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The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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Varieties.

Looking Back.

A barefooted child, by the meadow stile, Sets down her basket to rest awhile. And, turning, swings her hat, with a smile, To a classmate, taking another way.

A fairer picture there cannot be Than yon vessel, sailing, proud and free, Out to the billowy, open sea.

A widow stands by a lonely grave Or which the sheltering grasses wave, Marked by a stone with no record, save The mazy traceries of changing years.

Whitely and silently falls the snow On the meadows still, and cold winds blow Over the darkening fields, as, sighing low, An aged woman, for the last time, seems A child again; in happy dreams.

Thus all through the world, where'er we turn, There are aching hearts, and souls that yearn. Over by-gone hours, and thoughts still burn Within us, that were uttered years ago, As in the midnight watches slow.

But angels, kneeling before the throne, The loved ones found, the long race won— All thrilled with joy by this thought alone: Their eyes "the King in His glory" see, Yes, in His presence there can be No looking back.

They borrow but never return. As we pass, day by day, thro' life's busy highway, There are many strange people we see; And the worst, I conclude, are the ones who intrude.

On our charity, be it so free, For they seem to depend upon what we will lend. Not a dollar they honestly earn; Yet they prosper and thrive, and the way they survive.

If you lay up in store a few dollars or more, Upon this you can truly depend, They will save it for you, and they'll chase you about.

Such ideas of course they will spurn; And you'll find out some day, I am right when I say, That they borrow, but never return!

In the fashion they dress, and their manners express, They have plenty to eat and to wear; But they'll be in the shade if their bills were all paid.

And the poorhouse would have them in care, 'Tis no wonder they smile when they pass you in style, 'Tis better to beg than to earn.

While it's true, as a rule, they will deem you a fool, When they borrow, to never return.

A sympathizing moralist pities school-mistresses because they are less likely to marry. Whereupon one of them exclaims: "The idea of pitying a woman because she is unmarried! He'd better save his sympathies for Mrs. Scroggins, who enjoys communion with the wash-tub seven hours a day, and then walks the floor with the sixth baby, while Scroggins snores only long enough to inquire why in thunder she can't manage the children the way his mother did. Unloved and unmarried, indeed!"

"Arrah, Pat, wouldn't ye be after bringing home the shovel I lent ye last Christmas?" "De'il a bit! I haven't done with it this three months." "Be jabbers! and what'll I do for a shovel meself?" "It's perfectly aisy for ye to borrow one, as I did; so be off wid yerself, and not be after bothering me ag'in wid yer nonsense."

"Don't ye love her still?" asked the judge of a man who wanted a divorce. "Certainly I do," said he, "I love her better still than any other way; but the trouble is she will never be still." The judge, who is a married man himself, takes the case under advisement.

"I don't see how there ever came to be so many words in the world," exclaimed a girl who was studying her spelling lesson. "Why, sis," said her brother, "they come through folks quarrelling. Then, you know, one word always brings on another."

"Doctor," said an old lady, "do believe in ghosts? Do you believe that the dead actually walk on this earth?" "No doubt of it, ma'am," answered the doctor, "I've repeatedly heard the Dead March in Saul."

According to Herschel, there are stars so far off that light, which travels at the rate of 200,000 miles in a second, would require 13,000 years to travel from those stars to the earth.

"What I'd like to know," said a school-boy, "is how the mouth of rivers can be so much larger than their heads."

Agriculture.

Milk Tests.

An interesting test was made of the cream qualities of the milk from the cows exhibited at the International Dairy Exhibition which was held in New York City during the first week of December, nine cows of different breeds and grades were milked, about 5 p. m., Dec. 5. The test was in glass tubes 5 1/2 inches long and 1/4 of an inch in diameter. The cows were milked clean and the milk was well strained and a tube filled from each cow, the milk standing in 23 hours in a temperature of 53 degrees, an inch divided into 16 parts used as a basis of a unit to test the depth of cream. The results were as follows:—

1st. A red polled cow yielded five quarts of milk, dropped her calf in April, feed, two quarts of bran and one quart of meal per day, depth of cream, one and one-fourth inches.

2d. Native cow, eight quarts of milk, dropped her calf Nov. 15, feed, six quarts of bran and six quarts of meal, depth of cream, one and one-fourth inches.

3d. Guernsey—seven quarts of milk, dropped her calf middle of September, feed, four quarts of meal and four quarts of bran, depth of cream, one inch.

