THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883. NO. 4

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. Ferley & 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 proofs of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with a unqualified success to our knowledge, for it 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 Diarrhœa, 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 by wholesale by John M. Wiley, and Davis, Staples & Co., Fredericton; and R. W. McCarty, and T. B. Barker & Sons, St. John.

BILLFIELD, 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 known as "Woodlands," fronting on the river St. John, and situate one and one half miles from the City of Fredericton (pro

This property is well fenced, and contains about forty acres are under cultivation, and the rest heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a house 32x22 feet, containing four sitting rooms and 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 J. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

Rx No 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure, Hôtel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment Positive cure in one to three days. Long standing cases only required. No nauseous drugs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbed 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 Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, AND SCIATICA. Remedy.

—FOR—

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, Cronp, 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, 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. TRADE MARK.

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

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 8 kegs;
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.

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 until the 11th.

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.

The Annual Exhibition of the Sackville and Westmorland Agricultural Society will be held in the Society's grounds, Sackville, on the 28th inst.

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

Miscellaneous.

Why the Cows came Late.

Crimson sunset burning,
O'er the tree-fringed hills;
Golden are the meadows,
Ruby flashed the rills,
Quiet in the farmhouse,
Home the farmer hies;
But his wife is watching,
Shading anxious eyes,
While she lingers with her pail beside the barn-yard gate,
Wondering why her Jenny and the cows come home so late.

Jenny, brown-eyed maiden,
Wandering down the lane,
That was ere the daylight
Had begun to wane.
Deeper grew the shadows,
Circling swallows cheep;
Katydids are calling;
Mists o'er meadows creep.
Still the mother shades her eyes beside the barn-yard gate,
And wonders why her Jenny and the cows can be so late.

Loving sounds are falling,
Homeward now at last,
Specklo, Bess and Brindle
Through the gate have passed:
Jennie, sweetly blushing.
Jamie, grave and shy,
Take the pails from mother,
Who stands silent by.
Not one word is spoken as that mother shuts the gate,
But now she knows why Jenny and the cows came home so late.

The Shetlanders have a proverb, "Nothing ever came from Scotland but dear meat and greedy ministers."

"Ma, which milkman gives the most cream, the one that has the best cows?" "Hardly, my child! It is the one who has the best conscience."

Ayer's Ague Cure stimulates the action of the liver, cleanses the blood of malarial poison, and rouses the system to renewed vigor. Warranted to cure Fever and Ague.

An old lady was asked her opinion about Mrs. Smith, her next-door neighbor. "Well," she said, "I am not the one to speak ill of anybody, but I feel very sorry for Mr. Smith."

A great many Christians are like the colored gentleman who said that he had been walking "in the broad and narrer path for twenty years," and never found it a hard road to travel.

Our religion is not worth much if it is like that of the storekeeper who said, "I've just been converted, so when you want milk on Sunday you must come round to the back door."

If any of the readers of this paper do not know of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* we urge them to find out about it. Write to Dr. Johnson & Co., of Boston, Mass. It is the most marvelous remedy in the world.

"How much did you pay for your new dress?" asked Mrs. Smith. "Eight cents a yard; they asked ten cents." "Why," said Mrs. Smith, "it's just like mine, isn't it? But I did better than you. They asked me eighteen cents and I got it for twelve cents. I got off more than you."

THE GREAT SECRET OF BEAUTY lies not in the enamellers or the tonsorial art, but it depends upon good health, a fair, brilliant complexion, rendered so by pure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood, cure Scrofula and all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. 25,000 bottles were sold during the last three months.

A Massachusetts minister, rather at loss for some fitting eulogy to pronounce at the funeral of a poor, shiftless, rum-drinking legal practitioner in his town, at last boldly affirmed that "our worthy departed brother won and held the first place at the local bar for many years." The statement was not denied.

"I heard you kissed the prettiest girl in the room at the party last night," observed a youth in blue glass goggles to his companion.

"Well, I did, for a fact. What of it?"

"Oh, nothing, but I'd just like to know how you felt during the sweet osculation."

"Felt like a beefsteak, smothered in onions."

A Scotch farmer was greatly exercised regarding the safety of his hay crop. The weather, though often threatening, favored his efforts till he succeded in getting it safely gathered in, he being in this respect more fortunate than several of his neighbors. After seeing the last wisp of straw tied round his stacks, he exclaimed with a self-satisfied air, "Noo, sin' I ha'e gotten my hay a' safely in, I think the warid would be greatly the better o' a guid shower."

