Captain George Cheyne; and on the upper side by land formerly owned by Benjamin N. Brymer, being situated in the Parish of Dumfries, County of York, bounded on the river St. John, deeded by H. D. A. Allen to George Brymer, his heirs and assigns for ever, registered in Book V, Page 219, of the York County Records, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances to the same belonging, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Thomas R. Jones, Robert T. A. Scott, and Nathaniel Robertson against Benjamin N. Brymer.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Dec. 29, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of February next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, "All the right, title and interest which Michael Shannon has or ever had, either in law or equity, of, in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, being part of the lands granted to the Governor and Trustees of the College of New Brunswick, by Letters Patent under the great seal of said Province, known and described as being the south-western half of lot number 32 in the fourth tier or range of Pasture Lots, and beginning at a marked stake in the centre of said lot 32, to the north-west side of Maryland Road, thence running by the magnet south 45° west along the said Road twelve chains of four poles each and 50 links, or until it meets a reserved road between the fourth and fifth tiers of lots, north 45° west along the said reserved road ten chains, thence north 45°, east 12 chains and 50 links, thence south 45° east ten chains to the place of beginning, containing 12½ acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of German M. Cosslit and Newton Cosslit against the said Michael Shannon.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Nov. 21, A. D, 1881.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on FRIDAY, the sixth day of January next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest which Urial Hanson had either in law or equity on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1878, to the two first described pieces, and on the 8th of April, A D. 1875, to the last described piece of in and to the three following lots, pieces or parcels of land and premises, viz.: "All that certain lot, piece or parce of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Bright, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning on the south west side of the New Zealand road, in the northwesterly side line of lot No. 1, granted to Philip Crouse, thence running along the said side line by the magnet, south 49 deg. west one hundred chains of four poles each; thence north 40 deg. west ten chains to lot number two, granted to Urial Hanson; thence north 49 deg. east one hundred chains to the New Zealand Road, above mentioned, and thence along the same southeasterly to the place of beginning, being Lot No. 1, southwest range, New Zealand Settlement, and containing one hundred acres more or less," being the same lands and premises deeded by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company to Urial Hanson by Deed dated the 17th day of July, A. D. 1871, and Registered in Book X No. 2, page 303 of the York County Records; also "All that tract, lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the New Zealand Settlement, in the Parish of Bright aforesaid, and bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast angle of a lot of land sold to Benjamin Hanson and known as Lot No. 3 in the New Zealand Settlement aforesaid; thence running by the magnet of the year 1852, south forty eight degrees west one hundred chains to a stake; thence south forty one degrees and twenty minutes east ten chains to another stake; thence north forty eight degrees east one hundred chains to a stake placed at the side of the New Zealand Settlement Road and opposite to Crown grant to Chrisiopher Hanson, and thence along the said road north forty one degrees and thirty minutes west ten chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres more or less, and known as Lot No. 2, New Zealand Settlement, being the same lot or tract of land deeded and conveyed to the said Urial Hanson by Deed bearing date the twenty eighth day of January, A. D. 1854," being the same lands and premises deeded by Simon Hanson to Urial Hanson by Deed bearing date the 6th day of June, A. D. 1873, and Registered in Book Z 2, pages 561 and 562 of the York County Records; and also "all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the New Zealand Settlement in the Parish of Bright, and County of York, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning on the northeasterly side of the settlement road in the westerly angle of Lot No. 12, located to Mr. James Patterson and thence running north 49 deg. east by the magnet forty chains of four poles, or to the bank or shore of the West Branch of the Keswick Stream, thence along the said bank or shore westerly forty chains, or to the southeasterly boundary line of Lot No. 12, thence south 49 deg. west fourteen chains or to the settlement road above mentioned, and thence along the same easterly thirty chains or to the place of beginning, being the Gore Lots numbered 13 and 14, containing thirty five acres a little more or less," being the same lands and premises deeded by Alexander Colter to Urial Hanson by deed dated the 10th day of June, A. D. 1875, and Registered in Book Z No. 2 pages 572 and 573 of the York County Records, together will all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court, at the suit of Benjamin Morehouse against Urial Hanson.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton, Sept. 20th, A. D. 1881.

