THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1882. NO. 48

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 for 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

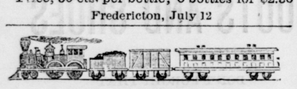
IS PREPARED ONLY BY

Geo. H. Davis,

Cor. Queen and Regent Streets.

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

Fredericton, July 12



NEW BRUNSWICK

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Summer Time Table.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th, TRAINS will run as follows:—

9.15 A. M., Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

1.55 P. M. Passeneer Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston

3.55 P. M., Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK, for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M., Passenger Train leaves PRESQUE ISLE, for Woodstock and Gibson.

1.00 P. M., Passenger Train leaves EDMUNDSTON; **4.00 P. M.**, Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M., Mixed Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock and all points north.

2.00 P. M., Mixed Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

Train arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points North remain until 8.00 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, remain till morning at Aroostook, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, St. John, and all points East, West, and South, and at Fredericton, with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6 a. m. Train must be delivered at the freight house at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steamboats at their office, and on the Boats.

A. J. MILES, *Master of Trans.* ALFRED SEELY, *Ass't Sup't.*

Gibson, May 30, 1882.

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 plaesant 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.

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.

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., for merly Bangor, Me.

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 19, 1882—3ins.

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 rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone roothouse, 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

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THOSE THREE DWELLINGS, with outbuildings attached, known as the "Kirby Property," and situated on King and Westmorland Streets, Fredericton, will be sold to a cash purchaser, in order that the affairs of the Estate may be closed. They will be sold separately or together, but the latter preferred. The buildings are all rented, insured, free from debt, and in fair state of repair, besides there is good water on the premises. Further particulars on application to MRS. JAMES BERRY, Administratrix, Douglass Road, Portland, or to Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART, Barristers, Fredericton, N. B.

April 6—tf.

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.

In the York County Court

In the matter of John Smith, an absconding and absent debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the said John Smith, to examine and pass the accounts of the estate, will be held on THURSDAY, the third day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs Rainsford & Black, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York.

Dated the first day of May, A. D., 1882

ALFRED SEELY,
F. A. H. STRATON, } *Trustees.*
H. G. C. WETMORE.

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

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

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

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.

Fton, Feb. 3 **JOHN MOORE.**

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.

TRADE **KIDNEY-WORT** MARK

IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and

—LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure.

In this season to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it. (6)

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

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 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

STOP

$5,000 Gold. Special Notice,

BEWARE of Counterfeits and Imitations. The high reputation gained by ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM for the cure of

THIEF!

COUGHS, COLDS, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION has given rise to spurious compounds. The genuine

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam

is prepared only by FRANK W. KINSMAN & CO., Sole Proprietors. To protect yourself from an imposition, examine the bottle and see that the

$5,000

name of F. W. KINSMAN, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of $5,000 gold is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the proprietor of any remedy showing more testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and Lung disease in the same length of time.

REWARD.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is for sale by all Druggists and Dealers at 10 cents, 35 cents and 75 cents per bottle. July 10

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;
500 " " " 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

Cartridges. Cartridges.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 CASES CARTRIDGES, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 28

Agriculture.

The Indispensable Condition of Successful Farming.

Many farmers will give their assent to this axiom: "Good stock is indispensable to successful farming," but comparatively few act in their practice as if they really believed it. Ontario is a long way ahead of New Brunswick in the attention that farmers pay to breeding from thoroughbred males, and in the value they place on improved stock. But, even there, a great proportion of the farmers neglect to take the indispensable steps to make their farming successful. The Ontario Agricultural Commission illustrate this fact by the statement, that, out of 409 townships from which information as to improved stock was obtained, 53 had no improved stock at all; in 193 the improvement was very slight indeed; in 126 the improvement had been considerable; and in 117 only had it been general. We are inclined to think that were reliable information on this matter obtained from 409 parishes in this Province, it would be shown that in more than half the number no attention whatever was given to it, and the number of those where improvement of stock was general would be very few indeed. It is often nothing but penuriousness that deters many a farmer from taking steps to substitute for the wretched "scrub" a moderately well bred grade beast. Some have been known to refuse the opportunity offered them of improving their stock at a merely nominal charge, for the reason that such a result would lead to the increase of their assessments. By this very absurd objection they admitted that improvement and increased value would follow, but that they would rather remain as they were than be so much the richer, because they might have to pay an extra dollar in the first instance, and a fraction of a cent on every dollar of increased wealth afterwards." Farmers in some districts have been known to be guilty of parsimony still more contemptible. They might recognize the value of pure blood, but refuse to expend a dollar to avail themselves of it, though they are not above being so mean as to take advantage of it in a surreptitious manner. It is told that a large breeder of Durhams, in a district in Ontario where little or no improvement had taken place, offered to sell serviceable young bulls at a very low price, or he would allow his bulls to serve at the smallest possible figure. This alternate offer the farmers would not accept, but they did not scruple to pull down his fence rails at night and allow his young male stock to have access to their yards.

But it is not penuriousness, parsimony that keeps many farmers from taking the necessary steps to improve their stock. It is rather ignorance, pure and simple, of the necessity that exists for having, not merely form and style in the male animal, but absolute purity of breed. It is not always possible, says the the Commissioners, for any one but an expert to distinguish between a very fine grade and a pure bred animal. And, it is not easy to go thoroughly and minutely into the physiological reasons why to attain certainty of results a pure bred animal is indispensable; not easy in a general report—a short article. But this subject is very ably stated and argued out in the evidence given before the Commission, in connection with the subject of horse breeding, by Dr. McMonagle, which is published in one of the appendices to their report.

It is sufficient to remark, they say, that the pure bred male has, if in a healthy and vigorous condition, a prepotency, or impressive power to stamp its own nature and characteristics on its progeny, to which no other than a pure bred animal can attain, and that to in a far greater degree than the female; that, if the female be chosen with an eye to securing the best animal producing medium—or machine, if it may be so termed—even from common stock the result is almost certain to be an offspring of the pure bred male's type, although—even if a male—without the prepotency of its sire. If, as often occurs, the female contains any germs of life identical with the male's breed, then the vital powers of the latter will have a preferential affinity for these germs, and a creature still more closely allied to the male will be the result. But for breeding, however handsome in form and promising in general appearance, the male grade, for the improvement of the stock is all but worthless. During the last thirty years, it is said, many pure bred animals have been imported into Ontario, the traces of whose progeny is lost, but the effect of whose importation remain. If, as often happens, a pure bred male animal of the same type or breed is introduced into the same district, the results are so beneficial as to be startling, even though the existence of any affinity be unknown—so potent is pure blood.

The farmers of York, and the Province, are to be congratulated on the glorious weather they have had for the last fortnight. Haying will soon be general.

To destroy lice on cattle, the *Live Stock Journal* recommends melting an ounce of tar with a pound of lard, stirring while cooling. Rub a little on parts most affected, and if a little be applied lightly over the whole skin, there will be no injury done the animal.

Hon. Mr. Pope on the Cattle Trade.

The Minister of Agriculture, in his Report submitted to Parliament last session, under head of "Cattle Trade," and speaking of exportation, says, that there was a falling off in the cattle trade from Canadian ports during 1881, as compared with 1880, both in cattle and sheep. The number exported through Canadian ports in 1881, were, cattle 45,535, sheep 62,401—7955 cattle and 4465 sheep, in addition, were shipped through U. S. ports, where lower rates of frieght prevailed. Unfortunately for the shippers a ring had beer formed among themselves, and most of the regular line ships had been engaged as high as high as £6 per head, whereas rates charged by outside ships were little more than half that sum, and from Britain as low as £2 10s. The Minister says:—

I cannot again, as in last year's Report, too thoroughly impress upon all Canadian feeders and shippers of cattle the great importance of exporting none but first-class animals. Much has already been done to improve the breed of cattle, but there still remains much to be done in this direction, as it is largely to the interest of our Canadian shippers that their beef should be, from its quality, the first in demand on the European markets. This makes the desirability of shipping none but beef-cattle of the best quality apparent to all.

