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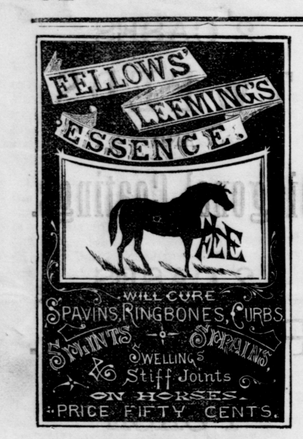

NEVER

Since healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain relieving agent as

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

It Soothes, Heals and Cures. It

HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Sores, &c.

CURES Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Toothache, Sore Lips, &c.

SUBDUES Inflammation and Swellings.

RELIEVES Boils, Felons, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup.

EXTRACTS Pains from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frostbites, Sprains and Bruises.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

1880. 1880.

EXHIBITION!

AN EXHIBITION of Live Stock, Farm Produce, Manufactures and Arts, open to the

MARITIME PROVINCES

will be held in

ST. JOHN,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

OCTOBER 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th.

The splendid new and permanent Exhibition Building, erected on the Barrack Grounds, in connexion with the extensive Drill Shed and commodious

NEW SHEDS and STALLS for STOCK

will afford ample accommodation and protection for all exhibits.

The Deep Water Terminus of the Intercolonial Railroad is close to the Exhibition Grounds, and goods and stock will be landed from cars or steamboats and placed on exhibition with very little trouble or expense.

EXHIBITORS

will be required to pay the freight from any part within the Province to St. John, one half of which will be refunded to them upon presentation of the freight bill, and an order will be issued for its return free, provided it has not been sold in the meantime.

A limited number of care-takers of Live Stock will be passed free to and from St. John.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS

desiring special allotment of space for the purpose of fitting up or arranging the same, are requested to make written application to the Secretary for Agriculture before the

15th of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodations for holding the Exhibition, and the means of transport to and from it, will be found superior to those of any former Exhibition, and the cordial support of Agriculturists, Manufacturers and the people generally is earnestly solicited.

AN OFFICE

will be opened on and from the

1st day of September,

in the

City Building, St. John,

in the personal charge of the

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE

and Blank Forms and all other information may be obtained on application by letter or otherwise, at that office, or to the Secretaries of the different Agricultural Societies, or at the Office for Agriculture in Fredericton.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary for Agriculture.

August 26.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

FOR SALE,

PURE BRED

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS,

(Felch and Williams' Strain)

ENQUIRE OF

J. MAXWELL,

Victoria Mills (below Fton).

August 19.—3 mos.

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.

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE.

THAT beautifully situated farm in Douglas, four miles above Fredericton, commanding one of the finest views on the St. John River, within five minutes walk of Church and Railway Station, containing 200 acres more or less, one-half of which is cleared and well fenced with cedar soil, light loam, and under good cultivation; a comfortable House with frost proof cellar, and good water privilege, two barns, one erected in 1879, and outhouses in good repair, a young orchard of about 300 trees, mostly grafted, sufficient pasturage for 30 head of cattle, also six and a half acres of island land cutting fourteen tons of hay. This property draws an annual income from the Fredericton Boom Company. The farm with the crops, stock and farming implements will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises,

HERBERT W. DAYTON.

Douglas, July 28.—3 m.

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 fourteed 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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House in Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest, either at law or in Equity, of the said THOMAS ROGERS, of, in and to the Fredericton Nursery, so called, situate in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, at the intersection of the old and new roads leading to Spring Hill, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of York, at the suit of John Macpherson against the said Thomas Rogers.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
September 1st, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in Equity, that Alanson Hagerman had, or was entitled to on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1879, of, in, to or out of that certain tract or piece of land, described as follows, to-wit:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Plainville Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, aforesaid, and known and described as the back or rear part of Lot No. 1, beginning at the rear line and running in towards the River St. John, as far as to contain 50 acres of said lot, being by estimation twenty-five rods in width, more or less, bounded on the east by land owned by Henry Hagerman; on the west by land owned by Isaac Hagerman; and on the south by land owned by George Brown, containing fifty acres, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, at the suit of John H. Murch against the said Alanson Hagerman.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
July. 19th 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, County of York, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five, P. M., all the right, title, and interest of JAMES R. HENERY, of and to all that certain other piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit:—

