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Miscellaneous.

Whole-Milk or Skim Cheese.

This question seems to have agitated the dairymen's associations more pointedly, during the past winter, than ever before. It has been charged, at nearly all of them, that the manufacture of both butter and cheese at the same factory, has been the principal cause of decline in our goods in England—that this poor skim cheese has so confused the English consumers, as to the quality of our goods, that our finest make has suffered for the sake of the skin factories. There is, no doubt, much force in this representation. The amount of skimmed goods has been so large, and its quality has been so various—some of it closely imitating whole milk cheese and, again, of that the poorest quality—that the consumer has been in great doubt as to the quality he is buying. The appeal is to the creameries to discontinue either butter or cheese making—if butter is to be made cheese making should be abandoned, and the milk fed to pigs or other stock, and not made into cheese to be sent to a foreign market, where it will depress the whole stock more than the price it brings. But is not this a simple appeal to the creamery manager's benevolence—his feeling for the interests of the whole milk cheese?—How is the butter factory patronized to be benefited by a high or low price for whole-milk cheese in England? If his principal product is butter, then the question with him is how he can make the most out of the skim milk, and if he can make more in cheese than feeding it to pigs, why should he sacrifice his product because somebody may mistake it for whole milk cheese? We do not see the justice in preventing him from using his skim milk in any honest way that will pay the largest dividend. It would be reasonable and just that every maker of cheese should be compelled to brand it for what it is, and let the milk, upon the package, so that really dealers should not be able to erase it. This would give the maker of every quality an equal chance in the market.

Now, it appears to us little more reasonable to require that only one quality of cheese should be made, than that butchers should produce only one quality of meat from bullock. The butcher must use up all parts of the animal to the best advantage, and sell the different qualities at different prices; so the manipulator of milk may make gilt-edge butter, and then the best cheese he can out of the balance. The injury to price already done from the manufacture of skim cheese can only affect the market in the most temporary manner. Our really prime goods cannot seriously suffer from this cause. We believe there has been more injury to our foreign market from bad curing than from skimming. Let the whole-milk cheese makers study the question of curing his cheese more perfectly, leaving it in a rich, mellow condition, and of a soft, nutty, delicious flavor; styling the art till he cannot only cure his cheese, but hold it there until market is propitious. When he arrives at this state of perfection he will not be annoyed by skim cheese makers.

But we think it bad advice to urge that the creamery should employ its skimmed milk for feeding pigs. The amount of human food contained in one hundred pounds of skimmed milk is much greater than in the butter taken from it, although it may not bring so large a price; and it is very questionable whether this food, which may, under proper manipulation, be made into nutritious and palatable food, should be diverted from the support of human life and happiness. The creamery is just the place of all others, where this skimmed milk may be made into most wholesome human food. This also requires a close study of the art of curing; and when this is successfully done, casein may be so broken down and mellowed as to closely imitate in all desirable qualities our ordinary whole milk cheese.

We think, instead of discouraging the making of skim cheese in connection with butter at our creameries, we should urge a closer study of the whole process, both of whole-milk and skim cheese making, that each may be greatly advanced in quality. Let us so improve the whole milk cheese that the veriest novice shall not mistake a skim cheese for it.

To RECOVER THE CUB.—For cattle that cannot raise their cold, hold three or four at a time for a few minutes, and then rub them with a little oil of turpentine. The oil will penetrate the skin, and the cold will be driven out. The oil will also penetrate the skin, and the cold will be driven out. The oil will also penetrate the skin, and the cold will be driven out.

Raising Turkeys.

Turkeys delight in warm weather, and for the chicks it can never be too hot. Warm weather and long rambles along the pleasant fields are good for the growing brood. To be profitable, turkeys must make rapid growth, and to do this they should be kept on hearty food, and dry and warm. A turkey hen never leads her brood across the open field, exposed to the approach of every enemy, but steals cautiously and slowly along, with one eye on the alert for danger, while the pretty little creatures, sleek and downy, prattle and chatter, and look in every out of the way nook and corner for some concealed insect. They are immensely fond of spiders, and from the eagerness with which they search and devour them, the moral must be very sweet and good to their taste. When fully grown, they will not scruple at swallowing a good sized snake. Turkeys will not bear confinement. Their habit is to live in the open air and sunny fields. The mother hen always keeps her brood together with a soft, low, cooing sound which they early learn and follow. She generally seeks deep grass and grain fields, wherein the young can hide from the attacks of overhanging hawks. A peculiar sound from the parent hen causes every chick to squat and hide in the tall weeds and grass. They remain thus until assured from her that all danger is over, when the bright little creatures come forth with a happy flutter of glad wings. Turkeys are, perhaps, the most interesting in their way, cunning ways, of all our domestic birds. Their habits are always pleasant and clean; in fact turkeys will not thrive at all unless they are kept in a state of comparative cleanliness.