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Emory's Bar to Port Moody.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDER FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up till noon on **WEDNESDAY**, the 1st day of **February** next, in the lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-end of Contract 60, near Emory's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

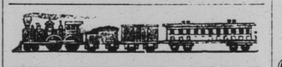
This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors all the information in his power.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and Canals, and marked 'Tender for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN.
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.



NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, November 21st, 1881, TRAINS carrying Passengers will run as follows:—

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

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

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

12.50 P. M., Leave WOODSTOCK, for Gibson

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

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

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

E. R. BURPEE,
Sup't.

Gibson, Nov. 16, 1881

DISPEPTICS

SUFFER NO LONGER

Read the following statement:—

ALYESFORD, N. S. Feb. 7, 1877.

Mr. CALEB OATES, Dear Sir:—

This is to certify that I have been troubled with the Dyspepsia for about two years, and have taken almost every kind of medicine within my reach that has been prescribed for the disease, but could find no relief. I took one bottle of your

BITTERS,

and one bottle of your

INVIGORATING SYRUP,

which effected a complete cure. You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

I am respectfully yours,
MRS. W. H. GRAVES.

Sworn to before me, LIACOM S. TUPPER.

F'ton, Oct. 27

FARM REGISTER

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

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

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

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture, F'ton, May, 1881

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having just claims against the Estate of JOHN FAIRLEY, late of Lower Ludlow, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested to within three months from date, and all persons indebted to said Estate are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 4th day of October, A. D., 1881.

S. A FAIRLEY,
Administratrix.
SCOTT FAIRLEY,
Administrator.

LIGHT. LIGHT.

JUST RECEIVED, another Car Load of the very best quality **Kerosene Oil,**—don't Explode—don't Smoke—don't Smell—gives a brilliant Light.

☞ *Use the Best.*

GEO. HATT & SONS.

F'ton, Nov. 24, 1881.

SHINGLES AND CLAPBOARDS

THE subscriber expects daily, a large lot of **Shingles and Clapboards** from Nakwick via "Southampton Packet," which will be sold low as usual.

D. LUCY.

July 14

TO LET.

THOSE Shops on Regent St. in Mr. Hackett's building, so called. Apply at once to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,

March 17.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton; situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

TO LET.

TWO Tenement Houses at west end of Queen Street. Rent moderate.

Apply to

BECKWITH & JORDAN,
City Hall, F'ton.

March 10, 1881.—tf.

YERXA & YERXA,

Opp. City Hall, Fredericton,

ARE SELLING

Good Congou Tea,

3 lb. for $1.00,

REAL JAVA COFFEE,

3 lb. for $1.00,

Halifax Sugar,

11 lb. for $1.00,

AMERICAN OIL,

35 cts. per gal.,

SOAPINE,

18 cts. lb. package,

Confectionery

Wholesale and Retail,

A handsome Volume given away with every 3 lbs. of the Li-quor ten.

☞ Standard Weights, and Imperial Measure.

YERXA & YERXA.

Fredericton, Oct. 27

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Year's Gifts

—AT—

C.W. SCHLEYER'S

Photo. Studio,

Opp. Normal School.

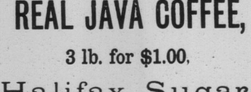
Christmas Cards,
Photograph Albums,
Autograph Albums, Scrap Books,
Velvet Photograph Frames, 100 styles.
Chromo and Perforated Mottoes.
Passepartouts, Easels, 7 sizes.
Birthday Cards, 150 styles.
Panel Statuary.
Motto Frames, Transparencies.
Gold Frames, Rustic Frames.
Walnut Frames.

