Maritime Farmer.

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VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1880. NO. 18

MORE VALUABLE Than GOLD

THE GREAT REMEDY!

ENGLISHMAN'S

COUGH MIXTURE

—WILL CURE—

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

Will be paid for a better remedy --than-- Englishman's Cough Mixture.

COUGHS AND COLDS should always have rational treatment, and never be neglected. Such trifling ailments are too often solemn warnings of Consumption; which may be cured or prevented by timely using ENGLISHMAN'S COUGH MIXTURE. This popular remedy is infallible. It is highly praised by thousands of persons who have tried its wonderful efficacy, and strongly recommended by all as the best medicine ever known for speedily and permanently removing Coughs, Colds and all pulmonary diseases.

Every bottle has the signature of T. B. BARKER & SONS on the outside wrappers. None other is genuine.

PRICE 25 AND 50 CENTS.

For sale by Druggists and General Dealers.

LAME HORSES.

Fellows' Leaming's Essence

WILL CURE

Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings and Stiff Joints on Horses.

☞ Give it a trial and be convinced. Numerous testimonials furnished on application

Price 50 Cents.

FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS,

—USE—

Gate's Certain Check!

This is to certify, that Isaac Thomas, of Middleton, in the County of Annapolis, maketh oath and saith, that in the summer of 1868, he was very much reduced by

DIARRHŒA,

and had tried different remedies, and found no benefit or relief; and knowing Dr. C. Gates' medicines, resolved to apply to him for aid; and with considerable difficulty, reached the doctor's residence, obtained and took some of his celebrated

CERTAIN CHECK,

and experienced immediate relief, and was at once restored to his usual good health.

ISAAC THOMAS.

Sworn to at Middleton, this 6th day of January, 1870, before JAS. WHITLOCK, *J. P.*

☞ The best preparation for children known.

TRY IT.

Price 25 cents, sold by druggists and dealers.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

For a term of Years.

THE Subscriber's property on Charlotte Street. The Lot is 100 ft. wide, fronting on Charlotte Street, and extends back about 550 ft., containing one acre and three-eights.

The House, Barn and Sheds are in good repair—Well of good Water, Green House 16x28 ft, with brick furnace and flue, easily and cheaply heated, and in good repair. The garden and grounds are in excellent order. To anyone wishing a private residence, with a taste for gardening and the cultivation of flowers, there are few more eligible properties in the City.

JAMES S. BEEK.

July 22.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Jeremiah Allen, late of Douglas, deceased, are hereby requested to present the same, duly attested to, within three months from this notice, unto Rainsford & Black, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the said Rainsford & Black at their office, Carleton Street, in the City of Fredericton.

Dated 11th day of October, A. D. 1880.

MARY ALLEN, *Administratrix.*

Oct. 14—3 m

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

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

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

CUT THIS OUT.

Sir:—Please find enclosed the sum of $1, in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."

Yours, &c.,

Name in full

Address in full

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York.

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land fronting on the River St. John, situate at the mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

The tract in the whole contains fourteen hundred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remainder is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hemlock and spruce.

The tract has been laid off into lots, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscribers, and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway House, Dumfries, York County.

The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premises.

The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with a good road to them, not more than three miles from the property.

A new Tannery is now being erected within two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dumfries.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

PATENTS

obtained for new inventions, or for improvements in old ones. Caveats, Trade Marks and all patent business promptly attended to.

INVENTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN REJECTED may still, in most cases, be patented by us. Being opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and engaged in Patent Business Exclusively, we can secure patents in less time than those who are remote from Washington and who must depend upon the mails in all transactions with the Patent Office.

When inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and no Charge unless Patent is obtained.

For special references, terms, advice, &c., address

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHIGTON, D. C.

July 22.

Administration Notice,

ALL Persons having legal claims against the Estate of JOHN A. BECKWITH, late of the City of Fredericton, Commissioner of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company, (Limited) deceased, are hereby requested to render the same, duly attested, within three months from date, to Adolphus G. Beckwith, at his Office in the Board of Works Department, Fredericton; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the said Adolphus G. Beckwith at his said Office.