"Beginning at a stake on the southerly angle of lot No. fourteen, north-west range, Maple Ridge Settlement, and thence running by the magnet south fifty degrees west, along the reserved road eighteen chains of four poles each, thence north forty degrees west twenty-eight chains or to the bank or shore of the Nackawick Stream, thence along said bank or shore, northerly or up stream fifty-five chains, or to intersect the north-easterly line of lot No. fourteen above mentioned, and thence along said line, south forty degrees east, seventy-five chains, or to the place of beginning, known as lot No. fifteen and part of lot No. sixteen, containing one hundred acres, a little more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging and appertaining to the same, having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County of York at the suit of John M. Wiley, and various other executions against the said James R. Henery.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
June 18th, 1880.

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. Penne-father'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.

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

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

Poetry.

(For the Maritime Farmer)

Paraphrase of Isaiah 21, 11-12.

Out of Seir, loudly calls
The deriding Edomite
To the watch on Zion's walls;
Watchman! tell us of the night?

Watchman! tell us of the night;
What its signs of promise are;
Comes to you, the morning light;
Shines on you, the morning star.

Thus to him the watchman saith;
Lo! to us the morning come;
We can see it, now, by faith,
Dissipating all our gloom.

But upon a darker night,
Which to you, will surely come,
God will throw you from your height;
This O' Dumah! is thy doom.

But if you, in truth desire,
Of our hopes and state to know,
In sincerity enquire,
And escape impending woe.

To the God ye have forsook;
To his people, Israel's home,
With *unfeigned* repentance look;
Oh! return; return, and come.

JOHN T. POOLE.

Canterbury, N. B., Sept. 7, 1880.

Agriculture.

Provincial Exhibitions and District Fairs.

New Brunswick, St. John, 5th to 8th of October.

Nova Scotia, Kentville, Sept. 27th to October 1st.

Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, 12th and 13th October.

Quebec, Montreal, from 20th to 24th September.

The Industrial, Toronto, 6th to 18th September.

Board of Agriculture and Arts, Hamilton, Sept. 20th to 4th Oct.

The Western, London, 4th to 8th October.

The Southern, St. Thomas, 28th September to 1st October.

Annual Shows and Fairs.

Will the Secretaries of Local Agricultural Societies be kind enough to send us the date and place of holding their Annual Shows and Fairs (giving their address) for publication?

The St. Mary's Agricultural Society, will hold their Annual Show on the grounds of Robert Macklin, Esq., Gibson, on the 30th September.

The Annual Show and Fair of the "Stanley" Agricultural Society will be held at Stanley, on Tuesday, the 28th of September.

The "Queen's Central" Agricultural Society will hold their Tenth Exhibition on the Society's Grounds, Upper Hampstead, in October next.

"Aberdeen" Agricultural Society, Carleton Co., will hold their Annual Exhibition at William Love's, on September 29th.

"Chipman" Agricultural Society, Queen's Co., intend holding their Annual Exhibition on the 14th October, at the steamboat landing near the Messrs. King's.

The "Kincardine" Agricultural Society's Show and Fair, will be held on their Show Grounds, on Tuesday, October 12th.

"Andover" Agricultural Society, will hold their annual Show and Fair on Tuesday, 5th October, on the grounds of Mr. Pickard, a short distance from Andover.

The annual Show of the "Cambridge," Queen's Co., Agricultural Society, will be held at the agricultural Hall, Lower Jemseg, on Thursday, the 21st October.

The "People's Union" Agricultural Society of Carleton Co., will hold their annual Exhibition on Tuesday, the 28th September.

The annual cattle Show and Exhibition of the "St. Croix" Agricultural Society, is to be held at St. Stephen on 14th October.

The Annual Exhibition of the "Sackville and Westmorland" Agricultural Society, is to be held at Sackville on the 14th October.

The "Kingsclear" Agricultural Society will hold their Show and Fair on Thursday, 18th October.

"Carleton County" Agricultural Society will hold an Exhibition on their grounds near the Trotting Park, on Saturday, 25th September.