Farmers in general are prejudiced against turkeys. Their roving propensities often lead them into mischief. It is, indeed, annoying to be obliged to put up with the frequent trespasses of a flock of turkeys. They always seek the deepest grass, and trample through, and find the rankest and sandest grain field. In the early part of the season, they do not damage either grass or grain, other than trampling it down; but later, when corn and late-winter corns have become tempting, I would not care to be answerable for their depredations; still they will not thrive without their run. If on one's own premises, the damage is slight; if on a neighbor's, a provocation to anger. The better way is to limit their range, if possible, and train them to certain bounds. We have often observed that the later broods, that come off about harvest time, thrive much better than the early hatched; that is, they are more apt to live. One turkey, hatched the last of May or first of June, was worth two hatched in August; has more game and makes a much better bird together a finer bird. Why is it that the late hatched live better than the early? Simply because the parent bird is in a better state of cleanliness, and freed from vermin, and it is the presence of vermin on the body that produces or aggravates every disease. The turkey hen sets over four weeks. The chick comes out in twenty-six days, but the mother's sedentary life is not an end, for the young must be hatched, and she has had no opportunity for wallowing before commencing her first period of incubation, and thus ridding her body of the winter accumulation. These parasites that come out of the body, and are the cause of so much trouble, are the cause of so much trouble, are the cause of so much trouble.

With the first brood, this formidable obstacle is to be encountered. Later in the season, the turkey hen is rid of this scourge, and the young do not have the parasites to confront—the weather is dry and warm, and the earth has become so thoroughly heated that the nightly roosting strikes them with no chill. Frequently the late broods require no feeding, as there is sufficient forage of tender herbs, and insects for their supply, but our dependence for large turkeys (and size is an important item) must be on the early hatched.

Frequently, June is heralded by cold, heating rain storms, followed by chilling east winds. All young chicks, and turkeys in particular, must be guarded against these vicissitudes. The best way to do this is to provide a building for their occupation, the ground can be warmed by means of a stove, as the spring chicks require a constant watch over them to enable them to pass safely through the gaps. Warm weather, high feed, and clean quarters will tide them over this terrible scourge. At three weeks, they are beyond danger; yet a close observer will, perhaps, note the heavy breathing and hoarse rattling in throat which always accompany the gaps, although the bird may give no other indication of the presence of the

disease. As long as this slime is loose in the throat, there is no danger, but a sudden cold may tighten it, and then there is no help. While it is loose, and the bird is strong, a vigorous sneeze will remove the difficulty; but when once weakened or reduced in strength, there is no hope. I believe, of late years, all the early broods of both chickens and turkeys are afflicted, to a greater or less degree, with this painful malady, for which there is prevention, but no cure.—*C. B., in Country Gentleman.*

Too Much Land.

I have been convinced for a long time that a large majority of our farmers are laboring under a great mistake in endeavoring to cultivate too much land; and the past season has fully confirmed that opinion, so that now I am ready to speak out my thoughts in regard to it.

I know that farmers look decidedly too much to quantity, instead of quality, through the mistaken idea that if they can only get over a large amount of land they are going to do a big thing and make a big show. They will plow up acre after acre, and plant and sow without dressing—are consequently drawn to death throughout the season to work over and harvest so many acres, and in the fall they find that they are woefully deficient in the amount realized. Their big figures have dwindled to small proportions. I hold to the principle that one should cultivate just as much land as he has the capital and ability to cultivate well, and not an acre more. It is far better to get two tons of hay from one acre than from two. Better to harvest sixty bushels of corn from an acre than to grow three hundred bushels, as many do. So with grain and potatoes. So with everything raised. We have farmers here who will plant ten acres of potatoes and get five hundred bushels, and others who will harvest the same amount from two acres. Here is an evidence of the vast amount of labor entirely thrown away, to say nothing of seed wasted and feelings hurt, all on account of this insatiable thirst for accumulating and running over so much land.

"Oh! well," says one, "my land is poor and I must plant over a good deal of land to get much of a crop." That is precisely what has made your land poor, my dear sir, and it will continue to grow poorer, and so on, until you are reduced to a state of utter poverty. By going over so much you don't half cultivate it, and weeds are allowed to grow, taking a good share of plant food to themselves, and your crops literally starve for want of nourishment and care. You have no time to collect weeds, leaves and muck for the manure heap. You are running too many different ways at the same time. Running over too much land, running in debt, and running down hill in the agricultural line. You had better run away from your farm and give some one else a chance to run it in a different way. A few weeks since, while in a pasture with the owner, I remarked that the grass and weeds and bracks which burdened the ground would be valuable if used and used for bedding under horses and cows, and to work up into manure. "What twenty dollars," he replied, "but it is impossible for me to cut it; I am so pressed with other work."

