

# Maritime Farmer

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

Maritime Farmer Association

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1881.

NO. 28

**THE GREAT REMEDY**  
FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE  
THROAT, LUNGS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,  
COUGH MIXTURE  
Will be paid for a better remedy  
than this one.  
Englishman's Cough Mixture.  
Every bottle has the signature of T. B.  
HARRIS & SONS on the outside wrapper.  
Price 50 Cents.

**LAME HORSES**  
Fellows' Learning's Essence  
Will cure  
Sprains, Rheumatisms, Colic, Spasms,  
Stomach and Bowel Disorders, etc.  
Give a trial and be convinced. Numerous  
testimonials furnished on application.  
Price 50 Cents.

**JUST RECEIVED:**  
Boyd's Batteries,  
Vegetable  
Sardines, Canned Corn,  
Campbell's Quinine Wine,  
Beef, Iron and Wine,  
Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy,  
and all varieties of Drugs, etc.

**CEO. H. DAVIS' DRUG STORE,**  
Cor. Queen and Regent Streets,  
Fredericton, N. B.

**DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.,**  
Fishers' Cor., Queen St. Fredericton,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Drugs,  
Medicines,  
Garden and  
Field Seeds,  
Brushes,  
Toilet  
Soaps and  
Perfumery,  
and all varieties of Druggists' Sundries.

**HAVANA CIGARETTES**  
Physician's Prescriptions carefully and promptly  
compounded at all hours of the day at  
this office.  
Fredericton, N. B.

**FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS**  
King St., just below Methodist Meeting House.  
Plain and Ornamental  
MONUMENTS, TABLETS,  
FENCE STONES & POSTS.

**JOHN MOORE, 1881.**  
Everybody has heard of  
Shorey's Ready-Made Clothing.  
It fits like a charm and wears  
well. You can have a SUIT, or a  
COAT, PANTS or VEST at a very  
reasonable price by going to

**EDGECOMBE'S DRY GOODS STORE,**  
Queen Street, Fredericton,  
N. B.

**BRANCH STORE.**  
St. Mary's Ferry.  
Go and get fitted out and put on  
some style.  
Yours truly,  
One who purchased a suit and was made happy.  
February 10.

**FOR SALE**  
VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS  
INFREDERICTON.  
These subscribers have been authorized by Col.  
STRAVANT to sell the following Lots of Land,  
situated in the Township of St. John's, Pictou  
County, and the School-Master's  
Also a few Lots situated in the Township of  
between Dr. Harrison and Mr. Stephen White.  
And several Lots on Charlotte and George Sts.  
For further particulars apply to  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

**TO FARMERS.**  
GEO. HATT & SONS take country produce in  
exchange for goods, at the lowest cash prices.  
GEO. HATT & SONS.

**FANNING MILLS.**  
25 FANNING MILLS just to hand for sale low  
prices. 1 case Maltese Castles—containing  
80 pounds.  
R. OHESTNUT & SONS  
Fredericton, Feb. 3.

**WONDERFUL.**  
Oatmeal,  
Groceries,  
Wooden Ware,  
Plated Ware,  
Glass Ware,  
Fancy Goods,  
and the largest assortment of  
**FURNITURE**  
in Fredericton, at  
**Lemont's Variety Store**

We want every boy and girl, every  
man and woman in the country to  
visit our establishment, which is  
three stories high, and filled with  
almost everything required for house  
keeping, with thousands of articles  
useful and ornamental. Pianos, Or-  
gans, and Sewing Machines very  
cheap.

**GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
**LEMONT & SONS.**  
Martina Lemont, Wm. Lemont, Martha Lemont, Jr.

**ROOM PAPER!**  
19,000 ROLLS  
Just received from London.  
Lower Prices than was ever  
known before!

**HALL'S BOOK STORE,**  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Paper for Parlors,  
Paper for Dining Rooms,  
Paper for Bed Rooms,  
Paper for Kitchens,  
Paper for Halls,  
Paper for every kind of a  
Room.

**TRY HALL'S BOOK STORE**  
If you want to get Bibles, Prayer  
Books, Hymn Books, School Books,  
Copy Books, Account Books, Pencils,  
Slates, Ink, Violin Strings, &c., &c.,  
At the very lowest prices.

**IMPORTANT**  
In order to reduce my  
**LARGE STOCK**  
PRIOR TO ARRIVAL OF THE  
SPRING GOODS,  
I will from this date,  
**Feb'y 2nd, to 1st April next,**  
ALLOW A  
**DISCOUNT**  
TO  
**Cash Buyers**  
**TEN PER CENT.**  
On all Goods except Cotton Warps,  
and on all amounts from 50 cents  
upwards.

**JOHN M'DONALD.**  
February 10.

**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.  
Fredericton, Feb. 3.

**To New Subscribers.**  
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.  
As we are desirous that the MARITIME  
FARMER should have an extensive circulation  
among the farmers of the Province, we in-  
tend to hold out extra inducements to new  
subscribers. But first a word about our  
paper. The MARITIME FARMER, though  
specially devoted to one interest, has much to  
recommend it to the general community. It  
contains six columns weekly of agricultural  
matter, eight of general affairs and local  
news, and three and a half of light literature.  
It has already found its way to a large circle  
of readers, but we are ambitious to have that  
circle greatly extended. We therefore make  
this offer to all new subscribers. We will  
send the FARMER to any who remit to us \$1  
up to the 1st May, 1881, give them the Paper  
for fifteen months for the usual annual sub-  
scription. Appended is a form of remittance  
for subscriptions.

**OUT THIS OUT.**  
Sir—Please find enclosed the sum of \$1 in payment  
for the "Maritime Farmer," up to May 1st, 1881.  
Yours, &c.,  
Name in full  
Address in full

**Poetry.**  
Farewell to Bum.  
Farewell, drinks, to high and hoary;  
Farewell, rum and gin and brandy;  
Farewell, empty pots and kettles;  
Farewell, empty stomachs without "vitals";  
Farewell, rooms free to all weatherers;  
Farewell, beds that have no feathers;  
Farewell, yards that need a wash-day;  
Farewell, floors that have no wood-pile;  
Farewell, faded vest and breeches;  
Farewell, coats more holes than stitches;  
Farewell, hats that have no rims on;  
Farewell, faces red as crimson;  
Farewell, tails that have no bacon;  
Farewell, ways that I've forsaken;  
Farewell, broken chairs and broken benches;  
Farewell, dwellings worse than stables;  
Farewell, oaths that I have spoken;  
Farewell, vices that I have broken;  
Farewell, landlords and land-lenders;  
Farewell, all blue-devil senders.

**Agriculture.**  
Thoroughbreds.  
To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:  
Dear Sir—We have to lament  
the almost entire absence of the  
above stock in this Province. Al-  
though we have some notable ex-  
amples, we are sorry to say, that the  
great proportion of our farmers are  
content with the native stock, which  
at least, are but poor when compared  
with the imported animal. I think  
that New Brunswick is specially  
adapted to the raising of cattle and  
sheep, and the exportation of such  
to Great Britain. From the experi-  
ence of the farmers of this Province,  
it has been found that the Shorthorn  
is best adapted to our climate and  
wants, and it may safely be said that  
for exportation, at least, it cannot be  
excelled. The Shorthorn also makes  
a good cross with our native stock.  
Now, why is it that our farmers and  
stock raisers will continue to rely  
upon the old scrubs, when they can,  
without any extra expense raise  
Thoroughbreds, from which they will  
receive at least double the profit?  
From my experience it is from this  
reason, they do not believe in the  
good old maxim, "Nothing venture,  
nothing gain." The spirit of enter-  
prise, I am sorry to say, is not  
widely circulated through the farm-  
ing community of this Province, and  
until this spirit of apathy is with-  
drawn from their midst, they will  
still continue to raise scrubs instead  
of thoroughbreds.

**Yours truly,**  
H. O. W.  
Canterbury, March 5, 1881.

**To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:**  
Dear Sir—I am pleased to see that  
your Ontario correspondent has taken  
up the question propounded by me  
some weeks ago, viz., "Does it injure  
Seed Wheat to Thrash it with a  
Thrashing Machine?" He, from his  
own experience in growing flax  
thrashed, and machine thrashed wheat  
decides the question in the affirmative.  
As this question was proposed to  
elicit a discussion on the matter for  
the public benefit, it will be quite in  
order for me to criticize the basis on  
which G. H. has arrived at his decision.  
I conclude from his article that he  
sowed flax wheat, as he writes that he  
could not get the thrashing machine  
thirteen acres, he sowed first, the  
8 acres, evidently some time after-  
wards; this with a little difference in