Correction.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR FARMER.—A slight error in the paragraph published in your issue of Sept. 2nd, referring to the sale of Reapers purchased by the President and Treasurer of the Queen's Central Agricultural Society, has caused some feeling on the part of our Society, and request that the following facts be given a place in your columns:—

"That the Society purchased from the President and Treasurer the "McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson" Reaper, which is being used by the members in their grain harvest at the present time, giving good satisfaction. The Treasurer retained the "Kirby" for his own use, and the President retained the "Cossitt." The "Royal" was sold to Palmer Bros., and the "Toronto" placed in the hands of John McAlpine, who will use it in the present harvest or until sold. The machines were all disposed of at private sale, and are giving the best possible satisfaction.

Yours truly,

S. L. PETERS,
President Q. C. S.,

Otnabog, Sept. 7th, 1880.

English Correspondence of the "Maritime Farmer."

London, Aug, 19th, 1880.

An inspiriting and highly beneficial change occurred in the weather at the commencement of last week, and the brilliant sunshine that has subsequently prevailed has, to some extent, relieved the farmers' anxiety with regard to his wheat crop. Under far more favourable conditions than appeared likely ten days ago, harvest has now commenced, and the reaping machines have been busily engaged on the wheat fields throughout the southern counties. The probable early deliveries of new English wheat and the heavy shipments from America have caused trade at Mark Lane to move within very narrow limits, and the same causes have also affected the provincial markets; although in the latter, harvest time is always a period of inactivity. Some indications of future values may possibly be shown this week, but it will be some days before the arrivals of the new crops will be sufficient to furnish reliable grounds upon which to form an opinion. The range of value of English wheat is not determined only by the yield or quality of the crop, but is also dependant, in a great measure, on the total requirements of the various European countries which need to supplement their native growth with foreign imports, as compared with the surplus available for shipment in America, Russia, and other grain exporting territories. Taking all things into consideration there is, unfortunately, little hope for the farmers of high prices during the coming season, seeing that harvest prospects in Northern Europe are far more promising than was the case last year; while America's yield has probably eclipsed all her previous efforts in the production of wheat. The complaints recently made in France on the score of rainy weather, have been considerably modified during the past week, as the storms have been succeeded by sunshine, and harvest has proceeded rapidly. The quality of the new wheat is, however, variable, but it is questionable if the crop has suffered much in point of quantity. There was an increased supply of new wheat at the Paris market on Wednesday. The weather in Germany was very unsettled at the beginning of the week and wheat cutting was retarded by heavy rain; but during the past few days a more favourable state of things has prevailed, and a good commencement of harvest has been made. Most of the barley in the Saale has been secured in good condition, while the quality of the grain is considered to be fully equal to last year's crop.

At Hamburg, quietude has characterized the wheat trade, and at present, prices show no margin for exportation, the demand has been entirely confined to the wants of local consumers. A few parcels of new Austrian barley for delivery in September have been taken for English account at 388, free on board. There has been an active inquiry for spot wheat at Berlin, which may be expected to last some little time longer, in consequence of the delayed harvest and the exhaustion of inland stocks. Rye has been in request, especially for the later periods, at an advance of 1 to 2 marks. In Romania, the weather has been exceeding hot, and the culling of wheat, rye, and barley have terminated. New grain has been offered so sparingly at Galatz that quotations have been difficult to fix.

A New York paint and oil journal narrates a new discovery which, if true, will result in converting what has hitherto been one of the greatest of agricultuual pests into a positive benefit. The Discovery was made as follows: A Maryland farmer being opposed to the use of Paris green for the destruction of potato bugs, he rigged up a large wash boiler in the field, and hiring six men, collected the bugs and soused them in the boiling water. About two gallons were collected, and by accident a piece of sheepskin leather, used for lining shoes, went into the mess. After the cooking on for half an hour he was astonished to find that the leather had changed its color to the richest crimson. This arousing his curiosity, he inserted other materials, and ascertained another peculiarity of the liquid. The material placed in it changed first to a dark brown, then a greenish hue, changing to a dark blue; then light red, terminating in the brilliant scarlet, which was the permanent color. A stock company will be formed to make dyeing mixtures from potato bugs. Another proof that there is nothing like leather.