This is but an example of thousands of farms and farmers in this State. Having so much land under cultivation they cannot select the fine ones to cultivate, otherwise than in a slipshod way; have no time to attend to minor details so necessary for successful farming, and every succeeding year finds their farms poorer, themselves weaker and more discouraged, and the traces of decay gradually mark the family possessions.

Our main object should be to reverse this picture; cultivate less land and cultivate it well; beautify our homes; educate our immortal minds, and progress instead of retrograding.—*German Town Telegraph.*

The California Agricultural says:—There are 2,000,000 bee hives in the United States. Every hive yields, on an average, a little over twenty-two pounds of honey. The average price at which honey is sold is twenty-five cents a pound; so that, after paying their own board, the bees present us with a revenue of \$5,000,000. To reckon in another way, they make a clear gift of over a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the vast domain of the United States. Over twenty-three and one third million pounds of wax are made and given to us by these industrious workers. The keeping of bees is one of the most profitable investments that our people can make of their money. The profits arising on the sale of surplus honey average from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested.

The Decline of the Grange.

From the annual report of the National Grange it appears that both in number of granges and grangers, the order has suffered a serious decline, comparing 1876 with 1875. In eighteen States, representing every section of the United States, over 9,000 granges have gone out of existence, and membership has fallen off 180,000 since the report of 1875 was made. The decline is most marked where the movement had its origin, that is, the Western States. In Missouri 574 granges with a membership of 42,529, report from 1876, against 2,044 granges, with 89,079 members in 1875. The South-west and North-west are next to show weakness. In the Eastern and some of the Middle States, where the movement was later in appearing, it remained almost at a standstill in 1876. The table below gives the changes in a few of the States:—

	No. granges.	No. members.
Alabama	1,074	10,740
California	238	114,238
Georgia	721	27,721
Illinois	1,234	12,340
Iowa	2,044	89,079
Kentucky	1,074	10,740
Michigan	1,234	12,340
Missouri	574	42,529
New Jersey	1,074	10,740
New York	1,234	12,340
Wisconsin	2,044	89,079

Weeding the Flocks.

Not alone from the soil are found springing the tares that militate against the greatest success of the genuine and desired crops, but they are found in the cattle pens, the pig sty, the sheep yards, the stables and chicken coops. In a human family we find the old and doubtful member that reduces the rare average which otherwise would be high; and in the animal family can we expect more, or always depend on perfection? All will not be good; weak and puny ones will appear, demanding more care and costing more than they are or can be worth. Such should be weeded out. Understand this—every mouth you are feeding on the farm is a machine that is doing its best to destroy and reduce your products; if the animal is good, the material consumed is undergoing a change that will increase its value. If poor, it is absorbing your substance with no prospect of return or compensation. If sheep are staple in your breeding, give no place to any but those which yield the heaviest fleeces and the greatest quantity of wool. If you are raising cattle that will attain a maximum of weight in two instead of four years. If hogs, select a breed that will not only eat and be satisfied, but when they have expended corn into pork will yield a maximum number of pounds for a minimum number of bushels. If the kind you are breeding will not do this, you are wasting your substance. A lean, uneasy hog eats more; a scrubby, nervous steer is never satisfied, and never attains to the weight of a purebred; and the weeding out of these useless, expensive parasites cannot be too promptly accomplished. Fewer and better is a good motto; don't wait until next year to begin this eliminatory process, but do it now. Save this winter's feed by at once disposing of the tares of the flock.

Deep Soil.

Among the peculiar features of the exhibit of Iowa at the Centennial, is a sample of her soil. She has long glass cylinders over a foot in width and many feet in length, and in this is placed earth, just as it exists. On the top is the black prairie soil, then the subsoil, and so on deep down to "hard pan," solid bottom, or whatever the stratum is called. This enables the stranger to see how rich is the deep black soil, and is very attractive to visitors. There is a glass pillar for every county, and the soil of each county, just as it is, is represented each by itself. There is no doubt that it is not alone deep soil that makes good farm land. Though black rich soil is a hundred feet deep, it is the first foot or so that is of value to the farmer. Some roots go deep, but the chief feeding roots are near the surface, and in time they will exhaust the soil, and unless the lower strata are brought to the surface, at some expense, the crops will be poor. This has been found the case in Ohio. Here was a deep rich soil, as deep as anyone could wish, but in a quarter of a century it gave out, and many a wheat field has been laid down again to grass, and much now grown over land which was once

the grain-raiser's pride. The subsoil might be brought up to the top, but that is too expensive. No way is like the old way in many things, and no way of keeping up the fertility of the soil is like the old way of feeding it annually with manure. Soil is as deep as one chooses, and laughter and 'pity' may be bestowed on our Western journals and Eastern farmers who talk about manuring, but the richest Western soils are no exception, and the time will be when these deep low soils, as represented in these Centennial glass collections, will have to be annually manured like all the rest.