the fertility of the soil and a number  
of other things which often occur, were  
to my mind the chief cause of the dif-  
ference in results. He next speaks of  
sowing a large field with machine  
thrashed wheat, that the yield was a  
little over 11 bushels per acre, while  
from 12 acres sown with flax thrashed  
seed, the yield was 41 bushels per  
acre. I am inclined to think the  
large field spoken of by G. H. had  
done some hard service, and was work-  
ed out, while the 12 acres, which had  
been in corn, was probably in good  
heart from manuring, and the differ-  
ence in results were largely due to  
that, instead of damaged seed. But I  
heartily endorse his recommendation  
to the farmers to thresh off some of  
the best seed with the hand flail, and  
understand also advise them to select  
from their best field some of the best  
seed, cleanest and plumpest grain when  
cutting, and put it by itself in the  
barn for that purpose. But the same  
result, viz., getting the largest and  
best grain, could be obtained by put-  
ting the machine thrashed seed  
through one of those improved clean-  
ers and separators, now obtainable at  
a moderate cost. As I take issue  
with G. H. on this question I will  
discuss it in the negative, viz., that the  
thrashing machine does not (under  
ordinary circumstances) injure the  
germ or growing quality of the  
wheat to any appreciable extent.

This I will leave for a future article  
when I have completed some experi-  
ments I am making. But I will now  
show from my own past experience in  
wheat raising, that the failure we  
often charge to poor or damaged seed,  
is due to other causes, and those quite  
under our control. One circumstance  
made this so clear to my mind that I  
have never forgotten it, and from  
which I learned an important lesson  
and is to my mind profitable in solving  
this question.

About eight years ago in May next,  
I was going from home a few days  
and I left instructions to my man to  
commence ploughing a certain pota-  
toe field, on certain day about the 1st  
of June. On my return I found the  
weather continued dry, but contrary  
to my orders he commenced plough-  
ing two days earlier than instructed,  
and ploughed about half an acre and  
quit. On my return I found the bal-  
ance of the field (above one acre)  
ploughed. The furrows were the same  
length, ploughed with the same  
plough. And the whole field was  
ploughed in the same manner. I  
planted with potatoes of the same  
kind, and received the same cultiva-  
tion, and I naturally expected the  
same results from the whole field.  
The ground was very dry, and I  
barrowed down and I sowed to  
wheat (machine thrashed), and sowed  
across the furrows. The only differ-  
ence in the treatment of the field was  
in the time of ploughing and that was  
about two days, but the results were  
widely different. The wheat on the land  
first ploughed was thin and weakly,  
while on the other it was thick, strong  
and healthy. It was easy to see that  
the difference was due to the fact that  
the first part ploughed was the last  
part, the difference was so marked,  
and that difference was carried all  
the way to the end of the row. And  
the yield from the first part was  
ploughed could not have been more  
than one-third as much (from the  
same quantity of ground) as the last  
part ploughed. It was easy to see that  
lengthwise the furrows, and sown  
different kinds of seed, it would have  
been difficult to convince me that the  
seed had nothing to do with the re-  
sult. I conclude from this that the  
failure was due to ploughing the  
land a little too wet. The sowing  
was done early in May, and the soil  
was loam. I am satisfied I have here  
written the experience of many a  
farmer in New Brunswick in wheat  
raising. Although all soils are not  
equally damaged while wet, yet I  
think a farmer should start with  
often met with signal failures in their  
wheat crop from the same cause, when  
they could have reasonably expected  
a much more liberal yield, had they  
waited until the ground was drier. There  
are other causes of failure  
which I will mention in another ar-  
ticle. In the meantime I hope to hear  
from others on the subject, for or  
against.

**LEVERETT ESTABROOK.**  
Lower Prince William,  
March 2nd, 1881.

**Trot vs. Walk.**  
A farmer does not want a horse  
that can trot his mile in 240—an  
animal which is only good for a  
sport, but a horse, well-sized, com-  
pact, strong, with an easy gait. He  
does not want a trotter, but a walker.  
An agricultural paper out West  
says—

The walking gait is of all gaits the  
one to be encouraged. A horse can  
walk five miles in an hour, and has  
done it. Such a horse is worth more  
than Maud S., St. Julien and Bonner's  
team all put together. He would prob-  
ably walk to San Francisco quicker  
than either of them could trot there.

Walking is the gait, and the sole gait  
for the farm. Why? Why? Why? Why?  
stand by the hour and elongate their  
necks like Shanghai rollers, to get  
a glimpse of a wheezing, slender, ill-  
shaped trotting nag, when the  
best horse for the farm is the one  
that ignores the kink of travel that con-  
vulsions? Why don't farmers bring  
forward their good walkers, insist on  
exhibiting them at the fairs and elm  
tree shows? Can they not see that  
important performance? The walk-  
ing strength is not inconsistent with  
great strength, endurance and beauty.  
Look at the picture of a trotting  
horse; it is handsome? Can these  
animals draw a big load? Can they  
bear the rough and tumble of life like  
a Norman-French? Bred for extreme  
speed they become what no  
sensible man wants.

**Another English Farmer Delegate  
Speaks.**  
We published in this paper, some  
time ago, a general idea of Professor  
Sheldon's opinion of the Dominion as  
an agricultural country and his report  
on New Brunswick in full. The Pro-  
fessor's reports were on the whole  
favorable. Mr. Cubitt, another Eng-  
lish farmer delegate, also gave his  
opinion of Canada as a farming coun-  
try and of Canadian farming, which  
was not quite so encouraging as the  
Professor's. The Toronto Globe took  
exception to some of his statements  
and a copy of the paper was sent him  
by his friend, Mr. D. D. Brown, Hay-  
slope, Ont. Mr. Cubitt, writing from  
Barton Abbey, North Walsham, Nor-  
folk, replied to the article, reiterating  
his opinion that Canadian farming  
generally speaking, was very much  
in arrears of that practiced in Eng-  
land, but qualified his remarks by stating  
that there were many exceptions,  
especially round Toronto and west-  
ward of that city. Perhaps when  
looked into more closely, Professor  
Sheldon's and Mr. Cubitt's opinions  
do not so widely differ. Sheldon no  
where says in his report that farming  
in Canada is on a par with that of  
England, and in his remarks on stock  
raising he is at one with Cubitt.

The fact which Mr. Cubitt brings  
prominently, is that there is too much  
grain growing and too little stock  
raising in Canada, and in this Prof.  
Sheldon agrees with him. When the  
farmers in Ontario, New Brunswick,  
etc., understand the business of cattle  
raising better, they will no doubt, go  
into it much more extensively than  
they do now. Mr. Cubitt writes—

"In many parts of the Dominion I  
saw good land, but good farming was  
lacking. Too much cereal  
cropping, with too little pasture and  
too little stock raising. It is quite pos-  
sible to increase the number of cattle  
throughout the Dominion from three  
to five fold, which would add both to  
the wealth of the country and to the  
prosperity of her agricultural  
classes. I certainly had formed  
higher opinion of her agriculture,  
but personal observation proved to the  
contrary. I was willing to make  
every allowance for the many difficulties  
by which the Canadian farmer is  
hampered; but there could be but  
little excuse for the continuous grain-  
cropping to which so much of the  
land is subjected, and the consequent  
minimum of capital employed."

Having said thus much, I must  
question the propriety of inviting  
English farmer delegates to visit the  
Dominion, except they would be more  
faithful in pointing out those defects  
of which I have spoken. I never en-  
joyed a trip more, having met with  
such a hearty hospitality wherever I  
travelled; but my mission was to visit  
and report upon the general agricul-  
ture of the country. It is all very  
well to write a pleasing flattering  
report, but it is not the duty of an  
English delegate to find fault where  
gave up his farm or induced others to  
leave and settle in Canada or the Far  
West? The fact is that, notwith-  
standing the many difficulties which  
hamper the Canadian farmer, he is  
in the home comforts and other privi-  
leges which our farmers are surrounded  
by they will not leave their homes to  
settle in a distant country—at least  
not those whom Canada wants, viz.,  
men of skill and capital.

We consider here that fifteen  
pounds per acre (tenant's capital) is  
as little as a farmer should start with.  
Upon one hundred acres of sowed  
and mangel we are fattening one hun-  
dred and eighty head of bullocks.  
The roads are now being meted out  
a liberal supply of line and cotton  
seed cake, corn and grain, meal, with  
a daily allowance of hay. This, you  
know, is the prevailing custom in our  
country. Cattle are now being  
fed in boxes or covered yards, and  
thus all the straw is converted into  
the most fertilizing manure. What  
hinders Canada from more generally  
adopting this system? I know that  
many of her farmers are already  
taking the initiative, and others must  
follow if farming is to be made  
remunerative in this or in any other  
country. With regard to Manitoba,  
excellent as much of her soil may be  
for wheat cultivation, yet so cheap is  
that grain (necessarily so from her  
extreme distance from markets) that  
no farming can pay, unless it be con-  
nected with stock feeding or breed-  
ing, hence capital is required. But  
railways and land drainage must pre-  
cede cultivation in Manitoba, either  
wise both loss and disappointment  
must too often be the result. Nor  
should land jobbing be favored, as it  
has been, to the detriment of the set-  
tler, who must ultimately be the real  
wealth of the country."

**New Brunswick Ahead.**  
Said a Nova Scotia Agricultural  
paper lately: the action of the New  
Brunswick Board in regard to provid-  
ing facilities for cattle shipment to  
England is worthy of special remark.  
That the Board are not calling to the  
Dominion Hercules, without putting  
their own shoulder to the wheel, is  
shown by the steps taken to induce  
the Provincial Government to make  
an importation of 45 bulls, 30 heifers,  
80 rams, 25 ewes, 30 boars and 15  
sows, a proposal to make an impor-  
tation of that extent would take away  
the breath of a Nova Scotia Legisla-  
ture, in the present state of our finan-  
ces.

**Agricultural Progress.**  
It is all very well to speak in gen-  
eral and encouraging terms of the pro-  
gress that agriculture is making in  
the Province, and of the increasing in-  
terest taken in their calling by the far-  
mers. There is a danger that too much  
reliance may be placed on the activity  
with which agricultural matters are  
discussed by some farmers in their  
leagues and societies as a proof of  
progress. It may be feared that the  
theorists, whose minds are full of pro-  
gressive ideas, too often imagine that  
the body of farmers are as enthusias-  
tic as themselves. But though they  
may be mistaken as to the extent of  
their influence on the body of practi-  
cal farmers, they are doing a good  
work. They are preventing stagna-  
tion and keeping the farmers from  
sinking into apathy and adding con-  
stantly to their old routine. Agitation  
must precede action, but it will require  
long and constant agitation before the  
people and the farmers of the Province  
are fully convinced of the shortcom-  
ings in the methods of agriculture and  
the urgent need of improvement. The  
theorist and men of progress have to  
encounter a great deal of prejudice,  
immensely difficult to break down, in  
the mind of many farmers against  
new-fangled notions with regard to  
agricultural education. Some of them  
have not only no faith in, but a dis-  
like or contempt of science applied to  
farming. They still believe that the  
best education of a farmer is what he  
gathers in the course of his practical  
work, day by day and year by year,  
and from his own experience, his own  
failures and successes. But, if the  
prejudices of the middle-aged farmers  
are inveterate, it is the hope and  
aim of the theorist, to open the eyes  
of the generation to be opened to new  
ideas. It is no use to attempt any  
ambitious project for agricultural edu-  
cation at first, even in some of the  
New England States (in some respects  
far ahead of New Brunswick) agri-  
cultural colleges have been established  
with difficulty, even with the help of  
State and private munificence, and  
the years of the existence of some do  
not count more than the middle figure  
of the ten numerals—five or six at  
the most. Where is the munificent  
individual in New Brunswick who  
will donate in his lifetime \$50,000 or  
\$70,000 (as some have done in New  
Hampshire) to establish and equip an  
agricultural college, out of a large-  
hearted desire to advance the welfare  
of the whole Province? Yet, without  
the aid of private munificence, how  
could such an institution, efficiently  
equipped, be established here? The  
Government might aid, but without  
cutting down the grants to other or-  
gan public services, they could not  
maintain a college.

The placing of the teaching of the ele-  
ments of agricultural education in the  
course of instruction in the public  
schools is a beginning that may lead  
to greater things. It will, at least,  
plant the seeds at the age when the  
mind is fresh and open to receive  
knowledge, and make it more capable  
of taking instruction in the future, and  
improving itself by self-education.  
For some years to come, we imagine,  
that youths who intend to devote  
themselves to agricultural life will, if  
they desire to acquire a scientific  
knowledge of their profession, be ob-  
liged to go outside the Province for it.  
There will only be a few who will be  
able to do this, the majority will have  
to be content with the rudiments which  
they can acquire at school, and the  
knowledge they are able to acquire by  
study, and to practical tuition and  
work on the farm. If the Province  
cannot hope to institute an agricul-  
tural college for some years, it can at  
once establish a model farm, which  
under the competent management of  
a scientifically trained agriculturist,  
might be made to be an agricultural  
training school, of immense aid in  
educating a new class of farmers,  
grounded in a good system, and with  
minds open to receive new ideas.  
Such a farm would have, for a few  
years, to be supported by Provincial  
aid, but it would in the end become  
self-supporting, if not remunerative.

**Care of Fowls in March.**  
The first requisite is a warm, comfortable  
house, and the next is cleanliness.  
Do not neglect to sweep out the house  
every morning, and put everything  
in good form for the day. The next  
most essential matter is feeding.  
A good practice is this: In the morn-  
ing feed, give fine, soft food, all the  
refuse from the table, such as meat  
scraps, boiled potatoes, and wheat  
bran mixed, given to them hot on cold  
mornings. This will make your poultry  
house and its occupants as lively  
as a cat, and the first class open  
house; and its effect on the egg sac-  
ket will soon be visible to the naked  
eye. Always keep a supply of ground  
bone and crushed oyster shells in your  
hen house. For eggs in winter, the  
Brown Leghorns are to be preferred.  
In summer, cross them with the Par-  
tridge Cochins. This makes the best  
of fowls, at least that is the opinion of  
an experienced poultry raiser.

**The British Farmer at a  
Disadvantage.**  
The British farmers in general  
have not the same stimulus to exertion  
that those in Canada, or other  
parts of the world have. Mr. Longe,  
Editor of the Dundee Advertiser,  
lecturing in Laurencekirk, Scotland,  
a short time since on American com-  
petition, and the prospects of British  
Agriculture, said—

What is it that has stimulated the  
sturdy Dutchman to battle with the  
sea, and create a country, so to speak,  
from its waters? What is it that has  
enabled the Flemish to contend with the  
sterile soil and make it a modern  
paradise? What is it that has made  
many of the cantons of Switzerland  
such pictures of rural felicity in the  
midst of the snowy Alps? What is  
it that has made the excitable French  
as farmers distinguished for their  
brilliant, their comfort, and their earning  
and enabled the French nation to re-  
cover so rapidly from the tremendous  
sufferings of the late war, and the  
payment of the enormous indemnity  
claimed by Germany? What is it  
that has made the English farmer, who  
settles in the backwoods or ac-  
quires a homestead on the prairie, and  
to work so strenuously from morning  
to night, and from year to year, in  
cultivating his farm? Is it not that  
the great majority of those who work  
the land feel that they are not work-  
ing for some great and seldom seen,  
if not unknown, proprietor; but that  
they are working for themselves and  
for their families; that they are not  
laboring for others to gather the fruit  
of the soil, but that every stroke of  
the axe, every movement of the  
plough they guide, every handful of  
seed they sow will yield its return,  
direct and unintercepted, to them-  
selves. Now, I am not a revolutionist,  
I would not advocate any violent or  
sudden changes. I am not for the  
instantaneous abolition of great land-  
lords or division of great estates. I  
am for rational and gradual reform, and  
I would, as soon as practicable, make  
the law of succession the same for  
real as for moveable property—for  
land as for money. I hold that the  
natural obligations of a landowner to  
his children and the natural claims of  
his children are the same as those of  
any other father to his children, and  
children to their father. Let this  
just principle of succession to land be  
established, and its application would  
gradually reduce the overgrown di-  
mensions of many estates.

**Story Lead.**  
In clearing stony land, granite  
boulders may be removed when the  
farmer is unaccustomed to drilling  
and blasting, by using fire. It is said  
to be as effectual, as it certainly is a  
cheap process. The way to apply fire  
to the boulders is—

Dig around them thoroughly, then  
place the fire on nearly on the centre  
of the top as the shape of the stone  
will permit. After a short time the  
stone will start from the top; these should  
be removed with the iron bar, and the  
stone kept down to the solid surface. If  
more scales arise, remove them and  
keep up the fire. If a steam starts  
down through the stone, encourage it  
by repeated blows with the crowbar,  
and pry it open if you can. Do not  
be discouraged or throw any water on  
it, but keep the scales, and keep the  
burning. You need not be in a  
hurry, from one to six hours will  
usually break them. A man can tend  
from five to six fires, or he may do  
other work, and look to his rocks at  
intervals. Any old "chunks" or  
worthless wood or stumps, anything  
that will burn will answer as well as  
well as good wood. If you have not  
the "Davis' Rock Lifter," a team will  
take out large stones more easily by  
tossing the stone to the axle-tree of  
a cart or wagon."

**THE GRAIN CROPS.**—The Chicago  
Times presents a very carefully pre-  
pared and comprehensive review of  
agricultural progress of the  
United States during the past ten  
years, with tables of the grain pro-  
duction of the several States in the  
years 1871-1875, and 1880. The  
wheat yield of 1871 was 239,722,400  
bushels; in 1875 it was 299,138,000  
bushels; and in 1880 it was 480,840,  
723 bushels. In the same period the  
yield of corn increased from 991,  
888,000 bushels in 1871, 1,837,535,  
940 bushels in 1880. The money  
value of the grain product of last  
year is estimated at \$1,237,633,011, of  
which amount nearly one half is to be  
credited to the corn crop. The grain  
area of 1880 was 104,142,676 acres.  
Enormous as these figures are, they  
represent but a fraction of the pro-  
ducing power of the country. Eng-  
lish observers, like Messrs. Bead and  
Pell, have found consolation for them-  
selves in the thought that the United  
States was squandering the fertility  
of its soil so recklessly, that in a very  
few years it would be unable to ex-  
port wheat to England at a price to  
compete with her own producers, but  
since the single State of Texas con-  
tributes an area 70,000,000 of acres  
greater than our entire grain area of  
last year, it is evident that our agri-  
cultural resources are as yet hardly  
touched.

**Dr. Anderson of Scotland,** esti-  
mates that one cow will furnish an  
amount of manure annually which  
will yield 103 pounds of ammonia, 88  
pounds of potash, 64 pounds of phos-  
phoric acid, and that these elements  
represent a value of \$22.75, based on  
their availability as compared with  
artificial fertilizers in which they are  
found.

Only \$1.00 a year for the FARMER.

**Paralysis in Pigs.**  
Mr. E. Clarke, writes on what is  
called "thumps in pigs," a kind of  
paralysis and the proper way to treat  
what is not an unimportant, and is  
a fatal disease to the porcine tribe—

"I have been experimenting for  
years in trying to cure the disease  
known as thumps in pigs. The  
symptoms are palpitation or heaving  
of the sides, which increase to such  
an extent that pigs thus affected will  
not eat, and rapidly become emaciated  
and soon die from weakness. I have  
examined a number of these pigs, but  
never could find any of the internal  
organs which showed evidence of dis-  
ease. I am of the opinion that it is  
caused by the accumulation of fat  
about the heart. Several pigs affected  
by this disorder this fall when about  
four months old, recovered by being  
given a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine for several days in suc-  
cession. The spirits of turpentine were  
diluted with milk, and tapered down  
their dose from a bottle. Usually  
this disorder affects pigs when they  
are a few months old, and when they  
are old as mine were, although I had  
one die with it when a year old. I  
have lost nearly a whole litter, and  
had the disease arrested when the  
others were turned out where they  
had plenty of exercise. It generally  
originates in close confinement, which  
would naturally cause an accumulation  
of fat."

Turpentine seems to be a natural  
medicine for pigs in relieving this  
paralytic action of the heart, and  
also in destroying parasites, which  
sometimes affect the kidneys and  
cause lameness or partial paralysis of  
the hinder parts—another form of  
disease which is quite common with  
pigs. An application of spirits of  
turpentine across the loins will some-  
times effect the cure of the latter. It  
is such a powerful penetrative that it  
extends to every part of the system,  
reaching these internal organs, which  
no other medicine I have ever tried  
does so effectively. I have never  
known any injury to result from  
administering it. The cases cured by  
spirits of turpentine were such as  
ones I ever knew in which there was  
a recovery after the thumps had be-  
gun. It is not a contagious disease,  
as I have sometimes seen only one pig  
in a litter, and then again have seen  
all but one.

Early pigs, and especially those  
of the winter, while the sows are  
confined in pens, are more liable to  
be affected with it than when the sows  
are running out and have access to  
the ground. Paralysis from worms  
in the kidneys, or, as might perhaps  
be better described, uremia, which  
the loins, which makes the pig un-  
willing or unable to move (hinder  
parts), is the next most fatal disease.  
I have always succeeded in curing this  
by external or internal use of  
spirits of turpentine, as spoken of above.

**Matters of Practice.**  
Some farmers think that winter is  
the best time to get out manure and  
putting it in small heaps in their fields,  
others go further and spread it evenly  
over their surface, and while some  
and by no means the worst, do it in  
the summer and fall.

Some farmers spend more time in  
the spring getting the stones from  
their fields and placing them in small  
heaps, than it would take to pile them  
into the cart and dump them out of  
the reach of the scythe and rake, and  
thereby get more grass on the field  
or a saving of time.

In seeding land to grass in the  
spring, some of our best farmers re-  
commend sowing the grass seed after  
the grain is harvested in, and put  
the "berry patch" struggled  
on single handed with weeds and  
grass, till it submits to the inevitable  
sward. Some years ago, coming  
into possession of a patch of black-  
cap raspberries that had received the  
usual shifless culture, I treated them  
in the following way: After care-  
fully plowing and hoeing them, I  
covered the ground with a heavy  
layer of very strawy manure, and the  
work was done, not only for that year  
but for the two years following, only  
renewing the mulch each spring.  
Only a few straggling Canada thistles  
were left, and the next season  
will ever grow through such a mulch;  
the soil is always rich and moist, and  
the berries can ask no better treat-  
ment. Since that time I have tried  
the same plan without removing the  
soil, and find that the result is quite  
as satisfactory. Late as it is in the  
season now, any raspberry plot can be  
renewed by a liberal application  
from the horse manure pile. Farmers,  
try it, and you will not need to com-  
plain that berries cost more than they  
are worth.











# FAIR WOMEN

CHAPTER III.

Mr. Clayton received Winifred.

"I am so glad you have come!" she

exclaimed. "Your companionship will

make me forget my troubles. We

shall have a dinner to-night. Mr.

Clayton is to be here."

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Clayton is to be here."

"I am so glad you have come!" she

exclaimed. "Your companionship will

people you have to love you and care for

"What have I to love me?" cried Fee,

turning sharply round. "Not a soul in

the world! Ah, yes, I know you love me,

but what comfort are they to me?

"I want some one to love me with

all their hearts and soul and mind, to

whom I should be life, love, happiness,

everything, and who would be the same to

me."

And the unhappy wife burst into an

agony of tears. The girl listener felt

poor before this misery of desolation

this bitterness for which there was no

remedy. She could only draw the fair

head down to her own tender heart, and

cry for sympathy.

Many confidences had passed between

the two friends during the last few days,

and somehow Mrs. Clayton had studiously

avoided all mention of Colonel Aguilera.

She did not even allude to him when

speaking of her visit to Paris. Some-

times she talked of Mr. Hastings, and

then, remarking that Winifred was un-

usually silent, she discontinued the sub-

ject. Only once she asked a direct ques-

tion. "Winifred, was there ever anything be-

tween you and Mr. Hastings?"

"The word 'No' was almost on her

lips, but she checked her tongue. "Once

in Paris I showed him your miniature, and

he looked at it for a long time, looking at

it with an expression of such intense re-

gret, and when he laid it down he sighed deep-

ly. How I should like to see you married

to him!"

"I would not marry him if he asked me

on my knees!" cried Winifred, passion-

ately. "But he is not a bad man. He is

very handsome, and very intelligent. But

he is not the man for me. He is not the

man I want. He is not the man who

would be life, love, happiness, every-

thing, and who would be the same to

me."

"How could Lady Marion leave you if

she loved you so much?"

"Because, Mrs. Clayton, she was not

the woman I want. She was not the

man I want. She was not the man who

would be life, love, happiness, every-

thing, and who would be the same to

me."

"How can he treat you badly, Fee?

Does he beat you?"

"I believe, Mrs. Clayton, he does. He

has hit me several times. He has hit me

so hard that I am sometimes unable to

stand. He has hit me so hard that I am

sometimes unable to stand. He has hit me

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king's suit, a lady occupying a very de-

cided position in the fashionable world,

and the entire to whose entertainments

was very generally desired. Lady Grace

was anxious that her protégée should look

her best.

"I leave your dress to your own taste,

my dear," she said. "I will not inter-

fere. A good-looking, young husband

might object to one's dressing at-

tention from other men; but a sensible old

gourmand like this Mr. Maxwell would

care for nothing if you gave him good

dinner, and let him dine at his club as

often as he pleased. Grandpapa says I

have no tact and no power of pleasing

left. We will see to-night."

(To be continued.)

Vegetine.

IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL

Physicians.

VALLEY STREET.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, of the County of Long Island, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I take the pleasure of writing you

a letter to inform you of the success of

your medicine. I have been suffering with

Diarrhoea for over six months, and have

not expected to live from day to day, and no

physician could give me any hope. Your

Vegetine has cured me, and I am now

well and strong. I would like to see you

and thank you personally for the good

you have done for me. I am, Sir, your

very truly, H. R. STEVENS.

By Dr. R. F. FORBES, M. D., of

MRS. W. M. FORBES.

VEGETINE.—When the blood becomes

impure, either from change of weather or

climate, want of exercise, the Vegetine

will purify the blood, and thus remove

the cause of all diseases. It is a

perfectly safe and reliable medicine, and

is recommended by all the best

physicians. It is a perfect

Vegetine.

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CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The Doctor's Certificate.

Read it.

ANLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 1, 1878.

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