Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1882. NO 16

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 Complaint, 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 one, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirlbone, 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 o 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, }
2 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 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.

THE CLERGY UNITE IN RECOMMENDING

GATES' INVIGORATING SYRUP

—FOR—

LIVER COMPLAINT.

CALEB GATES:

DEAR SIR,—I w[illegible] this from a sense of gratitude for the bottle of

No. 1 Invigorating Syrup

you gave me last June, as I was inclining to the Liver Complaint, and one bottle removed the difficulty I was laboring under; and I believe it to be an excellent stimulating Syrup, especially for Liver Complaint. As the one bottle was so beneficial last spring, I want another one this spring. Send it along. I am glad to know from experience that you understand the medicinal properties of the roots and herbs that the Lord made for [illegible] of Man.

REV. OBED PARKER,
Baptist Minister.

Melvern Square, [illegible]il 24, 1879

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time **Correcting Acidity of the Stomach**, curing **Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility**; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

TAPLEY'S REMEDY

—FOR—

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, AND SCIATICA.

THIS MEDICINE, which is a Vegetable Compound, acts directly upon the Nervous System, and is unequalled by any other medicine now before the public for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and Sciatica.

During the last two years it has been extensively used in various sections of the country with such satisfactory results that the proprietor has been urged to put it before the public as a great alleviator of Nervous Diseases. It is no Quack Medicine, being prepared from the prescription of a Surgeon in the British Army, and the proprietor relies on his own standing in the community as a guarantee of his honesty of purpose in placing it before the public. Wherever it has been used according to directions, it has never failed to produce the most satisfactory results. In ordinary cases three or four doses will remove all pain, and a few additional doses will remove the cause of the pain. Many persons of undoubted veracity, who have used this medicine, have frequently offered testimonials as to its efficacy in the above complaints. In offering it to the public, we do so with the utmost confidence in its medicinal merits for the cure of the troubles named. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the following places:

A. C. Smith and Parker & Nevens, St. John
G. H. Davis and J. M. Wiley's, Fredericton.
H. R. Baird and Garden Bros., Woodstock.
Dr. H. McLean, Indiantown.
Winslow Tilley, St. Mary's.
B. Kilburn, Musiac.
M. H. Ryan, Milville.

G. H. Davis, Druggist, Sole Agent,
Fredericton, N. B.
November 29

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, 20x20, 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

THE EMPIRE HORSE —AND— CATTLE FOOD.

THIS CATTLE FOOD is manufactured from the same ingredients and mixed in the same proportion (from the original receipe) as the celebrated

THORLEY'S CATTLE FOOD.

It does not contain Antimony or any ingredient of an injurious character to man or beast. With Horses it coaxes the appetite, imparts bright eyes and a skin like velvet. With Cows it increases the quantity of milk and butter. Will fatten Sheep and Lambs. Will prevent hollow horn in cows. Will check heaves and epizootic in Horses, scour in Calves and Pigs, Gapes and croup in Fowls. For Poultry it is invaluable. It is almost impossible for any animal fed regularly with this Food to be attacked with any of the diseases prevalent among them.

For sale wholesale (in 100 lb. bags) or retail, with full directions for use by

JARDINE & CO,
Agents, St. John, N. B.

Oct. 18—2m.

WANTED

BY

Fredericton Leather Company

HEMLOCK BARK,

HIDES and TALLOW,

for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES will be paid in

CASH!

AT THEIR TANNERY, HEAD OF KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

August 23, 1882

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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. TRADE MARK

An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Canada.

PIANOS AND ORGANS

Tuned and Repaired.

E. CADWALLADER

SUNBURY STREET
(between Charlotte and George Sts.

Dec. 11—52.

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 a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? YES! DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the kidneys. Ladies [illegible] 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, Inflammations,	.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
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27.	Kidney Diseases,	1.00
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.

30 YEARS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL of **THIRTY YEARS** decided, and a jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

is the best Inflamation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following Diseases; Diptheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts,

And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

MINARD'S LINIMENT

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton, N. B.