In 8 x 10, 10 x 12, and 10 x 14 Sizes—SQUARE AND OVAL.

CALL AT

C. W. SCHLEYER'S.

Fredericton, Dec, 22



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **FRIDAY, 27th January,** for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between FREDERICTON and MARYSVILLE, from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Marysville daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock, A. M., reaching Fredericton at 11.30 o'clock, A. M.

Returning to leave Fredericton same days, as soon as practicable after arrival of Mail Train from St. John, reaching Marysville in fifty minutes from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fredericton, Nashwaak Station and Marysville,

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 10th Dec., 1881

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on **FRIDAY, 27th January,** for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between FREDERICTON and STANLEY, from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses subject to the approval of the Postmaster General,

The Mails to leave Fredericton on Friday of each week at 8 o'clock, A. M., reaching Stanley same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Returning to leave Stanley on Saturday of each week at 8 o'clock, A. M., reaching Fredericton same day at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fredericton and Stanley,

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, 14th Dec., 1881.

Let not your Hearts with anxious thoughts be troubled or dismayed.

ELY PERKINS

Has in store for his first-class customers a large and varied stock of Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Dry Goods and general Groceries, which he will sell to the people very low.

In Store and to Arrive:

1,000 Bushel OATS.

☞ *Bring along your Bags.*

F'ton, Dec. 29, 1881.

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,

Frederictn, Feb. 3.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

☞ Convenient to Public Offices, Free Market, and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate. Stabling and yard accommodation of the very best.

Axe Steel.

JUST received, direct, a large lot of FIRTH'S Extra Cast Steel for Axes. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT

Agriculture.

The Climate of Canada.

Our Kingsclear correspondent. "Agricola" sends us a copy of a letter he has forwarded to the London *Field*, in defence of the climate of Canada, against the strictures of some New Zealand zealot, who did not know exactly what, he was writing about. He says:—

In the *Field* of Sept. 3rd, I see a letter from a gentlemen in New Zealand, eulogizing that country, and denouncing Canada, as a residence for gentlemen of independent but limited means. He describes Manitoba in Canada, and I presume he places all the Dominion on a par, as a country of "terrible winters and short but scorching summers,"—a description which I cannot concur with. On the contrary, the summer in this country is characterized by the gently shining sun, the pleasant invigorating breeze, and the pure and healthy atmosphere, which has restored many to health and happiness, who would, had they abided in the land of dull, dreary, weariesome days, long ere now have ended their existence. And as a cure for asthma and rheumatism, the climate of Canada is unequalled, and to those given to taking of "too much of the bottle," Canada is the cure, drink being found only in limited qualities, and in this province (New Brunswich) it is prohibited being sold under a very heavy penalty.

The winter in this country is quite the opposite to being terrible; it being no less attractive than the summer, with its excellent facilities for sleighing and skating, and Moose, Caribou. Partridge and Woodcock shooting, with the genial rays of the sun all day long, and blue sky overhead, makes a winter in Canada quite a winter to be envied: and I may inform your readers that, though the frost in this country is more severe than in England, it can be borne with as little discomfort, owing to the difference in the atmosphere.

Splendid residences with excellent farms can be bought from £500 to £1000. As to the necessaries of life, they are quite as cheap as the prices quoted on behalf of New Zealand, provisions in this country being about half price of English market quotations. Firewood is cheap, and coal can be had for 24s per ton.

Society in this country is composed of some of the very elite of English aristocratic families, and I strongly impress your readers who are about to settle down in life to bear this fact in mind that society is an important item and worthy of consideration in the selection of a home. The inhabitants of Canada, in general, are of a kind, sociable and hospitable disposition, and the pomp and show of the old country is quite optional, one being no less thought of for not making a great display.