4th. Devon—three pints of milk, dropped her calf in April, feed, four quarts of bran, depth of cream, fifteen-seventeenths of an inch.

5. Jersey—eight and one-half quarts of milk, dropped her calf the middle of September, feed, one quart of meal and four quarts of bran, depth of cream, three-fourths of an inch.

6. Jersey—five and one-half quarts of milk, dropped her calf the middle of September, feed, four quarts of meal and four quarts of bran, depth of cream, three-fourths of an inch.

7th. Half Shorthorn and half Native—six and one-half quarts of milk, dropped her calf the 11th of November, feed, six quarts of bran and six quarts of meal, depth of cream, three-fourths of an inch.

8th. Holstein—five quarts of milk, dropped her calf the first of April, feed, bran and roots, depth of cream, eleven-sixteenths of an inch.

6. Ayrshire—two quarts of milk, dropped her calf March 20th, feed, two quarts of oats ground, and six quarts of bran, depth of cream, nine-seventeenths of an inch.

These results show a wide difference in the depth of cream; the native and polled cows yielding more than twice as much as the Ayrshire, and nearly twice as much as the Holstein—the Devon standing close with the Guernsey, and the Jerseys and half Shorthorn showing one-fourth less than the Guernsey.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who furnished the above facts to that paper, says:— "The length of time since dropping the calf to the day of trial, may have something to do with the result. Also there is a great difference in the amount of grain fed, which will admit of study. Another point should be studied, and that is the richness of the cream in the butter qualities it contains; though this test, important as it is, cannot be ascertained there as it is, if at all. I will say no more now, hoping dairymen more than ever will test the milk from each cow. Keep and well care for the best, and drop the poorest. Let the quantity and quality of the milk be the guide, without regard to the particular name the cow may go by, or the place that name originated.

Save the Manure. Even by farmers, who should be the ones who would realize the value there is in it, there seems to be an indifferent effort made to save the manure, for much of its value is wasted by not taking care of it properly or in time, while it is so often used on such crops as are not capable of utilizing it to the greatest advantage or profit. Good hen manure, from fowls which have been liberally fed, is worth as much as guano, for all kinds of crops for which guano is used; and if farmers and those who have small garden patches would only realize this fact, they would pay more attention to collecting and saving the droppings from their hens than they do. We do not think there is much necessity for cleaning the fowl house out every day as some do, but clean it out every week, giving it a good sanding every time it is cleaned, so as to keep the floor clean from droppings and make it easier to clean out when necessary. Some sprinkle ashes, sawdust, chips, etc., on the floors, but we consider sand preferable, for it seems to separate, to disintegrate, the droppings better, soon making it by a little care in working over, almost as fine and as easily applied as guano or any of our superphosphates. We always put it into barrels as soon as it is taken up from the chicken house floor, and convey it to some dry airy place where we let it remain until wanted for use, when we empty it out on a heap and work it over well before applying it to the crops.—Poultry Bulletin.

Dressing Poultry.

A lady under the sobriquet of "Grace Gleen," in the Country Gentleman, treats in a very pleasant manner various household matters interesting to farmers' wives and the fair sex generally. For example:— "Mrs. Lee came in this morning to obtain some directions about the stuffing and roasting of poultry. She was expecting some friends to Thanksgiving, she said, and did not dare trust to her own knowledge, or rather want of it, fearing her dinner would prove a failure if she did. We gave her the requisite information, making it as minute as possible, because the young and inexperienced are sure to find matter for uncertainty and anxiety in little things which we older ones do by chance, or by guess as it were, or rather in a certain way through force of habit, thinking little and worrying less about results.

