THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV — FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882. — NO. 12

Stop That Cough.

Englishmen's Cough Mixture

IS the most certain and Speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly perserved with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.

FELLOWS'

Dyspepsia Bitters,

THE GREAT CURE FOR

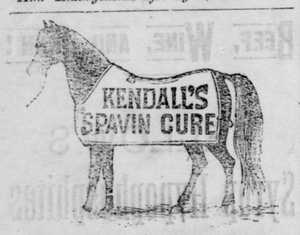
Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious omplaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.

Price 25 cents.

Every bottle bears the name Fellows & Co.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Cures Splints, Spavin, Ring ne, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Wharibone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.



KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

HAMILTON, MO., June 14th, 1881

B. J. KENDALL & Co.,—Gents.—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be and in fact more too; I have removed by using the above, Callous, Bone Spavins, Ring-bones, Splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used, and I have tried many, as I have made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours, P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

NEW HAMBURG, ONT., Dec. 28th, 1881

MR. F. H. MCCALLUM, Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction, and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again.

Yours truly, J. F. ROTH.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, spavins, splints, curbs, callous sprains, swellings and any lameness and enlargement of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by the proprietors, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sept. 27

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER of Farms and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary.*

Office for Agriculture, } ton, May, 1881 }

Fruit Trees. Fruit Trees.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is prepared to furnish them with all the

Winter Varieties of Apple Trees

that will grow in this country, and at much lower rates than foreigners are selling them for. My agents are canvassing York and adjoining Counties. If they should fail to call on you, send in your your orders, which will be filled in May next.

Catalogues sent on application.

E. B. JEWETT,

General Agent for

Sharp & Shea's Nurseries.

August 9—6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES!

FOR SALE.

THE following valuable properties, belonging to the estate of the late H. B. Rainsford, Esq, are offered for sale, viz.:—

A portion of the Old Homestead, "Fairfield," so called, situate 2½ miles from Fredericton, containing 550 acres, [illegible] of which are under cultivation.

Also, 60 acres, bounded by Rainsford Lane, so called, and the Hanwell Road, in lots of not less than 11 acres.

Also, 200 acres fronting on Hanwell Road, 3 miles distant from Fredericton.

Also, in the Hanwell Settlement, 300 acres, adjoining Michael Currie; 200 acres adjoining Neil Scully; and 200 acres adjoining Martin Burke.

☞ Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to Andrew W. Rainsford, on the premises, or to Rainsford & Black, Barristers.

Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1882—2mos

VALUABLE LAND,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

Hammers, and Copper Rivets,

JUST Received—One case of Hammers, and Copper Rivets. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Nov. 8

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

KIDNEY WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or aching pain, with indications that you are a victim of Kidney Disease, NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (as druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.

Ladies For complaints peculiar to your sex, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, bright dust, or ropy deposits, constipation, bearing pains, all speedily yield to the positive power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY WORT

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations,	.25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults,	.25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic,	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis,	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12.	Whites, Too Profuse Periods,	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	.50
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza	.50
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs,	.50
21.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
22.	Kidney Disease,	.50
28.	Nervous Debility,	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation,	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to RAINSFORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

Notice of Sale.

To Bridget Morris, of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, etc., widow, James Morris of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Clerk, and Ellen his wife, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and made between Bridget Morris of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, and the Province of New Brunswick, widow, James Morris of the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, in the United States of America, Clerk, and Ellen his wife, of the one part, and Jane Rogers of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York and the Province aforesaid, widow, of the other part, and duly recorded in York County Records, Book O, 3, pages 553, 554 and 555, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **WEDNESDAY, the third day of January next,** at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Bright and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows: commencing on the highway road running through Tripp Settlement at the point where the line between James Moore's and Darius Jones meets the said road, and following said line in an easterly direction until it strikes land owned and occupied by Spencer Inch, thence at right angles to the said Spencer Inch line until it strikes the main road aforesaid, thence following the course of said road a distance of sixty-three rods to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated this twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1882

JANE ROGERS, *Mortgagee.*

WILLIAM A. QUINN, *Sol. for Mortgagee.*

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or otherwise injuring any standing or fallen lumber on my property at Central Kingsclear.

A. HERON.

Marysville, Oct. 18—3m.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE House and Land on the College Road, owned by Mr. Smith, and at present occupied by him. There is between four or five acres of land. The House contains every convenience, good Frost Proof Cellar and Furnace, &c. There is also a Stable Garden, Woodshed, &c. Terms easy. Immediate possession can be had. Apply at once at the house, or to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

March 2

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett, & Co., Portland, Maine.

Agriculture.

TAKE NOTICE.

We will present to every new subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER who will pay his $1 subscription in advance, and to all subscribers who have paid up to Sept. 1st, 1883, a copy of DR. J. B. KENDAL'S "TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES." This book has had a most extensive circulation, and is much commended by horsemen, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

District Agricultural Exhibitions.

The November-December number of the "Journal of Agriculture for Nova Scotia" is quite an interesting one. It is filled with the addresses delivered at the openings of the district exhibitions at Truro, Antigonish, Yarmouth, Dartmouth and Cape Breton. Addresses on such occasions are often formal and dull, and contain little worth listening to, and they lose whatever little spirit they had, when they are reproduced in printed form. But the addresses just mentioned are not of that category. From them something can be learned of the progress of agriculture in "our sister province" with benefit to ourselves. The system of holding district exhibitions in Nova Scotia is working well, and stimulating the farmers there; the objectionable feature in it is, as Major-General Laurie observed at Antigonish, that, "it has so largely multiplied the number of opening addresses." If that is the only objection to it, the infliction—where it is an infliction—can be borne, in consideration of the good otherwise done.

The district or sectional exhibitions are held every other year, and are followed by the Provincial Exhibition. As Governor Archibald said to the farmers of Yarmouth, "The one therefore may be considered as preparatory to the other; it gives the opportunity of comparing notes with each other; testing your strength in your neighborhood. When you do this, you will find what there is among you that is likely to bear a more extended competition. The sectional exhibition collects the people in each locality. It lets them see what otherwise they would fail to see—the best specimens of produce the neighborhood yields. It helps to interest them in the pursuit of agriculture—to make them aim at improvement. It tends to excite in them a desire to have on their farms the best stock, and the best produce of all kinds, which it is in their power to grow." We think that this sectional system is better calculated to stir up among farmers a desire for improving their stock, and their crops, and a generous emulation, and to give them instruction, than the system, if it can be so called, pursued here, of small local societies all over the province, holding independent annual shows. Experience proves that in too many cases, these local shows fail in their object, and if the state of their exhibits is to be taken as evidence of the agricultural state of the districts, or parishes, where they are held, they show retrogression, rather than progression.

In some respects Nova Scotia is ahead of New Brunswick, it is better known abroad, chiefly because from the nature of the soil in some of its districts—in the county of Kings and Annapolis—a great, special, and superlatively good crop can be raised. The orchards of its western valleys have given it a reputation in the markets at home. But, except in apples, and that only as regards quantity, it is not superior to New Brunswick for raising crops of all kinds, and cattle, and sheep, and swine. And there is as much intelligence and determination to keep up with the demands of the times among the farmers of New Brunswick, as of those of the "sister province."

The London, *St. James Gazette*, says:—

The notion of having our legs of mutton stamped like patent medicines seems to lift us into a sanitary heaven; yet this beatific state has actually been reached in the city of Hanover. There not a joint of meat is allowed to be sold until the carcase from which it has been cut has been microscopically examined by a staff of experts. The result of this inspection is that some 2½ per cent. of the cattle slaughtered are found to be affected with tuberculosis, and to be therefore capable of communicating consumption to those who eat them. In the *Times* Mr. Jenkins calculates that '7500 head of cattle affected with tuberculosis are eaten by Londoners every year, and that at least 375,000 of the inhabitants actually run the risk of being tainted with consumption, and of transmitting it to their unborn children.' Tuberculosis cannot, it seems, except in very extreme cases, be detected without the microscope, so that the only way in which the dissemination of these unpleasing germs can be prevented is by subjecting the slaughter and sale of meat in London to the complete control which is exercised over it in Hanover. If we are to choose between consumption owing to getting joints infected with tuberculosis and inanition caused by the impossibility of getting joints stamped as fast as they are wanted, there may be something to be said for the former alternative.

"I Need Three Every Hour."

Is what a physician writes who is administering Adamson's Cough Balsam as the best remedy for the coughs of his patients.

The Fat Stock Show.

A show of great interest to stock raisers was held in Chicago on Thursday, 16th inst., and comes to a close to-day. During the week, various societies and associations—the Short Horn, Hereford, Angus, Galloway, Clydesdale—held meetings in the city. The *Breeders Gazette*, writing before the event, said, that, there was every reason to believe that it would be the best and most attractive yet held, and that those who wished to see the best collection of fat stock ever made in America, and also the best representation of the leading breeders of a large number of classes of animals would do well to be on hand. It added:—

We feel little concern about the attendance of the great breeders, we expect to see them. We can appreciate however, the feeling that prompted a remark at the close of an agricultural institute, when the conductor said to the intelligent audience present that he was glad to see them, but there was one set of men he would have been still more glad to have seen—their sons. And so we hope we may see a larger number of the young men just commencing breeding or feeding stock. There are few, if any, more instructive exhibitions for such men. Bring them or send them. There is still one other class we would like to see largely represented. This is the class that rear and feed the poor stock which forms so large a proportion of the receipts at the stock yards. The show will be a powerful missionary worker on such men if they can be induced to come and see it. Most of them will need urging, but it will pay to give the urging needed.

If some of the exhibitors at our local society fairs had the opportunity of seeing a really fine show of the high rate fat cattle, they might become ashamed of their miserable scrubs, and resolve to kill them off, and replace them by cattle of good breed.

From the Farm to Ruin.

A Westmorland paper, lately, had an article on the exodus from New Brunswick farms. The statements in it were, of course, greatly exaggerated for party purposes. No doubt a few farmers have been tempted to leave their farms for the North-West, and others may have deserted theirs to engage in other pursuits. There is another kind of farm desertion Youths inured to country life and labor and well fitted to succeed as farmers, leave the fields and barnyards for the city. Probably their experience of life and treatment on a farm has disgusted them with the avocation, and their philosophy does not warn them that "it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of." The *Western Ploughman* says on this subject:—

It is not our purpose to raise an indiscriminate cry against leaving the farm for the purpose of engaging in more congenial pursuits in the city. There are thousands of country boys whose minds, tastes and inclinations unfit them for farmers' lives, but would qualify them for great success in the professions, or in business. But while this is true, many thousand leave country homes where they should always remain, and go to the city, where even if they do escape the many snares and temptations by which they are sure to be surrounded, they never will rise above mediocrity, and never do more than eke out a bare living. Too many have not sufficient strength of character to resist the siren voice of temptation, and the road to the city is to them the road to ruin. But why do farmers' boys leave homes where they should be happy, contented and independent?

Plainly answered, they are driven away. Not necessarily by harsh treatment, by a lack of affection, or parsimonious usage, but by parents not recognizing the growing men in growing boys. There is nothing dearer to a boy's heart than a little responsibility. He likes to own his own colt, raise a pet calf, cultivate a particular piece of ground in his own way, and with the full assurance that the crop shall be his own private property. He doesn't like to be set to work day after day, and be fed and housed just as the horses and cattle are. He wants the man that is in him recognized. He may be pleased if his father brings him home a new pair of boots, but how much more gratifying it would be to him if he had earned the money and bought the boots himself.

There is too much monotony, too much drudgery in the ordinary life of the farmer boy. A man absorbed in the struggle for gain may find in his work all the recreation he needs, but the boy has only the work without the incentive.

Farmers, if you would keep your boys with you, recognize them as little men. Give them a purpose; place responsibilities upon them; give them a start in life by allowing them to earn property and to keep it. Give them good books to read; let them take good papers; reason with them rather than dictate; don't interfere with their plans if you can possibly help it; even if they are going to make a failure at something; experience at the end will often be worth more than advice or commands at the beginning.

Another important point; supply your farm with first class implements. Cheap tools, and an inferior style of living go together. If your boy wants a sulky plow, get him one. He can do a man's work for you and will be getting a good knowledge of machinery. Just so with other implements, get those which are first-class and try hard to get the best. Make the farm so attractive that your boys want nothing better, and although they may in time leave you, they will still stick to the farm.

November Garden Operations.

W. H. Philbrick, in the *New England Farmer*, says:—

This is perhaps the most important month in the year for gardening operations; it is now that plans must be laid for the next year's work. In preparing the hot bed frame it is a good practice to leave the ground uncovered until it freezes slightly, and to plough the bed between the planks when slightly frozen; the earth is made more fine and mellow thus than by any other preparation; of course some fine manure should be ploughed in if the bed is not already very rich. When severe weather approaches, the beds must be covered either with the sashes and shutters, or as some prefer, with leaves or other litter, to keep it from freezing deeply, so that it may be ready for service at any time in winter. If the bed is to be used for lettuce, it will be less likely to suffer from mildew and lice if placed in a new place where lettuce, has not been raised for some time previously, though this is by no means a sure prevenative; indeed it is hard to escape these pests in any way. Land that is to be used next year for almost any garden crop will be better for ploughing under a good dressing in the fall; early cabbages, greens, and horse radish seem to be especially benefited by fall manuring. Celery and onions also do better on land manured in the fall; it is difficult to make the manure fine enough and to mix it thoroughly enough in spring.

It is a good plan to manure rhubard and asparagus beds in the fall. The land must first be cleared of the tops, leaves and weeds, then turn a shallow furrow with a small plough away from the crowns on both sides, fill these about half full with any coarse manure that is at hand, and then throw back the loam by ploughing twice between the rows throwing the earth toward the rows; this leaves the land in ridges, which dry off early in spring and give the roots an early start which will be sustained by the manure. Rhubard may also be planted in fall just as well as in spring, and so much time gained which will be worth more in spring for other work.

Rhubarb is planted by simply dividing the roots so as to have one or two good buds on each piece with a bit of root attached. It is a mistake to crowd them; they should have 3x4 feet for easy culture and strong growth; deep mellow loam with moist bottom but not wet is the best for raubarb.

It is a good time now to gather forest leaves, they make capital covering for cabbages and for celery pits or any other place where frost is to be kept out, and they are first rate litter in the barn for horses, cows and pigs.

Bedding of cabbages is in order the last thing before the ground freezes or the first two weeks of November; set them out thickly in a small furrow in a well drained and sheltered spot, and turn a slice with the plough against the roots; any head that has begun to form is worth saving; they will harden up a good deal under the covering and come out quite nice in the spring. and those that don't head up will throw lots of sprouts which are capital greens. Cover them with leaves only lightly at first and put on a little sedge of bog hay to keep the leaves from blowing off; as severe weather comes on put on more covering, about three or four inches of leaves, after they are settled, will usually be enough; a little frost does not hurt cabbages, they are more often spoiled by covering too deeply than by not enough. They may be uncovered and taken out at any time in winter, as wanted and are capital for the cows and hens when the market is so dull that we can afford to feed them, and the small heads are often used to advantage in this way.

The celery pit for keeping celery is like a cabbage bed covered with boards about six inches above the tops of the plants, and covered over the boards and around the sides with enough litter to effectually exclude the frost; it needs some airing Celery is not so easily kept as cabbage; a little frost will spoil it, and if covered too closely it will grow soft and decay A small quantity of celery may be kept by covering it entirely with earth in a trench and covering the trench with boards and litter to exclude frost. Cellars are too warm to keep celery long, the air also is too dry and will cause it to wilt if exposed; buried in sand celery will keep for a short time in a cellar, and the colder the cellar the longer it will keep in good order.

The cellar for roots and apples should be kept cool and rather close and damp to prevent wilting; the temperature should be as near freezing as may be without actual frost, and in warm weather the cellar should be kept close to prevent it from getting too warm. These conditions are more easily obtained in a cellar under the barn or carriage house, than under the dwelling, and moreover the disagreeable, not to say dangerous, smells arising from neglect of the vegetable cellar in spring and summer, point out some other spot as the proper place than our dwelling house cellar.

Hot beds put down this month require a good heat, though not as much as in December, but the rule should be a good heat and plenty of air. Ten or twelve inches of good, hot fresh dung, with six or eight inches of loam is about the thing. If the heat is strong, air at night as well as by day, but not so much; a bit of lath laid flat under the sash on on the north side of the bed, omitting every other sash, will prevent the bed from overheating at night; in warm, bright days air freely, raising the glass one to four inches, according to the weather and the heat of the bed.

HAYESVILLE, OHIO, Feb. 11, 1880.

I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take $100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

"Bomba's" Test.

A correspondent, B. G., of the *Breeders' Gazette* says that Jersey breeders and dairymen in general owe much to Mr. Burnett for the thorough and satisfactory way in which he conducted and reported the test of the famous cow, "Bomba." The chief part of that report we gave last week. It literally bristled with points of interest and value. B. G. sums up some of the statements made regarding "Bomba," which he regards of great value, and comments upon them in the following language:—

A yield of 21 lbs. 11½ oz. has been made in seven days by a four-year-old cow from an average of less than 29 lbs. of milk per day. From 29 lbs. 11 oz. of milk she gave 3 lbs. 10½ro. of butter, or 1 lb of butter to 8 11-100 lbs. of milk—not quite a gallon. Yet this wonderful animal has an ordinary escutcheon, a hairy udder, a pale skin and a pale horn. From Hark Comstock's letter I gather that the skin of her udder, though hairy, is loose and soft in texture; and this, with large milk veins, deep, wedge-shaped body and great constitution, furnish about the only external marks of more than usual merit discernible by two admiring judges. Neither of them mention the color of the skin inside the ear. I should expect to hear that it was rich.

Judged by milk yield, by escutcheon, by color of skin and horn, Bomba would have been weeded from Mr. Darling's herd. Is she altogether an exception? Will not competent judges give us descriptions of the other famous Jersey cows of the United States? Could the American Jersey Cattle Club do better work for the breed and the country than to appoint a commission to examine ten, fifty or a hundred of them and report their markings and appearance as accurately and fully as has been done in this case by Mr. Burnett? If the escutcheon is not a safe guide in selecting for the butter dairy, and if a pale hide often goes with rich milk, we ought to know it. If the churn is the only reliable test and pedigree (butter inheritance) the only trusty guide in the selection of a herd, the sooner we find it out the better. The writer has seen at least two other cows that have tested over 21 lbs. per week which have pale skins, and one of which has a chalky horn. Both have rich yellow ears; but this may be accidental and not characteristic.

Training Shepherd Dogs.

Darwin thus describes the training of shepherd dogs: When riding it is a common thing to meet a flock of sheep guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any house or man. I often won'er how so firm a friendship has been established. The method of education consists in separating the puppy while very young from its mother and accustoming it to its future companions. A ewe is held three or four times a day for the little things to suck, and a nest of wool is made for it in the sheep-pen. At no time is it allowed to associate with other dogs or with the children of the family. From this education it has no wish to leave the flock, and just as another dog will defend his master—man, so will this dog defend sheep. It is amusing when approaching a flock, how the dog immediately advances barking and the sheep all close to his rear, as if around the oldest ram. The dogs are also easily taught to bring home the sheep at a certain hour in the evening. Their most troublesome fault when young is their desire to play with the sheep, for in their sport they sometimes gallop the poor things most unmercifully. The shepherd dog comes to the house every day for his meat, and as soon as it is given him he skulks away as if ashamed of himself. On these occasions the house dogs are very tyrannical, and the weakest of them will attack the stranger. The minute, however, the latter has reached the flock he turns round and begins to bark, and than all the house dogs take quickly to their heels. In a similar manner a whole pack of hungry wild dogs will scarcely ever venture to attack a flock guarded by one of these faithful shepherds. In this case the shepherd dog seems to regard the sheep as his fellow-brethern and thus gains confidence; and the wild dogs, though knowing that sheep are not dogs but are good to eat, yet when seeing them in a flock with a shepherd dog at their head, partly consent to regard them as he does.

Sheep.

Despite the constant attention which is called to the value of sheep, not only as improvers of the land, but as profitable farm animals, for wool and mutton, there are many farmers who have never raised or kept a single sheep, though their farms are adapted to raising sheep largely and profitably. Why this is we cannot imagine, for facts and figures can be had by the score to prove the profitableness of sheep-breeding, if necessaay, and about the only drawback, in many localities, is the loss occasioned by dogs. Many a rough, worn-out or neglected farm might be brought up rapidly, and be made paying farm land by breeding sheep thereon, as the manure from the sheep is one of the most enriching of manures and is evenly and finely distributed. Of course they may not do this without being fed something besides what they can get in the field yet additional food works to the profit of breeder in two ways—it not only insures a good and profitable growth of flesh and wool, but it makes the manure richer and more valuable. Every poor farmer can give sheep a trial, by commencing in a small way and then, as means and experience are gained, the flocks can be gradually increased by purchases, though the natural increase from a small flock of sheep is by no means inconsiderable, if properly managed and cared for as they should be. Like any other kind of stock, they must have good care and food to secure the greatest measure of profit.

The Word Thoroughbred.

The word throughbred, as applied to horses, is the name of a breed—the race or running horse of England and America. This name was given when few, if any, other breeds of horses had much attention given to them in the way of careful, systematic breeding. Doubtless a better name might have been selected; just as a more appropriate name than Short-horn for a breed of cows which have no shorter horns than those of some other breeds might have been selected; or as a better name than Poland-China for the breed of hogs bearing this title ought to have been chosen, But it is not wise to quarrel over settled affairs. Let us be content to accept the inevitable. Let us call the race-horse breed Thoroughbreds; the red, white and roan cattle Short-horns, etc., and let us not use these names for any other breeds of the class. It is no intimation that the Jersey has long horns, to call another breed Short-horns. It is no longer an intimation of a claim that the race-horse is, necessarily, any more purely bred than his trotting or draft relatives, to call the former thoroughbreds and to insist that the latter must have their purity of blood indicated by such words as pure or full blood.

But the dogmatic assertion that the word thoroughbred should not be applied to animals of any class save the running horse, is not sustained by American authorities—nor indeed by many good recent British authorities. It is quite as well to use the words "pure" or "full" as synonyms of "thorough," but abundant authority sanctions the use of thoroughbred, as applied to breeds of cattle, sheep, swine, or poultry.

We have just been reading an article in which the writer asserts that such use of the term is conclusive proof ignorance, etc. We dislike such assertions, especially when they are incorrect.—*Breeders Gazette.*

Saving Liquid Manure.

It is a matter of great surprise that so many farmers allow the liquid contents of their barnyards to be washed away into creeks and rivers, instead of saving and utilizing it in fertilizing their land. Nor will it ever be otherwise until proper means are taken to prevent it. There certainly would be no great trouble in doing so. All that is necessary, is to dig a round pit or cistern of sufficient size just outside the barnyard, and walling it up with stone, firmly imbedded in cement mortar to make it water-tight. A trench, or sort of blind ditch, about a foot in depth—the sides of which to be also walled with stone—should then be dug all along the lower side of the yard, close inside the fence, for the purpose of conducting the liquid from the yard to the cistern, from which it is to be pumped or emptied as needed, into a five-barrel cask, placed in the hind end of a wagon, to be hauled to wherever wanted. A hole should have been previously bored into the cask near its lower heading, from which there should extend a piece of rubber hose to connect it with a distributor suspended from the rear end of the wagon by means of iron rods, the distributor to be made of a four-inch pump stock, five feet in length, closed at both ends, and perforated with quarter-inch holes at short intervals, the whole length of the bottom, for the purpose of distributing the liquid over the land.

With such a simple fix it is an easy matter to distribute the liquid as fast as accumulated, and it is particularly beneficial to grass land at any time when the grass is not large enough to be injured by being driven over. By this means, and by carefully saving and utilizing all other manurial material found on the premises, we verily believe that on a majority of farms, the most of the money now being spent in the purchase of fertilizers, could be saved.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Milk for Fattening Fowls.

What a different taste a fine nicely and quick fattened fowl has, when served on the table, compared with one which has been forced to scratch for all its living, and then been consigned to the spit in anything but a fit condition for food. Farmers realize the importance of fattening quickly when feeding beeves for the butcher, yet many do not seem to realize the fact that what holds with one kind of meat is equally true when applied to fowls. Tenderness and juiciness are results of fattening quickly, while mere ordinary flavor and want of tenderness result from letting fowls run until wanted for use on the table.

To enable one to fatten fowls or chicks quickly, it is absolutely necessary to give such food as will accomplish the purpose best, and to this end we unhesitatingly recommend plenty of milk in any state from fresh to thick. This should be fed in connection with a grain diet, for one counteracts any possible deleterious influences of the other. If kept in a darkened place and fed unsparingly on milk with grain food in the proper proportions, you will soon have something very choice to set upon your tables to your friends, as well as to your family.

*Humanity's great hope for the future is alone to be realized in improved conditions of matrimony. What a profound obligation does this fact involve! Those who realize the responsibility can hardly do better than take advice from Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham whose wonderful remedies for the cure of all diseases peculiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

The gapes in chickens is supposed to come from a worm in the throat. This worm is supposed to be bred in filthy water.

THE GREAT CAUSE of much misery and ill health is a disordered condition of the kidneys; an effectual combination of diuretics is found in Burdock Blood Bitters that thoroughly renovates the kidneys and other important glandular organs, and strengthens the debilitated system.

Poultry Raising.

There has prehaps been as much money foolishly spent in attempts to make fortunes in the poultry business—we mean in anything that has ever been undertaken by men anxious to get a living without hard work, and the poultry fever a few years ago has very perceptibly abated. It was rather discouraging for a man to spend $200 or $300 in fixing up fancy poultry quarters and may be as much more in securing the choicest breeds, to find out that the farmer near by with a dozen dung-hill fowls and no pretentions to science got more eggs then the fancy breeder did from five times their number. And if the latter finally closed out of business to prevent his chickens wholly eating him up, who can blam him?

Still the fault was not in the business, but in the men who went into it more heavily than they could afford, without any accurate knowledge of the conditions of success. If a wise man knows nothing about a business he will enter upon it carefully, if he enters at all and experiments on a small scale until he feels that he is upon safe ground. Rightiy managed, the production of eggs and chickens may be made more than ordinarily profitable, as a multitude, both men and women, can prove from their own experience. It certainly should be an important part of all farming operations, both as a source of ready cash or equivalent barter, and as an almost indispensable part of the farmer's table.

Perhaps the hardest problem in poultry raising is to demonstrate in practical experience that inasmuch as ten hens can be easily made to pay a handsome profit on their keep, one hundred will afford ten times that profit. There are men who have been able to secure a satisfactory solution, but they are the exception, and the man who is not well grounded in the work will be wise to keep himself within narrow limits.

By the exercise of judgment and common sense the farmer can greatly improve his native stock here as he can in every other direction. Larger birds can be gained without loss in egg-producing qualities, and as the profits of the business depend on both, he will thus make substantial gains.

A Fruit House.

An Illinois horticulturist has constructed a fruit house which is to be a protection alike from summer's heat and winter's cold. Two rows of posts are set in the ground, two and a half feet apart, boarded up inside and out, and the intervening space filled up with straws, packed in as closely as possible. Two sets of rafters are then put on, the upper set three feet above the lower, which are boarded on the upper side and the space closely packed with straw, after which a cheap board roof is put on. On the 11th of last August with the temperature 98° in the shade, in it was as cold as an icehouse, and contained a quantity of apples as sound as when taken from the trees 10 months before.

***"Middle measures are often but middling measures." There are no "middlings" about Kidney-Wort. It is the most thoroughly refined "flower" of medicine. It knows no halfway measures, but radically uproots all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels. It overthrows piles, abolishes constipation and treats the system so gently and soothingly as to prove its true kinship to nature in all its praises. It is prepared in both liquid and dry form.

The following method of supporting tomato vines is described by its inventor:—"I will describe a way I have of growing tomatoes, which, I think, an improvement on training them to upright sticks. I make a sort of slanting roof with strips about 5½ feet long for rafters; the ends of two of them are stuck an inch or two in the ground about five feet apart, and the other ends brought together and tied to a ridge pole. These rafters are placed about seven feet apart, and to them horizontal sticks are tied about a foot apart, thus forming a sloping trellis to which the stems are attached as first put up, when they soon run of themselves. Besides keeping the fruit off the ground, the arrangement offers the advantage of readily protecting the plants from frosts which we sometimes have in early autumn, and which would destroy the plants two or three months before they should be legitimately killed."

Have you ague in the face and is it badly swolen? Have you sever pains in the chest, back or side? Have you cramps or pains in the limbs, or rheumatism in any form? if so get *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It will give instant relief and finally cure you.

Breeders of draft horses for farm or other heavy work have been often advised to devote special attention to development of "the walking gait." In way of line upon line of useful suggestions on this important subject, we copy the following from *Wallace's Monthly*: "Look carefully to the walking gait of the sires. Accustom the young to walk rapidly, and to this end, if there is any walk in them, never allow them to strike a trot. It is astonishing how rapid a gait can be developed with proper training."

Ashes should never be thrown upon manure heaps, nor mixed with any kind of manure, as the caustic potash li