Our Agricultural Exhibitions.

We have ever been a strong advocate of the utility of these exhibitions when properly conducted. The object of holding such exhibitions, is to afford opportunities of comparing the different products that may be gathered together, and awarding prizes for the most excellent articles or animals in their respective classes. The distinction thus given to the stock raiser, producer and manufacturer is clear to his advantage, not only in a premium point of view, but also in the fact that the award of merit, *if rightly bestowed*, place him in the front rank of his business, and gives him advantages that his less successful competitor cannot enjoy.

To occupy this position, men try to excel, whether as breeders of horses, cattle, sheep, or swine; in the production of grain, roots, and vegetables of all varieties and desciption; as the manufacturers of mowers, reapers, threshers, ploughs, harrows, and all the numerous agricultural implements that are now so commonly used by agriculturalists. This spirit of excelling is the main spring, causing the good results which attend the holding of our exhibitions. Men of spirit and enterprise, who may have been unsuccessful in the past, are urged to make greater efforts to wrest from others the coveted laurels, and thus from year to year a continual stimulous is afforded for improvement. One of the things to be guarded against in making awards of merit, which ought not to be lost sight of, is to prevent prizes being given to articles or animals that are not fully up to the required standard, and consequently unworthy of recognition at these exhibitions. The local exhibitions in the several counties, are valuable educators of the public mind and to a very large extent prepare the way for holding our Provincial Exhibitions. They are also within easy distance of those who may not feel that they can afford the time or the money to attend the Provincial fair. We therefore urge all to attend their local fair, believing that there is scarcely a possibility that any can be so busy as not to be able to do so. Another feature we should like to see introduced by Societies, is that of appointing delegates to attend the exhibitions in other counties; an exchange of delegates in this way, we look upon as being very desirable, as it will cultivate a friendly and social feeling, and at the same time afford an opportunity of learning more of the workings of the different Societies, and would possibly lead to correction of any abuses that might possibly exist. We occasionally visit exhibitions where all the information that can be gathered as to who the producer of any article may be, or who is the breeder of any particular animal an the grounds is, that it is No. 25 or 60 as the case may be. Why intelligent farmers should cling with such tenacity to the old idea of keeping the awarding committee and the public in ignorance of the owners of the articles or animals on exhibition, is something we cannot account for. No one is silly enough in these days to believe, that when exhibitors desire to acquaint the judges that they are the owners of any particular animal, that they will not find an opportunity of doing so, under this old arrangement.

Our own theory is, that the name and address of the owner and exhibitor should be attached to everything on exhibition, so that the public may be made fully aware of all the facts of interest; indeed we are prepared to go farther and say, that it is of the *first importance* and only fair to the general public that exhibitors should be required not only to attach their names, but give such information relative to the various articles or breeds of animals, as might be generally interesting to visitors, and confer the greatest good. We hope that something of this kind may be done in connection with our Provincial Exhibition to be held in St. John.

These Provincial Exhibitions do not come very often, and every effort ought to be made to insure their success. Let their be a general turnout of our rural population, the cities are sure to furnish their quota.

A Methodist parson, the Rev. Stanley, "got away" with Bishop Tuttle, as they say out West, during his recent trip in the Missoula Valley. It seems that the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Missoula, was driving the clerical party (consisting of Bishop Tuttle, the Rev. Tillotson and himself) in his own one-horse shay, and while en route met the Rev. Stanley driving two horses. The Bishop, who is always ready for a joke, sang out: "I say, Stanley, how is it that you Methodist preachers manage to drive two horses, while we Episcopalians have to put up with one?" "Perhaps you are one-horse preachers," said the ready-witted Stanley, and the procession moved on amid hearty shouts of laughter, in which the Bishop joined.

Autumn Management of Bees.

