THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1882. NO. 49

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, Ringbone, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Wharibone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.

A Practicing Medical Doctor

CURED OF A

Serious Liver Trouble.

LOWER GRANVILLE, April 23, 1873

My Dear Friend,—I have always, until of late, been a bitter enemy to all patent or occult preparations in the shape of medicine for the sick. But in consequence of an unlucky fall from the deck of a schooner bound to Boston, down into the cabin, by which, displacing two of the short ribs on the right side, the liver was so seriously injured that for twenty-four hours death was expected every moment. In a few days a bloat was discovered on the ankles, pervading in a short time the whole body. Used every medicine that the medicinal are could devise, not excepting a thorough course of mercury, in order that the liver might be brought once more to perform its proper functions, but did not succeed until I had taken a jug-full of your **LIFE OF MAN BITTERS,** which you kindly sent me; after I had taken a few draughts I began to improve.

I was always fond of Bitters, when scientifically prepared, and this induced me, although an unbeliever, to partake of liberal draughts, in the morning at 11 o'clock and 4 p. m., of your Bitters, and before I thought was cheated into a cure, so far as was possible.

I am truly surprised that such a valuable, and, at the same time, sale compound, should not meet with the liberal patronage that it, in my opinion, so justly merits.

I am yours most respectfully,

WILLIAM KENNEDY, M. D.

TAY SETTLEMENT, YORK Co., N. B., June 16th, 1882

GEO. H. DAVIS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I wish to bear testimony to the wonderful strengthening powers of your Quinine Iron and Wine. I had suffered for several months with weakness and general debility to such an extent, that I was unable to attend to my household duties. On the advice of a friend I was induced to try DAVIS' QUININE IRON and WINE, and after using two bottles, I am as strong and hearty as ever. I have every faith in the remedy as a tonic, and I write this in order that people who are suffering as I did may know how to effect a cure.

With feelings of thankfulness,
I am, my dear sir,
Yours, very truly,
MRS. SARAH MOODY.
Tay Settlement.

DAVIS' QUININE IRON AND WINE

IS PREPARED ONLY BY

Geo. H. Davis,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

Price, 50 cts. per bottle; 6 bottles for $2.50

Fredericton, July 12

House for Sale.

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

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

WM. A. McLEAN.

GRAND HOTEL

—AT—

GRAND FALLS.

TO Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable Hotel and premises situate at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reed.

Possession given 1st of May, 1881.

Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.

BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

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

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Haying Tools!

NOW IN STOCK:

A Fine Lot of Scythes,

Consisting of American Clippers, Tip Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Snake, and Fijian.

Scythe Sneaths, wood & iron,

HAY RAKES,

American and Canadian,

Hay Forks, Hay Fork Handles, Scythe Stones

Bush Scythes, Reaping Hooks, &c.

The above goods I will sell, either wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot be beaten in this city. I invite the attention of wholesale customers.

Z. R. EVERETT.

P. S.—I would call special notice to my new Scythe, the "Fijian," which is the best scythe for sale in the city.

July 5

FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS!

Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms,

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

FENCE STONES & POSTS,

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed,

JOHN MOORE.

Fton, Feb. 3

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 11th August, for the conveyance of Her Maj-sty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between CAMPBELL SETTLEMENT and LOWER SOUTHAMPTON, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to be conveyed from Lower Southampton P. O. by the most direct route to Campbell Settlement P. O., and back again by the same route.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Campbell Settlement and Lower Southampton.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, 30th June, 1882

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 11th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between LOWER SOUTHAMPTON and NORTON DALE from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to be conveyed from Lower Southampton P. O., via Temperance Vale P. O., to Norton Dale P. O., and back again by the same route.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Lower Southampton and Norton Dale.

JOHN McMILLAN,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, 30th June, 1882

TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the second day of August next, is unavoidably further postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until *Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.*

Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on *Thursday the tenth day of August next.*

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882

Welland Canal Enlargement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this Office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western Mails on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal, between Ramey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Section No. 31, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this Office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after FRIDAY, the 18th day of AUGUST next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and, in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of four thousand dollars must accompany the respective tenders, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 15th July, 1882

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 UPLANDS.

For Sale or to Let.