Even the deep plowing, the turning up of the rich, warm soil, is not always the best plan, even when the expense of turning it up is not so great an object, for, notwithstanding the advice of the great farmer of Chappaqua to 'plow deep,' prairie men have appreciated it. The universal testimony is, that in breaking prairie for cultivation the shallow plowed land yields the best crops. There is reason for it, but we need not give it here, where only the undoubted facts of consequence.

In the name of good farming we must point out that for permanent and genuine agriculture it is of little account. The English have no virgin soil, no deep black bottoms to their land, but by judicious and cheap management it yields a dry crop of which the black lands of Iowa might feel proud.

Protecting Against Frost.

M. G. Vinard proposes a method for protecting vines against frost in spring, which embodies the idea of smoke as a blanket to secure the earth against the influence of extreme cold. The plan, which is said to have proved successful, and to be of easy application, is described as follows:—It consists in carefully mixing galls with sawdust and old straw, and piling up this mixture into large heaps in the vineyards. The mixture remains easily inflammable in spite of the weather, for more than a fortnight. When required for use, smaller heaps are made of the large ones, or about two feet in diameter, and are disposed around the vines. If there is a little wind, these heaps are made of the large ones, or about two feet in diameter, and are disposed around the vines. If there is a little wind, these heaps are made of the large ones, or about two feet in diameter, and are disposed around the vines.

This method of protecting vines and trees from frost by smoke, has been tried successfully at O.C. by using scraps of old leather procured at our factory, and put in heaps near vines and ignited when danger threatened from frost. These can be used to advantage by growers of fruit, especially pears and plums. During a cold winter there are generally a few days of extreme cold weather, which frequently destroy the entire crop of fruit by the killing of buds. If growers would be careful and vigilant by procuring or quantity of leather, which cost but little and burn a long time and produce a dense smoke, they would, with little trouble, by burning them when the proper time came, save their crop of fruit, and during harvest time would realize much more than those who took no precaution in the time of need.

The Usefulness of Sparrows.

The much-abused sparrow has a use in the economy of nature which makes it a valuable aid to the cultivation of the soil. Of their services to the gardener Peter Henderson, of New York city, writes thus:—"We observed immense flocks of sparrows actively engaged for days in picking up something in our rose beds, and had imagined it to be seeds obtained from the refuse pots that we had used as a mulch. At times we felt inclined to believe that they would pick the tender leaves of the rose, to use by way of a salad, having always believed them to be strictly vegetarian, or seed eaters. Finding, however, that we were less troubled with the rose slug than usual, it occurred to me that perhaps we were indebted to our noisy, feathered friends for our immunity. To test the matter a victim was necessary; accordingly a plesioric-looking fellow was shot, when, sure enough, his crop revealed seeds, rose slugs, and Aphids, and grubs, great quantities, demonstrating, beyond question, the great value of these birds as insect destroyers." Thousands of sparrows have been killed on mere suspicion in England just as we here destroy our night crows, hawks, owls, and many other birds.

Screen for Dairy Windows.

A dairy shield, if possible, be lighted by a window with a north aspect. Bright sunlight upon the milk pans is injurious to the color of the butter, as is also perfect darkness. A subdued diffused light is preferable. Besides, the temperature of the dairy is rapidly increased by the sun's rays in the summer time, and the quality of the butter will be damaged by their admission. But sometimes it is impossible to so place the dairy that a north window can be secured, then a window screen should be used. Two yards of yard-wide bays sheeting, costing about 11 or 12 cents a yard, will make a screen for a window of more than usual size. The ends should be hemmed over a strong cord, leaving a loop or ring at each end of the cord. A hook is fixed at each upper corner of the window frame, upon which the loop or rings may be fastened by means of a light pole, with a short wire crook or fork at the top. On each side of the window still a screw eye should be fastened, to which the bottom of the screen may be tied by the ends of the cord. Or if it is thought preferable to have the screen tied closely, but held away from the window a few inches for the admission of air, a short strong wire or wooden rod may be fixed to each lower corner of the screen, which may be hooked into the screw eyes in the sill. A light stretcher of wood should be fastened across the lower part of the screen, to keep it extended. Window screens of this kind will be found very desirable for the kitchen or dining room, as they will admit a plenty of light and air, and permit an outlook.

How To Make Good Butter.

X. A. Willard's "Practical Butter Book" gives the following method of making the celebrated Philadelphia butter: The milk is skimmed after standing twenty-four hours, and the cream is put into deep vessels having a capacity of about twenty gallons. It is kept at a temperature of 55 or 59 degrees until it acquires a slightly acid taste, when it goes to the churn. The churn is a barrel revolving on a support at each end, and is turned by horse-power. The churning occupies about an hour; and after the milk is drawn off, cold water is added, and a few turns given to the churn and water, the water then draws off. A single swarm of bees, well attended to, will soon produce as many swarms as can be successfully kept in one place. All that bees make is clear gain. They get their treasures from the flowers. We should have been enough in the country to have one always sipping at every flower. The flower is all the time producing honey. The bee is all the time gathering it. If we had a bee all the time at every flower, honey enough would be produced to supply the world. It is a means of wealth, health and pleasure. Let bees be cultivated—let every farmer have them. They are as useful as cows, and are less trouble. A little attention will yield one to manage them.—*Rural World.*

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or water. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her milk.

Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it. Separate all weak, thin or sick sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care.

If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound with a healing lotion. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters, tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

If a sheep is lame, examine his foot, clean out between the hoof and sole, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe. Keep none but the best, and see that they are properly attended to.

Plowing or Burning.

The Journal of Agriculture says: "The time was when it was thought that everything on the top of the ground should be plowed under, and that a crop of weeds, grass, and dilapidated cornstalks would materially benefit the soil. They possess some value as an admixture of fact, and it turned under in the fall season, so that it will rot by spring, are of good advantage to the soil; but should they remain until spring they should be burned. The insect world is possessed with wonderful powers of multiplication, and we know of no method equal to good burning to destroy them. In the early settlement of the country, when the prairies were burned regularly every

year, many insects now common and injurious were unknown. We think we can in a very great measure attribute their absence to these fires. Lands thus cleansed are more easily cultivated than those not so treated. Many noxious seeds are destroyed and farm implements do their work much more perfectly than when they are dragging through great masses of weeds and grass. These considerations induce us to advise the burning over of stubs before plowing, and we believe all doing so will be pleased with the experiment."

Home-Made Manure.

Waste means poverty; savings mean wealth. Farmers throw away each year, directly, a handsome interest on their investments, and indirectly a half a crop of all their land's produce. We mean that the value of the manure that is neglected and washed away with the rain storm, or blown away with the wind, is not compensated by a few dollars. The western farmer does not appreciate this so much, because his soil is rich and yields bountiful harvests; but the man who is tilling the old farms of New England, or even the Middle States, realizes the meaning of "worn out farms." The way to prevent wearing out is to feed the soil with the material that nature provides in her economy; the stables and stock are producers of the essence of life to the ground, and it but needs the carrying out of the great design to reap the benefits. It is wicked to waste these vitalizing influences; cheap means can be employed whereby it can all be retained, and utilized, and should not be neglected. We see it stated in an exchange that a cow or ox, properly littered, will make a ton of manure a month, saving the liquid which can all be retained, and utilized, and should not be neglected. We see it stated in an exchange that a cow or ox, properly littered, will make a ton of manure a month, saving the liquid which can all be retained, and utilized, and should not be neglected. We see it stated in an exchange that a cow or ox, properly littered, will make a ton of manure a month, saving the liquid which can all be retained, and utilized, and should not be neglected.

Keep Bees.

Bees are as useful as chickens, and as easily raised. They afford us a luxurious food—honey, and might be cheap. Bees require no feeding, and little expense and attention. They want only a comfortable home, covered from the storm and sun, and protected from the marauding millers. They will make their own living, and do considerable towards the living of the farmer. Not many swarms can be prosperously kept in one place, but every farmer may raise honey for home use and a little to spare. Every gardener, every villager might do it. A single swarm of bees, well attended to, will soon produce as many swarms as can be successfully kept in one place. All that bees make is clear gain. They get their treasures from the flowers. We should have been enough in the country to have one always sipping at every flower. The flower is all the time producing honey. The bee is all the time gathering it. If we had a bee all the time at every flower, honey enough would be produced to supply the world. It is a means of wealth, health and pleasure. Let bees be cultivated—let every farmer have them. They are as useful as cows, and are less trouble. A little attention will yield one to manage them.—*Rural World.*

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The Much-Abused Crow.

This is the title of an article in the *Rural New Yorker* in which the writer contends that the crow is unjustly assailed by ornithologists. He says:—"We are not taking anybody's assertion as to the facts but our own experience, having for some years domesticated quite a number of crows, watching their habits closely during the time. In addition to these tame birds, there is a wood near by which is a favorite resort for crows, and hundreds nest there and raise their young; still, despite the proximity of this great number of crows of small birds, according to recent writers, our garden and grounds abound with flocks of all species common in the climate and locality. No wild crows have ever been shot at or killed on our grounds since they came into our possession, and all crows are permitted to come and go as they please, to our mutual pleasure and satisfaction. We could really fill a volume in recording the peculiar traits of these most intelligent of all our American birds. Of course, it must be admitted that he does sometimes commit errors; but these are the same as those in his history, for they show a high order of intelligence, just as we know that man, although the highest of all animals, can, and often does, descend to do meaner acts than is possible among less intelligent beings."

Honey Production.

Nowwithstanding the fact that the estimated value of the honey wax produced annually by the bees in this country is twelve or fourteen millions of dollars, honey has, until lately, failed to attract attention as an article of commerce. This year's yield will be simply enormous. The honey interest of California bids fair to soon exceed that of molasses in Louisiana—a single apiarian offers to this market five car loads of honey, and Capt. Ithorizing, of this State, will have for sale this year at least \$75,000 worth of his own product. The great yield and the limited means for its disposal will, no doubt, bring honey down still lower. It is the producer's hope, that with the increasing interest of merchants in the article, it may always be disposed of at remunerative prices.—*Am. Grocer.*

Mr. Roger Leigh.

Mr. Roger Leigh, in an address lately delivered in England, gave an interesting description of a system adopted in France whereby the children attending 20,000 primary schools in the rural district receive instruction in the culture of the soil. The child is shown the soil which he is to cultivate, and he is made to prepare it for planting, to sow it, to free it from weeds, to wage war against insects and grubs, and finally to record in his school-books the advantages derived from the selection of special soils, the application of new manures and variations in the time of planting. These lessons are never forgotten, and the land allotment of the French peasant is made to produce a variety of vegetables fit for any man's table. The agricultural societies throughout France cordially second the Government in its efforts by bestowing on pupils and masters their counsel and assistance, and offering prizes for competition.

Rotten Ducks.

The London *Agricultural Gazette* in giving some directions to a breeder of French ducks, says: "Rotten ducks and ducks should be the counterparts of wild ducks in color. The drake should have a narrow white ring round the neck—a broad one is a defect. The duck must have no ring, if she have, she should go into the kitchen. She must not be bred from. The duck must have the dark bill, with yellow sides and point; leaner or green bills are both disqualifications. Duck and drake alike must have dull orange-colored legs; they cannot be too large. Oats and barley are good food. The young want meal, gravel and growing grass, put in a shallow vessel with water; the same is good for adults. A little raw meat adds much to their weight."

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there will be no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

POOR COPY

What the People say

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a progressive Institution.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a Scientific Headquarters.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a Poetical Effusion.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a Biblical Museum.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a fashionable Emporium.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a novel affair.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a Sabbath School Fountain.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a Musical World.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is an Instrumental calamity.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a paper Workshop.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a world of News.

HALL'S BOOK STORE
Is a multum in parvo.

F'ron, April 23, 1877.

SEEDS!

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.
The subscriber has received this day per Steamer "Dorian," from London, a full supply of

Garden, Field, & Flower Seeds.

JOHN M. WILEY,
Threshing,
Corner Queen St. and Wilmet's Alley.
Next above Hall's Bookstore.
F'ron, April 9, 1877.

RAILWAY Ticket Office!
Next Door to People's Bank.

Tickets to all parts of the
United States, including California.

Tickets to all parts of
Upper & Lower Canada.

Tickets to Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tickets everywhere.

April 23, 1877. JOHN RICHARDS, Agent.

WHITE LEAD & OIL!
BRANDHAM'S White Lead, Yellow Paint, Red Paint, Black Paint, Blue Paint, Green Paint, and Raw Oil, Turpentine.

April 23, 1877. Z. R. EVERETT.

EXHIBITION 1877.

Now ready for Exhibition our entire importation of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

EVERY DEPARTMENT REPLETE WITH
FIRST CLASS GOODS.

An Inspection will prove the prices 'right.'

DRESS GOODS, Custom Tailoring

Silks, Ribbons,
VELVETS, LACES,
Linen, Woolen,

COTTON GOODS, SUNSHADES,

Gloves, Corsets, &c.,

MILLINERY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, Hats, &c.

Millinery orders solicited, and executed by a competent person.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ron April 30, 1877.—37.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

LOGAN'S.

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Sun Umbrellas,

commencing at 50 cents.

MATELASSE CLOTHS,

from \$1.45 and up.

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

in Suits, with Short and Long Pants.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Gloves and Hosiery.

Silk Scarfs, Corsets, Laces, &c., &c.

New Carpetings,

in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool & Dutch.

HEARTH RUGS

and Floor Oil Cloths.

LACE CURTAINS

AND Lambrequins.

GILT CORNICES,

and every description of

CURTAIN MATERIAL,

TABLE LINEN, TOWELLINGS, & NAPKINS.

Grey and White Cottons and Sheetings,

English & American Prints, and every description of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

THOMAS LOGAN.

F'ron, April 23, 1877.

For Example

Black Lustrous at 17 1/2 cents per yard, which cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 25 cents, at 22, 30, 35, and 40 cents per yard; any person who can judge would consider such good value at fully

20 Per Cent. More.

In our COTTON DEPARTMENT, including all the different makes,

—AND—

Clothing Department.

NEW COATINGS,

NEW TROUSERINGS.

—AND—

COTTON GOODS,

SUNSHADES,

Gloves, Corsets, &c.,

—AND—

MILLINERY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, Hats, &c.