All successful apiarists know that to winter safely and have stocks in a condition in spring to avoid "spring dwindling," preparations to secure these objects must be made during the summer and fall. At least three conditions must be complied with to accomplish the desired result: 1. Plenty of good sealed honey stored in the summer. 2. Plenty of young bees reared in the fall. 3. A warm hive which will retain heat, pass off all excess of moisture, and at the same time, except in the far north, permit the bees to fly out during the warm days frequently occurring in the latter part of winter and early spring. If these simple requirements are fully complied with, we believe that nine-tenths of all the maladies afflicting our bees, and an equal amount of the dismal howling of our bee men (?) would at once disappear. This new industry would then assume an aspect at once inviting and lucrative. Honey stored in June and July is thicker and contains less acid than that stored later in the season, and for this reason is a better winter food than fall honey. Hence, during these months, full frames of honey should be removed from the hives, and be put away in a dark, dry and airy room for wintering purposes, and their places in the hive be filled with frames full of comb foundation set in the center of the hive; and if a dearth of honey in the flowers occurs, just feed a little sirup from best brown sugar each evening from the entrance of the hive; thus rapid breeding will be promoted, and by the time the fall flowers "spread their honey petals to the bees" you will have a perfect host of young, vigorous workers to store it away. And as those who are posted know that bees are not inclined to store honey in the boxes in fall, you should "take the hint" by using the extractor and always replacing the empty combs in the centre of the breeding department of the hive, a process which invariably excites the bees to the most intense activity, and which the "knowing ones" take advantage of and in consequence take thousands of pounds of honey, while you complainers either suck your fingers or stand with your hands in your pockets wondering why your bees cluster about on the outside of the hive and appear so lazy. When this fall harvest is going on, the queen will appropriate enough of the space in these centre frames of the empty comb to insure a sufficient number of the young bees to go into winter quarters with. Lastly, extract all the combs containing honey, and no brood to speak of, and set them away for use in early spring, and in their place put the frames full of summer-stored honey. Now, with about six or seven frames in the centre of each hive, bring the porous, close-fitting division boards close up. Place a chaff cushion on top of the frames about four inches thick. Leave the air-holes in each end of the cap open, contract the entrance to about one inch space, and your bees will pass the severest winters of this latitude on their summer stands and begin breeding rapidly by the middle of March, when your empty combs should be brought into use for the queen to fill up with eggs. Feed a little regularly, and by the time the first honey harvest of the spring comes your stocks will be in condition to store it in the little boxes which they will now use freely.

Thus by a constant supply of young bees, the use of a good article of honey for winter, the absence of an over supply of moisture in the hive, you have all the conditions to insure success. And if you but follow out our plan given here in a nut-shell, you will succeed nine times out of ten; but if you are too stingy to feed your bees when they need it, too timid to examine into their condition, too lazy or too stupid to post yourself on the correct theory of bees in order to read their condition and know their needs as soon as you see the interior of a hive; or, if you are afraid of steady, hard work, and imagine your bees "will work for nothing and board themselves and you," then we advise you by all means to quit the business, for you will only disgrace it and bring unmerited contempt on our little favorites, the bees. We like custom, and enjoy the profits arising from a large business, but not well enough to encourage a lot of blunderheads to engage in or continue a business for which they were never qualified.—*Bee Keeper's Magazine.*

A Curious Fact.

Bands of music are forbidden to play on most of the large bridges of the world. A constant succession of sound waves, especially such as come from the playing of a good band, will excite the wires to vibration. At first the vibrations are very slight, but they will increase as the sound waves continue to come. The principal reason why bands are not allowed to play while crossing certain bridges, the Suspension Bridge at Niagara, for instance, is that, if followed by processions of any kind, they will keep step with the music, and this regular step would cause the wires to vibrate. At the Suspension Bridge military companies are not allowed to march across in regular step, but break ranks. The rugular trotting gait of a large dog across a suspension bridge is more dangerous to the bridge than a heavily loaded wagon drawn by a team of large horses.

They make use of worn out or incurably disabled horses in Philadelphia, to feed the caged carnivora at the Zoological Gardens. The number of animals kept there is sufficient to require four or five horses weekly, which can be bought for a trifle.

Boy Inventors.

Some of the most important inventions have been the work of mere boys. The invention of the valve motion to the steam engine was made by a boy. Watts left the engine in a very incomplete condition, from the fact that he had no way to open or close the valves, except by means of levers operated by the hand. He set up a large engine at one of the mines, and a boy was hired to work these valve levers; although this was not hard work, yet it required his constant attention. As he was working these levers, he saw that parts of the engine moved in the right direction, and at the exact time that he had to open or close the valves. He procured a strong cord and made one end fast to the proper part of the engine, and the other end to the valve lever; the boy had the satisfaction of seeing the engine move off with perfect regularity of motion. A short time after the foreman came around and found the boy playing marbles at the door. Looking at the engine he soon saw the ingenuity of the boy, and also the advantages of so great an invention. Mr. Watts carried out the boy's inventive genius in a practical form, and made the steam engine a perfect automatic working machine.

The power loom is the invention of a farmer boy, who had never seen or heard of such a thing. He whittled out one with his jackknife and after he had got it all done, he with great enthusiasm, showed it to his father, who at once kicked it all to pieces, saying he would have no boy about him that would spend his time on such foolish things. The boy gathered up the pieces and laid them away. Soon after this his father bound him out as an apprentice to a blacksmith, about twelve miles from home. The boy was delighted at the idea of learning a trade, and he soon found that his new master was kind and took a lively interest in him. He had made a loom out of what was left of the one his father had broken up, which he showed to his master. The blacksmith saw he had no common boy as an apprentice, and that the invention was a very valuable one. He immediately had a loom constructed under the supervision of the boy; it worked to their perfect satisfaction, and the blacksmith furnished the means to manufacture the looms, the boy to receive one-half the profits. In about a year the blacksmith wrote to the boy's father that he should be at his house at a given time, and should bring with him a wealthy gentleman, who was the inventor of the celebrated power loom. You may be able to judge of the astonishment at the old home when his son was presented to him as the inventor, who teld him that his loom was the same as the model that he had kicked to pieces but a year before.—*Western Trade.*

Spring or Fall.

We have two or three inquiries now before us, as to whether spring or fall is the best time to set out trees. We can't tell how often we have treated on this subject, but it is natural that the question should continue to be asked, as young men grow up, marry, and either go to farming or in other ways possess land, and desire information as to what fruit trees to plant, and when to plant them. In a very few words we would say that there is not much choice in the season. If the soil is naturally moist, spring is probably to be preferred for setting-out; if dry, fall. If the trees are large, early fall should be chosen, and as soon as the tress are done growing, and the leaves begin to drop. In both cases, the trees should be taken out of the ground carefully, and with as many of the small roots as possible, before the roots become dry. To prevent their becoming so, they should be well covered, kept out of the sun in transporting, and "heeled-in" or buried, and liberally watered, as soon as they arrive, until ready for planting. The planting cannot be done too carefully. The hole should be large enough to receive all the roots carefully spread out, and the ground put about them should be fine and rich. If the roots are too big, they should be somewhat pruned, and the branches of the tree also. Sometimes the branches, where the roots are few and have been injured in taking-up, should be severely shortened to save the life of the tree.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Antiquity of Weaving.

The earliest records of the art of weaving are to be found in the Old Testament. Pharaoh arrayed Joseph in "vestures of fine linen;" and Job lamented that his days were swifter than the weaver's shuttle, the use of the simile proving that the shuttle was a common and well-known object at that time. Portions of woven cloth and a weaver's shuttle have been found among the remains of the Lake dwellings, and as the latter are believed to belong to the stone age, the origin of the art may possibly have been nearly coincident with the existence of man. Few, if any, savage races have been discovered altogether ignorant of the art, and many of them have brought it to a considerable degree of perfection, while the relics of the ancient Peruvian and Egyptians show that they were skilled weavers. Some fragments of Egyptian cloth were found on examination to be woven with threads of about 100 hanks to the pound, with 140 threads to the inch in the warp and 64 in the woof. Although the art was practiced extensively, and with no mean skill, in very ancient times, it progressed slowly and gradually—by small steps at long intervals. The great advances in the art of weaving have been made during the past 300 years, mainly during the past century.

The Term "Pig."

Pig, in old-fashioned Scotch, was a term always used for coarse earthenware jar or vessel. The story is well known of the good-natured chambermaid who said to an English lady who had lately arrived in Scotland for the first time in her life, "Would you like a het crock in your bed this cauld nicht, mem?" "A what," said the lady. "A pig, mem. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm?" Leave the room young woman! Your mistress shall hear of your insolence." "Nae offence, I hope mem. It was my mistress bade me ask, and I'm sure she meant it in kindness." The lady looked Grizzy in the face and saw at a glance that no insult was intended, but she was quite at a loss how to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthen floor of their cabins, but this was something far more astonishing. Her curiosity was now raised, and she said in a milder term, "is it common in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" "And gentlemen hae them too when the weather's cauld." But you surely would not put the pig between the sheets?" "If you please, mem, it will do you maist good there." Between the sheets! It would dirty them girl. I could never sleep with a pig between the sheets." Never fear, mem! You'll sleep far mair comfortable. I'll steek the mouth o' 't tightly, and put it up in a poke." "Do you sleep with a pig yourself in cold weather?" "No, mem; pigs are only for gentlefolks that lie on feather beds. I sleep on cauff, (chaff in sacking) with my neighbor lass." "Calf? Do you sleep with a calf between you?" said the Cockney lady. "No, mem; your jokin' now," said Grizzy; "we lie on the tap o' 't."

Preserving Harness.

The first point to be observed is to keep the leather soft and pliable. This can be done only by keeping it well charged with oil and grease. Water is a destroyer of each one of these. But mud and saline moisture from the animal are even more destructive. Mud in drying absorbs the grease and opens the pores of the leather, making it a ready prey to the water, while the salty character of the perspiration from the animals injures the leather, stitching and mounting. It therefore follows that to preserve a harness, the straps should be washed and oiled at intervals as required. To do this effectually, the straps should be all unbuckled and detached, then washed with warm soft water and brown soap and hung by a slow fire or in the sun until nearly dry, then coated with a mixture of neatsfoot oil and tallow, and allowed to remain in a warm room for several hours, and when perfectly dry rub thoroughly with a woollen rag. The rubbing is important, as it, in addition to removing the surplus oil and grease, tends to close the pores and give a finish to the leather. In hanging harness care should be taken to allow all the straps to hang their full length. Light is essential to the care of leather, and when the harness closet is dark the door should be left open at least half the time during the day. All closets should be well ventilated, and when possible be lighted. To clean plated mountings, use a chamois with a little tripoli or rotten stone, but they should be scoured as little as possible.—*Harness Journal.*

HOW THEY DO IT IN AUSTRALIA.—When they shear sheep in Australia they mean business, as may be imagined when the flocks aggregate over two hundred thousand. There are some men there, proprietors of more than half a million sheep. Edees & Co., of New South Wales, upon one of their sheep farms at Burrawang, had a sheep shearing which lasted ten weeks, during which time 206,123 sheep were shorn. 100 shearers were employed in addition to the station hands; during one day 8,816 sheep were shorn. The aggregate yield was 2,515 bales, the gross weight of which was 466 tons. The same party on a previous occasion had 214,000 sheep shorn, but the present was the largest amount of wool ever produced at a single shearing.—*Farmers Advocate.*

MEDICINES OF THE ANCIENTS.—Some of the ancient cures were worse than the afflictions which they were designed to relieve. Fancy for instance the following, recommended as well-tested antidotes for poisons: The hoof of an ox cut into parings and boiled with bruised mustard seed in white wine and pure water. The blood of a duck, drunk fresh and warm, or else dried to a powder, and so drunk in a draught of white wine. The blood of a stag also. If the case was a desperate one you were to take a sound horse, open his stomach alive, take out all his entrails quickly, and put the poisoned person naked into it, all save his head, while the body of the horse retains its natural heat; and then let him sweat well.

Mr Thomas C. Scott, who some time ago placed the probable wheat average in Britain as 28 bushels per acre, now increases the estimate to 30 bushels. He also points out that in twenty years the agricultural population—that is, workers on farms—has decreased by 427,000, and that as compared with last year cattle and sheep have unfortunately decreased to the extent of about £3,000,000.

As an article of human food and diet, the Chinese consider the use of cow's milk unnatural and immoral, and prohibit its use in that country.