THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V | FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1883. | NO. 2

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.

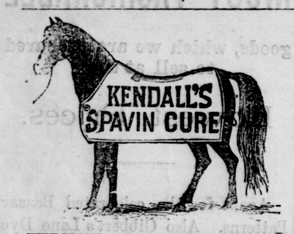
It is Tonic, Diuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity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

Price 2 cents.

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

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Denver, Colorado, April 22, 1882

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Four years ago while in the employ of A. P. Perley & Co., Danvers, Mass, we had a horse that become spavined during the first year of my stay with them, and remained so for four years, although we used every remedy we knew of or could hear of but of no avail. Some time during the fifth year, (for I was in their employ between five and six years,) we were recommended to try Kendall's Spavin Cure, and after using it two months, the Horse was cured, the enlargement being entirely removed, and thus believing it to be a valuable medicine I fully recommend it to all who have occasion to use it.

Respectfully,

P. H. LYONS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Los Angels, Cal., Feb. 26th, 1882.

MESSRS. B. J. KENDALL & Co.:—Having used your Kendall's Spavin Cure, I find it the best remedy for the horse that has ever been used on this coast. I have a fine colt that was kicked last Fall on the point of the shoulder, and for three months had no use of his leg and by using two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, he is entirely cured. I enclose 25 cents, for which please send me one of your Treatise on the Horse by mail and oblige,

C. H. THAYER, P. O., Box, 1007.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

Price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RELIEF IS AT HAND!

GATES'

Certain Check

is speedily making its way into every family in the land. On its own merits its sale has more than doubled during the last year, and all are satisfied that it is purely vegetable and a perfectly safe and harmless medicine, and at the same time a certain and positive cure for Diarrhoe, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all other kinds of violent pain and cramps.

No family should be without it in the house one day, as it may save life before a physician can be called, and will certainly save a great amount of suffering and perhaps a long sickness by its early use.

For children of all ages it is just the thing. Infants take it in smaller doses with perfect success, being pleasant to the taste and giving instant relief. A few of the numerous testimonials may be seen in pamphlets and around each bottle.

Price only 25 cents. Try it once and you won't be without it.

Sold everywhere, and at wholesale by John M. Wiley, and Davis, Staples & Co. Fredericton; and R. W. McCarty, and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John.

BLISSVILLE, August 2, 1882

Two years ago I was very sick with what is called Summer Complaint or Dysentery, and I bought one bottle of Gates' Certain Check, and I verily believe that it saved my life. This I can testify to.

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

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

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

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

R. Nº 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for **Inflammation of the Urinary Organs**, caused by Indiscretion or Expo-ure. 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 AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich, and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.

May 16, 1883

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership existing between the undersigned, and known as LIMERICK REID & CO., is dissolved, by mutual consent, Mr. Reid retiring therefrom, with the intention of going from the city, and that the business will be carried on and known as heretofore by the name of **A. Limerick & Co.**, and they would desire to thank the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on them during the last year, and would solicit a continuance of the same.

A. LIMERICK,
W. H. REID.

Fredericton, May 2nd, 1883.

Tapley's (N. B. S. N. Y.) Remedy.

—FOR—

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, AND SCIATICA.

IS ONE of the best preparations now before the public for the cure of those distressing complaints that have baffled the skill of physicians for ages past. It is perfectly safe and reliable, being prepared from the prescription of a surgeon in the British army, who compounded it for the cure of those Nervous Diseases existing in the regiment to which he was attached, and by this Remedy he was enabled to effect a positive cure in every case. Wherever it has been used according to directions, it has never failed to produce the most satisfactory results.

It has but recently been introduced into this country, but during the last two years it has been used here, its cures of the above diseases have numbered more than that effected by all other remedies combined; it has cured cases of from one to twenty years standing, as can be vouched for by the testimony of most reliable disinterested parties.

Sold at all the principal Drug Stores in the Province.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

GEO. H. DAVIS OR J. M. WILEY,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

March 14

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, Crons, 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

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK **The Great English Remedy.** TRADE MARK

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

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

Notice to Sportsmen.

JUST received and in stock, a large stock of Guns, Breech Loaders, Double and Single Barrel Guns, Muzzle Loading Guns, Gun Improvements, etc.