MARIA A. BECKWITH,
ADOLPHUS G. BECKWITH,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of John A. Beckwith.

Fredericton, Nov. 30, A. D., 1880—4w

Z. R. EVERETT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

General Hardware!

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK:

50 TONS Iron—well assorted:
5 tons Sled Shoe Steel, Fire Steel:
200 kegs Cut Nails, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cable Chain, Chain Traces:
700 lbs. Thos Firth & Sons' Extra Cast Steel for Axes, Octagon Cast steel, Toe Cork Steel, best Clipper Axes.

Together with a large stock of

Shelf Hardware,

which he offers for sale very low for Cash or approved Payment.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Nov. 2

Cut this Out.

Cold Drafts

Around windows and doors in winter ENTIRELY EXCLUDED, saving half your fuel, also DUST in summer, saving furniture, curtains, and carpets. RATTLING sashes stopped, windows raised and lowered as usual, by BROWNE'S Patent METALLIC and RUBBER Weather Strips. Stood the test for 12 YEARS on Public Buildings, Dwellings, Drawing-Room and Sleeping Cars, in the United States and Europe. Windows and Doors Measured FREE OF CHARGE.

Send your address, and let us do one or two on trial.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES S. NEILL,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

812 BROADWAY, N.Y.

CABLE CHAINS, ETC.

JUST received per steamship "Toronto" via Halifax:—

11 casks Proved Cable Chain—size from 3-16 to 5-8;
1 cask Table Knives;
1 do. T Tinges;
1 do. Padlocks, Trunk, Box, Cupboard, and Till Locks;
1 case Wrapping Twine;
1 cask containing Scissors, Brass Cocks, Harness Rings, Team Bells, Roller Buckles, Window Cord, and Sash Line;
5 Blacksmith's Bellows;
4 do. Vices;
2 Anvils;
6 doz. Galvanized Pails.

For sale low by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Nov. 11.

$10 Outfits furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, deceased.

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

Christmas Cards.

A LARGE stock of those German Embossed and Mechanical Xmas Cards.

Just opened at

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Sharkey's Block, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Nov. 26, 1880

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that Property on George Street, known as the Shepherd Property, formerly owned by John Atherton. House and Premises in good repair.

☞ Possession given May 1st, or sooner if required. Terms easy.

W. WILSON.

Fredericton, Dec. 22, 1800—tf.

Family Balsam

Familine

PROMPTLY RELIEVING

PAIN AND INFLAMATION.

FOR EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL USE.

FOR its quick and sure healing properties it has no equal. For its relieving and allaying inflamation no medicine has ever been compounded equal to it. It is perfectly safe to use at any and all times, and a quick and thorough cure from such complaints as

Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back and Side, Burns, and Scalds, Sprains, Strains, Bruises, Rheumatic and Neuralgia Pains, Swelling of the Joints, Stiff Joints, Stiff Neck, Contracted Muscles, Spinal Affections, White Swellings, Chafes Callases, Galls, Bunions, Chilblains, Corns, Frost Bites, Poisoning by Dogwood, Ivy, Bites, Stings of Insects, Chapped Hands, Lips, Ringworms, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples, Itching, Dry Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, Old Sores, Scald Head, Outward Humors,, of any kind, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Numbness, Worms, Ague in the Face, Earache, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Coughs, Croup.

Familine.

It Relieves Pain. Good for Swollen Limbs. Physicians Prescribe and Use It.

BOSTON, MASS., March 29, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVEGS—Dear Sir: I have lately witnessed decidedly good and striking effects of your FAMILINE in a case of *Erysipelas* of nearly three years' standing. When I first saw my patient, a lady of some 50 years of age, she was complaining of a severe swollen condition of her feet; the skin was tense and angry-looking, painful on the slightest motion, and likely to burst at any moment. She had tried many remedies without relief, and my first treatment failed in its effect. I suggested that the feet be painted with FAMILINE morning and night, and then inclosed in soft cotton dressing. When I saw her last, about three days ago, the pain had wholly vanished, the swelling reduced to almost the normal condition, and the inflamation subsided. With proper care as to diet, and slight constitutional treatment, I think she has nothing to fear from her old disease in the future.

