THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

Board of Works

VOL. V — FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1883. — NO. 17

FELLOWS' DYSPEPSIA BITTERS!

SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION.

IN recommending this medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least forty-five years and thousands have witnessed its effect and been benefitted. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

It is Tonic, Diuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Billous attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity of the bowels.

Price 25 cents.

☞Every bottle has the name Fellow & Co. blown on the glass.

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,

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, 20x20, 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

℞ №66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine or **Inflammation of the Urinary Organs**, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cupebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN ... MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich,

Clayton ... To be 2nd Lieut... William D... in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.

May 16, 1883

PRACTICAL PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manutactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

☞Prices to suit the times.☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have commenced the manufacture of STOVES of all descriptions and are prepared to supply parties wishing anything in that line, either wholesale or retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Furnaces and Castings of all descriptions promptly attended to.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

☞ We wish also to state that we manufacture the best COOK STOVES now made in the Maritime Provinces from No. 1 Clyde Iron, which we sell at prices which defy competition.

Purchasers will give us a call and be convinced of this fact.

O'TOOLE & McCAFFREY,

West End Foundry, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Nov. 1

CROWN OF GOLD!

—AT—

W. E. MILLER & CO'S., Opposite People's Bank.

JUST LANDING:

Crown of Gold, Zeta, a Family Superior, Tranquility,

At the lowest bottom prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.

SOAP! SOAP!

Frank Siddell's Soap.

USE winter or summer ... don't scald or boil any of your clot... no matter how dirty or stained. Bright... ored goods. Goes farther than other soap, a... cheaper for a poor family for scrubbing and washing dishes. Softens woolen goods. A large wash done in a couple of hours. No clothes mending. No fingers rubbed sore. The saving in fuel alone more than pays for the soap. Clean, sweet, and white clothes without boiling or scalding. Just think. No heavy wash boiler to lift about. No steam to spoil wall paper or furniture. No nasty, filthy smell in the house.

Where water is scarce, or has to be carried far, remember that the Frank Siddall's way of washing only takes a ... buckets of water for a large wash.

This is no humbug ... reliable article. Try it and you will use no ... kind.

...HATT & SONS.

Aug. 29

Ploughs. Ploughs.

I WILL sell out my complete stock of Steel and Iron Ploughs, at a small advance on cost to clear out the lot.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct 17

...he died. The prisoner is represented ... desperate character. He has all ready ... given three years in the penitentiary for assa... a constable.

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

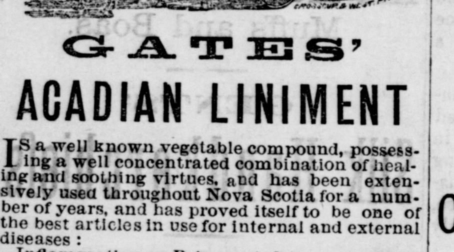
MINARD'S LINIMENT

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



GATES' ACADIAN LINIMENT

IS a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of healing and soothing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best articles in use for internal and external diseases:

Inflammation or Pains seated in any part of the body;

Diarrhœa, Bites and stings of insects,
Dysentery, Coughs and Colds,
Chilblains, Toothache.

For Diththeria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for

Sick Headache, Sprains,
Rheumatism, Felons,
Pleurisy, Etc.

Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment.

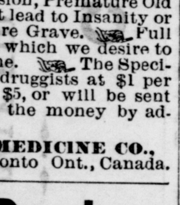
It will cure a horse's Cough; Cuts and wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic, and all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured only by

C. GATES, SON & CO., Middleton, N, S.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK — TRADE MARK



The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Solf-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude,

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

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 sent free mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

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

Dr. J. H. Barker

St. Mary's Ferry, opp. Fredericton.

DR. BARKER has during the past ten years given special attention to the cure of NASAL CATARRH, a disease very prevalent in this changeable climate. He can furnish proof of the fact, that he has completely cured many cases during that time. At the present he is treating a number of bad cases of Catarrh from Fredericton and St. Mary's. His practice consists of persistent local applications, as well as constitutional treatment, until a cure is effected

☞Attention is also given to a general physician's practice.

St. Mary's Ferry, June 13, 1883—6mos

FOR SALE.