In the first place, the dressing should be done in a careful and proper manner; the fowl dipped two or three times in a large kettle of boiling or nearly boiling water, and the feathers gently plucked, so as not to tear or otherwise injure the skin. Remove a griddle from the stove; put an old newspaper on the fire, and scorch off the hair in the flame. Next make a small incision in the neck and remove the crop, being careful not to tear or break it, if you do not want to endanger scorching your meat; arrange in the body, also small, carefully taking out the entrails, gizzard, liver and heart. Also take off the neck bone down as far as you can slip the skin, and the legs off to the knees. Now wash thoroughly, and rub well inside and out with salt, in which a very little—say a third of a teaspoonful of pepper has been mixed. Next prepare the stuffing. If sufficient quantity only is desired for one turkey or two chickens, cut about two thirds of a medium-sized loaf of bread—which should be at least three or four days old—into thin slices. Turn over this just enough hot milk to moisten, being careful not to get too wet. Add a half teaspoonful of butter—though the quantity of this must be regulated somewhat by the fatness or leanness of the fowl—a small even tablespoonful of pulverized sage, a half teaspoonful of salt, a sifting of pepper, and one well-beaten egg. Chop the heart, liver and gizzard, which have previously been boiled tender, and add; then mix all well together with the fingers. If you moisten add some dry bread grated fine. Fill the body and sew up with a coarse, soft thread. Fill the neck and tie it. Unless you are so fortunate as to own a patent baking-pan with cover, sew up the fowl in a piece of coarse cotton cloth. A young fowl will bake in a couple of hours; but do not bake too quickly, or the meat will be dry and flavorless. If old, it should be parboiled for an hour, then stuffed and baked three or four hours, or till tender. If done in a common open dripping-pan, it must be basted frequently with the water in the pan, and turned also a few times from side to side. The cloth will allow it to become tender without basting, but should be removed a little before the fowl is taken from the oven, that the outside may nicely brown. When tender, remove to a platter, and if the fowl be fat, and there be much oil in the pan, turn off the most of it, and set the pan on top of stove, and stir in gradually a heaping tablespoonful of flour, then a pint of rich, sweet milk, seasoning with more salt and pepper if it needs, let come to a boil, then turn out at once into a bowl, or gravy-boat, and carry to the table.

CANADIAN SHEEP EXPERIMENT.—Illustrative of the grazing competition of our cattle feeders and graziers may expect to meet, it will interest some of them to know that thirty years ago a gentleman left the parish of Airthrie for the Dominion. He settled down near the city of Montreal, where he has been farming 300 acres of land, the half of which he rented, the remainder he has as the proprietor. Never having been in Scotland since he went to America, he resolved to visit the old land, and to bring with him some 100 head of sheep to sell by way of making an experiment as to the paying results of such an enterprise. He arrived in this country with the stock, sold the sheep, and realized about £100—as much really as enabled him to pay his passage coming and returning and to see his friends and the district of his birth. It is believed the next visit will be made next year with a lot of fat cattle.—Dundee Advertiser.

Cattle and hogs are dying at a fearful rate in Iowa, the former from smut in the cornstalks and the latter from cholera. Hundreds of farmers have lost every hog they possessed.

There are marine plants which grow up to three hundred feet from the bottom of the sea.

Non-breeding and Shy-breeding Cows.

Complaints are not infrequent among our readers, of cows and heifers which do not breed as regularly as would be desirable. This is one of the vexatious incidents to cattle husbandry which it will undoubtedly take a long time to overcome. The causes of non breeding are numerous, and it is not always an easy matter to decide upon the cause in individual cases. In cases of twins, where there is a male and female calf, the female is very likely to be barren, although such heifers do sometimes breed, especially when they possess all the general appearance of the sex. If, however, they have large horns, a thick neck, and carry a marked resemblance to the form of a steer, they will not breed. Again, heifers which are not twins are not all perfectly developed. Such animals usually flesh up quite readily, and make good beef with very little extra feeding.

Barrenness in cows may be caused by diseases of the generative organs resulting from injudicious treatment at a previous parturition, as where the afterbirth is allowed to remain till it rots away, causing inflammation and an irritation which becomes chronic. Such cows sometimes paw and moraalost constantly, when running with other cattle, and get the very significant name of "rovers." According to our experience and observation, such cows are valuable only for beef, as they are very rarely curable. Sometimes cows are undoubtedly made barren for the time being by being taken to the bull too soon after calving. In such cases, a simple rest of a few months is all the treatment required.

A lean cow, or other animal, may sometimes be induced to breed by giving better feed, thus increasing the flesh, while an over-fleshy case may be remedied by pursuing an opposite course. But, after all, it may as well be borne in mind that there is always a percentage of loss and disappointment connected with every kind of industrial pursuit. If a farmer sets out to raise ten cows from ten heifer calves, and is successful in getting eight, he may count himself fortunate, and if five of the eight are kept pregnant all the time for the unwise purpose of making her yield a constant supply of milk, it should not appear strange if she fall off in the quantity of milk, appear unthrifty, be off her feed, and have a glairy discharge from the vagina these are the symptoms which usually precede abortion.