Dec 6, 1882—1 y

CALL AT

Schleyer's Photograph Studio

IF YOU WANT

Copying and Enlarging done, Photographs of all sizes, Tintypes—Gem, Card, Cabinet, and Large Sizes,

5,000 FEET Moulding in stock. Picture Frames made to order from a well selected stock of Moulding, ranging in prices from 4 cts, to $1.25 per foot. New designs just added. Placques of various sizes, in Plain and Maple, Painted and Unpainted. Panels in oval and circles, all sizes. Birthday Cards as fine a lot as can be found in the city. Fancy Frames for Portraits in Card and Cabinet sizes. Photograph Albums—a good variety. A good stock of American Stereoscopic Views, great variety and marked very low. Comical Pictures, cabinet sizes for the easel. Oval, Walnut, and Wreath Frames, 18 x 22, Deep Black. 2 Placque Frames, maroon and purple, velvet and bony. Gold Panel Frames, two sizes. 8 x 10 Square Frames, various styles. Latest designs Rustic Frames 8 x 10, 9 x 13, 10 x 14, 10 x 14, and Motto size.

Call and see our new Studio, opposite Normal School.

Sept. 26—Rep.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Agricultur

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.

Fat Cattle Show.

We mentioned, lately, the fact that unusual interest this year was taken in the Fat Cattle Show, in Chicago, held Nov. 16th-23rd. It was the finest exhibition of the kind ever made there, and attracted many visitors from the Dominion. Mr. G. F Frankland, the well known Toronto breeder, acted as one of tne Judges, and has given his impressions of the Exhibition and exhibiters in a letter to the Toronto *Globe*. After a careful survey of the fat stock, among which were some choice cattle and sheep from Bow Park, Waterloo, and Guelph, Ont., he remains in doubt whether the Chicago Show was at all superior to the provincial exhibition held in Kingston, in September. Canadian Shorthorns took the first prize, and the Show proved, he says, that, in Canada, "we have some of the best blooded animals in the world." As for the horses shown, he is of opinion, that they hardly come up to the Canadian standard. From observation on the fat stock show of Chicago, he passes on to reflections on the great agricultural progress of Canada within the last 30 years, and the immense improvements that have been in its breed of cattle, horse, sheep and pigs. But still there is ample room for improvement. Mr. Franklin may be a little prejudiced in favor of Ontario, but he keeps to fact in giving a first place to the cattle bred by some breeders of Ontario, and in his remarks on the progressive agricultural improvement in that Province. In these respects, the leading province is ahead of New Brunswick, though here the spirit of progress is at work also, and farmers are more clearly seeing the necessity of raising the standard of their cattle, and improving their modes of culture. The Ontario Agricultural Association, which has been in existence many years, has done much to encourage the farmers to improve their stock. There is no similar institution here, but we have the Agricultural Board, and the Farmers' Association, which should give an impulse in the way of improvement. The Board has in establishing the the Stock Farm and importing excellent classes of cattle and sheep, and distributing them and their offspring thoughout the Province has done well. Under its auspices the time may come when New Brunswick bred cattle will stand comparison with Ontario stock, at any show where they are brought together.

Model Creameries.

The Toronto *Globe* is of opinion, that, Canadian butter is without the least doubt "the product of the farms which does us the least credit" We suppose by Canadian butter it means the article produced in Ontario and Queber, but it might include the butter produced in the Maritime Provinces, also without demur, or being guilty of a false accusation. Of course all over the Dominion butter of the best description is produced, yet nine-tenths of the stuff that is brought to market is not fit to eat. The Dominion farmers ought to be able to produce a first rate article. They have the advantage of fertile soil, pure air, pure water, cheap ice, cheap buildings, first rate cattle, and many of their wives are first class dairy women, and they have every inducement to do it, for there is an almost illimitable market at good prices, for genuinely good butter. Owing to the large quantity of inferior stuff produced, the good butter is often deteriorated by the way it is handled by the country store keepers, who purchase it in small quantities and dump it into the same tub along with the poor stuff, with the result that the bad is not made good, but the good bad. It is estimated, that, 50,000,000 pounds of butter are made in Ontario alone, to which, we may add, several millions for the Maritime Provinces, and that the average price realized for it is fourteen cents a pound. "This," the *Globe* remarks, "when really good butter would be joyfully bought at thirty cents by many thousands of middleclass consumers in Canada, and when there is a perfectly unsatiable market in England for good butter, at a price considerably higher than that. It goes on to say:—

What is wanted is uniformity no less than excellence in quality. For that reason the butter factory system possesses certain advantages over the very best private dairy. Given a factory which can put on the market in every month of the year butter of one particular colour, flavour, and texture, and the fortune of that factory is made. The owners of it would have no difficulty whatever in securing ten cents per pound over the market price of ordinary butter all the year round. Picking up a New York paper we find butter quoted all the way from 15 cents for "poor to fair" up to 39c for Western Creamery. Think of the enormous difference it would make to the receipts of our farmers if even one-half of their butter could be increased in price by say 10c per pound. At least two and a half millions of dollars would be put into their pockets annually.

It is in view of these circumstances that the Local Government, through Hon. Mr. Wood, has asked the Agricultural and Arts Association to pass an opinion upon the idea of building at the public expense model creameries for the instruction of those desirous of learning how to make factory butter. As we understand it, the proposition is that three of these model creameries shall be built each at some point to which it would be convenient for neighbouring farmers to resort. For cheapness of location, the creameries would, no doubt, be established near some village or small town rather than near a city; and of course must be in some place where the milk of two or three hundred cows can be obtained within say three miles. The necessary appliances can be purchased and neat and suitable buildings erected for not more than $3,500 each, and the cost of providiffg a manager and assistant need not exceed $1,500 per annum. The expense of management would probably be met by the receipts of the factory; but as the leading idea is not to make profit, but to teach how to make butter, the model creameries could not of course be expected to make as good a financial showing as those run on purely commercial principles.

When the creameries were established they would be open free of all cost as schools of instrubtion for any person who chose to go there and learn a new and profitable business. By this means not only would some hundreds of farmers' sons and others be provided with a livehood but the great obstacle which now stands in the way of the starting of creameries—an entire absence of persons competent to run them—would be done away with.

It might be well here to mention a reason disconnected with the goodness or badness of butter, why it is desirable that butter factories should not only be established in greater numbers than at present, but why they should to some extent supersede the cheese factories, of which we have many hundreds. It is popularly supposed that daiy farming preserves or even restores the fertility of the land. While it is quite true that dairying can easily be carried on in such a manner as continually to bring up the condition of the land, it is also true that dairy farming as it is generally practised in Ontario exhausts the land. This is especially true of the cheese factory system, where the milk and the calves are taken away from the farm, and nothing is brought back. A celebrated agricultural chemist says that in the milk of each cow there is removed from the earth annually a quantity of mineral salts which could not be replaced at less cost than $2. Under the cheese factory system, where the milk is carried away, all this is lost, and it can only be restored by purchasing bone dust or other artificial manures, or by consuming purchased grain on the farm. Now there is a way of conducting butter factories in which almost the whole of this loss can be avoided. In what is known as the Fairlamb plan the cream only is collected. Proper vessels for setting the milk are furnished to the farmers; also directions about temperature, time of setting, etc. The agent of the factory collects the cream and the farmer retains the skimmed milk. In the skimmed milk is contained nearly nine-tenths of the phosphates and other mineral matters that are taken away in the whole milk. Having the use of his skim milk, the farmer can feed pigs and calves, and thus retain nearly the whole fertility of his farm; in fact can improve it, for nature will render available enough of new mineral food to supply what is taken away in the cream. In butter factories there lies, then, not only the hope of good butter and increased profit, but the means of arresting that woful impoverishment of good land which is the reproach of Canadian farming.

Reasons could be multiplied why Hon. Mr. Wood's proposition should meet with careful consideration. By undertaking the supervision of the model creameries, the Agricultural and Arts Association would be making a very great addition to the practical work it now has. And as we have before pointed out, it is in this direction that the Association has a great field of usefulness before it

What Do You Sleep On?

Do you sleep upon a feather bed? We hope not. Years ago a feather bed was supposed to be an important part of a house keeping outfit. If you have a feather bed, put it in the spare room, lock the door, and lose the key. A curled-hair mattress of the best quality makes one of the most desirable couches, but curled-hair is expensive and all cannot afford it. The next best thing, indeed, almost as good, is afforded by that plant, so dear to every American farmer—Indian corn. Whoever grows corn, need not lack for the most comfortable of beds. We are aware that ticks are sold filled with husks with the stem part left on. A bed of this kind is not the kind of husk bed we have in mind, To make the very best possible husk bed, save the husks from the green corn as it is daily used. The husks are coarse, and should be slit. An old-fashioned hatchet, were there in such an implement, answers well, but a substitute can be made by driving a few large nails through a board, and filing them sharp. Drawing the husks across these will slit them into shreds an inch or less wide. An old carving fork may be used to slit the husks. Then put them to dry in a garret or some airy loft. If the green-corn season is past, then, at the regular husking of the field crop, secure a stock for mattresses. Reject the weather-worn outer husks, taking only the thin, papery ones.—*Ex.*

*Lynia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the stomach and kidneys and aids dtgestion.