American Breech Loading Guns:
English Breech Loading Guns:
English Muzzle Loading Guns;
Game Bags, Cartridge Bags;
Cartridge Belts, Gun Covers;
Leggings, Shooting Coats;
Loading Tools in sets, complete;
Turnovers, Loaders, Cap Extractors;
Re-Cappers, Cartridge Extractors, etc.

All kinds of Gun Implements for sale low by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Aug 22

American Express Company.

ATTENTION is called to the following REDUCED RATES for carrying MONEY and PARCELS between any of the Offices of the Company.

MONEY.—$20 and less, 15 cents; larger sums proportionally smaller.

MERCHANDISE.—7lbs. and less, 25 cents to $1.00, according to the distance.

Rates between Fredericton and St. John.—30 lbs. and less, 25 cents; 100 lbs, 50 cents.

The Company has 4,000 agencies in the States and Canada. They guarantee to their patrons QUICK TIME, PROMPT DELIVERY, AND POSITIVE SECURITY.

Further information will be cheerfully given by application to

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
Agents.

JAMES EGGLESTON,
Gen'l Superintendent, Boston.

Fredericton, June 15, 1882

Mixed Paint.

JUST Received, nine cases Mixed Paint ready for use. For sale wholesale and retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Aug 22

Wrought Iron Nuts.

11 BOXES Wrought Iron Nuts, from 3-8 in. to 1 inch, in all 1100 lbs. Just to hand and for sale as usual

R. CHESTNUT & SON.

Aug 22

CUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in One Month than anything else in America. Also 1 Gold Watch. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Threshing Machines!

NOW DELIVERING OUR WELL-KNOWN AND CELEBRATED THRESHERS, Also

THE LITTLE GIANT,

for those who prefer them.

SMALL & FISHER,
Woodstock, N. B.

FARM, etc., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her Farm situated in Lake George Settlement and on the Lake George Road, Parish of Prince William, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are cleared, the remainder being well covered with hard and soft wood. There is a good House and Barn on the place.

ALSO FOR SALE:

Seven acres of land on the "Traynor" Farm, on the same Road and Parish, part of which is cleared land.

☞ The above properties will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved payment. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRADLEY, Harness Maker, or

MRS. SARAH JANE CLANCY.

Fredericton, July 25, 1883.—3m

FINE FURNITURE!

JUST OPENED:

OUR Stock is very complete. We can show a splendid variety:

6 Black Walnut Sideboards and Chiffoniers, each one a different style and pattern;
1 Lady's Secretary in Walnut;
1 Gent's Desk with shelves for Books, etc.;
9 Walnut and Imitation Square and Oval Centre Tables;
8 Extra Nice Double Bedsteads;
5 Platform Rockers;
1 Lovely Silk Covered Parlor Suite, with silk plush fronts;
6 Revolving and Tilting Walnut Office Chairs;
Perforated Stools; Perfect Spring Beds, etc.

All these goods are late arrivals, and marked very cheap at

LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Fredericton, Aug, 15

LIME AND PLASTER.

JUST LANDING.

EXTRA No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME!

AND

FARMERS' PLASTER,

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Also a full and complete line of

GROCERIES,

First-class in every respect.

☞ Quality not quantity we aim at.

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.

FEED AND SEED HOUSE,

Opp. People's Bank, Queen St.

Fredericton, July 11

WM. EWING. J. H. DAVIDSON, WM. GRAHAM.

WILLIAM EWING & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

EWING BROTHERS, SEED MERCHANTS,

142 McGill St., Montreal.

☞ **Samples and Prices on Application.**

☞ A copy of our Illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1883 will be sent to any address on application.

Feb. 7, 1883

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 easy 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

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,

ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square, Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 20

A. L. BELYEA,

Attorney-at-Law,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Next door below

Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.

July 19, 1882—1yr

Now Landing per "Brantford City."

Via Halifax from London:

10 SACK Choice Java Coffee;
5 cases Starch; 1 case Preserved Ginger;
11 barrels Pickles and Sauces;
4 cases Sperm Candles; 2 cases Marmalade
5 casks London Malt Vinegar;
1 cask Day & Martin's Blacking;
1 cask Cox's Gelatine; 1 case Nutmegs;
1 case Macaroni; 1 bbl. Pure Ground Ginger

At lowest prices,

GEO. HATT & SONS.

June 20.

Haying Tools. Haying Tools.

VERY LOW, AT

W. H. VANWART'S

West End Queen Street, Fredericton

JUST RECEIVED:

500 Bushel Oats,

1000 lbs. Buckwheat Meal,

AT

ELY PERKINS'

July 11

Miscellaneous.

The Kingdom of Home.

Dark is the night, and fitful and drearily
Rushes the wind, like the waves of the sea.
Little care I, as here I sing cheerily,
Wife at my side and babe on my knee,
King, king, crown me the king,
Home is the kingdom and love is the king.

Flashes the firelight upon the dear faces,
Dearer and dearer as onward they go,
Forces the shadow behind us and places.
Brightness around us with warmth in the glow,
King, king, crown me the king,
Home is the kingdom and love is the king.

Flashes the firelight, increasing the glory,
Beaming from bright eyes with warmth of the soul,
Telling of trust and content, the sweet story,
Lifting the shadows that over us roll,
King, king, crown me the king,
Home is the kingdom and love is the king.

Richer than miser with perishing treasure,
Served with a service no conquest could bring,
Happy with fortune that words can not measure,
Light hearted I on the hearthstone can sing,
King, king, crown me the king,
Home is the kingdom and love is the king.

When a man has a stitch in his side he says it feels like needles.

Not a particle of quinine nor any mineral substance is contained in Ayer's Ague Cure—but it does the business. Warranted.

Leader of orchestra to young Irishman, who wants to join: "Do you play by ear or note?" "Nayther, be jabers; I play wid me hands."

An old lady, hearing of the strike of the wire drawers, exclaimed: "Wire drawers! Gracious me? What newfangled thing will folks be wearing next?"

A school boy was asked: "Why are animals larger in a tropical than in a frigid zone?" The quick reply was: "Because heat expands and cold contracts."

When I was an infant, said Fogg, the women were forever kissing me. And, he added, "I have done what I could to get square with them since I have grown to years of discretion.

Roastbeeflambmuttonandham, said the girl who "waits on the table" at the Isles of Shoals. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I've never tasted it but you may bring me some and I'll see what its like."

The most miserable mortal in existence is probably the confirmed dyspeptic. Burdock Blood Bitters cure Dyspepsia and all diseases of the Stomach, Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Do not trust our word simply, but address the proprietors for proof.

A man whose wife was taken suddenly ill, hastened to a physician, who immediately responded. "What is the matter with her, Doctor?" "I fear she has lockjaw." "Lockjaw!" "Well, Doctor, you may as well let her run along that way for a few hours."

In addressing a Sunday school, a while ago, a speaker said to the boys, "Always be kind to your little sisters. Now, I never had a little sister, and I once tried to be kind to some other fellow's sister, but she had a cruel father, and he hurt me helping me off the front stoop."

A gentleman in a neighboring town who had suffered two years with chronic diarrhœa and was so reduced that he could not walk, was cured and restored to sound health by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* This Liniment is worth its weight in gold.

A patent medicine manufacturer died in New York last week. Before he died his friends asked him how he would like to be buried. He had just strength left to say. "Insert me top column next to reading matter 52 times electro by mail," and then he closed his eyes and passed away to that bourne where there are no omissions of wrong insertions.

A grocer grossly insulted Mrs. McGoffin the other day without intending it. She was an immensely stout woman and stepping upon the scales, playfully requested the grocer to weigh her. As he adjusted the weights he remarked that she weighed 190 pounds, which proved to be her exact weight. "How did you come to guess it?" she asked. "I am used to guessing at weights. I weighed hogs for five years in Cincinnati."

A young Irishman accompanied his mother, an aged woman, on a trip to Scotland. On arriving at Greenock, the old woman, being very tired after her journey, expressed a desire to be accommodated with a resting place. The youth, while surveying earnestly the houses around the quay, caught sight of "Restaurant" above the door of a refreshment bar, and, with a front on his face, was heard to say, "Yes, rest your aunt, be dad, but not a place to rest me poor old mother."

In repartee, an Irishman is thoroughly equal to the occasion, the joy of retaliation being a maked feature so characteristic to their race. On one occasion, Judge Porter, a popular Irish-magistrate, in pronouncing the sentence of the court, said to a notorious drunkard: "You will be confined in jail for the longest period the law will allow, and I sincerely hope you will devote some portion of the time to cursing whiskey.—By the powers, I will? was the answer; and Porter, too."

An English traveller in Ireland, greedy for information, and always fingering the note-book in his breast pocket, got into the same railway carriage with a certain Roman Cotholic Archbishop. Ignorant of his rank, and only perceiving that he was a divine, he questioned him pretty closely about the state of the country, whiskey-drinking, etc., etc. At last he said, "You are a parish priest yourself, of course?" His Grace drew himself up. "I *was* one, sir," he answered, with icy gravity. "Dear! dear!" was the sympathizing rejoinder; "that accursed drink, I suppose!"

Agriculture.

NOTICE.

Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will oblige, by furnishing us with dates and places of holding their Annual Shows, which we shall be pleased to publish for general information.

Fair Calendar—1883

The Dominion Centennial Exhibition will be held in the city of St. John, commencing on Monday, October 1st, and continuing during that week.

The Annual Show of the Stanley Agricultural Society, will be held on Thursday, September 27th.

The Annual Exhibition of the Kincardine Agricultural Society, will be held on Friday, October 12th.

The Kingsclear Agricultural Society will hold its annual Show and Fair, at Kingsclear, on Thursday, Oct. 18th.

Saint Martin's Agricultural Exhibition, will be held at or near the Drill Shed, Saint Martins, on Tuesday, 16th October.

The Exhibition and Fair of the Elgin Agricultural Society, will be held at Elgin Corner, Albert County, on Wednesday, October 10th.

The People's Union Agricultural Society, will hold an Exhibition at Hartland, Carleton Co., on Wednesday, 26th of September.

Begin the fattening process now. A bushel of corn fed in September will give better results than two later on.

The harvest returns of France are unsatisfactory. It is stated to be certain that large imports of cereals will be required this year.

Without sheep English farmers could not keep up the fertility of their land. There are three sheep to four acres kept in England, while Americans only average one sheep to thirty-four acres.

Dr. Stone of New York, formerly secretary of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association, has begun to export American milk to London. The milk is sealed in glass jars, and placed in a refrigerator during the voyage. So far the experiment has resulted satisfactorily, the milk reaching its destination in good condition.

California's wheat crop for the present year is estimated to be worth $60,000,000. One-third of this will be retained in the State for home consumption and seed, and the rest will be exported to foreign countries. The wheat product of other pacific coast States and Territories will be worth $20,000,000 more.

Slow milking of cows never secures the full product. The cow beromes tired of relaxing the udder muscles, and after a time resumes the more natural position of contracting them. This makes much stripping necessary, and a slow milker will never have patience to strip a long time. Partial milking soon dries the cow, and greatly reduces her value.

Look out for foot rot among the sheep. It is always likely to make its appearance in a wet season. At the first symptom pare away the hoof, wipe the diseased part clean and dry and annot with a salve made of finely pulverised blue vitriol mixed with lard and a little pine tar. Examine them every few days and give two or three applications if necessary.

An English agriculturist announces as the result of careful experiment and observation the conclusion that where corn is drilled from east to west the yield is much larger than when drilled from north to south, as in the former case the sun can shine down the rows, whereas in the latter case each row makes a kind of wall which shades the next row. There is so much common sense in this that many will wonder why they did not think of it before.

How often we see two farms side by side, with soil and natural advantages identical, yet one will be seen to increase in fertility and value year after year, a source of profit and pleasure; while the other seems to decrease in value and profitableness with equal regularity. "There is more difference in men than in the soil they till." Place a good wide-awake farmer in one of the most unpromising agricultural neighborhoods and he will not only make his own farm better but also increase the value of all the land in the vicinity.

A correspondent of the *Breeders' Gazette* says that his hogs being much infested with lice, and hearing that coal oil would fix them, he determined to try it. So he took his coal-oil can, and while the hogs were feeding he poured a stream of the oil on them from the top of their heads to the root of their tails, applying it particularly where the lice were more numerous, and it was really amusing to see them run to their rubbing places and rub. The result was that it not only killed the lice and nits on the hogs, but there was enough coal oil rubbed off on the posts to kill the lice and nits on them.

Mange, either in dogs or cattle, can generally be cured easily by the use of castile soap suds, carbolic acid in crystals, and sweet oil. Clip the hair from the edges of the sores, wash thoroughly with strong, warm suds made from castile soap and warm water, dry with a soft cloth, then apply a mixture composed of one part carbolic acid to six parts of sweet oil Have the carbolic acid as strong as possible. A very little water added to the crystals will prove sufficient to dissolve them. Apply the mixture twice daily, feed but little meat and give a teaspoonful of flour of sulphur in milk every other day. This remedy is equally as good for cattle and other live stock suffering from mange as for dogs, and the sulphur can be given either in their feed or mixed with salt.

Communications.

"Coons from the Country."

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—A short time ago, at a meeting of the Exhibition Commission held in St. John, Mr. Stewart distinguished the Board of Agriculture by the classical appellation of "coons from the country, to be kept in their place,"—wherever that might be. Now the question naturally arises, who are the leading citizens of St. John? The sheriff, mayor, leading merchants, lawyers, and politicians, are, with few exceptions, more objectionable coons. Did St. John make the country, or the country St. John? It is well known, and by none better than the St. John people themselves, that the Exhibition is being run by a small ring of politicians, who have set aside the Board of Agriculture, and with them the law of the land. This ring has bullied the Government into the humiliating position they now occupy. They compelled the appointment of persons, as Mr. McLellan publicly stated, to fill the Board's place on the Commission, and by so doing made an exhibition of his Government. Had the Board of Agriculture been notified to attend the Commission meetings, which they were not, and had every one of them attended, which they did not, the Board would not have been in any way represented, as they were publicly informed, that only as individuals would they be permitted to attend the Commission. The Government could not by the greatest stretch of its perogative appoint persons to fill the place of the Board of Agriculture, and a greater farce could not be enacted than to hold an Exhibition, as that much-revised prize list states, "under the management of the Board of Agriculture," without one member of that Board, as a Board, being present. There was some talk of convening the Board during Exhibition week, as part of the menagerie no doubt, or as "coons from the country."

ONE OF THEM.

Grand Falls, Sept. 3 1883.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Charges having been recently made in the British Parliament that cattle were being shipped from United States ports infected with the foot and mouth disease, a majority of the House of Commons have voted for a resolution opposing the importation into Great Britian of from any country in which this said disease exists. The following points and characteristics of the malady are especially to be noted:—

First.—The foot and mouth disease is, perhaps, the most contagious malady known. It rarely enters a herd without striking down all the members of that herd simultaneously or nearly so.

Second.—The susceptibility to the disease is all but universal on the part of warm blooded animals, but all cloven footed animals are especially and about equally predisposed to it. It cannot be overlooked nor covered up, therefore, as can a disease which confines its ravages to a single genus; but sheep, goats and swine coming within the range of the infection contract and manifest the disease as readily and in as marked a way as do cattle.

Third—The period of latency or incubation is remarkably short, the eruption of malady often taking place in thirty-six hours and rarely being delayed, even in cold whether, beyond six days after exposure to infection. There is, therefore, no opportunity for concealment nor for the disposal of infected but still apparently sound animals, while a journey of four or six days from the West, with the attendant privations and febrile excitement, would intuitively determine the full eruption of the disease before the stock arrived at the Eastern seaboard, and this although the infection had only been received after shipment on the cars.

Fourth—The manifestations of the disease is not only so universal in the herd affected, but so prominent and unmistakable that it could not possibly be overlooked. No one could ignore for a moment the swollen digits, the lameness and the blisters or ulcers between the hoofs; the heat, tenderness, swelling and blisters or raw sores on the udder and teats and the abundant frothing and slobbering at the mouth; the frequent loud smacking noise made with the tongue and palate and the large rounded blisters or red angry sores on the mucous membrane of the mouth. These cannot escape the attention of the owners and attendants, and especially when a whole herd of ten, fifty or one hundred are suffering simultanously. Much less can they escape the instructed eye of the professional veterinarian.

It may be well to state that the invasion of foot and mouth disease that swept from Canada over Northern New York and New England in 1871, created something closely approaching a panic. The agricultural papers were full of the subject. State boards of agriculture convened and discussed the subject. A convention of delegates from different States met at Albany, N. Y., and it was the engrossing theme for every local farmers' club along the lines of infection. This invasion, imported into Montreal with two English cows, fortunately occurred in autumn, and the long seclusion of the herds during the ensuing winter virtually stamped it out, the infection not having extended beyond herds in enclosed pasturages or buildings. Most of our farmers are as ignorant of the disease to-day as they were in 1871, and any new invasion could not fail to produce a similar excitement and consternation.

Fattening Cattle.

The *American Cultivator* gives the following excellent directions for this process:—"If it be the fall of the year it will be well to begin with the wastes of the farm. The pumpkins, squashes, small potatoes, turnips and even apples if given in small quantities, may be utilized in this way to good advantage, not only because they are wastes of little value otherwise, but also because by loosening the bowels and quickening the secretions, they help to bring the cattle into a thrifty condition. If such food does not fatten it is the best preparation for a course of fattening food. A single week of such food, with good hay, will make the animal look better and handle better, though it may not have gained a pound in weight. The giving of meal should begin from the first, and perhaps a good rule would be to use about thirty pounds of hay, fifty pounds of roots, and five quarts or ten pounds of meal for every thousand pounds of live weight. The proportion of the amount of food required to the live weight of animals is not invariable, as the coarse, unthrifty, paunchy or will require more to sustain life than such an one as described above would require to keep it fattening rapidly. Here the eye of the feeder needs to be trained again, and it needs to be on the alert to detect any symptoms of being overfed or of a capacity to take more, and after a while the grain rations can be increased and the rations of hay reduced accordingly, the object in view all the time being to convert as much hay and grain into beef as can profitably be done. To keep the cattle thriving it is important that they be kept comfortable and quiet. They will do better if kept in their stalls most of the time, if they have good beds, and the stables are well ventilated so as to furnish them pure air and at the right temperature—neither too warm in summer nor too cold in winter, though they will do better in a place comfortable cold. They should have pure water twice a day, though while eating the roots they will require but little, and it will be better to feed the roots before offering the water in order to induce them to get along with as little water as possible. Some feeders give no water while fattening on roots and pumpkins, but this seems cruel, and it is doubtful if the animals thrive as well as if allowed water. It is not well to give salt while fatteding, unless with a view of creating thirst, which they will quench by eating more roots, or it may sometimes be added to the meal if they appear to have got a little 'off their feed' by having been fed too liberally. But when they have been overfed the best remedy is a total withdrawing of the grain ration for one or two meals, and perhaps a little more exercise in the open air.

The manner of feeding is of equal importance. Adopt regular hours of giving food and do not vary from them, excepting that in the fall and winter the morning meal may be given at a later hour and the evening meal earlier as the days grow shorter, while as the days grow longer the hours for morning and evening feeding may be made father from the noonday meal. Avoid as much as possible disturbing fattening animals after they have lain down at night. The practice of 'feeding round' the last thing before going to bed is a bad one, for it the cattle have had a reasonable allowance at the usual supper hour they do not need to be called up to eat again any more than the farmer himself needs to after he has retired for the night. Going to the barn to see that all is right there is well enough if the cattle are used to such visits and do not associate them with the idea of being called up to eat or being driven up for any other purpose."

Early Maturity.

We have often advocated early maturity as being much more profitable in beef production, and we commend the following from a careful experimenter says the *Maine Farmer*, to the careful consideration of our readers. He says:—"I have for years kept the growths of domestic animals, and find that a small, or, rather, young animal, will grow as fast, or faster, than an old one. So much more food does it require to run the animal of large size, say of 1000 pounds weight, than it does a small one, say a calf of 400 pounds, that I can and have made a constant growth of a pound or more on the calf, for less food than would be requisite for the maintenance of a 1000 pound steer. For ten pounds of hay, or its equivalent in other foods, or on less food than named, I can grow a calf one or one and a half pounds per day, while eighteen pounds of hay would be required to maintain the existence of a 1000 pound animal without any growth. Few farmers understand the proportion of the food given that is required to maintain existence without growth. This first eighteen pounds of food, given as the food of support for a 1000 pound beast, accomplishes nothing without the nineteenth pound It is only the excess of food above this eighteen pounds for such a beast that becomes productive food. In the application of this fact, let us suppose our steers are marketed with an average weight of 1000 pounds for their existence, from calfhood up to disposal. If we market at four years of age, or are four years in attaining this weight, when it might be completed in two years, then we have lost maintenance fodder for a 1000 pound steer (eighteen pounds of hay daily) for two years."

Do not dig potatoes immediately after a heavy rain. Lying in the sun heats and rots them.

THE FARMER only $1 per year.

Take Care of the Colts.

A writer in the *Live Stock Monthly* makes the following very pertinent remarks on the too common neglect of colts and the mistakes ordinarily made by the farmer in summering them:—

Hogs are fed because a pail of swill means much pork, and the pork cannot be made without the feed. Beef is made on feed, and the beeves are fed to produce the beef. Milch cows are fed because they are milked morning and night, they pay for themselves day after day, and hence their health and condition is a subject of constant care. They are cared for day after day and all the year round, because they pay for themselves this year and are expected to next year. And so it is with the work team; they must be fed in order to enable them to perform the work that is required of them. But not so with the poor unfortunate colts; of all the stock upon the farm the colts are the greatest martyrs. The brood mare is worked up to the very day of foaling, and in nine cases out of ten the colt comes into the world showing the evidence of such treatment. The next day after the birth of the colt its dam is hitched to the plough for the reason that the farmer is in haste to finish spring's work, and every horse on the farm must work. The mare does not milk as generously as she would if she were allowed to lie still, recuperate her powers and nurse the colt, and it certainly cannot fail to injure the colt to follow the work team furrow, back and forth across the field, from morning until night. Again, colts are unfortunate in the time selected for weaning them. They are usually weaned just when vegetation is sere and yellow. They require abundant food and they are half starved. Weaning, as ordinarily done, is but a poor preparation for wintering. When they are weaned they have been making a fair growth, perhaps not as good a growth as they would if the mare was fed as she should be for a suckling colt, but still they have been doing very well, when suddenly they are denied the only nourishment they have relied upon, and, of course, the effect is disastrous. Their growth is not only checked, but they are weak and thin, and in that condition go into winter quarters. Passing the wintering of colts, as we have just bid adieu to one winter and the next is still some distance in the future, I will very briefly refer to some of the errors of summering young colts. As colts, says this writer, are generally but a small portion of the stock, they are so much the more liable to be slighted. When short of fodder many farmers will turn the colts, already badly wintered, out to grass a week or two before they would consider it safe to treat other stock in like manner. They are often turned into the poorest pasture and slighted in water, feed and salt, by which means the forms and constitutions of many horses are ruined. Especially during the summer months farmers should consult the welfare of their colts and furnish them with good pasture, a plentiful supply of water and an occasional feed of salt.

The Cabbage Worm Again.

The ravages of the caterpillars of the cabbage butterfly caused a great deal of trouble last summer at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., particularly those of the second or August brood. In order to test the efficacy of various reputed remedies for the cabbage worms, the director applied them to special collections for worms and noted the effects. One specimen confined for three hours in a bottle partly filled with black pepper crawled away discolored by the powder, but apparently unharmed. The second, repeatedly immersed in a solution of saltpetre, and a third in one of boracic acid, exhibited little indications of inconvenience. Bisulphide of carbon produced instant death when applied to the worm, though its fumes were not effectual. The fumes of benzine as well as the liquid caused almost instant death, but when applied to the cabbages small whitish excrescences appeared on the leaves. Hot water applied to the cabbage destroyed a portion of the worms, causing the leaves to turn yellow. One ounce of saltpetre and two pounds of common salt dissolved in three gallons of water formed an application which was partly sufficient. The most satisfactory remedy tested, however, consisted of a mixture of one half pound each of lard and soap and kerosene oil in three gallons of water. This was applied Aug. 26; an examination the following day showed many, if not all, the worms destroyed. The growing cabbage presents such a mass of leaves in which the caterpillar may be concealed that it is hardly possible to reach all the worms at one application. It is of importance, therefore, to repeat the use of any remedy at frequent intervals.—*Scientific American.*

The Good of Clover.

J. M. McCullough concludes a paper on clover, in *Iowa Homestead*, with the following:—

"If possible, clover should precede and follow every crop. Every uncultivated field and all unoccupied land should rest in clover; and the wealth of the country would be improved if the wild grasses and weeds were forced to give way to clover, for we know that noxious grases and vapors are continually arising from the earth. Some of them are from decaying vegetable or animal matter, and some of them are miasma. All are offensive to the smell and injurious to the health of man. Clover, by means of its chemical powers, not only absorbs these gases and feeds upon them, but freely gives out oxygen, which unites with them and oxydizes or destroys them, and in this way cleanses the taint of air. Because of this salutary effect of growing clover upon the air we say of people who live in affluence and luxury, 'They live in clover.'"