I ought to state that I was led to try FAMILINE in this case, simply on the recommendation of my wife, who had been pleased with its effect in a severe case of *burn*, also in a painful backache, resulting from a settled cold. Notwithstanding that it professes to be a "proprietary" article, I cannot conscientiously deny its admirable composition and efficacy.

I am yours very truly.

GEO. L. AUSTIN, M. D.

Familine

For Croup and Sore Throat.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I have had your FAMILINE in constant use in my family for more than a year, and find it an invaluable remedy for the many complaints for which it is recommended, the chief of which, in my family of four small children, seems to be *Croup*. Were it not for your Family Balsam, I should hardly dare to close my eyes in sleep. It instantly relieves *Croup*; also is an excellent medicine for *Coughs* and *Sore Throat*. Too much cannot be said in praise of it. I have recommended it to many others, who have tried it with equally good results.

Very gratefully,
MRS. WM. WHALLEN,
41 Newman Street, South Boston, Mass.

Price 25c. and 50c. per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

Proprietor of Vegetine, Boston, Mass., and Toronto, Ont.

FAMILINE is sold by all Druggists.

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP f the BEST.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

A LARGE LOT OF

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

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

F'ton, Oct. 30, 1879.

The Blood is the Life!

ACCOMPLISHED AT LAST.

THE EFFICACY OF

ELECTRICITY!

Nearly all Diseases Cured by

BOYD'S MINIATURE GALVANIC BATTERY.

Price 50 Cents.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

F'ton, Sep. 23.

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Selling at Cost to close out balance, at

S. F. SHUTE'S.

Fredericton, Dec. 16, 1880

Poetry.

THE FARMER.

Let the wealthy and great
Roll in splendor and state,
I envy them not, I declare it,
I eat my own lamb,
My chickens and ham,
I shear my own fleece and I wear it,
I have lawns, I have bowers,
I have fruits, I have flowers,
The lark is my alarmer,
So jolly boys, now,
Here's success to the plow,
Long life and good luck to the farmer.

Tell Me Ye Winged Winds.

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more—
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest?
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered, "No!"

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou some favoured spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs—
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for a while and sighed to answer,
"No!"

And thou, serenest moon,
That, with such lovely face,
Dost look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round
Hast thou not seen some spot
Where miserable man
May find a happier lot?
Behind a cloud the moon withdrew in woe,
And a voice, sweet but sad, responded, "No!"

Tell me, my secret soul,
Oh, tell me, hope and faith,
Is there no resting-place
From sorrow, sin and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blessed,
Where grief may find a balm,
And weariness a rest?
Faith, hope and love, best boons to mortals given,
Waved their bright wings and whispered,
"Yes, in heaven!"

Agriculture.

Farmers' Clubs.

Winter affords a very desirable opportunity for farmers meeting together to communicate the result of their experience during the season that has just passed, and talk over their future prospects in the various lines of agricultural productions.

Farmers, as a class, are very much hindered during the season of vegetation from consulting together on matters relating to their business; their comparatively isolated position, added to the constant employment necessary to success, during seed time and harvest, prevents to a very large extent their familiar talks that are so much enjoyed by gentlemen engaged in business.

During the winter months, however, with a little planning, farmers can readily spend one evening out of the week to discuss interesting subjects in connection with agriculture.

Every effort should be made to disseminate useful knowledge and information on agricultural improvements.

There is a general awakening to the importance of a more extensive knowledge on all subjects that constitutes the basis of sound farming.

A wide field is open for cultivation to farmers' clubs, and we sincerely hope that these meetings will result in the discussion of such questions as will tend to instruct and exalt the farmers position, making it one of prosperity and independence.

Send your reports to the MARITIME FARMER, so that the country may have the benefit of them.

Hints about Work.

The closing of the present month will give a measure of relief to those whose care and attention have been closely given to fattening the swine and poultry. These will mostly have been killed in preparation for the holiday season, which is now upon us, and which everybody makes preparations to enjoy to the fullest.

It is just possible that the most necessary and important winter work of the farmer may be in cultivating his own mind; in heaping up a store of knowledge, which is ready to be drawn upon in any emergency, or when occasion may require.

It is hard and difficult to forsee what duties may be required of us in the future, for in this land of free institutions and wholesome laws, positions of trust, honor, and responsibility, are open to all, and those who strive to fit themselves for the faithful and honorable discharge of life's duties are most likely to give the best satisfaction in the long run.

This can only be done by a good use of the golden hours at our disposal and which our long winter evenings form an important part.

BOOKS.

The world is full of good ones, that contain useful instruction, the perusal of which makes us feel that we have gained a point or advanced a step. Those books bearing upon subjects in connection with a man's own business should be a never-failing source of interest and profit, and every farmer should try and possess a few of them. A small sum expended each year by Agricultural Society Clubs would soon give quite a respectable circulating library, and arrangements could easily be made to exchange them at the monthly meetings.

FROST.

If our Canadian weather-prophet, "Vennor," is to be believed, extra care should be taken to protect cellars and root houses from frost. We have found it a good plan to place evergreen bushes about the walls to catch the snow, which is a grand protection.

Cows that are milking require the best of food, not only to keep up the flow of milk but to keep them in flesh as well The stables should be kept clean and tidy, and in warm weather a sprinkling of plaster or gypsum will be found an excellent thing to keep down the ammonia arising from the droppings of the cattle.

One of the reasons why so much inferior butter is made in winter is a want of cleanliness in the stable and in the process of milking.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the errors of this practice will soon be set aside and our dairymen take a sensible view of the matter.

Poultry must now receive the best attention, if eggs are desired for the winter market, or for hatching for early spring chickens; in either case the effort will pay. Refuse from the slaughter house, and milk after the cream has been taken from it, makes excellent food, and promotes a tendency to make them lay, if they have warm quarters.

The seed time and harvest is over for the season, the skill now required is to know how to make the most of the crops grown.

A Plea for the Boys.

We not unfroquently hear words of regret (either expressed or implied) as to the profession or business, which the sons of farmers choose, when they leave the paternal roof to carve their own way in the world. The feeling is a very natural one, and quite general among farmers, that their sons might follow the same occupation, and seek not only a livelihood but competency by cultivating the soil. We admit the necessity of stout hearts and strong arms to cut down our forests and clear our lands, to plough and cultivate the soil, in order to provide food for man and beast, and in common with others believe that none are better fitted for the duties which such labors require, than the young men who have become skilled to such labor on the old homestead's. The desire therefore that they should remain farmers is not only commendable, but of the first importance to the country. How far this desire is seconded by any efforts to secure the object is a question which might not unprofitably be considered.

In the earlier days of our Provincial history, farmer's sons became farmers themselves, as being the only thing that seamed to present itself for them to engage in, but as new industries became established and manufactures were put in operation. The young men began to leave the farms and find employment in them. In more recent years. Thousands of young men from the farms have found their way to the cities and towns, in our Province, some engaging in one pursuit some in another. We find them to-day in the Pulpit, on the Bench, at the Bar, practicing Medicines, in the Counting Room, building our Railroads, as Machinists and Manufacturers, and indeed in all the various avocations of life in which they can secure an honorable livelihood, and from the success with which their efforts have been attended, it may fairly be presumed that there are few better places to prepare for busy active life than in our rural country homes, where in manly honest toil both body and mind receive that healthy development so essentially necessary to withstand the wear and tear that close attention to business requires.

Under our common school system almost every branch of education is being taught to prepare our young men for active service in some direction. It is however, to be generally regretted that in the schools of our rural districts, and among our Agricultural population, some arrangement could not be made to impart at least, a general idea of the composition of soils, and the elementary branches of Agricultural chemistry.

This would only seem in keeping with the character of the employment if by far the greater part of the inhabitants of our Province. The great aim of our educational system, should be to prepare as thoroughly as possible, the pupil, for the business which he or she expects to engage in, and it is just possible that the entire absence of any teachings in our schools, bearing upon agriculture, may cause much of the indifference of young farmers to follow the avocation of their fathers.

We also fear that there are many farmers who fail to provide a good agricultural newspaper, or books on agriculture, for their families to read. While the weekly newspaper, devoted to general news and literature, is necessary, and should be found in every farm house, yet, it is even more essential that a good agricultural paper whose columns are devoted to the advocacy of the particular business in which the farmer is engaged, should be a constant visitor in the home circle. Take a look upon the side table in the sitting room of many of our farmers residences, for a book written on any branch of farm husbandry, and you fail to find it; go to the centre table in the best room, and look for a work on Agriculture, Horticulture, or Orcharding, Cattle raising or Sheep husbandry, and the chances are that you will be unsuccesful. You will notice however, that there are quite a fair display of books to be sure some of which have been purchased from the book agent at high prices, and containing a smattering of history, that is entirely useless to the owner, but was purchased simply because the farmer was strongly urged to buy it, by those whose business it was to make a sale.

Is it any wonder we ask that when the reading furnished is on every other topic than that in which he is engaged, that the young man should by and by cultivate a desire to try something else beside farming.

One reads of extensive commercial transactions, where some one by most fortunate ventures, has rapidly accumilated a fortune, and concludes he would like to be a merchant; another reads of the grand feats of engineering skill performed by a master hand, whose name is heralded forth to the world, as a public benefactor, and he feels like trying his hand at engineering; another reads of the eloquent pleadings of some gifted Orator at the Bar, and he resolves to try his hand at the study of jurisprudence, and so on through all the professions.

Not once does he find anything to draw his attention to the nobleness and worth of his own occupation, how that through the labors of the farmer, the commerce of the world is created, the whir of spindle and loom is kept up, that it furnishes the raw material for much of the manufactured goods and consumes a large proportion of their products; that it is indeed the life giving element to the industry of the world.

We are not forgetful that all boys do not have the same natural tastes or inclinations, nor that all farmer's sons care to become good farmers, yet we do claim that in common fairness to our agricultural interests, no effort should be spared to give *farmers* sons at least the same opportunity to become conversant with their business through the branches taught in our schools, and the books and papers that are to be found upon the tables in our farm house, that others enjoy who are seeking preparations for other callings.

Farm life of to-day is not that plodding unattractive life that it was when our fathers were boys upon the farm. The machinery now in use has revolutionized farm labor, and made it study and science, rather than a plodding life. Let us have faith in our calling, and make the dim old spot we call *home*, both pleasant and attractive.

Bushes.

It is not surprising why so many bushes are suffered to grow in the fields about stone heaps and stumps and along fences? How it detracts from the appearance of the fields. Moreover they take up a good deal of ground which is needed for growing crops and it is for our interest that we cut them all and reduce them to ashes; and when is there a more favorable time than now? Let us do it immediately. It is also a first-rate time to remove stone from mowing lands, for the grass is now short, so the small ones can be easily seen, and thus if removing how much trouble and vexation will be saved next year in grinding the mowing machine knives as well as scythes.

DUTCH FARMERS.—Holland should be the agricultural Utopia if reports we read are to be relied upon, which considering the simple and plain but thorough character of the Dutch people, seem reasonable enough. The farmers of Holland, although possessing great wealth, do not forsake their plows, and their sons are prepared for farm work by an education at a University. The public affairs are in the control of farmers who compose the majority of the smaller legislative bodies and the Supreme States General Industry with intelligence, and a true public spirit, make these happy and successful Dutch farmers models for the imitation of others in every country.

Selection of Breeding Stock.

The art of breeding may be summed up in the one word, *selection*, or it may be expressed in the common rule of good breeding—"Always select the best." To be able to tell the best is the more difficult point in the breeding of farm stock. The successful breeder must have a clear idea of the qualities sought, and the quickest and best method by which such ends may be reached. He must necessarily be keen of sight to observe the good and bad points, and the causes by which they have been brought about. His judgment must be of the best to suggest remedies for defects, and new methods for bringing out valuable characteristics. "He will prove himself the most successful breeder who can select with the most correct judgment." Edward Hammond—whose breeding in sheep has been so successful, once said, when asked what proportion of the rams bred by himself he would willingly use in his own flock, answered, 'Not one in three hundred.' This is but an instance of the care, skill, judgment, and, we may add, present sacrifice exercised by the true breeder. We have said that in profitable breeding the selection must be for a distinct and well defined purpose. The first principle in stock breeding was the selection of animals adapted to the circumstances of the given farm, its size quality of food, etc. The ancients knew that the breeds of animals that had lived for a long period of time on hard fare and a poor soil, would do better on moderate land than those that had the highest kinds of keeping. Animals are much like plants, as they do not thrive well if transplanted from a rich to a poor soil.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Floors for Poultry Houses.

Experience has convinced us that a large number of poultrymen have mistaken ideas about the kind of flooring that should be used in poultry houses. The habit, as it was years ago, of having boarded floors, proved generally ruinous to the fowls, particularly those confined during the warm season. Boarded floors absorb much of the moisture and volatile properties of the droppings, and no amount of scrubbing can make them fresh or free from vermin and bad odors. Some poulterers consider wooden floors better adapted to secure dryness, but this is a mistake unless there is a free circulation of air between the ground and the boards. If sunlight and air cannot penetrate between, there is nothing to prevent moisture from settling there, and nothing to dispel or counteract the unhealthy odors arising from the humidity of the soil and boards.

The best and most natural flooring for hen-houses, all things considered, is clean, dry earth upon an earth floor; it is better than any solid flooring of wood, stone, brick or asphalt; pulverized loam or road dust, mixed with air-slacked lime, and plentifully scattered over the floor until raised a foot or more above the out-side. The droppings by night or day are deodorized by the loose earth, and their fertilizing properties are kept fresh and valuable. The floor should be scraped at least once a week with a close rake and the earth sifted from the droppings. The manure should be stored in barrels for future use, or scattered directly upon the land.—*Poultry Journal.*

How Fowls Grind Their Food.

On this subject S. Edward Todd, says: "Fowls have no teeth to grind or masticate their food with, and the best they are able to do with it is to pick it and swallow it whole. Kernels of grain are swallowed by them, and as they are surrounded by a tough pellicle or skin, which the juice of the stomachs of the animals will not readily dissolve or digest, they could obtain no nourishment at all from grain, if this tough pellicle was not broken. Now, if we dissect the gizzard of a fowl of any kind, we find a lot of small gravel stones, which are usually the hardest kind of flint, granite or sandstone. Surely here is a pocket edition of Farm Grist Mills.

"Fowls swallow their food, broken or not, and it enters the crop or first stomach, and remains in it until it has become softened, more or less, when a small quantity at a time, just as grain runs into a gristmill, is forced into the gizzard among the gravelstones. This gizzard is a strong muscular stomach, and plays night and day, when there is a grist to grind, similar to bellows, contracting and expanding, thus forcing the gravelstones into the grain and breaking it to fragments, and triturating the whole mass, after which it is in a suitable condition to be quickly digested."

DR. GILL AND THE OLD WOMAN.—An old lady of his flock once called upon him with a grievance. The doctor's neck-bands were too long for her ideas of ministerial humility, and after a long harangue on the sin of pride, she intimated that she had brought her scissors with her, and would be pleased if her dear pastor would allow her to clip them down to her notions of propriety. The doctor not only listened patiently to her lecture, but handed her over the offending white bands for her to operate upon. When she had cut them to her satisfaction and returned the bibs, it was the docter's turn.

"Now," said he, "my good sister, you must do me a good turn also." "Yes, that I will, doctor; what can it be?" "Well, you have something about you which is a deal too long, and causes me no end of trouble, and I should like to see it shorter." "Indeed, dear sir, I will not hesitate; what is it? here are the scissors, use them as you please." "Come, then," said the sturdy divine, "good sister, put out your tongue."

Early Rising.

Of course the majority of the busy members of the community have been "away for change of air and scene," and, equally, of course, the majority have derived substantial benefits—not at the moment apparent perhaps, but to be evidenced, in better health or more energy, presently. This is, therefore, a good time to speak of such reforms in the management of self as may be expedient. We venture to suggest that those who have not yet made a fair trial of the practice of early rising should do so. With a cup of tea, and perhaps a single slice of bread-and-butter, to wake him at 6 or 6.30 in the morning, a fairly healthy man may go to his study, and enjoy the priceless luxury of two or three hours of work, when his brain is clear and the distractions of the day's ordinary business have not begun to assail him. The practitioner of an applied science, such as medicine, is especially in need of time for reading and quiet thought. In the active hours of the day this is denied him. At night he is, or ought to be—but for the bad habit of reading by night, probably formed in student days—too weary in mind and body to do good work. In the early morning, with his brain recuperated by sleep, and his whole system rested he is especially fit for labor. Those who do not feel thus on awakening are either the subjects of some morbid state, or the slaves of a habit which, however common, is essentially unnatural. Some of the difficulties which beset the task of early rising are due to want of method in the act of "getting up." It is comparatively easy to rouse one's self instantly, but to not a few of us it is extremely irksome, and almost impracticable, to rise slowly, that is, taking time to think about it. The man who *really* wishes to rise early should get up the instant he wakes, and, if weakly or over forty years of age, instead of plunging into cold water or applying cold to the head to rouse himself, he should, as we have said take a cup of tea or milk to stimulate the organism before expecting to elicit a reaction by a powerful depressant such as the cold bath or douche. Many persons make a mistake in this matter, and by taking their bath immediately after getting out of bed, lower the vitality instead of raising it. In certain cases it is better to leave the bath until after a walk or a spell of work has thoroughly awakened the organism and called out its energies. Experiences in relation to this and other matters must differ as widely as constitutional peculiarities diverge; but, speaking generally, the early morning is the time for serious work, and those who do not so use it find a poor substitute, and one which is by no means hygienic, in the late hours forced upon them. A man cannot get up early if he goes to bed late; but as between the two extremities of the day, the morning is, on all accounts, the best for brain exercise.—*Lancet.*

FAIR TESTS FOR DRAFTS HORSES.—A horse should be at his best when in the harness; it is there that he does the greater part of his work, and it is of prime importance that trials in the harness be more frequently made at our fairs. Thousands of breeding stallions are never broken to harness, and if so, are never taught to handle themselves properly with a heavy load. A spirited horse out of the harness does not always mean one that will stand the test of hard work. Breeders of draft horses very generally make their selections entirely by sight, and not from results of trials of strength and endurance. It is our belief, that much more stress should be put on the action of the animal when at work; and any system of testing the horse in the harness, with a heavy load, will lead to an improvement in draft horses.

The Western people are rapidly waking up to the necessity of planting trees on their broad prairies, more for shelter and for the sake of their influence on the climate than for their use either as fuel or timber, both of which can be cheaply transported from places where there is greater abundance. The Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad Company has begun the planting of hundreds of acres of trees on its lands. A Boston capitalist has engaged a company of raisers of forest seedlings in Illinois to break and plough a large area in Kansas, and plant no less than 2720 trees to the acre, and cultivate these until they shade the ground, when the plantation will be delivered to the owner. The process will take about ten years.

Among the causes which produce brittle hoofs in horses and cattle, the "National Stock Journal," mentions the frequent standing in rotten dung heaps, or in pools of decomposing liquid manure. In the dung heap there is not only the moisture and steam soaking and softening the hoof, but there is abundance of ammoniagas, which is especially calculated to soften, dissolve and destroy the horn. Standing in such composing organic matter is still more injurious when the animal is confined to a box or stall, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the other condition.

The New York *Herald* recommends as an excellent remedy for sprains, sores and bruises, sprained hock-joints and stiff joints generally, in domestic animals, a liniment composed of Creosote, one ounce; turpentine, one ounce; olive oil, two ounces; mix and rub upon the effected parts. It is also of great advantage in thrush and foot rot.

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