An Irishwoman can always manage to tell a disagreeable truth in a very agreeable way. "How did your husband die?" asked the Judge very sternly. "Well, sir, very sudden like," was the reply. "But what was the matter with him?" "Why, I believe, sir, he fell out of a window, or through a kind of cellar door, or something of that sort." "How far did he fall?" "Not more than six or seven feet, Yer Honor." "And how could such a fall as that kill him?" "You see, sir, there was a bit of a sthring or cord, or that like, and it got round poor Mike's neck, and he never spoke a word after it."

A rough-looking, burly Irishwoman entered a car on the Harlem railroad, the other day, turned over one of the seats, and, planting herself with a flourish, placed her number twelve brogans on the crimson cushion before her. Just then a brakeman came along and said politely:

"Excuse me, madam, but do you see that sign over there?"

"Av course Oi do," she quickly answered.

"Do you know what it says?"

"Faix, an' how could Oi, if it don't shake?"

"Well, it says that no gentleman will put his feet on the seat," stammered the confused train hand.

"Then go 'long wid yees, yer dirthy sphalpeen; d'yer take me fur a gentleman? Oim a lady, sir; that's what Oi am!"

As there was no derrick on the train, she was permitted to enjoy the privileges of her sex.

Agriculture.

The value of eggs annually consumed in the United States is stated to be $75,000,000.

Oil your mowing machine and horse rake before putting them away for the winter.

A remedy for chicken cholera: Raw onions and a little ginger mixed with the food and fed occasionally.

Sheep will degenerate from poverty more in one generation than they could be improved in two or three.

An old farmer suggests that if the farmers of the country would publish their mistakes, there would be more information imparted than by the usual mode of telling their success.

Attend the fairs, and not only attend, but help support them by taking something from your own farm. People cannot all be spectators on such occasions. Those who are most active in the support of fairs do the most good, and are themselves the most benefited.

Do not prune too early in the fall, as such work can be done later on, when no danger from pruning will occur, as may be the case with earlier operations. It is time enough when the leaves have all fallen and the vines have but little flow of sap.

In the milk of some Jersey cows the cream forms thirty per cent., or nearly one-third of the whole bulk. It is so rich in cream that it is not the most healthful food for infants without dilution. For food, milk with a smaller proportion of fat is better.

It is a well known fact that bees never visit two or more distinct classes of flowers on the same trip, but always procure a full load of pollen or honey of whichever kind they commence on first, and return to their hives or home to unload before making a change.

There has been some discussion lately among Texas sheep breeders as to the proper age at which to breed young ewes, and the conclusion arrived at seems to be that ewes should not be bred until two years old, and that to breed them younger tends to deterioration of the flock, both in size and constitution.

Green food for young hogs is strenuously advocated by the *Indiana Farmer*. The most important reason for it is to develop the alimentary organs; and the reason is an excellent one. The stomach is the mill for grinding the concentrated food upon which the animal is to be finally fattened, and it should be large in capacity and in vigorous working order.

Ventilation above a clover mow, says a writer, is as necessary as it is above a sugar or fruit evaporator. If there is not open space and draught sufficient to carry away the moisture it is returned to the mow and mould is the inevitable result. No ordinary amount of drying will prevent hay from becoming musty if ventilation is shut off during the sweating process.

There is a vast difference in the flavor of eggs. Hens fed on clean, sound grain, and kept on a clean grass run give much finer flavored eggs than those that have access to stable and manure heaps and eat all kinds of filthy food. Hens feeding on the oily species of fish and onions flavor their eggs accordingly, the same as cows eating onions or cabbage or drinking offensive water impart a bad taste to milk and butter.

At Pictou, Ont., the Quinte Canning Co. are putting up three hundred thousand cans of fruits and vegetables. They expected to put up about a half million cans, but in consequence of the short prospects of tomatoes, corn and some fruits, they do not expect to go much beyond the first number. This put-up has all been contracted for, and only the shortage of crops prevents them from doing a larger business.

Hon. Rufus Prince, president of the Maine State Agricultural Society, writes the Maine *Farmer*:—"I am no horse doctor, but I will give you a very simple but effective cure for 'scratches' given me by one that had had the care of horses for a long time and which has never failed with him. It is this:—Wind a woollen rag around the horse's ankle and fasten it on and let it be until it wears off. No matter if you drive your horse in the mud, do not take off the rag, and before you think of it the scratches will be cured."

The feet and legs of horses require particular attention. It is an old saying with horsemen, "Keep the feet and legs in order and the body will take care of itself" The legs are the first to fail. The horse, when brought in from severe protracted exertions, should be rubbed down dry. His legs, from his knees and hocks down, should be well hand-rubbed, so that friction will create insensible perspiration; that will tend to prevent swelled legs, stiff joints and sprung knees. When the legs are fevered from overdriving they should be bandaged with wet clothes to take away the heat and prevent wind galls that prove eye-sores, and which, without diminishing his capacity for labor, materially affect the market value of the horse.

Colts should not be permitted to stand on a plank, cement, paved or any hard floor the first year, as these are liable to seriously affect the feet and legs. Mud or soft, wettish ground is apt to make tender hoofs, no matter how well bred the colt may be. One reason why the horses in one district grow up superior to those in another in hoof, bone, muscle and action is because it has a dry limestone and silicious soil. When the mare is at work do not let the colt run with her; and if she comes back from her work heated, allow her to get cool before suckling the colt, as her overheated milk is liable to give the foal diarrhœa.

Shepherd's Dog or Sheep Dog.

This famous animal is the most valuable and useful of all varieties of the canine family, and is universally employed by shepherds throught the the civilized world to assist in managing their flocks. Without it, the shepherd would be utterly incapable of taking care of the great number of sheep often under his charge, and the expense of keeping a requisite number of shepherds would, in many cases, far more than take away the profit of sheep-farming. That the dog was employed in the tending of sheep in very early times by the ancients, we find by the allusion to the dogs of the flock in Job XXX, I. Buffon imagined the shepherd's dog to be the original of all domesticated dogs; but was unable to assign any good reason for such an opinion. The shepherd's dog exhibits practically the same characteristics in all parts of the world, although there are slight diversities, in different countries, as between that of England and that of Scotland; in the last named country it being known as the collie. It is of middle size—differences of size however, being amongst the characteristics of different races; of rather slender form, with a pretty sharp muzzle; the ears erect, or in some races, drooping at the tip; the hair soft, long, shaggy, and somewhat waved; the tail slightly pendulous, more or less recurved, and very bushy; the feet well protected by hair so as to be adapted for rough ground. The eye is very bright and intelligent, although the ordinary demeanor of the animal is very quiet and calm. No kind of dog is more intelligent, and perhaps none so docile. Its ready comprehension of the meaning of his master, its prompt obedience to his word or gesture, its evident knowledge of what is requisite to be done, and the services which it performs, can never be observed without admiration. A shepherd's dog exhibits the utmost care to prevent sheep from straying from the road along which they are being driven, and sets itself, often of its own accord, to watch any gate or gap in the fence, or goes immediately to bring back stragglers. It is equally useful on the black moor or wild mountain, readily going for sheep, and bringing them from a distance. The sheep become perfectly acquainted with it, and evidently regard it as a friend, and not as an enemy, although the appearance of any other dog would alarm them at once. It knows the sheep of the flock it is required to attend, and even in a crowded market adroitly separates them from others with which they have become mingled. Its remembrance of places is obviously very accurate; and a dog which has found great difficulty in conducting sheep through crowded thoroughfares, does the same work much better on subsequent occasions. The intelligence of the shepherd's dog has sometimes been proved in a remarkable way by dishonest masters employing them to steal sheep which he wished to add to his own flock, and leaving the dog to do it in his absence. For stealing sheep in this way, a farmer in the south of Scotland was hanged about the end of last century. More frequent instances are on record of the shepherd's dog conducting a flock of sheep safely home for many miles, unaccompanied by the shepherd The shepherd's dog is affectionate, and becomes strongly attached to its master, but is generally shy to strangers. It is very muscular and active, and capable perhaps beyond any other kind of dog of continuing its exertions during a long time.

The shepherd's dog is often crossed with other kinds of dogs, and particularly with the pointer and setter. Dogs are thus obtained, which, whilst capable of all the services required by the shepherd, are equally capable of being employed in the pursuit of game, and are most successful in night poaching.

The drover's dog is very often a cross between the shepherd's dog and the mastiff, the fox hound, the pointer, or the gray hound. It displays many of the best qualities of the shepherd's dog, and if too frequently very different from it in its cruel treatment of sheep, the fault is originally that of the brutal master.—*The American Merino.*

Fitting Young Horses for hard Work.

In some line of business in which horses take a principal part, the duties are light in summer, but increase when the fall season sets in. Those who work young horses do not usually give consideration enough to the fact that their natural growth creates a demand for liberal feeding, and that the attainment of large size can only be reached through abundant food being given. The working of young horses always involves risk, as the joints, tendons and ligaments are not strong, and the muscles are unaccustomed to the motions and severe strains that the duties of labor throw upon them. Hence we often see young horses that have done work upon the farm from three till four or five years old, travelling only on soft ground or dirt roads, worked with great moderation, hooked up beside steady-going horses, and, if driven faster than a walk, always at a very moderate jog, and if at the plow, moving with a very deliberate step, and allowed a breathing spell at the end of the furrow. These young horses have usually been shod but little of the time, wearing shoes perhaps for a few weeks in winter, provided they were wanted for an occasional trip upon the road.

Every fowl house should face the south, and, if possible, be upon dry ground. Any available ground protected by groves, hedges, stone walls, or by buildings of any kind, may be used for this purpose. Fowls suffer very much from cold storms and wind, and any protection against those is very valuable as a preventive of colds and croup.

Eggs with a spot of blood on the yolk are from diseased hens.

The Value of Hogs.

Viewed from any standpoint, the hog is probably the most valuable animal on a farm. They come faster and with less trouble, they multiply faster, they fatten faster, and are ready for market sooner than any of the other domesticated quadrepeds. While a cow, or a ewe, or a mare gives but one of her young in a year, a good sow will give us a dozen or more. A steer must be about three years old before he is fit for market, and though he produce 800 or 1000 pounds of dressed meat, forty good hogs, dressing 250 pounds each, may be raised and marketed in that time from a sow that dropped her first pigs on the same day that that the calf came, besides leaving enough pork, after the first six months, to keep an ordinary family.

It costs something, we know, to raise hogs and prepare them for the market; but a hog for pork should never be kept over more than one winter, no matter when it comes; and if a farmer is well prepared to take care of hogs, the outlay is not much. No one ought to go into hog raising extensively unless he is well-prepared He ought to study the business just as a merchant does his. He should consider all the details of feed, water, shelter, marketing, and everything connected with it, and then arrange for successful work. This is not the place to speak of what is necessary to successful hog raising. We are writing only of the value of the animals as compared with other animals.

Pork always meets ready sale. As long as men work out doors at manual labor, and at heavy work anywhere, that long will pork be in demand for food. The quantity produced and the quantity consumed increases from year to year. The export of pork from the United States is greater in value than all other meats combined, with live animals added.

Hogs require less room on a farm than do other animals, and while their care needs to be as good, it can be afforded at less expense and with less inconvenience. They will use as food profitably many things that other animals will not touch. All this would be practically wasted if the hogs did not eat or drink it. Aside from the little grain feed needed for finishing the fattening process, and for assisting it in the earlier stages, the food for hogs does not cost much. When one considers the kinds and value of feed well suited to the growth and fattening of swine, it is surprising how little is really required.—*Kansis Farmer.*

Breed from the Best Horses.

A correspondent of the *National Live Stock Journal* writes: "It is one of the laws of trade to base the value upon the improvement of breed—to first ascertain the value of the improvement, and then add so much extra to the cost of production. To sum up the profit of breeding, the rule is, breed from the best; they will pay the best. There is always a demand, at high prices, for the best the market affords. They will command the market and fix the price. Why does one horse sell for $100 and another for $1000, in the same market? Because one is better bred than the other. The high bred has inherited more style and stamina than the low bred. The well bred horses have an acquired value from family heritage that swells their price above the cost of production. If we breed from the best specimens of the best families, their improved value will rise far above their natural value, or cost of production. Let us breed from the best specimens of their class, that we may increase their numbers.

The practice of dosing horses with heavy quantities of medicine every time they are ailing is not only an expensive and ludicrous habit, but one that is cruel in the extreme. In nine cases out of ten, those administering know but little of the medicinal qualities of the stuff they give them. There is no question that medicines and timely aid are often necessary but should always be given under the advice of some one who knows something about them.

While so much is said of the cruel treatment of horses while in use, and their being beaten and abused, but little thought is given to the idea of their ill-treatment by starvation. The suffering from hunger is certainly intense, yet many horses, and generally young things, are allowed to go on half rations during the whole winter season. If you can't afford to give your horses all they can eat, sell out to some one who can.

After a hard day's work, your horse will feel much better if allowed the freedom of a lot to exercise, than he will to be confined in a close stall where exercise will be impossible. It is too sudden a change to be compelled to stand in one position during the whole night, and is apt to produce stiffness of the joints and limbs.

Development of Milking Capacity.

Farmers often hesitate whether to have their heifers come in at two or at three years old The purpose held in view in raising them may decide this question If the object is to make the best possible milking animals, it will be better to have them come in at two years old. If the purpose is to make beef animals as well as milkers, then it would be preferable to have them to come in at three years old, or even later. The development of deep milking capacity is an artificial acquirement, so to speak. It is the result largely of training. It is also aided by feed and breeding. Manipulations of the udder, as in hand-milking, are the foundation or starting point for the very wonderful milking capacity of the domestic cow.

In a wild state, the cow, like the buffalo, gives only milk enough to sustain her young, and that only for a few months. No extraordinary productions of milk ever occur in wild animals, though they are as well fed and as healthful and vigorous as in a domestic state. The cattle which have been turned out on the plains of Texas, where they have an abundance of food for the year round, have their milking qualities run down to a low standard in a few generations, showing that hand milking is as necessary to sustaining an abnormal selection of milk as it is developing it in the first place. Cows derive their milk from the food they consume, and large quantities of milk can only result from high feeding, but such feeding must be done understandingly and at the proper time, or it may have an effect quite the reverse of what is aimed at and desired. To feed a cow high when she is not in milk—that is, to give her more food than would be necessary to maintain a healthy and vigorous condition—a quantity which would produce fattening or an extraordinary development of flesh, tends to check rather than to develop milk secretion.

Treatment of Bulls.

If a bull is treated from his infancy up to old age as he should be, and as all calves should be, he will not do any harm. A calf should never be played with or tormented in any manner. No kicking, clubbing or punching with a pitchfork. If the animal is in the way, do not kick him; put him aside in a forcible but friendly way. I have seen men whose universal practice was to kick or punch cattle whenever they passed them. The consequence is always bad bulls and unmanageable cows. If the bull becomes unruly and resents bad treatment, he is shut up in a close yard, and this is a greater torment to him than all the other abuse. When he gets his freedom he takes his revenge on the first man or gate or straw-stack upon which he can exhaust his pent-up feelings and strength. A certain amount of exercise is necessary to keep the animal's mind from vicious thoughts.

I can show a Jersey bull today which is as fat and sleek as a calf and as kind as one could wish. He has never been treated ill in any way, but his father and half brother were badly treated and were both of them vicious.

When a bull has been made wicked by management, saw off say one-half of each horn, without touching the core or bone. If their ugliness is only towards other animals, put large oak-knot buttons on the horns and all will be safe.—*Cor. Home and Farm.*

A Cheap Silo.

The Nashua *Telegraph* says:—Last year a farmer improvised a small silo by sinking a molasses hogshead into the ground in his barn cellar. He cut up all his corn fodder with a hay-cutter, supposing he had enough to fill about four hogsheads but on packing it found it wouldn't fill one. He then bought of a neighbor as much more as one horse could draw, and still there was room. He then cut up the stacks from a piece of sweet corn, and with a lot of rowen managed to fill his hogshead. He made a close-fitting cover, and with a jackscrew set under one of the floor timbers pressed it down as tight as possible. In the middle of December he opened his silo, and found the corn as sweet and fragrant as when put in. From the hogshead he fed one cow half a of ensilage morning and night for two months, and considers it the most producing food that can be fed. This year he proposes to fill the hogshead with oats cut just as they are in the milk. If a silo on so simple a plan is practicable, there is certainly no reason why everybody should not have one, and satisfy himself of the value of the ensilage system. Rural readers of small means may try such a silo as this without incurring much risk of loss. If they are satisfied with the results, a more pretentious silo may be constructed another year. A large packing box would answer better than a hogshead.

In Favour of Ensilage.

Prof. Johnson, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has been experimenting with ensilage, and summing up his report, says:—

"Farmers who have had experience in feeding stock know how desirable it is to have some succulent food, as a part ration at least, during long, cold winters. Roots are valuable cattle food, but an expensive crop for the average farmer to raise and handle. But few farmers have the facilities for storing them in any quantity. They must be dug in the field; and in the winter, the thermometer below zero, throw out the roots and getting them to the stock is not a desirable task. If ensilage will give us the succulent food at less cost, in shape to be easily handled and occupying but a small space in storage, it must prove of value. What are the farmers in Michigan to do with the coarse fodders raised on our farms, but to feed them. They are too bulky to transport to market—they must help to make beef and mutton, but the farmer needs something to feed in connection with them to make them of more value, and the ensilage will help out in this direction.

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture has taken decisive action against the fast-spreading nuisance of noxious weeds. A pathmaster was recently fined $10 and costs for neglect of duty in failing to order Canada thistles to be cut down, and a farmer was subjected to the same penalty for allowing noxious weeds to grow upon his place. Our correspondence columns recently have shown that this nuisance is spreading fast in Ontario, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will take early steps to compel farmers to keep their places clear of these weeds, which do so much to decrease the value of the farm as a work. A municipal crusade against the Canada thistle would go far to save the public land owners from vexation.—*Ontario Ex.*