I AM instructed to sell by private sale, or to let, the "UPLANDS," a very desirable property, situate one and a half miles from the market Square, Fredericton, belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Wm. L. Scarnell, and now occupied by Captain H. F. Hooper. The principal dwelling is a Cottage, built about 6 years ago, containing 9 rooms, with Kitchen and Domestics' Rooms. The house is heated by a large Furnace, and supplied with excellent water to and through the house, brought by underground pipes from a living spring fifty feet or more above the house. Commodious Barns and Outbuildings also supplied with water. Also a Cottage within call for the family of a farmer. The Farm contains about 75 acres of good land—about one-half under cultivation. The whole being a very desirable Country Residence within the City, or for a Farmer, Market Gardener, or a Dairy Farm.

☞ Price and terms of payment moderate. A large portion may remain for a term of years on interest at 6 per cent.

For further information apply at Fredericton, to

GEO. A. PERLEY,
Land Agent.

Fredericton, July 10, 1882—4ins.

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 due, 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

Cartridges. Cartridges.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES CARTRIDGES, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 28

Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.

The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

☞ It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

☞ Physicians Use it and Prescribe it Freely ☜

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. **For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.**

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

☞ Sold by all Druggists. ☜ (1)

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? THEN 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 organs.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and bilious dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1. (1)

Acts at the same time on Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

SEED SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Northern Red Clover Seed,

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED.

TURNIP SEED.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 4

Haying Tools for 1882

JUST RECEIVED and in stock, a full line of Haying Tools from the Canadian and American Manufacturers direct, and for sale wholesale and retail.

110 doz. Canadian and American Scythes;
90 " " " " Snaths;
530 " " " Rakes;
60 " Hay Forks;
85 boxes Scythe Stone;
40 doz. Hay Fork Handles;
10 tons Grindstones daily expected;
2 doz. Bush Scythes;
3 " Grain "
12 " Reaping Hooks.

Wholesale customers solicited, as I can compete with any house in the Maritime Provinces.

JAS. S. NEILL.

July 5

BULL FOR SALE.

THE Imported Polled Angus Bull, "KNIGHT OF THE VALE," No. 1823 Scotch Herd Bull, 2 years old, imported by Mr. Beattie in 1881 for the Government, is offered for sale. He can be inspected on the Stock Farm, near Nauwigewauk, King's County.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Barker, on the Farm, or at this office.

Also for sale a few young **Berkshire Pigs.**

JULIUS L. INCHES.

Office for Agriculture,
Fton, July 3, 1882

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,
Fton, May, 1881

Agriculture.

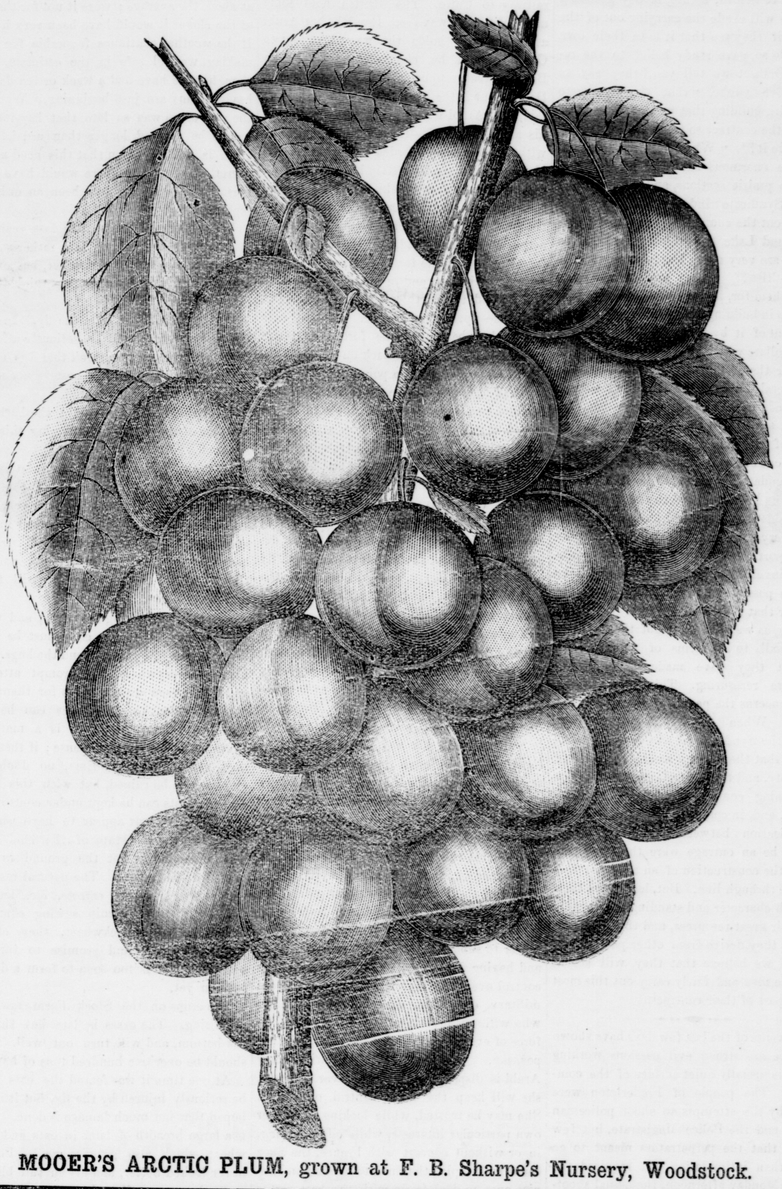
The Remedy for Weeds.