The voyage from England to Canada is quite a pleasure, it being accomplished in eight to ten days by the splendid steamers of the Allan Line, which are fitted up with all the latest of improvement, and from the prompt attention accorded by the captain and officers on board, one can scarcely imagine oneself from home. So those in Canada, who are not inclined to avail themselves of the outdoor sports of winter, the following may be applicable:

Sitting at the fireside, smoking at their ease;
Thus in enjoyment, they may spend the winter nights away:
A glass of grog, a burning log that bubbles now and then;
It makes them feel in Canada the happiest of men.

The Practical vs. the Amateur Farmer.

An observant attender at Farmer's meetings, has remarked that, most of the speakers are not men who depend upon farming for a living, but that when farmers do speak, their words uniformly carry more weight and conviction than the more scholarly productions of learned professors, or the opinions of the amateur farmer who has made money in some other calling, and farms for the fun of the thing. Farming has peculiar attractions for the city man who has made his, more or less "modest pile" in some branch of business or trade. The thought that he will be able to retire before his vigor is spent, from the city, with its crowds and its perpetual annoyances, to the country to spend the remainder of his days in health, peace and content on a farm, cultivating his cabbages, sustains and cheers many a man amidst the worries of his calling. In the close atmosphere of his office or store, the scent of new mown hay, sometimes, seems to salute his nostrils, and his fancy takes him away to the country and he sees himself under the umbrageans shadow of some tall tree in the corner of one of his fields, on a gloriously sunny day of July, mopping his forehead, after a few hours' spell with the hay fork; or amidst the roll of wheels, the tread of pedestrians and the noises of the streets he sometimes seems to hear the lowing of kine in the meadows, and the chirrup and twitter of the birds among the branches. It is a most commendable ambition in any man to resolve, when he quits business, to commence farming. A few amateur farmers have done something to advance farming by making experiments which the practical man, who has not got so much money, would not perhaps think of doing. But the amateur farmer should not indulge in superior airs, and imagine that he can instruct the man, who has all his life, borne the heat and burden of the day upon the farm, and who has done a great deal of hard and some very dirty work. The practical farmer though he does not speak as fluently as some city bred man who takes to farming "for the fun of the thing," has from long practical experience, the root of the matter in him, and while the one indulges in fine theories, the other gives useful suggestions. Were the practical farmer able to express his thoughts forcibly and logically, your amateur or even scientific men, would hardly have a hearing at any meeting where the three classes come together. This facility of expression can only be obtained by him through education study, and the practice of writing down his observations and conclusions on the work which he is engaged. May it not be expected, that as education extends among our rural population, through our common school system, that the next generation of practical farmers will be able to take their rightful position at all meetings where agricultural subjects are discussed, and will stand there as oracles, and not sit as dumb auditors. The practical farmer receives a great deal of useful and most excellent advice from the man of science, but he cannot, must not, or should not follow out all the general deductions of science, blindly, he must modify, correct them, from his own experience. *New England Farmer* says:—The scientific man is a careful and an accurate observer of facts, and a builder of theories. When his observations have a direct bearing upon what the farmers wants to know, they are often valuable, but, when followed blindly, they not frequently mislead. Thus the chemist can tell us in a general way how to mix certain sorts of fodders, so that the mixture shall contain the right proportions of starch, fat and albuminous substances for a perfect ration. One mixture, he tells as, will be adapted to the calf, another to the fattening steer; another to the milking cow, but it is the practical feeder who must tell us whether or not the cattle relish these mixtures; whether they keep in good health when fed upon them, and how much they gain in flesh or strength, for work. "In fact, the results of farming operations, as regards profit or loss, are dependent upon very many and very complex conditions as to prices of goods in market, and labor attending their use and production. The practical farmer must grasp the whole of these conditions and shape his course independent of any advice which only takes into consideration a part of the conditions. The amateur and the man of science may help the farmer, as they have helped him already, but they do not always take in the whole field of battle in their views. It is very interesting to observe how ready our best scientists are to accept this fact, and that such men as Prof. Goessmann and Dr. Nichols, are very modest in their ways of giving advice on practical deductions."

Trichinæ.