It is further proper to point out that the older and Maritime Provinces have special advantages over the far West for feeding and fattening cattle for shipment to the United Kingdom. They are near to the place of embarkation and thus avoid the long and often very injurious railway transportation. Cattle put on shipboard, in thoroughly good condition, are not deteriorated by the ocean voyage; in fact, in some instances, they make an actual gain. But when cattle begin to fall off, whether from suffering from the effects of long transportation or from other causes, the action of deterioration very rapidly proceeds. When they arrive on the English market they make a very bad appearance, the result of which is almost certain loss to the shippers. Cattle should not be sent forward when in this state of deterioration.

The older and Maritime Provinces are particularly favored with the conditions of good pasturage and water, and with facilities for obtaining all things necessary for fattening cattle.

Walking Contests.

The *Breeders' Gazette* has the following on a subject of which we have before this treated:—

The leading agricultural societies of the country could not do a better thing for the horse breeding interest of the United States than to offer large prizes for fast walking horses. Every experienced horseman knows that the walk is the most valuable of all gaits for a business horse, whether on the farm or on the road; and yet no other gait is so neglected. We have our masters in the trainer's art for trotting, pacing and running; we have our carefully kept and often published records of performances at these gaits; but the most practical, the most valuable of all—the walking gait—is ignored. The agricultural societies of our country can, if they choose, easily bring about a revolution in this respect, and we hope to see them move in it. Let walking matches be made a prominent feature at all the leading fairs this season. Let us have the records of all creditable performances kept and published as carefully as are the pacing, trotting and running records. Let liberal prizes be given for the fastest walking horse, mare or gelding, the gait to be a square walk—not a fox-trot—and a few years will serve to bring about a wonderful improvement.

Who has not felt disgusted with the horse that will trot along at a good rate of speed, but when you come to a piece of road where the trot is out of the question, and the walk has to be resorted to, will only creep along at a snail's pace? A good walking horse will carry one along on the farm or on the road, even with a moderate load, at the rate of five miles an hour. The average horse will carry you at about one-half that rate of speed. What a wonderful difference this makes in the amount of work that may be done in a day upon the farm.

Salt will be taken with avidity by sheep while on grass. Where arrangements can be so made, it will be found convenient to have salt in little troughs at different points about the sleeping grounds. These should be so sheltered as to be protected from rain, and elevated so that the sheep can get at them only with their heads. They will soon learn to visit these troughs when desiring salt, and if allowed constant access to them, are in no danger of taking too much. The more common custom is to distribute the salt at regular intervals over the ground, on or near the range, whence it will be taken up a few minutes after being found. Under these circumstances, it should be given often enough to avoid restlessness in the flock on the approach of the shepherd, and so scattered as to allow every animal ready access. Intervals of five days have been found quite satisfactory, though the shepherd should be guided in this as in other details by the apparent necessity of his surroundings. Some experienced shepherds mix sulphur in small quantities with the salt, though the majority do not use it.

First and foremost among external curatives of pain is *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* Nor is it less esteemed as a remedy for coughs, pains, swellings, corns, bunions, etc. It is an economic as well as inexpensive article, since the results produced by it, necessitate the use only of a small quantity.

C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says:—"I have much pleasure in recommending *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, from having used it myself, and having sold it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rheumatism."

Knowledge Makes Farming Practicable and Profitable.

The *Husbandman* in this topic says:—

"There can be no doubt that a great majority of farmers limit their range of vision injuriously by steady application of labor during what is called the busy season, which is in fact the greater portion of the year. They work with insufficient knowledge because they do not estimate at its true value instruction derived from observation beyond the narrow limits of their own fields. The demands upon their powers are exhaustive, and there is wearisome response until thought flags, thenceforth solid labor without the refreshing influence of intelligence in direction. It is the tendency to this course that makes farm life seem dull, plodding, as in too many cases it really is. Of course the tasks of the farm are tasks to be executed. Farming is a business that yields no profit, without labor, but it does not follow that profit bears steady and direct relations to labor, according to its extent. There must be intelligence to direct effort or the result will be very uncertain. Broader information, wider scope of knowledge, extended acquaintance with methods and capabilities are the fitting for successful effort. In this view it is quite necessary that every farmer should know what his neighbors do, how they manage their fields what new and instructive lessons are recorded in their practices. And no farmer can expect to develop all this by trial restricted to his own powers, nor is there need that he should attempt the task by a method so hopeless. He can avail of whatever wisdom his neighbors have if he will observe. Let him go among them seeking aid. There is none so poor in intelligence that he may not instruct the wisest, for the farmer of the smallest attainments is sure to have in the wide range of his labor, some suggestion of gain worthy of use by his most intelligent neighbor. There is profit, therefore, in extended observation. Abundant opportunities of time are available to the farmer who would make diligent quest for knowledge, and the fields of his neighbors are always open for the gleaning. We learn by seeing, and in some branches of knowledge the most rapid progress can be made only in this way. This is true of farming, within certain limits. Then let farmers who seek progress make special efforts to spy out the useful lessons spread to their view in all the fields of their neighbors. The effort is cheap, easily made and very sure in its reward. Let it be repeated as often as interest impels, in summer and in winter, in spring and in autumn, for it never can be out of season. It is not prying impertinence, on the contrary, it is gratifying to every good farmer to impart knowledge, and especially so, when the worthy object may be accomplished by the exhibition of success visibly marked in the excellence of his methods.

Handling Newly-Drawn Milk.

The *Irish Farmer* says:—"The treatment milk should receive immediately after being drawn from the udder may differ according to the purposes for which it is to be used, whether for butter, or cheese, or market. But the practices and opinions of dairymen in regard to what constitutes the proper treatment of new milk for these several purposes are very diverse.

If it is to be used for butter making as it is in nineteen cases out of twenty, the less it is handled the better; and it may, or may not, require airing according as it is to be treated afterwards for the cream to rise. If it is to be placed in a milk-room that is kept at an even temperature of about 60 degrees, and ventilated so that the air will keep pure, no airing or stirring, or other cooling need be done than to set in appropriate vessels in such a room. This is the very best treatment it can receive, and gives the least trouble as well as the best result. But very few private dairies have such a room, though it is not very difficult to build such a one, or to regulate its temperature by which cold air can be admitted or withheld if desired.

If the milk room cannot be kept as low as 65 degrees, then the milk had better be cooled by the use of cold water before it is set away, and the lower it is reduced the better, for otherwise it will sour before the cream rises, and thus do more hurt than the retention of the odor. In such a case it ought to be aired before or while cooling.

To subject milk to the changes of our climate while the cream is rising or the butter, after it is made, is to spoil its peculiar qualities which constitute it a delicious luxury that will command a high price, and to reduce it to the level of common or inferior goods, which, instead of being sought after, must crowd its way to the hands of the consumer. It will pay every farmer who keeps half a dozen cows to build a milk-room that will be proof against the changes of the weather, one from which he can shut out the heat, and that he can warm up with a fire when too cold."

Curiously enough, strawberries and currants in northern latitudes reach a perfection unknown in more hospitable latitudes—a Marquette strawberry resembling in size a Seckel pear, and in flavor a wild strawberry. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact that in northern latitudes—Marquette is about as far north as Quebec—the few summer days have from 18 to 20 hours of sunlight and afterglow, and vegetable growth is virtually uninterrupted by darkness.

***"Many silly people despise the precious, not understanding it. But no one despises Kidney-Wort after having given it a trial. Those that have used it agree that it is by far the best medicine known. Its action is prompt, thorough and lasting. Don't take pills, and other mercurials that poison the system, but by using Kidney-Wort restore the natural action of all the organs.

It Does Pay.