Millinery orders solicited, and executed by a competent person.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ron April 30, 1877.—37.

First Importations

FOR THE

SPRING OF 1877

BY

McDonald

& Kedey,

CONSISTING OF

Lustres,

Cottons,

Silks,

and a general variety of

Dry Goods,

at prices which they feel satisfied cannot be equalled in the

CITY OF FREDERICTON.

Enjoying the large discount extended when cash or an equivalent is forthcoming, M.D. & K. are therefore in a position by wishing nothing during these depressed times but a

LIVING PROFIT

to sell goods at the regular cost in the usual way, their profit being merely the discount they enjoy.

For Example

Black Lustrous at 17 1/2 cents per yard, which cannot be bought elsewhere for less than 25 cents, at 22, 30, 35, and 40 cents per yard; any person who can judge would consider such good value at fully

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Gloves, Corsets, &c.,

—AND—

MILLINERY GOODS,

Feathers, Flowers, Hats, &c.

Millinery orders solicited, and executed by a competent person.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ron April 30, 1877.—37.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Now is the Time.

Come and see what ready Money will do!

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices to Accommodate Everybody! Examine our Goods and be convinced! Our prices are based upon Cash payment. We have but one price! Judges or not all buy alike. All goods sold as advertised! No deception practised!

Our boast: Workmanship, durability and cheapness. Nothing like the stock was ever before shown in this city. We positively pay CASH for everything, both at home and abroad.

We keep those goods best suited to the purpose intended, and on which we can make the most money.

We have made Extraordinary Preparations for an Immense

SPRING BUSINESS,

and our shelves are literally groaning with the great quantities of goods they contain. Those who do not visit our establishment, who do not examine our Goods, who do not ask our prices, and who are not posted on the inducements which we offer will certainly miss

The Greatest Opportunity

ever offered the people of Fredericton and vicinity to secure substantial bargains in elegant and perfect fitting

BOOTS and SHOES.

One call will convince all. The old custom is to reduce the price at the "tail end" of the season, when most all wants are supplied. We will however break the rule and give our patrons and everybody else a chance to get bargains when really wanted.

READ OUR CATALOGUE OF PRICES.

Ladies' Corded Slippers, only - - - - - 25 cts.

Ladies' Carpet Slippers, only - - - - - 40 "

Ladies' Serge Gore Slippers, only - - - - - 50 "

Ladies' best Gore Slippers, only - - - - - 65 "

Ladies' Leather Slippers, as low as - - - - - 30 "

Ladies' best Leather sewed Slippers, Leather lined and bound, only - - - - - 75 "

Ladies' Kid Slippers, Kid lined, only - - - - - 1.00

Ladies' best Kid Slippers, Kid lined, large fancy Bow, only - - - - - 1.00

Ladies' Kid Button Walking Shoes, only - - - - - 1.00

Ladies' Kid Newport Walking Shoes, only - - - - - 1.00

Ladies' Serge Elastic Side Boots, only - - - - - 1.00

Ladies' Serge Leather Foxed Laced Boots, only - - - - - \$1.10, \$1.25 and 1.50

Ladies' strong Leather Boots, pegged, only - - - - - 85 "

Ladies' Grain Leather Boots, pegged, only - - - - - \$1.00, \$1.10 and 1.25

Ladies' best Grain, sewed Button Boots, only - - - - - \$1.25 and 1.50

Ladies' Serge Laced Boots, only - - - - - 60 cts., 75cts., \$1.00 and upwards

Infants' Leather Shoes, only - - - - - 25 cts. and upwards

Infants' Slippers and Misses goods proportionally low.

Men's Carpet Slippers, only - - - - - \$0.50

Men's Leather Slippers, sewed, only - - - - - 0.75

Men's Elastic Side Boxed Toe Boots, only - - - - - 1.35

Men's Grain Leather Boots, only - - - - - \$2.50 and 3.00

Men's best Grain, sewed Button Boots, only - - - - - 3.00

Men's strong Canadian Long Boots, only - - - - - 2.00

Men's Buckle, Box Toe Leather Boots, only - - - - - 1.50

Men's Grain Leather Boots, only - - - - - 2.50

Men's full Stock Brogans, no split Leather, only - - - - - 1.25

Men's full Stock Brogans, no split Leather, only - - - - - 75 cts. and 1.00

Men's Long Boots, only - - - - - \$1.50, \$1.75 and 2.00

Children's Copper Tipped Long Boots, only - - - - - \$1.00 and 1.25

Children's Leather, Copper Tipped Lace Boots, 8 to 12 only 50, 60 and 75 cents.

We have a great many other kinds and styles which our limited space forbids us enumerating.

Bring this List With You,

it will enable us the more readily to give you the goods you call for, and will further avoid all possible misunderstanding.

We do not try to bait an intelligent community with prices on a cheap and shoddy articles as is customary, but give you prices on leading lines of Staple Goods, goods with which you are all more or less familiar.

REMEMBER—Our entire stock is paid for. We most emphatically assert, that we do not owe a single dollar on the same.

We do business to suit ourselves and our customers. We can (should we feel disposed), give our goods away and it would concern no one but ourselves.

Each and every article above enumerated is the actual wholesale price, by the case lot, less the discount for CASH which is our profit. In view of the closeness of our margin—see cannot and we will not give credit.

But CASH CUSTOMERS

Who do not believe in paying two or three prices for goods—who want the worth of their money, and not pay bills of delinquents, nor have their neighbors buy an article 25 to 40 per cent. less than themselves, or those who buy one thing cheap and pay double the value for the next purchase.

Customers who look at the value of goods and buy where they can buy the cheapest will always go to

JAMES PHELAN'S

NEW MODEL WHOLESALE & RETAIL
BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT,
QUEEN STREET,
Second Door above People's Bank, and opposite "FARMER OFFICE,"
Fredericton, N.B.

A CARD

To Country Dealers and Lumbermen.

The undersigned would respectfully inform all those dealing in BOOTS & SHOES that he is manufacturing staple lines of Pegged Goods for Men's and Boy's wear, and would respectfully solicit an examination of the same. These goods will surpass that of those goods manufactured anywhere in the Dominion, and will be guaranteed free from all defects and irregularities, and sold cheap to cash buyers.

James Phelan
Fredericton, April 9, 1877.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable Farm containing 200 acres, 20 of which are interestingly situated, and 180 of which are under cultivation, situated in the Parish of Westman, County of Queens, and bounded by the Washington, Lake and with one lot or in two or three to suit purchasers. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. This is one of the most desirable farms in the County.

St. John, April 18, 1877.—J. THOMAS MAIN.

Notice.

THE Central Fire Insurance Company of New Brunswick have declared a dividend on amounts of capital paid in, of six per cent for half year ending on 1st April instant, payable to the shareholders at the company's office, on or after the first day of May next.

By order of the Board.

School Teacher Wanted.

A Second-Class Male Teacher wanted in this district No. 2, town of Grand Falls. None but persons of good and sober habits need apply. Salary \$100 per year, with board and fuel. References to ability and morals required. To come upon the duties first of May, if possible.

Apply to CHAS. McCLUSKEY, Grand Falls, April 22, 1877.—34

DEVER BROS.

JUST RECEIVING,

Matelassie Cloths,

—WITH—

BRAIDS AND BUTTONS

TO MATCH.

ALSO—

64 BLACK CASHMERE,

—FOR—

DRESSES.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton April 18, 1877.

Cheap Sale of

Books, Stationery,

FANCY GOODS, &c.

20 Per Cent. Less than his former Low Price.

This is a worthy opportunity. Parties wishing to purchase at the lowest prices, will find this a most favorable time to do so.

We have the finest and handsomest stock of

Fancy Papers and Envelopes

in the Lower Provinces and at New York prices

JAS. L. HUBBARD.

Notice.

ALL parties indebted to the subscriber are respectfully requested to pay the same on or before the first day of May next, as all bills not paid by that date will be referred to the law.

By order of the subscriber, JAS. L. HUBBARD.

Brushes. Brushes.

Just received from Boston and St. John:

9 CARBON Brushes, as follows:—Pencil, Varnish, Paint, Hair, Tooth, Nail, and all other kinds of brushes, in great variety.

Fredericton, April 18, 1877.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

We have just received our usual Spring supply of

GARDEN, FIELD, & FLOWER

Seeds.

Imported direct from the largest and most reliable sources in the world.

and as they are bought for cash, we are prepared to

SELL CHEAPER

than any other House in the Trade. Also

American Dampers Yellow.

ONION SEED.

For sale wholesale and retail by

GEORGE H. DAVIS & CO.,

Fredericton, April 18, 1877.

Ayrshires

The Hills Herd, Fredericton, P. Q.

For sale by the owner, N. S. WHITELEY, Montreal, P. Q.

NEW INSURANCE ROOMS.

THE subscriber invites all who desire Insurance to give him a call at his new office, next door to "The People's Bank," where he will be pleased to attend to all business connected with the Insurance of goods, property, and lives.

Office next door to People's Bank.

PAINTING.

Will be received by the subscribers until the 1st of May next, for the painting of the exterior of all houses, barns, and other buildings. The work will be done in the most perfect manner, and the materials used will be of the best quality. The price will be reasonable, and the work will be guaranteed.

James S. Whiteley, Fredericton, April 18, 1877.—34

APRIL 9, 1877.

New Spring Goods

NOW OPENING AT THE

ALBION HOUSE, F'TON.,

AND

Our Branch Store, St. Mary's Ferry.