Dr. Leidy, (who claims to be the first discoverer of the parasite in the hog) of the University of Pennsylvania, and who is an authority on the subject, wrote a letter, some time ago to the Philadelphia *Leder*, in which he said:—

Abundant proof goes to show that the minute threadworm, trichina, is ordinarily introduced into the human body by eating raw pork infested with the parasite. The trichina cannot be considered as common in the hog, occuring perhaps not oftener than once in ten thousand: and, as pork is usually not eaten raw, the chances of infection are few, though sufficiently frequent to be worthy the greatest care. The parasite is not dangerous from any inherent quality, nor does it "eat up" the individual infested, as was intimated in the report of a recent case published in the newspapors. Its effects are proportioned to its numbers, each being a center of irritation; and, when they number millions, distributed throughout the muscles, they become so many "thorns in the flesh."

The temperature of boiling water will not only kill trichina but all other parasitic worms, so that by cooking meats all danger of becoming infested by them is removed, nor can any bad effects results, as no known parasitic worm is poisonous. All our food animals are liable to parasities, so that there is no use to think of discarding any one, especially as all are innocuous when cooked. The lovers of very raw beef occasionally receive the tapeworm as a guest, but the occurence is rarer than the parasite, for the moderate heat to which the meat containing the latter has been subjected in most cases is sufficient to kill it.

The discovery of trichina in man was made by the English surgeon, Hilton; in 1863, and the worm, was subsequently named by Owen. The parasite was first discovered by in the hog by the present writer 35 years ago, in the meat from which he had dined. Luckily for him the meat was cooked, and while he escaped trichinosis, the trichina did not escape him. Observing minute specks in the slice of meat on his plate, he reserved the piece and examined it with the microscope, which revealed a multitude of diminutive worms coiled up and enclosed in cysts. Little then did he or others suspect the relationship of trichina in the hog or man, or that it was of any significence as an agent of disease and death; nor was it then suspected that the parasite was probably the cause which led the great law-giver of the Jews to declare the hog to be an unclean beast, unfit for food. It is probable, from the scarcity of good fuel in Palestine and other countries of the Orient, that when pork was used as food it was often eaten raw, and thus may have frequently given rise to disease and death, resulting from trichinosis, the nature of which is a discovery of recent date. Perhaps millions have died from trichinos, through successive centuries, without any suspicion as to the source of the affection. A soldier in the late civil war said to the writer, "I wish I had as many dollars as I have eaten pounds of raw pork," Does not this suggest the idea that many soldiers have died of trichinosis, who were suspected to have been victims of typhoid, rheumatic, or malarial fevers?

Let all meats be properly cooked, and all danger of parasitic infection is removed. The writer long ago suggested that primitive man was perhaps led to cook his food from the impression that he would burn the ugly worms he observed in skinning and preparing animals, and thus prevent their introduction into his own body. It is not recommended that meats should be excessively cooked: and even when raw they may be safely eaten, but there is no certainty against infection if they are used in a half cooked or nearly raw condition.

Barn Yard Manure.

The following excellent remarks on the differences between bary-yard manures, and their production and treatment, are taken from an article in the New York *Weekly Witness*, entitled "Yield and cost of Food Staples," by Conrad Wilson:—

"The variable and uncertain quality of barn-yard manure is a continual source of doubt and error in the use of it, and often misleads us in estimating its effect. This uncertainty relates not only to the quantity and measurement. If a farmer should order one hundred loads of manure from us many different parties, the chances are that no two loads would be equal in amount, or similar in quality; first, because there is no fixed standard for a load, and secondly because there is no uniform criterion of value for the manure. One load may differ from another either in bulk or in specific gravity, or in both, and the actual quantity of plant food contained in it may be several hundred per cent. more than in the other: yet each is accepted as a load, at the same price.