THAT place known as the "Risteen Farm," situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Camber, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. C. RISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

Fredericton, Oct. 17.—tf. J. C. R.

House for Sale! In Fredericton.

THE Freehold Lot, with Dwelling House and Outbuilding thereon, situate on King street, in Fredericton, the residence of the late Dr. Gregory. Also the Lot, with Stable, on the corner of King and York streets, in said city. A portion of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage. Apply to H. Lawrence Sturdee, Esq., St. John, or in Fredericton, to

C. S. INGRAHAM, *Queen Street.*

Sept 12

Valuable Freehold Property On York Street, in the City of Fredericton FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Premises on the north side of York Street, between King and Brunswick Streets, having a frontage of 133 feet more or less on York Street, being all the ground lying between the property owned and occupied by Dr. Atherton, and that of Nelson Campbell, is now offered for sale at a reduced price and on ...terms.

The exterior of the buildings require painting, and one or two of the rooms require re-plastering, but in other respects the house and outbuildings are in good repair, with excellent foundations and a good cellar under the whole of the dwelling house. It is well supplied with water, and there is a large yard and garden attached, with a good stable and coach house, besides wood and coal sheds and an ice house.

Also for Sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Regent Street, situate near to "Evelyn Grove," the property recently occupied by Alfred Ray, Esq., being the lot on the north side of Regent Street, next but one to the westerly side line of Needham Street, in the City of Fredericton.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to

WM. W. STREET, *Barrister.*

At his Office, Queen Street, opp. Coy's Block, or at his residence on York Street.

Fredericton, August 8, 1883

JAS. R. HOWIE HAS RECEIVED HIS SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHS,

and respectfully invites the inspection of customers to his large and well selected stock of

British and Canadian TWEEDS, Diagonals, BROAD CLOTHS, DOESKINS, Etc.

GENTLEMEN'S Wedding and Mourning Outfits A SPECIALTY

The Furnishing Department is the Largest in the City.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

May 11, 1882

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH FACTORY!

King St., - - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

A LARGE LOT OF

IVERS,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHÆTONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS,

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

☞ *Terms to give satisfaction.* ☜

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

THE State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,600 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the North-West. Several million acres of unoccupied and fertile lands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NEW PAMPHLET, containing a map and descriptions of the soil, crops, and general resources of every County in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Central Kingsclear, about eleven miles from Fredericton, containing 300 acres, about 50 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation. About 35 tons of hay are cut yearly. There is a house and two good barns with the necessary out houses on the place.

☞ Terms made known on application.

ROBERT FORSEY.

Central Kingsclear, Nov. 21—3m.

SKATES. SKATES.

JUST ARRIVED:

A fine variety of Skates, consisting of

Acme Club Skates,
Empress Skates,
Barny & Berry's Skates,
Wood Top Skates,

Skate straps, and all the parts required for the Acme Club Skates.

☞ For sale very low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Nov 28

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

THE COLLECTORS are hereby notified for the last time, that unless they make their returns forthwith proceedings will be commenced on their bonds.

Secretary-Treasurer's Office, Nov. 21, 1883.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Nov 28

HORSE SHOES.

ANOTHER 100 kegs Horse Shoes just received; also 40 kegs Snow Ball Shoes; All sizes of Sled Shoe and Toe Caulk Steel; Cable chains &c.

For sale lower than usual.

JAS. S. NEILL.

Dec 5.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 CASKS

Choice Grocery Molasses

AT

W. H. VANWART'S

Baldwin Apples.

JUST RECEIVED:—20 bbls. American Baldwin Apples. Also, White's Molasses Candy and Maple Cream.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Nov 28

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

(Operating 443 miles.)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All trains are run on Eastern standard time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 00 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton, connecting by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

11 00 A. M.—From Carleton, with all local and through freight.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton.

9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton, for points West, North and South.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton.

7 20 A. M.—From Gibson.

ARRIVALS.

6 30 A. M., at St. John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

10 10 A. M., at St. John, Water Street—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

1 00 P. M., at Carleton, with through freight.

5 40 P. M., at St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

4 35 P. M., at Fredericton from points West, North and South.

7 00 P. M., at Fredericton.

11 40 A. M., at Fredericton.

5 35 P. M., at Gibson.

☞ Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at ticket office, Water Street—G. A. Freeze, agent.

