Board of Works

Fredericton

The Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1883. NO. 16

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 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, 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 or Inflammation of the Urinary Organs. aused 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 Oopaiba.

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

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS 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 manufactured 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, but don't scald or boil any of your clothing, no matter how dirty or stained. Brightens colored goods. Goes farther than other soap, and 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 few buckets of water for a large wash.

This is no humbug, but a reliable article. Try it and you will use no other kind.

Aug. 29 HATT & SONS.

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

YOUNG MEN. Now is the time to learn TELEGRAPHY. Written guarantee given to furnish paying situations. Fort terms, address COMMERCIAL & R.R. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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' INVIGORATING SYRUP.

THIS preparation is well known throughout the country, as the best family medicine before the public, and should be kept in every household.

For Coughs and Colds,

a little night and morning will soon break them up.

For Dyspepsia,

it gives immediate relief.

For Irregularities of the Bowels,

nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping or pain.

Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart

One swallow gives instant relief.

Sick Headache, Stomach and Pin Worms,

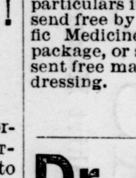
yield at once.

It is in fact an invigorator of the whole system whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained. It has been well tested already, and will do all that we say it will do. Price 50 cents per bottle.

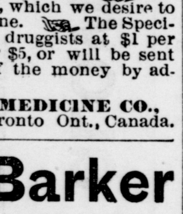
At wholesale by Davis, Staples & Co., and John M. Wiley.

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 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 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

SHELBURN Herring, large and fat, at

W. H. VANWART'S.

200 SACKS of Salt, coarse and fine, at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Oct. 17.

JAS. R. HOWIE

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHS,

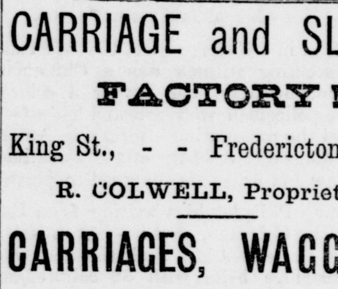
and respectfully invites the inspection of customers to his large and well selected stock of

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.

Nov 28 Z. R. EVERETT.

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 Snoe 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.

Nov 28. GEO. HATT & SONS.

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.

Oct 31. GEO. HATT & SONS.

Agriculture.

Pure Water for Hogs.

Swine are subject to the same laws that govern the health of other animals. Vegetable and animal matters, in a decaying state, when introduced into the system, are detrimental to health. Such matters are readily introduced with water, being taken directly into the stomach, soon pass to the intestines, etc., and become a source of disease. Experience and observation have convinced us that a large per cent of swine disease is produced by the disease germs being carried into the stomach in foul water. It is now believed that this, and many other diseases, are due to minute organism, so low in the scale of organic life, that it is difficult to say whether they are vegetable or animal; they are known by the general name of "disease germs." The vitality of these germs is not great, except when perserved, as it is in water containing organic substances. In the water of pools, ditches and ponds, their vitality is preserved for some time. If hogs are forced to drink such water, they take into their bodies the seeds of disease.

In August hogs suffer most from unwholesome water. During this month they require much water, and it is more essential that it be pure than during any other time of the year. The sun is hot, the air dry, and the earth parched; the hog has a compact body, formed largely of fat, small limbs imbedded in masses of fat, and with its nostrils near the ground. It inhales dust, which in part consists of decaying vegetables. Everything conspires to produce a feverish state of body, and a great thirst, to be allayed only by large quantities of cold water. But water from creeks, ponds, and the like, are at this season of the year the most heated. The greatest fatality among swine is in September and October. As the period from the inception of the disease to its fatal termination is from thirty to forty days, it would appear that the disease germs are most often taken into the body of the animal in August.

The Origin of Wheat.

Whether any of our cereals have ever been found in a perfectly wild or native state, is still an unsettled point. Some claim that wheat has been met with in parts of Asia where it could not have been introduced, but this is doubted by others. Botanists have long discussed the question of its origin, some insisting that all our numerous varieties came from a single original species, while others suppose there were several such species, and that these had become extinct, or still remained unrecognized. Several years ago a gardener in the south of France, named Fabre, professed to have discovered the real source of wheat. He experimented with a common wild grass of the country, which, by successive yearly sowings produced wheat as good as the average kinds. This announcement excited great interest, and directed the attention of experimenters to the grass, which acquired new distinction as the parent of the most important cereal. The grass, formerly known as *Ægilops ovata,* (it has lately been united with the wheat genus, *Triticum*) is common all through the Mediterranean region, but so unimportant that it does not appear to have a common name. Though the height varies from four to twelve inches. Some experimenters, among whom was Dunal, the botanist, claimed to have confirmed Fabre's results, and were strong advocates of this as the origin of wheat. Godron, a man of science at Tontpelier, suspected that this alleged conversion of the grass was due to its hybridization by the pollen of true wheat, and afterwards proved this to be so by direct experiment. The view that *Ægilops* is the origin of wheat is now generally abandoned, though there are a few who still adhere to it. While the grass lost interest as the parent of wheat, it acquired another distinction in affording the first instance in which hybridizing was known to have occured spontaneously between species of grass.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Care of Horses.

There is a great deal to be learned about taking care of horses by our farmers during winter months. Our climate is rigid, and if the truth was known more horses are killed every year through carelessness than by old age or hard work. At this time of the year there are a great number of horses dying—and it is so every year—and it all for want of proper care. There is a great abuse of farmers' horses in winter, especially when marketing. For instance, they are driven a long distance with heavy loads and on bad roads; they are halted at wayside inns and allowed to remain outside without any shelter for ten or fifteen minutes, not even blankets or anything else; then a lot of cold water is given them, and again the animals are driven off at high speed, and are again drawn up at another stopping place, heated and sweating, and allowed to remain out without blanket or anything to cover them. This treatment not only destroys a horse's constitution, but it is inhuman; and really this treatment of horses can be seen every day of the year. Take our markets again for example, and here are horses standing for hours with loads of produce on our principal markets without blankets or anything else to protect them. We can safely say that there is more horseflesh sacrificed every year by the lack of proper attention to horse hygiene by farmers than would pay a big per centage of the profits of the farm. Good horses pay; they are a staple; they are gold in any market, and the care of horses should even in an economical point of view be sufficient incentive to every farmer to use his horses well and take good care of them.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Subscribe for the MARITIME FARMER.

Butter Factory in Winthrop, Me.

A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer*, writes from Winthrop, Me., on the 28th Nov., on the butter factory recently established in that place. We give the article entire, so that our readers may form their own conclusions. He says:—

The good old town of Winthrop has long been noted for the many fine dairies within its limits, and for the excellence of its dairy products. It has been heralded far and wide as the "headquarters of the Jersey cow; indeed to such an extent, it has become quite fashionable to refer to the Maine State Jersey stock, as the "Winthrop Jerseys." The herds throughout the town are largely thoroughbred and grade Jerseys, and have been bred with strict reference to the production of fine butter; and it is this fact mainly, that has given so wide reputation for excellence to both her butter and cheese.

Since the establishment of the cheese factory, and through its successful operations, the number of cows in town have increased nearly fifty per cent.; farmers finding more profit from their dairy stock than formerly, when they were making cheese during the hot months by the old methods. This has led directly to the establishment of the butter factory. With the increased number of cows it became a serious question what to do with the milk during those months when it could not be carried to the cheese factory; the ordinary help in many farm houses could not make so large an amount of butter, and to hire sufficient competent help was not possible. It was also found by observing farmers, that by means of the increased herds, their farms were being improved, better crops raised, and money was plentier with them. Of course, under this state of things, no thought of receding from this vantage ground could be entertained by progressive farmers, and the subject became prolific of talk, neighbor with neighbor, every point pro and con being discussed and investigated, until sufficient enthusiasm had generated to take the matter before the farmers club and the "Farmers' Institute," where a thorough discussion of the theoretical and practical bearings of the business, was participated in by those having knowledge in relation to it. A public meeting was called, to which all farmers and others interested were invited, a thorough canvass made, revealing a general conviction that the establishment of a butter factory in connection with the cheese factory was demanded, also a willingness on the part of dairymen to becomes patrons.

At this juncture of affairs, the "Winthrop Dairying Association" took the matter in hand, called a meeting of their association, and voted an increase of stock sufficient to furnish funds to build a basement under their cheese factory, and equip it for the manufacture of butter, thus bringing the manufacture of both butter and cheese under one and the same management, and securing to the farmers a continuous factory system through the entire year, for working up the milk of their cows in the best possible manner. One of the most potent arguments in favor of the factory, was the fact constantly presented by the prices current, by quotations and by actual sales, that creamery butter was pressing the very best dairy articles out of the markets, and bringing an advance of from five to eight cents per pound more, The fact also, that the product of western creameries could be transported 1000 to 1500 miles, and sold in our markets for a larger price than our best dairies, made the matter so plain to the intelligent farmer, that no further argument was needed.

The association selected Mr. Rutillas Alden, one of the largest and most successful of Winthrop dairymen to visit the butter factories of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to learn what he could in relation to the cost of building and equipping, expense of running, different systems in use, and whatever might be of practical use in the establishment here. Mr. Alden accomplished what he undertook satisfactorily to all concerned, and in his report to the association, communication a mass of valuable information, which have been of great benefit in carrying forward the enterprise. A test trial of the different systems of deep cans for raising cream from milk—the Cooley, Fairlamb and Channel can competing—was made by different persons, which resulted in favor of the Cooley, and it was adopted as the system to be used by all patrons of the factory. The factory building was raised, and a substantial brick basement built beneath, and divided into engine room, work or churn room, cream tempering room room, store room and office; brick partitions separate the several rooms, and the floors are all cemented. Tile are laid beneath the floors to secure good drainage, into which is conducted, by means of a system of piping, all waste water used in cleansing utensils, the butermilk also, will be drawn directly from the churn, beneath the floor, through a seperate tile to a large cistern outside the building. The engine is four horse power machine, connected with a six horse power boiler, intended to furnish all the power for driving machinery, also steam for heating purposes.

There are two cream tempering vats, holding 150 gallons each, so arranged that the temperature of the cream can be controlled by the operator during the tempering process, and when in proper condition can be drawn directly into the churn. The churn will be a huge affair of 200 gallons capacity, and is the only part of the equipment not in place and ready for the manufacture of butter. When it arrives and has been put in position, the Winthrop Dairying Association will have a first class creamery in every respect. Mr. Thomas Helm, a gentleman of ten years' experience in the business will have charge.

Improvement in Farm Machinery and Methods.

How much easier and better does the farmer do his work now than he did in the days of his great-grandfather. To be sure, there were as good crops raised then as now, but the land was new and crops would grow wherever planted, But times have changed. Horse power takes the place of human labor in nearly all of the work done on the farm. I have in my possession an old-fashioned three-tined dung fork, with iron enough about it for a set of horse shoes, and a hay fork one hundred and twenty years old, made by a country blacksmith of course, and a very heavy, clumsy instrument it is. Supposing some "old fellow" could spend a day in a modern hay-field; wouldn't his eyes open when he heard the click of the mower, and saw the grass fall down at the rate of an acre an hour; and when asked if the hay would do to go in that day, he would reply, "no, no, it ain't dry enough, it ought to make three days sartin." And he would wonder what had become of all of the big rocks, and the roadside fences, and what made the timothy grow so stout in that swamp; and he would think the barn was a meeting house, and shake his head when told the cows made two pounds of butter a day, and say, "I don't know, I don't know." Surely when we look at all of the improved machinery on the farm, as well as everywhere else, and the improved breeds of stock, the fine horses and carriages, and the improved means of travel and transportation, and when we think how many comforts and luxuries are within the reach of the common prople, we know that the world moves on; and could we live until a hundred years from now, probably we should see as great changes as have been made within the past hundred years.

Packing Butter in Crocks.

The partial loss of a crock of our own best butter the past season or, what was about the same, the loss of its flavor and the consequent old taste, has led to the looking into the matter, and the supposed perfect glazing of the crock was found to be pierced with a great number of most minute holes, the result in some way of the burning. This let the air into the mass of butter or, what was worse, the inside material of the crock simply acted as a sponge, and the finer aromatic oils of the butter were absorbed through these minute holes into the clay outside layer of butter was ruined, leaving but a core of good butter in the centre of the crock. No poorer article was over invented in which to pack butter than a poor crock, one either imperfectly glazed or a "second" that contains cracks, "blisters" or scalded off places. When the glazing is perfect, or glass-like, absorption cannot take place, but unless it is perfect there is a great liability of a loss in aroma and texture, and what was put down as yellow butter will be taken up with edges bleached out and the flavor gone. If a broken crock is examined it will be found that the glazing at best is not thicker than a film, and might be easily destroyed by the action of the oil and the acids of which butter is composed. The genuine stone crock with its glazing of glass makes a perfect package of butter, but the common clay crock, with its salt wash, or viterous glaze, is often a delusion in butter keeping; but what consumer ever thought it was the crack itself that worked the damage and charged it to this cause? —*Cleveland Herald.*

Foreign Ways of Fatting Cattle.

In Flanders and the north of France calves are fattened in narrow cribs. These pens are two feet wide and five deep, and portable. The litter is never removed, but renewed as required. Decoctions of poppy heads are added to the milk to induce the animal to sleep. At Dens, in Germany, M. Seyfurth gave his calves skim milk, and to represent the cream, three ounces daily, at the rate of one ounce per repast of beef or mutton suet, lard or turnip seed oil; at the end of the fourth week the grease was reduced by one half and replaced by cake and meal. The veal was found to be as good as that produced from pure milk.

In weaning calves, hay tea enters largely as a substitue for milk; then linseed gruel. In Russia beer is largely mixed with the milk, which explains the enormous size of the calves. Two pounds of hay are steeped in nine quarts of warm water, and five quarts of the tea are estimated as equal to one quart of milk. In Belgium calves are allowed to lick a lump of chalk, as sheep and cattle are rock salt; strong purgatives are rarely resorted to. In the Beauce, where so much veal is reared, from two to two and one-half ounces of soluble cream of tarter, dissolved in four quarts of water, is a favorite receipt; administer the drink every hour pending twelve to fifteen hours. If colic appears add a little opium to the mixture

The French Government has abolished the prohibitions of the importation of American hog products into that country. The prohibition was established in 1881, on the pretext that Americrn pork was infested with trichinæ, but really to benefit French hog raisers. Several other European countries follow the example of France, including Germany, which had previously been a heavy importer of our products. The result has been that in the past two years our exportations of hog products have fallen off over six hundred million pounds. It is more than probable that the action of France will be followed by Germany and other countries, since it has been found by scientific investigation that hogs of those countries are infested with trichniæ, the same as are the American hog. Without doubt the action of the French government has had an influence in toning up the prices of pork at the present time.—*Maine Farmer.*

Shoulder Lameness.

Shoulder lameness of horses is not of nearely so frequent occurrence as is generally imagined; but sometimes the difficulty in ascertaining the real seat of lameness, when situated in the foot, has occasioned many an ignorant smith to refer the complaint to the shoulder; and the poor animal has in consequence been doomed to undergo the painful operations of blistering, firing and rowelling. It is of considerable importance, therefore, to be able to distinguish sprains of the shoulders from other ailments. Mistakes will seldom occur if attention be paid to the following symptoms: When a horse is lame in the shoulder he drags his toe along the ground, from inability of the muscles of the shoulder to lift the foot from the ground. If he lifts his foot high, the shoulder can not be much effected. On walking down hill, he catches up the leg with considerable quickness. He will frequently stumble on going up hill, and will make a shorter step with the lame leg than with the other. He goes equally lame on soft or hard ground, which is not the case when the lameness is in the foot. In shoulder lameness there is no difference in the temperature of the two fore feet.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

To test the Health of a Cow or Horse.

In horses the pulse at rest beats forty times, in an ox from fifty to fifty-five, and in sheep and pigs about seventy to eighty beats per minute. It may be felt wherever a big artery crosses a bone for instance. It is generally examined in the horse on the cord which crosses over the bone of the lower jaw in front of its curved position, or in the bony ridge above the eye, and in cattle over the middle of the first rib, and in sheep by placing the hand over the left side, where the beating of the heart may be felt. Any material variations of the pulse from the figures given above may be considered as a sign of disease. If rapid, hard and full, it is an indication of high fever or inflammation; if rapid, small and weak, low fever, loss of blood or weakness. If slow, the possibilities point to brain disease, and if irregular, to heart troubles. This is one of the principal and sure tests of the health of an animal.—*American Farmer.*

There are many things about the kitchen or garden that could be utilized in one way or another for poultry that often go into the swill tub or gutter. If a little labor be expended on their preparation, there is no better food. The potato and turnip parings boiled, and while hot thoroughly mashed and mixed with meal, drippings, meat scraps, soups and stale bread crumbs, will be found a cheap and valuable food. In cold weather and during confinement these articles will supply the place of insect and green food, and as most of the refuse from the table is of the best quality, thoroughly cooked and seasoned, it makes a very appetizing mess for the fowls.

The Maine *Farmer* of the 13th inst., says:—"Another bunch of choice Jerseys has come to Maine and are now at Saddleback farm in the hands of Mr. Pierce. This time the fancy runs after the Stock Pogis blood from which Mary Ann of St. Lambert got her blood, if not her butter powers. Broadmoor farm also has secured one of the prizes. Our Maine fanciers do not propose to be outdone in "enterprise" when the fashionable strains of Jersey animals are put upon the market. The cow Nonpariel, 22,014, cost Mr. Pierce $2,550. Others cost $1,200.00, $925.00, two at $500 each, and a four weeks calf $425,00."

There is no driving of the flock of sheep in Spain. When the shepherd wishes to remove his sheep, he calls a tame wether, accustomed to feed from his hands, and the favorite, however distant, obeys his call, while the rest follow. One or more of the dogs, with large collars, armed with spikes, in order to protect them from the wolves, precede the flock; others skirt it on either side, and some bring up the rear. If a sheep be ill or lame, or lag behind, unobserved by the shepherd, the dog stays with it and defends it until some one returns in search of it.

French shepherds find that salt dissolved in water and sprinkled over the rations of sheep gives them an increased relish for their forage and contributes to their health. A French writer states that the proportion used is about one pound of salt to twenty head of sheep, but he does not say how often they are thus fed. He also states that in very wet weather one and a half ounces of green vitriol, dissolved in eight parts of water, are given to sheep, and that it is especially advantageous to house-fed stock.

A Jersey cow in Baltimore, milked at intervals of eight hours for one week yielded 327 pounds of milk, from which was produced twenty-five pounds and two and eleven-twelfths ounces of butter. The cow was bred in New Jersey, and was purchased last fall by her present owner for $2000. She is pronounced the best butter-producing cow in the United States.

When cows are obliged to live on hay they have stronger desire for water than if fed on other kinds of fodder. See that they have access to it at all times. It will pay to give the milk cows a pailful of water at noon in which a quart of bran has been stirred. A lack of water will quickly cause a shrinkage in milk as well as an actual loss of flesh.

Be kind to your fowls, and teach them to look for your coming into the poultry yard with delight. Do not scare them, but teach them to eat from your hand. It is a pleasure to pet them, and amply repays all acts of kindness.