The Indiana *Farmer* discusses the farmer, who says, "it don't pay to take an agricultural paper. We need not say that it does pay:—

"I have a neighbor that takes no papers at all and will not subscribe for any, and so thinking that an account of his home and the manner in which he takes care of his stock and farming implements might benefit some of your readers, I send you the following description: "He lives in an old, tumble down house, with a barn to match, without any floor or stalls in the stables. The horses run loose in them. His colts, of which he always has from five to fifteen, stay out doors, winter and summer. His cattle do not know what shelter is. They are shut in a pen back of the barn, up to their knees in mud and manure, without as much as a foot of dry ground to eat their food or lie down on. The barnyard is past my power to describe; it needs to be seen to be appreciated. I will tell you a few of the objects that you would notice in passing. The yard is large, extending from the house to the barn, and the tumble down fence along the pike forms one side of it. One of the first things you notice is a reaper and mower, with the tongue on the fence. Next there are two walking cultivators, drawn up to keep the stock off. A new wheat drill guards one fence corner, while the roller another; the hay rake and corn planter are crowded into another one. To say nothing of the numerous plows, harrows and other smaller implements of the farm, together with a sleigh, the remains of some half dozen wagons, besides those that are used, are scattered about the yard which is also used as a pig pen, from 50 to 100 being kept in it a good part of the time. I would advise any one going there to be sure and wear good rubber boots. Hogs are the main dependence on this farm. My neighbor always keeps a good supply, of all ages, shapes, sizes, and colors on hand. There is no excuse for this man's living so, not even that of poverty, as he is well to do, owning over 300 acres of good land, in Wayne county, Indiana. He has raised a large family of children, not half of whom can write their own names or even read. What was the use of his taking a paper?

The children are all married and scattered over the country, raising families after families, after the manner in which they were raised, that is without the chance of ever seeing a paper. Papers are too expensive for such people to take."

The *Prairie Farmer* says, that:—In most pastures undesirable vegetation is liable to spring up and occupy considerable of the ground. If it is eaten by milch cows it generally imparts a foul flavor to the milk they give. In the majority of cases, however, it is not eaten by any kind of stock except sheep are kept on the land and feed is very short. It takes nutriment from the soil and makes a very poor return for it. It matures seed and scatters it in all directions. Most pastures should be mown after the grass in the fields is secured, in order to check the growth of undesirable plants that do not mature seed. It is als well to cut all tall and rank grasses. The stalks are not eaten by stock, and the seed they produce is of little value. By cutting the stalks the foliage near the ground will become thicker and furnish food for stock. A pasture which is mown in July or August will furnish more and better food during September and October than one that receives no attention. After a pasture is mown it is best to adopt means to improve its condition in other respects. It is a good time to give the least productive portions of it a top dressing of fine barnyard manure, salt or ashes. If there are clumps of bushes they should be removed. Large weeds like burdock, mullen, and the double thistle can be eradicated by cutting off the roots several inches below the surface of the ground with a spade. If the weeds contain seeds that are ripe, or which will ripen after the stalks are cut, they should be thrown in heaps and burned.

Two Departments Well Represented.

In lately walking through the Government Buildings at ottawa, a representative of one of Ottawa's ablest journals, in the course of conversation gleaned some items of interest. Speaking with Mr. A. J. Cambie, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, that gentleman replied to a certain question: "I have used St. Jacobs Oil in my family, and found it to be an excellent article indeed. It is the remedy to banish pain and has a pleasant and soothing way of doing so, that makes it valuable. I consider it a great medicine." Calling upon Mr. Sherwood of the Militia Department, that gentleman thus answers the usual query; I have found St. Jacobs Oil a great medicine; a splendid remedy, indeed, for rheumatism. I have recommended it to very many. When I commenced its use I had not much faith, but now my faith could not be easily shaken. I consider it by all odds the best medicine I ever tried."

One single box of *Parson's Purgative Pills* taken one each night will make more *new* rich blood than ten dollars worth of any liquid blood purifier now known. These pills will change the blood in the entire system in three months, taken one a night.