The Shorthorn Herd Book.

An invitation has been extended to the owners of the Canadian Herd Book, to join the newly amalgamated American Herd Book. There are reasons, the Toronto *Globe* thinks, why Canadian breeders should not register their stock in a Canadian Herd Book only, and there is no surety that Canadian stock might not be excluded altogether from the United States, or subjected to a duty virtually prohibitory, and if the Canadian breeders sacrificed their own Herd Book, they would be quite powerless in the management of the amalgamated concern. And, as $6000 or so would have to be sent out of Canada for registration fees, that is an item worth considering. The *Globe* says:—

Canada is, we think, important enough as a Shorthorn country to have a Herd Book of its own. The value of registration in a particular herd book consists in that book bearing the reputation of being carefully conducted, and the conditions of access to it being rigorous. It may be depended upon that, should the Canadian herd books be kept separate no American farmer will ever refuse to purchase a good animal because it is registered in Canada instead of in the States, provided that the terms of registration are as rigid with us as with our neighbors. Live stock of all kinds sells, in the end, on its merits, not on its pedigree. There is that in the climate of Canada and in the Canadian method of agriculture which is peculiarly adaped to the raising of pure-bred stock. The imported stock loses none of its stamina here, and we have some breeders who are not in the least inferior to the best on the other side of the Atlantic. As long as this remains so Canada will be restorted to by American farmers; unless, as aforesaid, some political question should come up to hinder dealings between the two countries, in which case it will be fortunate that the Herd Books have been kept separate.

Keeping Butter.

Put up butter according to the following directions, as given by a Mr. Williard, and it will keep in sound condition for a twelve month, says the *Western Rural*, as quoted by the *National Farmer*:—

Use for a package a tub somewhat tapering, with heavy staves and heads provided at both ends, so as to make a package that will not leak. In packing the tub is turned on the small end, and a sack of cotton cloth is made to fit the tub, and into this the butter is packed until it reaches to within an inch of the groove for holding the upper head. A cloth is next laid on the butter and the edges of the sack brought over this and neatly pressed down, then the head is put in its place and the hoops driven home. The package is now turned upon the large end and the sack of butter drops down leaving a space on the sides and top, Strong brine is then poured into a hole in the small end and until it will float the butter. The hole is tightly corked and the butter is pretty effectually excluded from the air. Where only a small quantity of butter is to be preserved, L. B. Arnold advises packing it in self-sealing fruit-jars. By this plan a little brine is put into the jar which is then packed not quite full of granulated butter. Some bleached muslin is then laid over the butter, then the little place above filled with salt, and finally enough strong brine, made from butter salt, poured in to fill the can. Mr. Williard advises when packing roll butter in jars that the brine be made strong enough to bear an egg. To three gallons of this brine he suggests adding a quarter of a pound of white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpetre. Boil the brine and when it is cold strain carefully. Make the butter into rolls and wrap each roll separately in white muslin cloth. Pack the jar full, weight the butter down and submerge in brine.

Milk Record of a Shorthorn Cow.

We lately gave the milk record of the Jersey cow, "Bomba," owned by Mr. Darling, Darlington, New York, and had articles on the milking qualities of the Holsteins and Ayrshires. We follow up this subject by giving the milking capability of a Shorthorn cow, as detailed in the *Breeder's Gazette*, (Dec. 10th,) by Orlando Crittenden, New London, Ont. He says:—

In the Hopewell herd of short-horns is a daughter of the white rose bull Clarence Jr. 11513, bred by J. F. Jones, of Clark Co., Ky. After eight months' milking she presents a record which will certainly not suffer by comparison with the milk yield of the so-called dairy breeds. She came in March 14, 1882, and we commenced weighing her milk two days later, and continued the test during a period of eight months, ending the 15th of the present month; the weight for the different months being as follows: March (15 days,) 576: April, 1,236½; May, 1,395½; June, 1,535; July, 1,516; August, 1,308½; September, 1,219; October, 889½; November, (15 days); total for 245 days, 10,068 lbs. The greatest yield in any one day was 63¼ lbs. on June 29th. In seven days, from June 26th to July 2d, her yield was 428¾ lbs., an average of 61¼ lbs. per day.