So also one load may be totally different from another in the kind of material it contains, in the proportion of litter, in the stage of fermentation, and in many other conditions, affecting the quality; yet both are 'barn-yard manure,' and that is all we know with any certainty until their relative value is tested in the soil. One farmer, for example, applies ten loads of manure to an acre of corn, and gets a yield of eighty bushels; while his neighbor on the next farm, with a similar soil and other conditions equal, uses twenty loads per acre, and his products is only forty bushels. On comparing the results both parties are equally astonished until examination reveals the fact that the intrinsic value of each load of manure in one case was four times greater than in the other.

When we purchase nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda for our crops, though it is true that we are getting an article too costly for profit, yet we know exactly the quantity that we get, and each article has a standard in price and quality. But when we use the manure that is gathered up from barn-yards, the case is entirely different. What we then apply to the crop is simply a mixture of different elements thrown together in uncertain proportions, in every different stage of decomposition, and including indefinite quantities of straw and stover. In the presence of these varying conditions and other elements of uncertainty, how is it possible that there can be anything like uniformity in the quality of this material? Yet, strange to say, we are accustomed to use it as if it were always one and the same thing, though its intrinsic value is seldom twice alike, and a ton taken at random may be worth anywhere between one dollar and five or six.

Now I do not say that this state of things can be at once entirely and speedily changed; for the evil is inherent in our present system of farming. But it is certain there is urgent need for reform, and that this reform cannot, and will not be much longer delayed. What is now especially needed is an entire reconstruction of present methods, both in the production and the treatment of animal dung. But for this purpose a different class of experiments is required from any that have yet been tried

"Thus far the Germans appear to have taken the lead in nearly all the lines of farming experiments, but there seems no good reason why American farmers should not vindicate their skill and enterprise by working out these problems on their own soil.

"Just here let me add before closing a brief remark to impress upon farmers one important fact connected with this subject, for it is a point of interest that deserves their attention. However inferior this barn-yard manure that I have described may be however reduced in quantity and value by inexcusable neglect, it still has a value not to be ignored or slighted. Taking it just as we find it, it is to-day worth more to our farmers than most of us suspect, and perhaps more than some of us are prepared to believe. The manure of every animal on the farm, if wisely used and turned to the best account, is worth more to the farmer than the cost of the feed. This important fact would be easy to show. The point to be made now is simply this: If animal dung, taken as we now find it, and used according to present imperfect modes of treatment, can be made to show and to realize such efficiency and value as I have here claimed, what may we not expect when it shall be improved and reconstructed under new and sound methods that will not fail to largely increase the amount, and greatly intensify the quality and value."

Treatment of Permanent Meadow.

Mr. William H. Yoemans, (Columbia, Con.,) an able, habitual correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, writes as follows on this subject:—

"The measure of success in all farming operations depends very largely upon the management of him who directs them, and a want of success can, in most cases, be attributed to a want of proper management. When a farmer enters upon winter with fourteen calves that are healthy, but, before spring, has occasion to bury one-half the number in the manure heap, and with no disease among the animals, it is reasonable to conclude that there is faulty management in some particular. As a rule, an animal cannot go through the long, cold winter months on a scanty allowance of bog hay, and with a lack of shelter. In the case named, the result is perfectly apparent, and may be traced to its legitimate cause; and, though loss apparent, there are many results that are equally disastrous, and can be traced as directly to the moving cause, and show a want of exercise of good management, or of good judgment, or of both combined.

Nature seems to have provided means for her own protection in many cases, and so with immense forest growths, whereby elements of nutrition are drawn from the soil, a restoration is effected by the fall of foliage and decayed branches. Strange as it may appear, it is said, that, in districts where broom corn is grown, the fertility of the soil is maintained with little or no manure, if the stalks and foliage of the crop are ploughed in at each successive ploughing. So also of beets, a ploughing in of the leaves compensates for what has been removed in the growth of the whole plant.