It is very probable that many cases of abortion occur through a deranged condition of the digestive organs; therefore the means most likely to prove effectual in keeping the stomach in a healthy state should be adopted. What an immense amount of labor the digestive organs have to perform! They have to be almost constantly engaged in converting the elements of food and had into chyme and chyle; and they must not slacken much, else where are sixteen quarts, more or less, per day of milk to come forth? How is the fetus in utero to be nourished, and the wear and tear of the cow's organism to be provided for, when the stomach is not in working order?

The practice of milking cows to within a short period of parturition is highly injurious, yet some persons with whom I have had conversations on this subject contend that, in some cases, it is impossible to "dry the cow." I advised them to reduce the animal's food to less than one half, or even one-fourth, if necessary; in fact, there would be no harm in withholding food altogether for a short time, and in substituting for food a dose or two of aperient medicine. This course must necessarily soon lessen the amount of blood in the system, and as the milk is secreted from the blood, it will decrease in the same ratio, or, rather, be essentially lessened; and in view of reducing the quantity of milk I also urge the necessity of keeping the cow on a small quantity of water. This practice may not, on all occasions succeed in arresting the lactated secretion, still it is the only rational way of accomplishing the object. Abortion is sometimes attributed to a debilitated state of the animal. This also arises from a derangement of the stomach. Then an opposite mode of treatment must be pursued, such as a change of food to that of a more nutritious character, and the frequent administration of small doses of gentian, ginger and golden seal.

Breeding cows require a great deal of care and some watching. Careful selection of the right kind of food for the necessary wants of the animal and her fetus in utero is indispensable. Neither the one nor the other can be expected to enjoy good health on a diet of slops, wail, brewers' grains, corn-stalks, rotten potatoes, frozen

Winter care of Sheep.

A breeder, who was for some time with Mr. Geo. Radd of Leighton Lodge, Gulf, Ontario, the famous breeder of Cotswolds and other thoroughbred stock, describes the way he cared for his sheep in winter time:—

"We fed pea straw, clover hay, swede turnips, oats, peas and bran. The feed in the morning consisted of clover hay as much as they would eat without wasting, fed in racks, and about six pounds of cut swede per sheep, and at noon half a pint of bran, one-third pint of oats, and one-third pint of peas each for breeding ewes, and a little more for shewings. At evening they got their feed of swedes and a rackful of pea straw, with always plenty of litter, which consisted of the refuse pea straw to keep them dry and clean, in their sheds and yards. They had, of course as much water and salt as they would use. Care must be taken not to feed too much grain to breeding ewes; from one-half to two-thirds of a pint per day of corn will be sufficient for a good sized ewe. Of course for fattening sheep, considerable more will be required. Sheep require and must have considerable coarse feed. Breeding ewes and young sheep must also have plenty of exercise, but for fattening, they can scarcely be confined in too small a space, provided they are kept clean."

A farmer of Wisconsin wrote the other day to the editor of the Country Gentleman, enquiring how much corn he should feed, to feed a lot of sheep who was fattening for spring. He said, that he had never fed any sheep before, and he would like to give them all they would eat, but had doubts to the wisdom of such a course. The editor answered:— "Begin by feeding them a gilt each per day, and increase gradually until a pint each is fed. It will not hurt them to feed them all they will eat, but they should be sufficiently fattened by spring on a pint of corn each, and with good clover hay.

Abortion in Cows.

As most farmers who have experience in the management of animals, know the cow is very liable to abortion. It is a disease of which the cause is not known with certainty, though there are many theories about it. This disease has committed, and is committing great havoc among valuable herds, and the grade animals of the small farmer are in as much danger of being attacked by it as the high breeds of the fancy breeder. The following extract from the pen of a writer to the Rural, gives some hints worthy of consideration:—

When abortion prevails among a whole herd of cows on one man's farm, I should consider it as an enzootic, arising spontaneously, and afterwards propagated by infection or by sympathetic influence. I shall now, in a brief manner, throw out a few hints for the consideration of dairymen and breeders, in view of the adoption of preventive measures; for, since neither medicine nor medical treatment can arrest the plague, our only hope of stopping abortions which in this country are alarmingly on the increase, lies in the practice of preventive measures.

A very ruinous practice prevails at some milking establishments for keeping the cows impregnated all the time. The mother no sooner gets through the pain and perils of parturition than she is again, oftentimes, compelled to submit to a re-impregnation. This is what I call an excessive use of the reproductive organs which, must eventually impair their integrity. It is well known to all physiologists, and I presume that the reader must have some knowledge of the facts, that the uterine organs, like those of digestion and respiration can be overtaxed; and disease, in some form or other, is very apt to occur in overworked organs. If an animal disease does not set in, debility of function or organ must eventually ensue. The uterus, like various other organs of the animal economy, must have periods of rest, or the day of reckoning will surely arrive.