It costs the farmer as much care and trouble to subdue the "crop which never fails," the weeds, as to raise the crops which sometimes fail in spite of all his labors. There is no surer sign of careless, slovenly farming than the growth of weeds. The common weeds that infest the fields and plague the farmer, are, the Canada thistle, fox tail or summer grass, couch grass, rag weed, ox-eye daisy, wild mustard, red root, &c. The Canada thistle, so called, but which seems to be identical with the ordinary farm thistle of England, is the greatest plague of all, for its seeds of propagation are blown over a district of country, and the idle, selfish or ignorant farmer, who allows this weed to grow unchecked in his fields, is the means of doing great damage to his industrious, thrifty neighbors. There should be some way taken to punish a man who thus wrongs his neighbers. In Ontario, the "Canada Thistle Act" gives ample powers to municipalities, as against offending thistle growers. The Act provides that every occupant of land must cut down thistles as often as necessary to prevent their going to seed, under penalty of a fine of from $2 to $10; and the overseers of highways are charged, under penalty of neglect of duty, with seeing the provisions of the Act carried into effect. They must notify, not later than 25th June, any occupier on whose lands thistles are growing and in danger of going to seed, to cut them down within five days from service of notice; and if the occupier does not attend to it the overseer may enter on his land, provided it is not sown with grain, and cut down the thistles, the cost being chargeable to the occupier and recoverable from him in the same manner as taxes. But it is one thing to get an Act passed, and another to have it enforced. In some districts, we hear, that it is a dead letter and never taken notice of. In these districts, it may be safely concluded, there must be a great deal of careless farming.

In Ontario, the dealing with thistles is acknowledged to be a matter of difficulty. Within the last few years they have been increasing rapidly in many of the older sections of the Province, until, it is said, that more than one-half of the soil in too many fields are occupied by them; of course the food which the thistles extract from the soil is so much nourishment taken away from the cultivated crops." Prof. Buckland, in his evidence before the Ontario Agricultural Commission, alluding to the thistle, said: "I have seen in England permanent pastures completely overrun with it, and the only way to eradicate the nuisance was found to be spudding it two or three times a year. If spudded as soon as the leaves are developed, next year the plant becomes weaker, and in the following year can be nearly eradicated—that is on pasture land. It is only by deep ploughing and getting at the roots that the nuisance can be removed on cultivated land. I do not know that any machinery beyond the hoe or grubber can aid us." Many farmers are of opinion that summer fallowing is the only remedy for thistles. One says, "the field we are going to fallow I always plough in the fall of the year, and in the spring we run through it with a cultivator. We don't allow the thistles to peep at all that season, if possible. Because, if you do, you don't seem to kill them. If you never let them get their heads above the ground you will master them in about seven or eight years, provided there is no seed comes to your place from your neighbors." Another says, "I think it is well to let the thistles get well up before ploughing them in, and you should select a time when the weather is fine and dry, but I would not let them get so high as to make it difficult to plough them in." When very high, they should be cut before the plough is used. Some farmers use turnips to destroy the thistles, when they have not got too firm a hold. The cultivation of roots is a very good antidote and preservative; otherwise summer fallowing is the only resource.