"Now with regard to permanent meadows, or such mowing lands as are continued in the hay crop, without occasional seasons of general cultivation their permanency depends very largely upon their treatment, and it may be laid down as a general principle that they must not be too closely fed, out of the season for mowing. It is a mistaken, and financially, a suicidal policy, to suppose that mowing lands can be closely fed and shorn to the very roots, after the removal of the hay crop, and so exposed during winter, to receive an additional clipping in the spring. The injury to the succeeding crop can not be easily estimated, and a destruction of the grass crop can more frequently be attributed to that cause than to any general lack of fertility.

"Observation upon this point will satisfy any reasonable mind. Let two fields of the same relative character and fertility, side by side, be treated; let one be fed closely, gnawed down to the turf, and the other remain undisturbed, unless the amount of aftermath is too heavy, and while the latter will continue to furnish good annual crops, the former will soon appear to have "run out;" but if not too far gone, the operations and the results will reverse to a certain extent.

"The grass plant is sufficiently sensitive to require reasonable protection from the cold and frost, and every one knows that, where there is protection, by means of the young aftermath, the grass starts in spring with much more vigor and much sooner than were exposed, and besides, the aftermath serves as a mulch, and finally decays, adding to the existing fertility. Such fields are much less sensitive to the effects of extreme heat than those that have had a bare surface, and which become dry and parched. Unquestionably, when the pasturage in late summer becomes scanty, the temptation to supplement it by "fall feed" is very strong. but it is a far wiser course to depend upon some other means, such as fodder corn or some other supplemental crop, than to work a great injury in order that a little benefit may accrue.

It is not expected that permanent meadows, are to require no attention; but an occasional dressing of decomposed barn yard manure, spread upon the surface in the early fall, about the time of the commencement of fall rains, will produce wonderful results, in an increase of the hay crop, and since, here in New England, the dependence is very largely upon that crop, it stands every farmer in hand to act wisely in his treatment of the lands that produce it, and not kill 'the goose that lays the golden egg."

Exportation of Cattle.

The London correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, had a conversation lately with a Canadian largely engaged in the export of cattle, who told him there had been no profit upon the business for the last two years. He writes:—

"The secret of the losses to Canadian and American shippers is explained very clearly in the following note:—'Shippers of cattle and beef to Europe say the present small exportation is due entirely to the fact that there is no profit in the business.' Last year cattle could be bought at 10 cents per lb. dressed and weighed, and be sold in Liverpool and Glasgow at 16 cents, making a profit of $15 per head. Now exporters must pay 13c. a lb. in the States, and in regard to Canada my informant already quoted tells me that there is now no considerable supply of suitable cattle in the hands of the Canadian farmers, though such cattle are 'coming on.' He considers that the breeding and feeding of suitable cattle for the English market is a matter to which Canadian farmers, upon suitable land, will do well to turn their attention much more largely than they have hitherto done, as there is always a certain market here at a remunerative price, when the supply in Canada is large enough to enable the exporters to purchase the animals there at such a price as will leave them, after paying all the charges incident to exportation and providing for loss on the voyage, a reasonable profit per head."

Eggs in Winter.

And now it occurs to me to remark that it is just about as easy to have eggs to sell in winter as in summer—if you only know how to manage the biddies properly—and my word for it, it is a great deal more profitable. Of course, somebody will say:—"I don't believe it; my hens won't lay in winter, and I've never seen any that would, and I don't believe that Fanny Field or any other woman can make hens lay in winter just as well as in summer." But I don't care. My hens will lay and keep on laying, whether you believe it or not.

If you have hens of the right age, a comfortable place for them to stay in, and keep them supplied with everything they need, you will have eggs, simply because the hens can no more help laying them than they can help breathing.

"Hens of the right age" don't mean hens anywhere from one to three years of age, and it don't mean half-grown pullets. Hens of the right age, if you keep the Brahmas, Cochins, or Rocks, are pullets seven or eight months old. If your pullets were hatched out in February or March they will be seven or eight months of age in October, and if they have been properly fed and cared for, will commence laying without any forcing process; and if you keep up the good food and care they will lay right along fully three months.

If you keep the Leghorns, Hamburgs, Houdans, or any of the smaller breeds, the pullets for winter laying should be hatched out in May, and they will be ready to commence business in October or November. These breeds mature from a month to six weeks earlier than the larger breeds, and usually commence laying that much earlier. I know that some breeders claim that the small breeds, especially the Leghorns, will commence laying at five months of age, but where you will find one Leghorn pullet that lays at five months you will find five hundred that do not lay until six or seven months. I have known Brahmas and Cochins commence laying at six months, but such cases are rare; usually they do not commence until seven or eight months.

If you have no pullets of the proper age, of course you must do the best that you can with your old hens, unless you can prevail upon some one who has fowls to sell to part with a few early pullets. One-year-old hens, if properly cared for, through moulting, and furnished with plenty of green food, meat, lime, gravel, etc., will commence laying fully a month earlier than they would without the extra care. Mind you, I am not advising any forcing process beyond that of good care. A little "egg food" may occasionally be given with good results, but the tendency is to overdo in feeding stimulants.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Polled Devons.

That the horns can and should be bred off from our domesticated beef and dairy cattle, we have for a long time had no doubts, and it begins to look as though it would be done. It will of course take time, but it will be time well spent. Now that the polled Angus are taking so many first prizes in the fat-stock exhibitions, no owner of short-horns or Herefords who breeds for beef, can object to crossing his animals with a polled Angus bull. It is not unlikely that such cross would really improve his stock besides in the removal of horns. In dairy stock, the Suffolk and Norfolk polled bulls might be used without doing violence to the general character of the best dairy breeds. The first number of the *Breeder's Gazette*, a new Chicago weekly, published by J. H. Sanders, formerly of the *Live Stock Journal*, mentions a herd of polled Devons which have been exhibited at the fairs the past season.

They were bred by Mr. Rass of Avon Ill., from the cross of a polled Norfolk bull upon Devon cows. Mr. Ross has thus far had good success in his experiment, and hopes soon to have a herd of first class polled Devons.—*N.E. Farmer.*

PLANTING TREES.—The bee farmer should not forget to plant a liberal number of basswood trees; next to white clover comes this tree in importance to the apiarist, and there is not a farm in the Eastern States that cannot well afford space for this noble tree. If planted upon the highway I would plant with it the sugar maple. For a length of over 100 rods my highway is planted with an avenue of over 100 trees. Some of these trees have been planted eight years, and now blossom. The apiarist will find, not only pleasure, but profit, in becoming to a certain extent a forest-tree culturist. There are many corners upon our farms that had far better be planted to useful trees than to be infested as they are with weeds and brush. Our springs and small streams should be protected with a surrounding cordon of trees; they would then defy the scorching droughts of summer, and continue to fill our rivers for the continued benefit of commerce and manufactories. The apiarist should use his influence with his neighbors in this direction, for the day will surely come when our forests will receive the attention that has already been too long neglected.—*Cor. Bee Journal.*

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* says:—"that a most excellent treatment for tender feet in horses is, to make a carpet for them to stand on, of horse manure and dry earth. I had a horse whose feet were bad, and after many experiments, I hit upon the exact remedy, and have long kept up its use with most excellent results. It is nothing more nor less than about two inches of dry, fibrous horse manure with dry earth sifted over it, and a layer of straw on that, till it becomes trodden down smooth and hard. Every day, and generally twice a day, the portion of it wet by the horse is removed and replaced, but most of the floor has not been uncovered for years. The hole is filled up and patted down with a Hexamer prong hoe, and a little dirt put on, and the litter at night is put over it—that's all."

Efforts are being made by sportsmen of western Massachusetts to increase and multiply feathered game in that section. A year ago wild rice was planted with success, and a small stock of quails were imported and let loose. This year the sportsmen of Springfield are planting wild celery on the rivers and ponds for the quails to feed upon.

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