An excessive use of the reproductive organs generally, if not always, impairs the integrity of the nutritive organs, and vice versa; hence if a cow is kept pregnant all the time for the unwise purpose of making her yield a constant supply of milk, it should not appear strange if she fall off in the quantity of milk, appear unthrifty, be off her feed, and have a glairy discharge from the vagina these are the symptoms which usually precede abortion.

It is very probable that many cases of abortion occur through a deranged condition of the digestive organs; therefore the means most likely to prove effectual in keeping the stomach in a healthy state should be adopted. What an immense amount of labor the digestive organs have to perform! They have to be almost constantly engaged in converting the elements of food and had into chyme and chyle; and they must not slacken much, else where are sixteen quarts, more or less, per day of milk to come forth? How is the fetus in utero to be nourished, and the wear and tear of the cow's organism to be provided for, when the stomach is not in working order?

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System and Calculation in Farming.

By forethought and a systematic course in farming, the farmer will save time and accomplish more than he will by a reckless and indifferent course, besides the work will be so much better done in the one case than in the other. To work only when necessity compels, results in remaining poor, as well as in many instances losing what you have accumulated. Young says:—"Procrastination is the thief of time," a most true and wise saying. When system and calculation are observed in farming, vexation, hurry and confusion are avoided and the farmer consequently performs more work with greater ease and with more satisfying results. By observing system and calculation there will be found a great saving instead of a great leakage in farm matters. Farm implements will be cared for instead of being permitted to lie around in fence corners and remain in the lot where they were last used. Repairs will be made when repairing becomes necessary and all things will be found in their proper places and places for all things will be provided for the farmer on a well regulated farm. Farmers, this question of system and calculation well understood, adopted and continued, together with force and energy in farm work, is the greatest of success. It is the course by which many have become independent and rich. Why is it that farmer A is so much more successful than farmer B; he has no more land nor any better land (naturally) than farmer B, yet farmer A is becoming rich while farmer B is growing poor? The writer has often heard this question asked and he thinks the solution of it will be found in system, calculation and well directed energy in farm matters. Calculation is the product of reflection, and reflection is the action of the mind upon matter. These two great elements have produced wonderful discoveries as well as lingered with pleasure upon past achievements.

ORIGIN OF DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

The Michigan Farmer gives the following curious information on the various breeds of fowls and their different origin:—"The names of fowls arise from other peculiarities than their form or appendages. For instance, the Dorkings were named after Dorking in England; the Black Spanish, or as they are otherwise known, everlasting layers, and the Houdans (pronounced Hoodon) from Houdain, France; the Shanghais are named after Shanghai, in China; the Buff and Partridge Cochins China also take their names from Cochin, China; the Siberia or Russian fowls from Russia; the Malays, Jays, Columbians, Barbours, Dutch fowls, all from their respective countries. There are also the Guilders from Guilderland, Holland, the Bolton grays and hays from England, and the Siskoburg, named from the fact that they were carried to the cockpit in hags which the owner abook as a challenge for some other bird. There are many others, such as the Greves curns, from France, silky fowls from China and Japan, Hanbergs, Leghorns and Brahma Pootees, all of which indicate whence they are named. Then there are the Creepers, a small variety of Bantams, with short legs; the Jumpers mentioned by Buffon, another of the diminutive races, are so short legged that they are compelled to advance by jumping instead of stepping. Rumpkins, or tailless fowls, came from the wild breed of Ceylon."

A Case of Garget—Diseased Heart.

Garget is a troublesome disease among high fed and heavy milking cows. Scarcely any other disease is so little understood, and is so unsatisfactorily treated as this. The proportion of Jersey cows that have lost one or two quarters of the udder from this disease, or with which there is always trouble at calving time, is very considerable. What the precise reason may be, is rarely known with certainty. As a curious and unexpected explanation of a case of incurable garget, I beg to relate the following:— It was a Jersey cow of large fame, descended from the excellent stock imported by Mr. Taintor many years ago; eleven years old, a rich butter cow and large milker when in her prime, but had lost one quarter of her udder when she came into my possession about a year ago. At her calving in April, 1878, the udder was very hard, inflamed, and much trouble occurred before it could be reduced to a proper condition. The lost part, a front one was partially regained by careful treatment, such as bathing the quarter with warm water, frequent shampooing of the part, and rubbing it with a solution of 1 dram of iodine in 7 drams of glycerine, with a little water. In a short time, however, the hind teat adjoining the injured front one became affected, and the milk came from each teat, and the milk was worthless. As this continued for some months, the case was thought hopeless, and the cow was finally slaughtered. At intervals previously the cow had lost appetite, and was evidently sick, the milk falling off almost entirely. The cause of this was obscure and uncertain. After much trouble the cow took on some flesh, but she was always ailing, and the teats and udder were frequently inflamed; blood and pus, or thin serum, were drawn from them. When the cow was slaughtered, it was found that the heart was seriously diseased; the walls were much thickened, so that the circulation could not get to have been greatly affected. Now, the question is, did this disease of the heart cause the constant trouble with the udder, and if it did, may not many cases of garget result from a similar disorder, and the inflammatory action there be caused by reflex, and not by direct action?

The greater the care the better the Fowl.

Pen your fowls comfortably in winter. The more care you give them, the better they will give you. All experienced fowl raisers say so:— In the fall the farmer should prepare comfortable winter quarters for his grateful birds. They will pay him liberally to have them quarters warm, well ventilated, clean and light. It pays in the satisfaction which a man of soul experiences in the consciousness that his dependants are comfortable. It pays in the pleasure one enjoys in hearing the music that comes out of the quarters upon the cold, piercing winter air. It pays in the regular compensation returned by the thankful fowls in the shape of rich and nutritious eggs. It pays in the accumulation of a quantity of manure so rich in nitrogenous materials as to rival very successfully the best of imported guano. It pays in having good conditioned fowls ready for the table upon any emergency which may arise during the season of ice and snow. And it pays in every other sense.

SALTING AND SMOKING BACON.

There are many different ways of picking and preserving meat, but the following will be found a good one: For every hundred pounds of meat use eight pounds of salt, three ounces saleratus, one quart of molasses, and two pounds of sugar, and water sufficient to cover the meat. Pat all together, scald and skim off whatever impurities rise to the surface. Pack the meat tight in a barrel and pour on the pickle when it is cold. For beef it should be put on hot. Leave the meat in the brine six or eight weeks, then take out and smoke with green hickory or maple wood, if either can be obtained. If the smoke house is tight and cool, the meat may be left hanging in it all summer or until used, but if there is a danger of insects getting at the meat, wrap each piece in good thick brown paper, and rub the outside with salt and lime of the consistency of this paint.

LUCK IN FARMING.

Too many farmers attribute to "luck," or Providence, the failures resulting from their own laziness or want of care. One farmer sows his grass seed on the surface, in the spring, leaving it for the sun and rain to make it grow. He finds after harvest that he has a "poor catch," and says it is his bad luck. Another, instead of putting his cows back in the stable in cold weather after they drink, leaves them all day in the yard, and invariably loses one or two during the spring by being gored or hurt in some way. This he also calls bad luck, and it is true. There is a great deal of bad luck attends the shiftless farmer.

WEANING PIGS.

An old farmer adopts the following plan for weaning pigs:—"When the pigs are of the proper age to be taken from the sow, shut them up in the pen in the morning; let them out a little while at noon, and again at evening. The second day let them out only at morning and evening, keeping them up at night. On the third day let them out at noon for the last time. While doing this give them all the slop they want, but refuse the mother everything except scant feeds of corn and water. This will insure the sow's drying up at once, and without any evil effect."

NEW USE FOR RABBITS.

A farmer living near Boise City, Idaho, fattens his pork on wild rabbits. He catches about 400 per day in traps placed along some 3 miles of brush fence. The bodies of the rabbits are fed to the hogs, and the ears are saved, as there is a bounty of two cents on each rabbit scalp.

Household Receipts.

PRESERVING CIDER SWEET.—Put some cider in a preserving kettle, and bring it to a boiling heat; then fill some bottles with it, which you have prepared as if for canning fruit, and put the corks in tight. The cider will keep sweet for months.

CORN STARCH INSTEAD OF EGGS.—Corn starch may be used in place of eggs in baking. If four eggs are recommended in a receipt, two may be used and two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, and your cake will be as light and good as one with four eggs.