Some farmers confess that the oxeyed daisy beats them entirely; it both seeds and grows from the root. Others find that couch grass is the worst nuisance; others that wild mustard is the most difficult to manage. Summer fallowing is the best remedy for these pests. Prof. Buckland recommends that where a farmer has a field overrun with wild mustard to allow it to get into full flower and then mow it, not taking any crop off the field that year. It is a weed of great vitality, but not so dangerous as the thistle. Where the seed has got into the soil, it will presently reappear, sometimes growing very thick, after it had apparently been got rid of. Deep ploughing takes it under, and deeper ploughing brings it up again. According to the Professor, the only cure for ragweed is to pull it out, and others say that ploughing it under kills it thoroughly

A cow reared on a farm where she is to remain is more valuable to her owner than a strange cow. She is acclimated. She is acquainted with the herd with which she must associate. She is familiar with the lands from which she obtains her food, and can travel it with greater ease than a strange cow. In consequence of these things she will yield more milk and be more profitable.



MOOER'S ARCTIC PLUM, grown at F. B. Sharpe's Nursery, Woodstock.

Making Hay without Sunshine.

Everybody knows the time-honored saying, "Make hay while the sun shines." But the sun is not always to be trusted to shine just when he is wanted during the season, and the crop is not seldom ruined or damaged by want of sunshine and excessive rains. Generally, the haying season, which commences here about the middle of July, is marked by copious intermittent showers, which severely try the patience of the farmer. In England the vicissitudes of sunshine and rain are more serious to the hay crop than in this Province. There the question has been mooted, "Is it not possible to make hay without sunshine?" One farmer there has tried the experiment and declares that he has succeeded. But one individual experiment does not make a general success. This farmer, who may or may not make a name for himself, is Mr. R. Neilson, who occupies a farm on the estate of Lord Derby, near Liverpool, and he has recently issued a pamphlet, in which he:—

"Tells British farmers in particular and other farmers in general how for years he has succeeded, in spite of abnormal seasons, in harvesting and storing his crops without material damage. The method employed by Mr. Neilson consists in utilizing the heat which is generated in damp stacks in curing the produce. This is accomplished by forming in the middle of stack a hollow space, which communicates by means of a damper arrangement with an air passage formed of earthenware pipes laid in the ground beneath the stack, and carried to a point some little distance away. The outlet here is closed by means of a revolving fan. A series of stacks may be made to communicate with the same air passage, and the fan may be worked by horse or team power according to the amount of mechanical energy required. The spontaneous heat of the stack is tested by means of a thermometer inserted in a tube which penetrates a considerable distance into the stack, and when the combustion point is approached the fan is set to work. The air and steam collected in the interior cavity and passage are thus exhausted and cool air forces its way through the stack on all sides to fill the vacuum recesses, carrying with it from the stack the superabundant moisture. The fan if kept at work until the stack is sufficiently cooled, and the operation is repeated until the hay is throughly cured. The most difficult part of the undertaking is to preserve an approximately equal degree of pressure throughout the stack, otherwise the cool air will force its way through the points of least resistance and the denser portions of the stack will be likely to become mouldy or charged. As regards the quality of the fodder cured, and, according to the pamphlet in question, the hay made in the shade is better than the sun-dried hay. The appliances, it is said, involve little outlay and the process, we understand, is not protected by any patent rights."

The *Maine Farmer* reports that the yield of hay throughout the different districts of that State to be "simply wonderful."

"ROUGH ON RATS"

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

"Rings" and "Corners."

The *National Farmer*, published in Washington, opens out against the conscienceless schemers of the "ring" in Chicago, who are now playing into each others hand, to rob the farmer and mulct the public:—

There is a rumor of one ring in Chicago, which, controlling a million acres of land almost worthless under present conditions, has agents at every point west of the Mississippi sending over the Associated Press wires reports of crops that have never been planted, let alone brought to unexampled fullness by this cold season. It is a fraud of the first water, perpetrated first with the intent to sell unavailable land to fleeced settlers; and used in the second place, by the exchange thieves to rob the farmers of Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa, by inducing them to throw their some what plentiful grain harvest on the market at a low figure, that the thieves may gobble it up and rob producer and consumer alike, by the diabolical method of "corners" in grain, which will run all breadstuffs and cattle food up to fabulous prices.

These conscienceless schemers find ready coadjutors in the Associated Press, the tool of railroad officials who wish to run freights up also; and their success seems to be assured, unless agriculturists will keep their eyes opened, and understand that there are two sets of sharks playing into each others hands, and always against the farmer, with a reaction against the consumer, which means high prices, starvation, and a panic; in which the gain is gobbled up, the laborer prostrated, the farmer mulcted and the successful operators in the corner become millionaires and go to Europe to sell their wives and daughters for a semblance of respectability.

Value of Fruit.

It is a fact that fruit is a great regulator of the human system. It will keep the blood in order, the bowels regular, tone up the stomach, and is positively a specific in many diseases. It is said of a doctor who became largely interested in peach growing, that he recommended peaches to his patients on all occasions The story was told to illustrate the man's meanness; but if he was mean it was a meanness that benefitted his patients. If men were wise they would spend two days in a vineyard or orchard to every five minutes in a drug store when anything is the matter with them. If you have dyspepsia, eat fruit. Did you ever think what a doctor gives for dyspepsia? He gives an acid. Fruit will furnish a better acid than the drug-store will. Do you know what the doctors dose you with when your liver is out of order? With acids. Then why not supply the remedy yourself from your own garden? Why continue to have your medicine done up in such a repulsive mixture when nature furnishes it in so palatable a shape. Every home should have at least one grape vine. Once in possession it would be almost above price.—*Ex.*

Bright's Disease, Diabetes

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and makes you ten times worse afterwards but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

Paris Green on Potatoes.

Extra cautious writers have not yet ceased warning their readers against the danger of using so deadly a poison as Paris green on such vegetables as the potato, which are to be eaten as food, and in the absence of examination, the caution would seem to be well grounded. But the following facts should set all possible apprehension at rest: 1. The poison is applied to the tops, not to the roots, which are separated from it by some inches of soil. 2. If it entered the top soil, the quantity used is so small as not to constitute over a millionth part. 3. It is insoluble, and is not taken into the leaves and stems, much less into the tubers. 4. There is in most soils about one hundred times as much iron as will neutralise the poison; so that even if it were soluble, and was in danger of being absorbed by the plant, the iron would preclude the danger. 5. Millions of people every year eat freely of potatoes which have been treated by it, and not one has been hurt from the use of the tubers, though some have suffered from a careless use of the poison in applying it, and cattle from breaking into the potato field and eating the poisoned tops. 6. In addition to all these provisions of safety, another reason has been published for the relief of timid persons, in the experiment, made last autumn by Professor Thompson of the Worcester Institute for Analysis. A hill of potatoes was opened last July by H. C. Fish, of that place, and an ounce of the best Paris green put in and around and on the potatoes, which were then about one third grown. They were dug in September, and without washing, and with the Paris green adhering to them, taken to Professor Thompson. He examined them and found the Paris green adhering to the skins easily removed by washing. They were thoroughly boiled, but no trace of arsenic could be detected, either in the skins or in the starch they contained. Being insoluble, the poison could not enter them.

Rape cake is well adapted to promote the production of milk, being rich in phosphates, and also in oil; but it has been observed that it did not add tot he richness of the milk, but tendered rather to bring the cows into higher condition. Three pounds were given per day during the winter months, and it had the effect of counteracting the unpleasant flavor of the turnips to a great degree, so much so that, although the tops were often given with the turnips, no unpleasant taste could be detected in the butter or cheese. Rape cake also gives to butter a closeness of grain and a soft consistency even in frosty weather, which is a great recommendation.

*** "Presumption begins in ignorance and ends in ruin." On the other hand, the production of Kidney-Wort began with wise cautions and scientific research, and its use ends in restoring shattered constitutions and endowing men and women with health and happiness. "My tormented back," is the exclamation of more than one poor hardworking man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humors. You need Kidney-Wort.

Recent reports as to the state of the crops in Ireland are more encouraging. The weather has improved, and there is every prospect of a good yield of potatoes.

Butter.

The New York *Times* describes as follows how fine butter is made:—

The process of making butter is an important one, for the best butter may be spoiled and poor butter may be improved in the working. When the butter is churned it is taken from the churn and placed on a smooth maple birch or chestnut table or other butter worker, or put into a bowl. If the churn will admit of it, the buttermilk may be drawn off, and clear, cold water poured into it, and the butter washed in that way in separate waters until it runs off quite clear, and the butter is quite free from milk. This is indispensable if the butter is expected to keep well. It is then salted at the rate of one ounce to the pound of butter. The butter is pressed out with the ladle, and never to be worked by the hands under any circumstances and the salt is pressed over it; it is then doubled and pressed out again and cut and gashed with the ladle but never rubbed or plastered, but only squeezed and pressed, until the salt is pretty evenly mixed, it is then put away in a cool place for 24 hours or less, as may be convenient. It will then appear streaky and patchy, and is worked over in the same way as before until it becomes free from this streakness and even in color, by the thorough mixture of the salt. This is done by squeezing it with the ladle, a small piece at a time, and pressing it out into a flat sheet, doubling it, and again squeezing it out, so as to get all the salt and moisture in it evenly through the mass. The color is then alike all over. No more working is then required. The first working requires about 10 minutes for 20 or 25 pounds, the second about 15 minutes. It should then break with a coarse, uneven fracture, much like that of a piece of beeswax, and should appear when cut of a granular texture and quite free from greasiness and fine drops of clear brine should follow the knife as it is cut. It is not well to try to get all the moisture out of the butter, as this improves its texture and flavor. If the cream has been well kept and the butter well made and churned, this should have a very sweet and fragrant scent, quite free from acidity or pungency. It is a peculiar scent, and belongs only to the best butter, and when this odor is absent, the right flavor is wanting, because the scent and aroma, and the flavor as well, are all attributes of pure fresh butter. The butter should be packed as soon as it is worked the last time, no butter needs a third working; the package should be quite free from all disagreeable scent or impurity; white oak, spruce, or white ash are the best materials for the tubs or pails. White oak has an agreeable scent when fresh and stands first for butter packages. The package should first be scalded, then rinsed in cold water, then rubbed with a little salt, then rinsed with a little water, just enough to wash off the salt, but not to freshen the wood, and the butter is packed in the damp pail at once, being pressed down solid so that no air-holes are left. The pail is filled completely full, and may be covered with a piece of muslin dipped in brine, or with paraffine paper, and close up at once tightly and put away in a cool place or sold, which is the best plan.

Economy in Feeding.

We do not mean by this article to recommend a too small allowance of food for the poultry, but merely to suggest ways in which food may be saved where it is commonly wasted. It is quite an acquirement to be able to guage your allowance of provisions correctly to the appetites of your feathered boarders.

The best way is to experiment carefully mixing up a small portion of food, and when this is eaten, feeding again, if necessary, and remembering that one extreme, that of overfeeding, is as bad as the other. In fact, it may be worse, for in cases where the fowls have any run, they will, if underfed, scratch about actively, and supply the lacking quantity themselves, a thing desirable also, for other reasons than economy. The exercise renders the fowls healthy and vigorous, and where poultry is kept simply for amusement, it will be found that the display is always most pleasing when the flock is hunting for food.

Thus you may keep your grain bill within expected limits, your birds will be healthy and happy, you will get eggs in season, and your chickens will thrive from stock thus judiciously attended to, in the matter of feeding. There is a secret in economizing food for poultry, which can only be learned through experience and practice. But the hints herein contained may be studied to advantage by beginners. And there are besides some who would not wish to be called beginners, yet who evidently haven't learned how to feed a flock of fowls sensibly. We wish our advice will not be wasted upon them.—*Ex.*

Miserable for Thirteen Years.

In order to acquire the rights of full citizenship in the United States, the native born must have reached the age of 21 years, and have gone through two full, but short courses—of rheumatism, says a growler at our elbow. In Canada, however, the courses of rheumatism are not so short running, it would seem, as long as thirteen years;—at least in one instance, that of Mr. James Mahoney, Sr., of Orillia, Ont., who says: "I have been a sufferer with rheumatism for the past thirteen years, and have tried, during that time, very many of the remedies advertised for it, but all without effect. Upon recommendation I was induced to buy a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved me, and upon the second application the pain disappeared entirely and has not since returned. It affords me much pleasure to make this statement of my experience with St. Jacobs Oil and I sincerely wish that every sufferer could know of its wonderful virtues."

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