For the first month this cow was fed on hay and grain; after which she was turned on grass with the rest of the herd, having no grain whatever. She was milked each time, and the milk weighed by myself (with one or two exceptions,) and I therefore know the record to be correct.

In the herd are two of her daughters which bid fair to equal their dam as milkers.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers. 15c.

Intensive Farming.

We hear much of "intensive farming." By this term we understand that system which by a judicious application of manure and rotation will make the biggest crops, whilst at the same time the land is gradually improving and becoming more valuable This is intense farming. The land is the farmer's bank on which he is to draw. If his drafts exceeds his deposits, the bank fails. If he wants his bank account to go on increasing, so as to meet readily all its drafts, he must keep an eye to his deposits. The deposits consist of high manuring—not simply the greatest quantity of the most costly artificial fertilizers, but such as are specially needed for the growing crop with the least possible outlay in money. As in every other business where competition exists, reduced cost of production is one of the main elements of success. Market prices for farm products are fixed by the general law of supply and demand. Railroad facilities quickly adjust them even between very distant points. The farmer who makes his crop at least cost, like the merchant who lays in his stock on the most favorable terms, can best sell at a profit. But the farmer who spends $50 per acre for manure and sells the produce for $150 per acre, is doing a better business than he who buys no manure and makes only $50 per acre. It may be to his interest, therefore, to pay money for his manures which will return him two or three fold its cost. And this is not all the gain. Besides the annual profits on the crop, there is annually increasing value of his lands—his capital. This system of farming, by whatever name it may be called, is the true system and the one which must ultimately be adopted by those who are to be prosperous. But the farmer must guard against the fallacy that the mere money profits from sale of crops is all that he should expect from his farm. If these profits are to go for purchasing the means of living, then he is not going forward but standing still, with the chances of retrograding. Food, abundant food for man and beast, is to be provided. Not food only, but the various comforts and luxuries which a farm can furnish and which every farmer's family should enjoy. His living is no mean item in the list of profits to be derived from a well-kept farm. He has it in his power to enjoy luxuries which can scarcely be purchased elsewhere in equal purity and excellence. The orchard, dairy and vegetable garden—the poultry, hogs, sheep and all other meats, are accessories which can be had at very little cost of money or labor.—*American Journal.*

Give the Hens Milk.

Many farmers observe the practice of giving their hens skim-milk, and we know they will testify to the value of this ingredient. We do not mean that the man who once or twice a month happens to take a little milk to his fowls will immediately notice the difference but a constant supply will show itself in increased egg production. We have a friend who has a flock of hens rather unfavorably situated as regards southern exposure warm quarters, and the like. The only chance they have for sun is free range out of doors, and the run of several long sheds, which, though facing the south, are unglazed, and entirely open on that side, and so high that the birds may be said to live day and night in an atmosphere nearly as cold as in an open field. We mention these particulars to show that we are not to look to warm quarters for an explanation of the prolificness exhibited. We add that they do not lay on account of being hatched extra early, but on the contrary, they came off last May. They commenced laying in September, and have been at it ever since to the astonishment, if not the envy, of the neighbors of the fortunate owner, who has been selling eggs for the past four months for 45 cents per dozen, and upward. Not one particle of meat or scraps is given, and but the veriest trifle of vegetable food is fed in the shape of a few boiled potatoes about once a week. An abundance of grain is allowed of various sorts, ground and unground, but never cooked, and plenty of unburnt oyster shells pounded are at all times accessible. They have a pail-ful of skimmed milk every day, so that they can help themselves to all they want, no other drink being provided.

We advise those who are situated so they can, to try the skim-milk diet at once. It will pay well.—*A. M. Poultry Yard*

Speaking of the quantity of seed wheat to sow per acre, an English writer says in the *Agricultural Review*, that if the soil is poor, it requires the more seed, at least, such is the practice of many farmers; but the practice is denounced by some as unphilosophical. They argue plausibly, that if a man requires one pound of beef per day to keep up his health and condition, what would be the result, if three men were obliged to subsist on the same allowance? Or, to put the argument more in accordance with the subject, if ten plants of wheat required one foot of land to perfect their growth what effect might be expected if thirty plants were confined to the same space? Now, in acting contrary to this apparently self-evident proposition, we have to state that on poor ground the plant does not tiller—one kernel only producing one stem, instead of three, four or more, when sown on wealthy land—so to provide the requisite number of plants, several more seeds have to be deposited. It is a fact, too, that the poverty of the land dwarfs the plant, it occupies less space, and requires, in consequence of its slender condition, more straw or straws around it for mutual shelter and support.

A one-cent revenue stamp is about all the value there is to the large packs of horse and cattle powders how sold. If you want a strictly pure article get Sheridan's. They are immense[illegible] valuable.

What to do with Cuts or Wounds.

Farmers who live far from surgical aid, and those who go off on hunting and other excursions, are often at a loss what to do when an accident occurs. In many families some kind of a liniment or application is kept which is regarded as an universal remedy, but it is often the worst thing that can be applied. In all cases of wounds, recollect that nature makes an immediate attempt to repair damages, and the best thing we can do, is to give her a chance, and aid her.

In the majority of wounds, where no important artery or vein is cut, all that we have to do, is to bring the edges of the wound together and hold them there, and if the wound is not a ragged one, healing will commence at once. Should, however, the edges of the wound be much torn, then use cold-water dressings, until surgical aid can be had; these may be lint, or any soft cloths, wet in the coldest obtainable water and kept wet over the wound. Should an artery be wounded, the fact will be known by the blood coming out in jerks or spurts, and one must make use of such anatomical knowledge as he may have. Keep cool, If the wound is on a limb, applying a compress somewhere between the wound and the body will stop the bleeding. Tie a handkerchief around the limb, and use a stick to twist it in such a manner as to bring a pressure on the artery. A wounded vein is much less difficult to manage. A bit of lint bound firmly over the wound will usually stop the bleeding. In all such cases, an abundant use of the coldest water is advisable. Perfect quiet is essential; make the wounded person keep absolutely at rest, and having despatched a messenger for the nearest surgeon, apply cold-water dressing, avoiding the use of all "Balsams," "Pain-Killers," "Reliefs," and the like, which are of a highly inflammatory nature, though wounds sometimes get well in spite of them.

The Close of the Year.

An Exchange says, that:—December is the first month of winter and the last of the year. It is a most fitting time for taking an "account of stock." Storekeepers and business men know the importance of this work. The goods are overhauled and an exact list of all the articles, with their value, is made out; and from this, with the expenditures, the balance for the year is obtained. The farmer should do the same thing with his farm property, that he may also know how much he has made or lost during the year. The task is not a great one, as the sheep, horses, implements, grain, etc., can be catalogued rapidly, and when it is done there is a feeling of satisfaction that more than pays for the trouble. It may be somewhat difficult to estimate accurately some of the items, as for example the amount of labor expended upon a crop still upon the ground. A system of farm accounts kept from week to week will aid greatly in all such cases.

Proof Everywhere.

If any invalid or sick person has the least doubt of the power and efficacy of Hop Bitters to cure them, they can find cases exactly like their own, in their own neighborhood, with proof positive that they can be easily and permanently cured at a trifling cost—or ask your druggist or physician.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co.—SIRS—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me.

LEROY BREWER.

Mr. X. A. Willard suggests in the *Country Gentleman* the possible agency of earth-worms in transmitting diseases from dead animals, buried in pastures, to live ones, M. Pasteur has found in these worms the virus of splenic fever, and produced the disease with it by inoculation, in its most virulent form. The worms cast out on the surface each containing the bacteria germs, and these, if swallowed with the vegetation, will, he asserts, produce the disease as surely as by inoculation. Such facts as these, Mr. Willard thinks, should lead to very great care in burying all animals that die of disease.

Corn will shrink from the time it is busked from the field or shock, in the autumn, in wellprotected cribs, from 20 to 30 per cent by spring. That is, 100 bushels will shrink to 70 or 80, according to how dry it was when gathered. Sound corn will shrink 20 per cent, so that 40 cents per bushel as it comes from the field is as good as 50 cents in the spring.

*** "Men are but sorry witnesses in their own cause." The praise of Kidney-