EYE LOTIONS.—(1) One of the best liquids is a very diluted solution of sulphate of copper or acetate of lead. (2) Sulphate of zinc, six or eight grains; sulphate of morphine, two grains; glycerine, two teaspoonfuls; water, four tablespoonfuls. Drop two or three drops into the eye night and morning, and bathe the lids frequently. For styes pull out the eyelash in the centre and touch the sty's very carefully with lunar caustic moistened. At bedtime apply bread and milk.

CUREY.—Take cold chicken, turkey, or cod fish, cut in small pieces, and put in a frying pan with about a pint of water, boil for ten minutes, then add a little flour and a teaspoonful of curry powder, pepper and salt to taste, and let it boil up once; have some rice boiled whole and dry; put it around the outside of the platter, and in the centre put the meat, and throw the gravy over the meat, not the rice and serve.

SUET PUDDING.—Four eggs, one half pound of cup of suet, chopped fine; one pint of bread crumbs, one quart of milk, one half teaspoonful of nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of flour or corn starch. Mix the suet, crumbs, cinnamon, nutmeg, and flour (or cornstarch) together, boil the milk, and while it is hot pour suet, &c., into it, beating thoroughly; add the eggs, beaten. Sweeten to the taste; add a little salt, brood the pudding in an oven, and serve warm.

LADY CAKE.—Take a quart of a pound of butter almonds; put them into a bowl of boiling water, renew the water as it cools, and letting them stand in it until the skins peel off, then throw them as they are bleached into a bowl of cold water, which will improve their whiteness; pound them one at a time, in a mortar, pouring in frequently a few drops of rose-water, to prevent them oiling, and being heavy; cream together one pound of powdered sugar and three quarters of a pound butter, and then add gradually the pounded almonds, beating them in very hard; sift in a separate pan half a pound and two ounces of flour, and beat in another pan a stiff froth the whites of seventeen eggs; stir the flour and whites of the eggs alternately into the sugar, butter, and almonds, a very little at a time of each, having beaten the whole as hard as possible, put in a pan lined with paper and set it immediately in a moderate oven. You must not open the oven door or move it until it has been in the oven half an hour, and then you must be careful about having the door of the oven open for any length of time. It should bake an hour, and great care must be taken in baking it.

RICH MINCE MEAT.—One quart of minced meat, one pint of chopped suet, three pints of chopped apples one pound of raisins, two pounds of currants, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, same of allspice, one teaspoonful of salt, one quart of cider and one pound of sugar. Mix the apples, meat and suet together, boil the other ingredients and pour the hot liquid over the mixture, and again mix.

PLAIN MINCE MEAT.—One beef's heart boiled and chopped fine; one dozen good sized apples, also chopped. Mix together, and season to taste with salt, pepper, cinnamon and allspice. Add three tea-spoonsful of juicy apple-butter, two tea-spoonsful of sugar, and one tea-spoonful of raisins. Mix all together and let stand over night.

Pork is lower in New Hampshire than ever before in the history of the State. In Manchester, the best round hogs sell for five cents per pound, and in the country they can be bought half a cent less. A man was in England the other day with a dressed hog which he tried in vain to sell for 3s, cents and was obliged to carry it home.

NEW USE FOR RABBITS.—A farmer living near Boise City, Idaho, fattens his pork on wild rabbits. He catches about 400 per day in traps placed along some 3 miles of brush fence. The bodies of the rabbits are fed to the hogs, and the ears are saved, as there is a bounty of two cents on each rabbit scalp.











A CELEBRATED CASE.

Continued.

As if touched by an electric flash Adrienne rose, her little face beaming with the natural sequence of the ideas, her little hand raised, as if to command attention.

'Then, where is papa?' 'Heaven knows, perhaps in Paris, but more likely at Fontenoy.'

'What was his name?' she said, seeing Adrienne's puzzled expression. 'I do not know—he had a coat like papa's.'

'Good Heavens! no doubt it was Victor Ponson! That is it! Jean was always jealous of him.'

'What was his name?' she said, seeing Adrienne's puzzled expression. 'I do not know—he had a coat like papa's.'

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'Who is that?' asked Colonel d'Aubretot. 'His own child.' 'Great Heaven!' was the exclamation from all the listeners.

'His own child! Where is she?' asked the colonel, now thoroughly aroused. 'Outside. I brought her with me.'

'Gentlemen, we will hear what the child has to say. The thing had better be fully investigated on Renaud's account. I do not believe a word of it!'

'The officers left the tent for the clearing in front, where Marie, holding Adrienne in her arms, stood gazing at the bright scene. The brouse girls were blazing like great gems over the surrounding fields; figures in picturesque dresses and graceful attitudes, enlivened the landscape; sounds of laughter, mingled with snatches of gay songs, floated from the distant tents, and the quiet sentries pursued their monotonous walk, like white ghosts coming and going in the silent night.'

'The colonel patted Adrienne's golden curls, to reassure her; but the child looked about her fearlessly, and with eagerness, as if in search of some familiar object.'

'Well, my child, do you like to look at soldiers?' 'Yes sir. Shall I see papa?' 'Presently; tell me, if you remember, my child, when did you see papa?'

'Are you quite sure, Adrienne?' 'Oh yes, papa came last night to see mamma and me. I shall take great pleasure in describing this scene to her.'

'The colonel pressed the soldier's hand, and then returned to his tent. Jean was now surrounded by an excited crowd, all eager to hear the particulars of the capture. Scattered here and there on the campgrounds, the men related the experience of the day. It was a lovely scene. The King's own had raised their tents on a little eminence that commanded a fine view of the field. In front stretched the line of redoubts, now broken and penetrated by the desperate charges of the English during the afternoon, and beyond that again, the desolately down the beach of this brave deed. I shall take great pleasure in describing this scene to her.'

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VEGETINE Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT and DIURETIC.

Valuable Information. Mr. H. R. STEVENS writes: 'I have been afflicted with the complaint of VEGETINE for several years.'

'Marble Hall.' 'I have killed me.' 'What was his name?' she said, seeing Adrienne's puzzled expression. 'I do not know—he had a coat like papa's.'

Jas R. HOWIE HAS opened a very large and superior stock of all the most fashionable and useful articles of the season.

FLOUR, FLOUR. TEA, ROSE, WHITE PIGEON. FRESH GROUND CRACKED MEAL, CRANBERRIES, &c.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Beginning Dec. 16th, 1878.

Take Notice. THE subscriber, thinking for the very first time to publish a notice, has the honor to inform you that he has a large quantity of the following goods on hand.

Further Notice. All parties indebted to the undersigned on the 1st day of January, 1879, their accounts will be paid in full on the 1st day of February, 1879.

JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent, (Next door to Peoples Bank, Falm.)

H. RUTTER, ADDLER and HARNESS MAKER. DEALER IN WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, BUCKETS, BITS, ETC., ETC.

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers and Attorneys. AT LAW. Agents, Notaries Public, &c.

BEVERLY'S Bookstore and Bindery HAS REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF QUEEN and CARLETON STS.

WAVEFLY HOUSE FREDERICTON. JOHN B. GRIEVE, Proprietor.

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW. ATTORNEYS and BARRISTERS at LAW. SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

DAILY EXPECTED. THE FIRST LOT OF TOILET BOTTLES, ever imported into this City, at GEO. H. DAVIS' DRUG STORE.

LAND FOR SALE. WE are instructed to offer the following Lot for SALE.

GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c. T. J. WARE. He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM BELL, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well Boring, and putting in the various kinds of machinery.

PATENT Burner. We make it a specialty to repair the above when put into operation. All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

CABINET MAKING. JAS. D. HANLON, CABINET MAKER and UNDERTAKER. King Street, Fredericton, N. B.

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW. ATTORNEYS and BARRISTERS at LAW. SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.

THE subscriber was to return thanks to the citizens of Fredericton for the liberal patronage extended to him during the past season, and to express his appreciation of the kind and respectful notice that has been given to his store.

LAND FOR SALE. WE are instructed to offer the following Lot for SALE.

THRESHING MACHINE TEETH. JUST RECEIVED by mail, from West Waterbury, Mass., and THRESHING MACHINE TEETH, For sale by JAMES S. NEILL.

LAND FOR SALE. WE are instructed to offer the following Lot for SALE.

INSURANCE! NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY. COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. TRAVELLERS' LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

SPLENDID Farming Property FOR SALE. ALL the valuable lands of the Estate, being the lands of the late Sir John A. Roebuck, Bart., are for sale.

CLAPBOARDS, FLOORING and SHEATHING. THE subscriber has on hand a large quantity of the following goods.

Geo. Hat & Sons. 60 D'Orléans Street, Fredericton, N. B.

400 Bushels Oats. 300 lbs. Buckwheat Meal. ELY PERKINS, For Sale Low.

HAIR RENEWER. This is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.

Buckingham's Dye FOR THE WHISKERS. This dye is a new and valuable preparation for the hair, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians.