

Maritime Farmer

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.
It soothes, heals and cures. It
HEALS cuts, Wounds, Sores, &c.
CURES Pains in the Back, Rheumatism,
Summer Complaints, Lumbago,
Neuritis, Ear Ache, Toothache,
Sore Lips, &c.
SUBDUES Inflammation and Swellings.
RELIEVES Blisters, Poles, Sore Throat,
Bleeding Gums, &c.
EXTRACTS Tinctures Burns, Scalds,
Stings, Fractures, Sprains and
Blisters.

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

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SHERIFF'S SALE.

House for Sale.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

PURE BRED LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WANTED.

FREDERICTON LEATHER COMPANY.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

CASH!

TO FARMERS.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

FOR SALE.

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TRUTHS.
Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever made.
They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Sassafras and Decoloration, the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.
They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or ordinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly nutritive, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.
Symptoms that your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life. The Bitters have been saved by so doing. \$3.00 per bottle. Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no wine, does not trunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made. **WILLIAMS' FRIEND and Hope.** and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters today!
TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

McMILLAN'S ALMANAC FOR 1881.

Agicultural and Nautical.

FOR CATARRH.

HARDWARE.

CUNS. CUNS.

FOR DIARRHÆA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.

Gates' Certain Check!

DIARRHÆA.

CERTAIN CHECK.

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VEGETINE.
Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System.
ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE
Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.
VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully selected herbs, roots and berries, and is so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrophulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Eruptions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Scatica, Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, and Spinal Complaints can only be effectually cured through the blood.
For Ulcers and Eruptions of the Skin, Psoriasis, Pimples, Eruptions, Boils, Pector, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.
For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal obstructions, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.
For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Constipation, Dropsy, Dropsy of the Heart, Dropsy of the Lungs, Nervousness, and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.
The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and anatomists, whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.
In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and its only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.
TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

READ THE FACTS.

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Poetry.
Address to Winter.
Ha! here you come to make us wheeze;
I see your fingers on the trees,
And hear you shouting on the breeze
The storm clan's slogan.
You'll soon be here to nip my toes,
And paint my cheeks with sunset glows,
And freeze this old chin and nose
With blue and purple.
I hear you've been, you roving fellow,
Among the Australasian yells,
And scaring with your blatant bellow
The Polynesians.
Touch them kindly. Kindly deal
With him who most they rigors feel:
In trembling supplication kneel
And crave thy mercy.
Blister around the rich man's door:
Make him unlock his golden bay,
Each year increasing more and more
His deeds of kindness.
You're getting rough; I fear you pass
Your time too much with Boreas,
And that star-mantled gypsy lass,
The summer Solstice.
Old friend, together many a year
We've journeyed on through foul and clear,
And now, old comrade, lend an ear
To my petition.
This year, I pray thee, leave thy snows
In cold Arcturus's bow;
Oh! Winter, gently come to those
Who have no shelter.
Roar round the miser till he quakes;
Strip him and strip him till he shakes;
Freeze him and squeeze him till he makes
A big donation.
And in the case of science, pray
Keep out the ice from Boreas's bay,
So that Polar "savants" try their way
To frozen glory.

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Associated Dairying—The Creamery System.
All the facts in connection with the creamery system of butter making go to prove that it is to the advantage of dairy farmers to combine their efforts, and send their milk to the creamery, which is managed in much the same way that cheese factories are operated—by associated efforts.
Wherever they have been tested they have admittedly produced a better quality of butter than was previously made in the district; securing great uniformity in the quality, which is an important item when the purpose is to ship to a foreign market. To prove the value of creameries, and the estimate in which their products are held, we have only to refer to the quotations of the Liverpool market, which show that creamery butter is selling for 3½ cents per lb. higher than the ordinary grades of dairy produce. It is stated on the best authority that the creamery at Leeswater, Ont., have averaged eight cents per pound for the last three years for their butter, over that produced by the best private dairies in the district. The saving of labor by the farmer's family, who as a rule are greatly overworked, is no unimportant item in the arrangement.
It is true, that in the dairying districts of this Province, the female portion of the household have to work very hard. The care and management of the milk of the farm is very great, whether the production be cheese or butter, and we would gladly see this burden removed from them. In districts where the quantity of milk is not sufficiently large to manufacture cheese successfully, factories for the manufacture of butter could be established with profit and advantage.
This is a growing disposition on the part of our rural population to the great demand for a better and more uniform article of butter, and we know of no way in which that demand could be more successfully met than by adopting the principle of associated dairying.
The leisure season of the year, is now approaching, and we respectfully suggest that the matter be taken up for consideration.
Let some active man in each district invite his friends and neighbors, and talk the subject over. Let the advantages of the system have full weight in deciding what shall be done and we do not fear the result. One thing is very certain, that there is much too large a quantity of poor butter made. To remedy this should be the object of every one, both producer and consumer.
The Potato Starch Business in Aroostook County.
We notice by our exchanges that the farmers of Aroostook are quite jubilant over the heavy yield that they have obtained this year, from their potato fields, which have given them from 300 to 400 bushels of perfect potatoes to the acre.
Farmers are disposing of them to the starch factories, of which there are 25 in Aroostook alone, working night and day. Some idea of the extent of the crop may be had from the fact that these 25 factories will use from 25,000 to 50,000 bush. during the season, and the railways are having more than they can possibly do to transport the surplus which will still remain after supplying the factories.
The price paid at the factories is 25 cents per bushels without regard to size or kinds.
This is more than our farmers have been realizing for their crops of potatoes, and suggests the enquiry, why cannot starch factories be erected in New Brunswick, and be made to pay? Taking one year with another, 25 cents per bushel, with easy delivery, is about as good as our farmers generally make out of their potato crop, particularly when they are located some distance from railway or steamboat facilities for carrying to market.
A good stream of water is required to drive the machinery and wash the potatoes, but this can be had on almost any of our streams during the autumn and fall rains. Of course the buildings require to be of sufficient size to hold the necessary tanks to house the potatoes. A dry house, or kiln, is also required to dry the stick, and a store house to place it in when dried for packing.
The starch, when produced would find a ready sale in the English market, at paying prices.
We hope to hear of some effort being made towards starting a starch factory in the Province, so that the matter may be fully tested.
Little doubt need be felt but that it must pay a good dividend in settlements adapted to the growth of potatoes, remote from the markets.

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Jersey Cattle.
This breed of cattle is gaining quite a strong footing in and about the vicinity of St. John. A very good showing of them was made at the recent Provincial Exhibition, when the competition proved to be quite lively among the different breeders and owners. Few farmers in the country districts have ventured to go into the breeding of this class of stock, nor do we learn of many that have ventured to place a Jersey in their herd of dairy cows. As a rule they seem to possess more charms for gentlemen in cities and villages, who desire to keep but one cow to give milk for family use, and who care more for quality than quantity, than they do to the ordinary farmer, who has an eye to the size of the animals he keeps, and looks to the quantity of beef he can produce from any single member of his herd, after she has ceased to be profitable at the pail. There can be no questions but that this has had much to do with their want of popularity among the farmers in rural districts. The Jersey cannot work miracle, and therefore cannot give large returns on poor food or more than can any other breed of cattle, and in order to secure the largest possible returns must be well fed with good, rich, nutritious food. It is under such conditions that she will pay the greatest profit, the highest percentage on her cost. This is also true of all other breeds. There is one thing, however, which the Jersey cow does in a really satisfactory way, when well cared for. It is not that she will lay on flesh rapidly and make fine beef. Neither is it that she will give you a large flow of milk, but you may rely on having good, rich milk; giving a large percentage of cream, which when well manufactured will yield beautiful golden butter of the finest texture; that will command the highest, and often fancy prices, in any market.
Five quarts of milk have produced a pound of butter, and from 15 to 18 lbs. of butter per week have been produced from one Jersey cow, fed on luxuriant pastures and plenty of bran. In the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia markets Jersey butter will sell as high as \$1 per lb., and there are many dairymen who reside within easy distance of those markets who are doing a nice thing with their herd of Jerseys.
In New Brunswick, however, we have no markets where anything like such fancy prices can be obtained, and therefore the strong inducement to breed Jersey cows for dairying purposes in the country districts is wanting. It might, however, be good policy for those dairymen, who make butter the year round to secure one or two Jerseys for their herd, so that their milk might impart a richer color to their butter product than it would otherwise have.
Indeed there is quite a large proportion of the butter that finds its way to our markets that greatly needs a little more of the right kind of color.
Should any of our dairymen take a fancy to follow our suggestion they can secure this class of stock from breeders in the Province, on quite reasonable terms.
We should like to see them receive a fair trial at the hands of our best farmers and dairymen.
A New System of Grape Culture.
The San Mateo (California) Journal says: On the Alpine Ranch, occupied by Charles B. Sears, there is a vineyard of several thousand vines of all descriptions of grapes, foreign and domestic. For six or seven years the vines have been each year, scientifically, as it is called, pruned by cutting back to the traditional two or three buds, and the ground has been regularly plowed and highly cultivated. The vines resisted all this kind of treatment and refused to bear well, although making each year a magnificent growth of wood, and showing a very fine healthy stock and root. An experiment was tried with the vineyard this year; a small portion was pruned and cultivated in the usual manner, the larger portion being left entirely unpruned and uncultivated. The result is remarkable. In the latter portion of the vineyard the ground is fairly covered with fine well ripened grapes, making a yield far beyond the ordinary crop of average grapevines, while in the pruned and cultivated portion the vines exhibit but few bunches of perfect grapes.
This great success seems attributable to two causes, chiefly: First, that cultivation and pruning caused too great a growth of wood, thus drawing a way from the fruit-bearing tendency; second, the pruning caused the vines to have a high, straight stem, thus elevating the fruit from the ground into the cool moist touches of the fog, at times; while letting the vines run caused them to spread out flat on the ground, and the grapes lying immediately upon the warm earth, and in contact with it, are thus sheltered from the adverse influences operating higher above, and were thus fully developed and ripened.

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Value of an Improved Animal.
In the American Agriculturist we find the following reference to the value of a pure bred animal to an agricultural district. It says: In a farmer's yard we noticed a good Short Horn bull, two years old last spring, that cost \$150. He was kept for the double purpose of improving the stock of the farm and the neighbourhood as well, and for the latter purpose was let at the low rate of \$2 per service. His progeny for the present year will number at least 60, yielding say \$120, though a considerable number of these will be in the home herd. A little figuring will show the value of such an animal.
The calves will be worth \$10 each, from high bred cows, while the ordinary native will sell for, say, \$4 each, an increase of \$6 per head. Call the increased value only \$5 each, a very low estimate, and the increased value of the 60 calves will be \$300, or twice the cost of the bull. But look ahead a little; the expenses of raising 60 animals to three years old will be about the same for natives as good grades, but at that age the improved animals will sell for at least \$25 more per head—equivalent for the 60 animals, of this one year's get, to at least \$1500. Let it be kept in mind that this result will surely come from keeping this \$150 animal a single season, while his value a year hence will be quite as large as now. Query; why are not more such breeding animals introduced into every neighbourhood where farm stock is kept? Farmers do not hesitate to graft their native apple trees with improved scions, because it will pay, why not use improved animals upon their native stock so as to improve it?
This will pay just as surely and with quite as large an increase.

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Cure for Diphtheria.
A correspondent of a Victorian paper writes: Should you or any of your family be attacked with diphtheria do not be alarmed, as it is easily and speedily cured without a doctor. When it was raging in England a few years ago, I accompanied Dr. Field on his rounds to witness the so-called "wonderful cures" he performed, while the patients of others were dropping on all sides. The remedy, to be so rapid, must be simple. All he took with him was powder of sulphur and a quill, and with these he cured every patient without exception. He put a teaspoonful of flour of brimstone into a wingless glass of water, and stirred it with his finger, instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast, and plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommended the swallowing of it. In extreme cases, in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closing to allow the gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrunk to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a little oil, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour of brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation; the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes, with doors and windows shut. The most of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head, chest, &c., at any time, and is recommended in cases of consumption and asthma.
The Value of Hen Manure.
Should all the droppings from the roosts by hens be carefully saved in barrels, and every spring and fall this manure be composted with any good soil or muck from swamps, and kept a few months—its value for any crop would be equal to Peruvian guano and might, I think, be estimated at fifty cents per fowl per annum. From fifty hens I saved about ten barrels of the pure hen guano during the year. What I have from November to April I compost in the spring with soil. First, I spread soil in a circle to the depth of three or four inches; then I spread another layer of soil, till the heap is completed, using about four times the bulk of soil that I do of manure. The last layer being soil. The top of this compost heap I make flat to catch the rains; then I cover with any refuse or straw, then place some sticks of wood or boards against the covering to keep it in place, and in two or three months it is ready for use, having become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, but as the season for planting is then nearly past, I leave the heap till the next season, when I use it with what I compost in November. Perhaps it would be better to make a compost in March, where the climate will admit, and use the manure for crops planted the last of May or early June; but I can discover no loss by keeping it till the next season. A gill of this compost in a hill of corn will be equal in effect to half a shovelful of manure.—Woodbury News.
A Cure for Ringbones in Horses.
Take one pint of tamer's oil, half a pint of turpentine, two ounces of verdigris previously dissolved in half a pint of vinegar, and two ounces of oil of spike. Mix them all well together, and once in two days anoint the ringbone with a sponge-full of this compound, and bathe it well in with a hot iron, or pan of coals, 12 or 15 minutes, as hot as the horse will bear it. This continues until the ringbone is sufficiently cut away; after which rub it over occasionally with nuttall until well healed. This cures in a few months. Warming will not be necessary in warm weather.
DRAUGHTS OF COLD AIR IN THE STABLE—Horses are quite sensitive to chilling draughts of air blowing upon them, and especially upon their heads; hence, in the construction of stables this should be borne in mind. Many stables have the horses face an alley along the sides of which are doors or a large space is left entirely open; in such cases, whenever the rear stable door and the one leading out of the alley are open, the horses stand in a chilling draught, from which they can not escape. Horses, like many people, can stand much wind in an open field, but will catch cold while in a draught out of a stable. With proper ventilation, the doors of the stable should be kept closed in cold weather, that no draughts may occur.—Am. Ag.
The farmer who has green grass plots around his house, handsome stock and fowls, good orchards shade trees, flowers and shrubbery, a neatly painted house, tasty yard fences—in fact, who uses every energy and means to the beautifying of home, and lending to its attractiveness—outward as well as inward—features, need have but little fear of his sons and daughters leaving the country for the city. A home must be made attractive, or the child is liable to form a distaste for farm life.

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