Careful estimation has placed the probable product of the coming season at 4 000,000 cases of tomatoes, or two cans of tomatoes for every man, woman, and child in the United States.

Never despair of becoming a good writer when Esterbrook's steel pens are within easy reach of all, both in the ease with which they can everywhere be procured from the stationers, and the low price at which they are sold.

Uses of Late Chickens.

There is a prejudice in the minds of many persons against chickens reared late; and, even though perhaps they have been hitherto unsuccessful in rearing, owing to the scarcity of broody hens and the coldness of the early part of the season, they hesitate to set additional, thinking that the result will be unsatisfactory.

A well known authority on poultry rearing and breeding, believes this to be a delusion, and strongly recommends all poultry keepers who have not abundance of chickens to set as many hens as they may think necessary. If I wanted any further argument than the result of my own experience, I would say, take a lesson from nature. If you set your hens at once, the chickens will be out with the bulk of the young pheasants that are hatched in the coverts, and if, instead of cooping the hens, they are allowed to ramble at their own free will, a full amount of success may be depended on, provided the chickens are well and properly fed several times a day. I hardly know what it is to lose a chicken except by accident. I have not a coop on my premises, and the hens are not shut up at all—they go under what shelter they choose to select, and are out about scratching for their progeny as early as they feel inclined.

It is true the young birds will not realize high prices as early chickens. They will not lay next November or December; but if allowed to live they will attain the full size of the breed, be most valuable as a supply for the table during the winter and early spring months, and come on as good layers when the very early hatched pullets have become broody.

Reared in the natural manner I recommend, chickens are literally no trouble, they become much stronger, hardier, and more vigorous than those under coops, that get no worms, insects, or the thousand little delicacies that the old hen is always finding.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

How Long to Keep Sheep.

There are few animals on the farm which, when in their prime, pay as well as do sheep, and there are very few, if any others, upon whom old age has such a damaging effect. As sheep are much shorter lived than any other of our domestic animals, it is not strange many farmers attempt to keep them too long. At ten years of age a horse is in his prime, and the cow is then as good as ever, with the prospect of remaining so several years longer, but a sheep is very old when it reaches the age of ten, the natural limit of the term of its life. After reaching this age, sheep, are very likely to be injured by the slight exposures which would do young animals no harm. They are more liable to be attacked by disease, and if they live, they will be likely to produce less wool and smaller lambs than they have done previously. We do not think it pays, except perhaps, in special instances, to keep sheep after they are six or seven years old.

The cares of summer management are aggravated by the presence of the well known list of insect pests. Flies swarm, ready to transform the slightest wound, from any cause, into a nest of maggots, bringing in their train living torment and certain death. A regular and frequent inspection of the flock, during the grazing season, with an eye especially to the presence of maggots, is part of the routine of every careful and experienced shepherd. When one is discovered, the infested animal should be at once caught and cared for. Usually a thorough cleansing of the affected part, and some application for destroying the maggots, and repelling further visits of the parent fly, will be sufficient.

The *Farmers' Advocate* says:—There is no month of the twelve that demands more increasing labor and unremitting care from the farmer than July. His grain and meadows are not the only crops he has to attend to; hoeing and cultivating are to be attended to, weeds are to be extirpated, and though last not least, continual war must be carried on against those famous foes, the insect pests. Fruit and shade trees, grasses and clover, roots and vegetables, must be guarded from the attacks of bugs and beetles, weevils and worms. The early part of the season was cooler and moister than is usual here, and the natural result has been a mitigation of the plagues of noxious insects till lately.

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 make 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.

Eggs can be preserved in the best and most effective manner in common lime-water at a low temperature, and there is no necessity for trying experiments. When the eggs are kept in a liquid they lose no moisture by evaporation, but when kept dry they lose some of their water, and their quality is thereby deteriorated.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively cure chronic diarrhœa of long standing, also dysentery, cholera morbus, and cholera, used internally. There is no remedy known so valuable for immediate use as this old