No train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a train leaves for the West Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connexion is made at Vanceboro with trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West, at Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, and at Gibson by branch line, for all points North.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. J. Richards & Son's Ticket Agency, Queen street.

E. R. BURPEE, Gen'l Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883

THE WEEK, A new Journal of Literature, Politics and Criticism.

Edited by CHAS. G. D. ROBERTS.

Published every THURSDAY at $3.00 per annum

The first issue of THE WEEK will appear December 6th. THE WEEK will appeal by a comprehensive table of contents to the different tastes which exist within the circle of a cultured home, and will endeavour faithfully to reflect and summarize the intellectual, social and political movements of the day. Mr. Goldwin Smith will be a regular contributor. Mr. Edgar Fawcett, author of "An Ambitious Woman," "A Gentleman of Leisure," etc., contributes to THE WEEK a novel of New York society, entitled, "The Adventures of a Widow," Principal Grant, of Queen's University, will write, among other valuable papers, a series descriptive of a tour taken by him during the past summer "Down the Kicking Horse and across the Selkirks." Dr. Grant will also contribute articles on various important subjects, such as Indian Affairs, Progress in British Columbia, etc., Mr. J. E. Collins will contribute, among other papers, one on the pressing subject of International Copyright. Mr. Wm. F. Clarke, late of Winnipeg, will write of "The Real Outlook in Manitoba." Contributions in prose and verses may be looked for from

Joaquin Miller, Dr. Daniel Wilson,
Louis Honore Frechette, John Charles Dent,
Dr. C. P. Mulvany, Wm. Houston,
George Stewart, jr., F. Blake Crofton,
John Reade, G. Mercer Adam,
Mrs Kate Seymour McLeod, J. Hunter-Duvar,
Miss Machar (*Fidelis*,) R. W. Phipps.

And many other writers of note.

C. BLACKETT ROBINSON, Publisher, 5 Jordan St., TORONTO.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on 14th December, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mail, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between

Prince William Station and York Mills, (C. E. Kelly's,)

from the 1st January next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, or on horseback.

The Mails to leave York Mills Post Office on Tuesday and Friday of each week, at 10.30 A. M., reaching Prince William Station in time to connect with mail train from St. John.

Returning to leave Prince William Station immediately after arrival of day mail train from Bangor, reaching York Mills on same days, in forty-five minutes from time of despatch.

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 Prince William Station and York Mills.

JOHN McMILLAN, *P. O. Inspector.*

Post Office Inspector's Office, St. John, Nov. 21st, 1883. 2-ins.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

Notice to Contractors.

THE letting of the works at the upper entrance of the CORNWALL CANAL, and those at the upper entrance of the RAPIDE PLAT CANAL, advertised to take place on the 13th day of NOVEMBER next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of December next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on and after TUESDAY the TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER.

For the works at the head of the Galops Canal, tenders will be received until TUESDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER. Plans and specifications, &c., can be seen at the places before mentioned on and after TUESDAY the FOURTH day of DECEMBER,

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 20th Oct., 1883

HALLOWE'EN.

CHESTNUTS, Pecan, Castana, Almonds, Filberts, Fresh Roasted Peanuts; Florida Oranges, Lemons, Pears; Isabel, Catawba and Malagar Grapes; White's Candy fresh every week; Sweet Potatoes, Quinces; Cape Cod Cranberries,

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Oct 31.

Agriculture.

[FOR THE FARMER.]

Queen of the Turf (2.17 1-2)

Phyllis, (2.17½), Queen of the Canadian trotting turf, is a loose-made, uneven gaited, big brown mare, with a world of speed. She was bred and is still owned by Charles Wagner, of Dickinson's Landing, Ont. She was foaled in 1874; her sire, Phil Sheridan, has a record of 2.26½, and was owned by J. P. Wiser, of Prescott, Ont.; her dam is by Tom Sayres. Phyllis first appearance in the Grand Circuit was at Ploughkeepsie in 1882, in the 2 26 class, for a purse of $1,600, having shown trials close to 2.20. she was heavily backed by the Canadian party to win, but from want of experience she was unable to do it. She won the first heat in 2.21, the fastest heat of the race, and got third money. The time made in this heat remained her record until 1883, when she was entered through the circuit in the 2.21 class. Her first race was at Pittsburg, where she met Buzz Medium, Overman and Brandy Boy, all of them recent winners. The struggle at Pittsburg was a close one. Buzz Medium won the first heat in 2 20¼, the second was a dead one between Phyllis and Overman in 2.20¼ the mare taking the next three heats and race in 2.20¼, 2.22¾, and 2,21½.

At Cleveland, in the 2.20 class, she had to lower her colors to Clemmie G., who made it very hot in the first and second heats, putting them in 2.18¾ and 2.18½; Overman placed the third heat to his credit in 2.20¾, Clemmie G. the next in 2.21, Phyllis only taking fourth money. Buffalo brought the mare again to the front, and as at Pittsburg, she had a desperate struggle with the speedy Californian, Overman, who is driven by Hickok, the driver of St. Julien. Phyllis won the first heat in grand style, time 2.18½; the second heat was a desperate fight from the word was given until the wire was reached; at the distance they were head and head; they both broke simultaneously within twenty yards of the wire, Overman ran out a neck in advance and the head was decided in his favor time 2.19¾. The third heat was dead between Overman and Phyllis, time 2.20. The race was then postponed until the following day, when Phyllis showed her quality by winning in straight heats, time 2.20½ and 2 21.

At Utica, she again met the redoubtable Clemmie G., who won in straight heats, best time 2.20½. In the 2.21 class at Hartford, Phyllis, Wilson and Amelia C. started. Wilson was in excellent form, winning in straight heats in 2.19, 2.19 and 2.18¾, Phyllis playing second fiddle but making him trot each time.

Narragansett Park was the next place of meeting, and the 2.20 class had a purse hung out for them of $5,000, bringing together a brilliant field, consisting of Director, Forest Patchen, Phyllis, Clemmie G., Wilson, Josephus and Modoc. Forest Patchen won the first heat in 2.19½, and the great Director the next three in 2.19¾ 2.19¼ and 2.20, But at Mystic Park, Boston, the following week, she turned the tables upon Director, Wilson, Clemmie G., and Amelia C. being also in the company. The fleet Clemmie captured the second heat in 2.17, Phyllis winning the first, third and fourth heats in 2 20, 2.18¾ and and 2.17½. Phyllis was driven in all her races by her owner, who is quite an old man. He drives her more by voice and rein than whip, and in the fourth heat, though closely pressed, she never once left her feet, and won with ease, In Montreal, last month, she achieved the closing victory of the season, in the fastest time ever made on that track.

An Extensive Sheep Range.

The little schooner Santa Rosa arrived in port from Santa Barbara a few days ago. She comes up to this city twice a year to secure provisions, clothing, lumber, etc., for use on Santa Rora Island, being owned by the great sheep raiser, A. P. Moore, who owns the Island and the 80,000 sheep that exist upon it. The island is about thirty miles south of Santa Barbara, and is twenty-four miles in length and sixteen in breath, and contains about 74,000 acres of land, which are admirably adapted to sheep raising. Last June, Moore clipped 1014 sacks of wool from these sheep, each sack containing an average of 410 pounds of wool, making a total of 415,740 pounds, which he sold at twenty-seven cents a pound, bringing him in $112,349.80, or a clear profit of $80,000 This is said to be a low yield, so it is evident that sheep raising there, when taken into consideration that shearing takes place twice a year, and that a good profit is made of the sale of mutton, etc., is very profitable. The island is divided into four quarters by fences running clear across at right angles, and the sheep do not have to be herded like those ranging about the foothills.

Four men are employed regularly the year round to keep the ranch in order, and to look after the sheep, and during the shearing time fifty or more shearers are employed. These men secure forty or fifty day's work, and the average number of sheep sheared in a day is about ninety, for which five cents a clip is paid, thus $4.50 a day being made by each man, or something over $200 for the season or over $400 for ninety days out of the year. Although the shearing of ninety sheep a day is the average, a great many will go as high as 110, and one man has been known to shear 125.

Of course every man tries to shear as many as he can, and owing to haste, frequently the animals are severely cut by the sharp shears. If the wound is serious, the sheep immediately has its throat cut, and is then turned into mutton and disposed of to the butchers, and the shearer, if in the habit of frequently inflicting such wounds, is discharged. In the shearing of these 80,000 sheep, a hundred or more are injured to such an extent as to necessitate their being killed, but the wool and meat are of course turned into profit.

Although no herding is necessary, about 200 or more trained goats are kept on the island continually, which, to all intents and purposes, take the place of the shepherd dogs so necessary in mountainous districts where sheep are raised. Whenever the animals are removed from one quarter to another, the man in charge takes out with him several of the goats, exclaims in Spaxish "Cheva," (meaning sheep.) The goat, through its training, understands what is wanted, and immediately runs to the band, and the sheep accept it as their leader, following wherever it goes. The goat, in turn, follows the man to whatever point he wishes to take the blnd.

To prevent the sheep from contracting disease, it is necessary to give them a washing twice a year. Moore, having so many on hand, fonnd it necessary to invent some way to accomplish this whereby not so much expense would be incurred, and time wastsd. After experimenting for some time, he had a ditch dug eight feet in depth, a little over one foot in width, and 100 feet long. In this he put 600 gallons of water, 200 pounds of sulphur, 100 pounds of lime and six pounds of soda, all of which is heated to 138 deg. The goats lead the sheep into a corral or trap at one end, and the animals are compelled to swim through to the further end, thus securing a bath and taking their medicine at one and the same time.—*San Francisco Call.*

Germination of Seeds.

Mr. J. Thomas, the well known horticultusist, read a paper at a late meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science on this subject, particularly with reference to the depth of planting.

Cultivators are aware that a certain amount of warmth and moisture are required, but not light. The experiments which I have made have been for the purpose of throwing additional light on the third well known requirement for germination, the presence of air. Buried beyond a certain depth in compact earth, all seeds will remain dormant for an indefinite length of time. Nurserymen sometimes employ this dormant influence to hold a surplus of speech stones, or other large seeds from growing till wanted, by burying a foot or two in depth in closely trodden soil; and the small seed of weeds remain for years several inches below the surface until brought up to the action of the air by plowing. Their unsuspected presence in this condition has led to the absurd notion of the spontaneous generation of weeds, or other equally erroneous one of the transmutation of unlike species.

The size of seed should control in a great measure the depth to which they should be covered with soil. The common rule that the depth should not much exceed five times the diameter of the seed is a good one, and in accordance with that rule the grains of corn which are half an inch in diameter, may be planted two-and-a-half inches deep, or any less depth which shall give them sufficient moisture. Clover seed, on the other hand, the diameter of which is hardly the twelfth of an inch, should not be buried more than half an inch for its ready germination and growth. When seeds are planted at varying depths, if there is sufficient moisture those planted shallow will come up soonest, and the time required for this will increase with the depth. We give the results only of some experiments made by Mr. Thomas.

Corn planted from one-half to six inches in depth came up in five to fifteen days. The plant from an inch to an inch and a half of depth were two inches high in ten days and at that time were much the largest and most vigorous. Five weeks afterwards there was no difference in those from two inches or less in depth but the others became feeble in growth as the depth increased. Seeds may be buried at a greater depth in light, porous soils than in those more compact. Those planted at one half to five inches deep, came up in five to twelve days. Five weeks afterward there was no perceptible difference in that planted half an inch and inch deep, at two inches the plants were not quite so strong and so on decreasing in vigor as the depth increased. With oats very nearly the same results were observed. This plant will reach the surface from rather greater depth than barleyor wheat.

The experiments with barley gave results quite similar to those with wheat, but no plants found their way to the surface in strong soil from a depth of six inches.

Beans at different depths came up in nearly the same time as corn, but none reached the surface from a greater depth than four inches.

Clover seed buried half an inch deep sent plants to the surface in four days, and a few days afterward from an inch deep. None grew from two inches planting.

No timothy seeds grew if planted an inch deep, but germinated freely at half an inch. All the larger culmeferous plants, as corn, oats and wheat, if growing from such depth, sent out a new set of roots nearer the new roots afterward became the whole support or nearly so, the lower ones which started in the deep soil not increasing or extending. In the large plants of corn the new set of roots was about two or a half inches below the surface; in wheat and oats from one to two inches. A principal reason why deep planting was less successful than at more moderate depths appeared to be the loss of time in slowly reaching the surface and in forming this new set of roots.

In some instances plants of smaller grain crops which came from a depth of one to two inches, appeared to be rather stronger than those planted only half an inch; but the experiment was not repeated often enough to establish a general rule nor to decide whether the superiority of the deeper set plants was not in having a more uniform supply of moisture in a time of changing weather, of drouths and showers.

A Paying Poultry Farm.

A poultry farm of 8000 Plymouth Rocks is owned and carried on by A. C. Hawkins at Lancaster, near Boston, Massachusetts. He calculates to have about 8000 fowls every fall, and carries over about 2500 laying hens through the winter. At the present time he has 12,000, including all sizes. His farm contains twenty-five acres, and his poultry buildings occupy an acre and a half. They are situated on the south slope of a hill, and comprise six or seven sheds 200 feet in length. Each shed is divided into apartments of 12x20 feet, and about twenty-five hens are kept in each division. A yard is made in front of each apartment, so that the members of each are by themselves.

Mr. Hawkins believes that if confined poultry have all their wants attended to, they will do as well in egg production as if allowed free range. He bases this belief upon several tests. In hatching time he sets 200 eggs on one day, and puts 500 eggs in an incubator, which is due to hatch on the same day, the chickens from which will be distributed among the 200 hens. Boston is one of the best markets for fancy prices for eggs and poultry, and his sales of fowls and eggs for hatching at fancy prices are large, about ninety per cent being profit. He also has a standing order for sixty to ninety dozens of eggs daily, for which he gets the highest market price. Mr. Hawkins began at the age of twenty-one with 100 hens, and by careful management and economy his business has enlarged so that at the age of twenty-nine he has a very handsome income. The manure from the poultry is quite an item; he sold last year 500 barrels at $1.50 a barrel.—*Cultivator.*

The Art of Manuring

Customs and methods in farming changes as much now in a few years as they formely did in a few centuries; particularly is this the case in the art of making and supplying manure. What was formerly thought to be one of the peculiar provinces of the most illiterate is now the basis of an abtruse science—there being more men now engaged in studying the nature and uses of manure than in studying the heavens—more agricultural experimental stations now than astronomical observatories. Nor is this so much to be wondered at when we reflect that upon manure depends the meat and bread of the civilized word, and that without it civilization itself would perish.

But what is manure? It is not tillage, nor yet is it the accumulated wastes of the farm, for it includes everything that can be made to supply the food of plants or administer to the fertility of the soil, thereby enabling the farmer to increase his crops. In short, it is the product of skilled labor. Not only must the farmer know the relative value of all the cattle foods he feeds his stock in the production of meat, milk, butter, cheese and wool, but he must know the relative value of the excrements after being so appropriated in the improvement of land and the production of crops so as to enable him to form some reliable basis upon which to found his calculations. It is the farmer who is possessed of such knowledge that can walk over his fields as serenely and composedly as does the mariner the deck of his ship after having consulted his chart and made his reckonings. Manure is the farmer's chart, and just as essential to his successful progress as is the mariner's chart to enable him to steer clear of the "breakers." It is the very key to successful farming, not only in its generally accepted sense, but in a wider, broader significance—including as it does a knowledge of all that pertains to the subject, as well in regard to the list of all animal foods and their conversation into meat, butter, cheese, wool, etc., as to the residue after so appropriated, as well as its proper manipulation and mixing with other and coarser materials for the improvement of the land and production of crops. It includes also a knowledge of the character and uses of artificial fertilizers and their most effective modes of application, whether for the improvement of the land or production of immediate crops. In a word, manure includes a fund of information, the collection of which is the work of a life time, and much of it of patient and laborious experiments. Study this thing, brother farmer.—*Rural Messenger.*

When a pump freezes solid do not pour in hot water in the common way with the hope of thawing. The hot water will stay at the top, and that will be the end of it. But procure a lead tube or any other kind of pipe, place the lower end directly on the ice in the pump, and with a funnel pour hot water in at the top. The weight of the water in the pipe will drive it hot against the ice, the pipe setting as fast as the ice melts, and the whole will be cleaned out in an incredibly short time.

Give the pigs plenty of charcoal. At this season, when their diet is composed largely of corn, they are liable to indigestion and need the charcoal to correct acidity of the stomach.

Breeding from Mature Animals.

There is an old saying that "haste makes waste." This is as true in breeding heifers too young as in the other business concerns of life. There may be exceptions to the rule, but they only go to prove it. The breeders of Jersey cattle seem to have a mania for breeding their heifers at most outrageously young ages. But we may safely say that those who do so are not among the most practical cattle breeders, and lack in experience the knowledge of the evil effects produced by too young breeding. If the heifer is fed grain from the time is old enough to eat until she is eighteen or twenty mouths old, she will have matured, under favorable circumstances, to as large a size, full growth, and maturity of her different organs, as though she was twelve months older. She can for this reason be bred at a younger age than though she was left to mature in a slower manner. It has been a fact repeatedly noticed, that the second crop of calves from a bull are superior in form, aptitude to fatten, and early maturity to his first crop. This goes to demonstrate that breeding from mature animals will produce better cattle than breeding from immature ones.

In looking through a bunch of calves, if inquiry is made, it will be found that the smaller ones, those doing the poorest, are from two-year old heifers. This is owing to some extent to the fact the heifers do not give as much milk as other cattle; but this would not hold good where the calves are raised by hand, and each obtained an equal amount of milk, the same difference in quality will be found in this latter case, in favor of the calves from the older and mature cows. There is a vitality about Hereford cows, which enables their owners to breed from them in a profitable manner to a greater age than from other breeds of cattle. The calves from an old cow generally come strong and hardy. They are well developed and are quickly on their feet, and the cows have a sufficiency of milk to raise them in good shape. The opposite is true in the case of young heifers. Their calves are apt to come not overly strong, and the heifer does not have a full flow of milk. These facts are proof that it is better to breed from mature animals in a herd where calves are raised for beef purposes and the male calves converted into steers. Twelve years is old enough for any cow to remain in the herd, as after that date they are hardly so quick breeders and will take more feed to keep them in an equal condition with the younger cows. A Hereford cow then can be fattened into a good piece of beef and sold at a profitable price. With Shorthorn cattle they must be turned off at a younger age, as they have not the constitution and vitality to keep them at calf-raising for this period of time, and still have vitality enough left to make a butcher's beast.

Hog Killing Time.

This season of the year is about the time when the hogs on the farm are slaughtered. Hog killing on the farm is a different matter from the methods practiced in the packing houses. The hog for the farm is one that receives all the attention that humanity can bestow, nothing being left undone for his comfort, even ignorance of his intended fate contributing to his happiness. He is the pet of all, and the more he revels in opulence and luxury, the higher he is prized, until finally, at the proper moment, he is dispatched without a sign of mercy on the part of his admirers.

It is to the period of hog-killing that the farmer looks for a fresh supply of meat. The sausage machine is brought out to again be operated, and souse, scrapple and pickle feet, are to be luxuries again for a short time. Boiling lard, and packing away the carcass in the shape of pork, besides hanging the hams and shoulders for the smoke-house, is again in order. Every one will be busy, and the choice steaks, jowls and other portions, will be considered dainties until they are gone, when recourse will be had to the barrel for the pickled articles, which is expected to do its part until the annual killing again takes place.

The trouble with many farmers is that they do not raise the right kind of pork. They have not realized the fact that the hog, like other animals, have been bred to suit the purpose of all. The majority of carcasses are too large and course and devoid of quality. It is the object of most farmers to grow large hogs as a matter of ecomony, but ecomony does not include bulk alone. Poor meat is not desirable, nor is lard, exclusively. Large carcassess are crowded with fat the usual boast being that it is of a certain depth of thickness, but while such meat may be suitable for the packing-house, the point to be kept in view is to impress on farmers that the meat for the family should consist of that which is interspesed with fat and lean. While the sides are always heavy with fat, the hams and shoulders should be full. It is not necessary to keep the hogs small in size in order to do this, but to breed for it. Fortunately, we can do so. We have the Berkshire. with his prominent hams. from whom to obtain.

Careful attention to feed and exercise is worth more than medicine in the treatment of Chronic Diarrhœa in stock. In horses it sometimes is the result of a too greedy appetite. In such a case let the food be of such a nature as will prevent rapid eating. Give in all cases food easy of digestion, and exercise the animal gently. Tonic stimulants such as tincture of peppermint, ginger or cloves are useful if given steadily in moderate doses.

The State of Indiana has good dog laws. A dog caught killing sheep may be a once killed, and the owner mulcted in damages. The sufferer must report his loss to the town trustees in order to recover.

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER.