Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1883. NO 19

Stop That Cough.

Englishmen's Cough Mixture

IS the most certain and Speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly perserved with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.

FELLOWS'

Dyspepsia Bitters,

THE GREAT CURE FOR

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.

Price 25 cents.

Every bottle bears the name Fellows & Co.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Cures Splints, Spavin, Ring ne, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirlbone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

HAMILTON, MO., June 14th, 1881

B. J. KENDALL & Co.,—Gents.—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be and in fact more too; I have removed by using the above, Callous, Bone Spavins, Ring-bones, Splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used, and I have tried many, as I have made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours,

P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

NEW HAMBURG, ONT., Dec. 28th, 1881

MR. F. H. MCCALLUM, Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction, and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again.

Yours truly,

J. F. ROTH.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful enough to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, spavins, splints, curbs, callous sprains, swellings and any lameness and enlargement of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

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

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. 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, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sept. 27

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture, } ston, May, 1881 }

Fruit Trees. Fruit Trees.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is prepared to furnish them with all the

Winter Varieties of Apple Trees

that will grow in this country, and at much lower rates than foreigners are selling them for. My agents are canvassing York and adjoining Counties. If they should fail to call on you, send in your your orders, which will be filled in May next.

Catalogues sent on application.

E. B. JEWETT,

General Agent for

Sharp & Shea's Nurseries.

August 9—6m.

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 50 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, 25x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse ben 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

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

KIDNEY-WORT

Acts at the Same Time on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS.

THE GREAT CURE FOR R-H-E-U-M-A-T-I-S-M

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE $1. LIQUID or DRY, SOLD by DRUGGISTS. (24) Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician.—The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people

LIST PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES.	PRICE.
1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflamations,	.25
2.	Worms, Worm fever, Worm colic,	.25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults	.25
5.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic,	.25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	.25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	.25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	.25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	.25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	.25
12.	Whites, too Profuse Periods,	.25
13.	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing,	.25
14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	.25
15.	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains,	.25
16.	Fever and Ague, Chill, Fever, Agues	.50
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding,	.50
18.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, influenza	50
19.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs,	.50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness,	.50
27.	Kidney Disease,	.50
28.	Nervous Debility,	1.00
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50
32.	Disease of the Heart, Palpitation,	1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

Address, Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Chilblains! Chilblains!!

IF you are troubled with CHILBLAINS get at once a bottle of

GATES' EYE RELIEF.

It is a sure cure. One application, heated in, is generally sufficient for the worst cases. It will also cure all forms of

Sore Eyes and Piles.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the Maritime Provinces, and at wholesale by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Sutcliff & Co., and John K. Bell, Halifax; and by R. W. McCarty and T. H. Barker, St. John.

Dec 27

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

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

$72 A WEEK. $12a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Agriculture

TAKE NOTIC

We will present to every new subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER who will pay his $1 subscription in advance, and to all subscribers who have paid up to Jan. 1st, 1883, a copy of DR. J. B. KENDAL'S "TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES." This book has had a most extensive circulation, and is much commended by horsemen, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

Anent the Angus Polls.

The late Mr. McCombie, the celebrated Aberdeen breeder, used to say, "that the Angus polled cattle would become the dominant breed of England, and therefore the world." According to statements made in English agricultural papers, the prediction seems in the way of being fulfilled, and they point to recent sales in proof "that a great wave or tide of good fortune has lately overtaken this stock." In the London market, "it is certain," as a noted poll breeder, Mr. Geo. Wilken, Waterside, Forbes, Scotland, says, "that a polled Aberdeenshire bullock will always bring more money in London, or any other market, than any other breed," and he gives the credit, (in a great part at least,) of the fame of Aberdeen beef to "our natural feed of turnips and straw." In the London Christmas market the Angus Polls bring usually about 2d. or 4d. per eight pounds more than the Hereford or Short Horn crosses; the Devons bring nearly as much as the Angus only they are much smaller.

Speaking of the Angus cattle, there is in the *Farmer's Advocate* for December, a picture taken from a photograph in the possession of the late Prince Consort, of a Polled Angus cow, "Old Grannie," at 35 years old, (which died six months older,) one of the most remarkable animals of which there is record. Her wonderful constitution, longevity, and and fecundity, speak well for the breed, or rather, they show she was an eminent example of its good qualities. She produced 29 calves—5 males and 24 heifers. The son of the owner of this famous cow, Mr. Wm. Watson, says, "she failed to produce a calf in her thirty-second year, but paid her annual rent in her thirty third year, by presenting my father with a lovely heifer calf, by "Old Jock," and a *buxom lass* she was, a grand specimen of the old Keilor doddies."

The great favor in which Angus polled cattle beef is held in the English markets is an evidence of its superiority, and should direct the attention of our farmers, more than it has been to the breed, both for the purpose of raising prime beef for home consumption, and first rate cattle for exportation.

Economy in Feeding Stock.

It is not only the food given to cattle, but in the manner of giving it, that constitutes the art of feeding stock. The farm animals of a skillful intelligent owner always appear to thrive faster and keep healthier than those of their neighbors, although the food daily given be nearly the same. It is "the eye of the owner which fatteneth the ox," says the old proverb, with much truth. Care taken in prepaing their food, in making it palatable, is appreciated by the cattle, and as they then thrive well, they repay their owner by putting on flesh better, than if they are stingly or roughly fed. A writer in an English agricultural journal has an excellent article on economical tactics in feeding stock, which we here, in great part, reproduce:—

The thoughtless and unthrifty seldom take much pains to feed stock in either a scientific or intelligent way. The very best of the hay is reserved for the fattening beasts; the second best to the dairy cows; and third, fourth, and regularly spoiled fodder are given to the young stock. This is the only art observed in feeding, and when a large proportion of the crop has taken indifferently, so much the worse for the cows and the young beasts. The milk falls off, and of course the pecuniary returns from the dairy likewise; the young heifers and steers get into an unhealthy, thriftless condition, while large quantities of the spoiled hay, being rejected, are wasted for food purposes and trodden into dung. This is a very time honored way of doing things, still by far too generally followed; but for all that, it is one which cannot be too thoroughly condemned.

But this misfortune of having spoiled fodder, like many another, if manfully struggled with, may be overcome, there being inexpensive means of making it perfectly sweet and wholesome. Even the smallest farmers might with very slight pains steam and purify their bad hay by cutting it into chaff, and then placing it in a large chest with a perforated bottom fixed over the boiler of an outhouse furnace. Such a chest might be made profitable, so as to be lifted down when the copper was required for another purpose.

There is still another way of effecting the business, which ought not to be neglected. This is, after chaffling the spoiled hay, to pulp some roots, and mix root-pulp and chaff in a heap together; fermentation will then ensue and remove the objectionable must, just as steaming does, and the whole of the food will be readily devoured. On farmsteads well furnished with machinery, a large amount of chaff-cutting and pulping as well can be performed very readily and inexpensively. On smaller farms either process would involve more manual labor; still, in any case, it would be well worth doing, and no owner of stock can well afford, in an economical point of view, or indeed in any other, to place musty hay before his farm animals.

Some excuse themselves for taking no pains to mend the stuff from the false idea that it cannot be rendered valuable for nutrition by being restored to sweetness. The fact is, this was never lost—at least, not to the same extent they believe. If you take from a badly harvested stack a sample of hay absolutely white with must, the chemist on analysing it would discover a laage proportion of the nutritive elements it originally contained. Farm animals reject it because it is nauseous both to smell and taste; but I once selected for experiment the worst bit of hay I ever saw in may life, which almost stifled us with dust while we were cutting it into chaff. The latter was then placed in an apparatus and steamed for twenty minutes, at the end of which time it was not only perfectly wholesome, but had a most agreeable smell. Horses, cattle and sheep were then tried with it in turn. and all alike devoured the product with the greatest avidity, although no animals whatever would touch a bit of the spoiled hay before being thus treated.

There are other medes of feeding stock and sheep just as inexcusable. There has been a great danger of frozen roots being given to sheep and cattle much too abundantly. I believe nothing to be as productive of internal ailment as allowing stock to have their fill of roots in a frozen condition. Cattle, after being thus fed, are not only afflicted with shiverings, but dangerous colics. I have seen the attendants of fattening beasts compelled to take them out of their houses and drive them about on the hard rord, thinking that by making them exercise themselves the affection would be got rid of.

What ought to be done to prevent this kind of injuries? In reply to this question I would ask another. Is it absolutely necessary at any time that either cattle or sheep should have roots given to them in a frosted condition? Surely the roots might be pulped a day before they are wanted, and allowed to ferment in heaps, and this pulp could have a little straw chaff mixed with it, which would be a great improver. In fact, the admixture of one-third chaff to two-thirds pulp would prove beneficial at any time; and if this mode of feeding is a little more laborious than what the farmer has previously adopted, he would no doubt find adequate compensation in having increased health in his flock and fewer losses.

Flocks in general ought always to have hay or dry, rough food in conjunction with turnips; but if the owner choose to go to the expense of pulping and chaffing on an extensive scale, hay might be usually dispensed with. Cut straw would be intermixed with the heaps of root pulp in sufficient quantity to give the food a more healthy solidity, and the fermentation engendered would greatly improve both substances. The straw would become partially cooked and more soluble, and the root pulp lose a portion of its water.

A paper on injudicious feeding of cattle in winter would be incomplete without referring to the professedly economical, but really extravagant, method of making in-calf cows when not in profit, live entirely in straw-yards. The animals always lose flesh very much when subjected to such niggardly treatment, and even when this is not apparent to the eye before they calve, it will be tolerable sure to prove so afterwards. The result is a much less quantity of milk yielded for several weeks after calving, as an affluent lacteal supply cannot possibly be kept up while demands are being made at the same time on the system of flesh production. If four or five pounds of barley, cornmeal or linseed cake per day for each beast were allowed, the outlay would be nothing very great, while a considerable portion of the return might be expected to be realised from the superior value of the farm yard manure made while the feeding is going on. But, under present circumstances, farmers have such large quantities of roots on hand for which they are not likely to have a very remunerative mode of utilisation, that it would be ill policy just now to purchase cotton-cake for such a purpose.

Kindness to Stock.

Occasionally, we see domestic animals that are as wild as foxes, and at the approach of man manifest the greatest alarm. This is usually caused by ill-treatment on the part of some one in the past. It is a positive disadvantage to have animals treated unkindly; it matters not whether they be horses, sheep, or cattle, the results are the same. They will not eat so well; they are likely to be restless; they will not grow as fast as they should, and there is a constant loss from this wholly unnecessary cause. Therefore, we say, treat your animals with the greatest kindness, and don't allow any one to strike, kick, or abuse them. Your animals will always give you a cordial welcome when they have no reason for expecting abuse. Treat them kindly, and they will reward you well for it by bringing into your pockets more profits for their keeping.

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we were agreeably surprised at their mild taste, just like a cup of tea. A Mrs. Crosswell and a Mrs. Connor, friends, have likewise tried, and pronounce them the best medicine they have ever taken for building up strength and toning up the system. I was trsubled with costiveness, headache and want of appetite. My ailments are now all gone. I have a yearly contract with a doctor to look after the health of myself and family, but I need him not now.

S. GILLILAND.
People's Advocate,
Pittsburg, Pa., July 25, 1878.

More Mutton-Sheep.

The breeding time for sheep is just ahead, and flock-masters should be planning for early lambs, to meet the wants of the market next season. We need more fine-wooled sheep, more long-wools, but especially more mutton-sheep. The manufacturers can get wool to suit their purposes, if they have to import it; but good mutton for the million, if had at all, must be raised within easy reach of the local markets. There is a lamentable dearth of good mutton in the village and rural markets, as we know from a personal experience of thirty years and more. Lamb is quite plenty in the summer months, at the retail price of twenty to twenty-five cents, and mutton in the fall months at a little less price than good beef, but the rest of the year it is hardly to be had at any price, as if it were a thing out of season. like strawberries in December. We ought to have mutton the year round, so that delicate stomachs that eschew veal in spring and fresh pork in winter, can have a change from beef and poultry to mutton-chop at their convenience. Good dog laws have been passed in some of the States, so that sheep-raising is possible, and the owner gets damages when his flock is worried by the dogs. There is improvement, but it is very slow, and there is great want of information as to the best breeds for mutton, and the best way to improve the flocks of common sheep. The pure Southdown is the mutton-sheep of all other breeds, unquestionably. Then, after this, the various other families of Downs, as the Hampshires, and other English shires, taking the names of the counties in which they are bred. A Southdown ram, running with a flock of Merinos or common sheep, will bring grades giving an excellent quality of lamb and mutton, though not equal in flavor to the purely bred. If these grades are put with a Cotswold ram, we have a sheep much increased in size, with an excellent quality of mutton. This cross gives a carcass from one-quarter to a third larger than the grades, and sometimes one-half. The lambs mature early, and are great favorites with the butcher. We have found no better cross than this in our sheep breeding. It is not necessary now to pay fancy prices for good breeding rams, either of the Southdown or Cotswolds. They are quite widely distributed, and can be had at prices within the reach of any thrifty farmer. To get the best service out of the ram, he should not be left to run loose with the flock, as is the common practice, but should be kept by himself, on generous feed, and led out when the ewes are in heat. Kept under this restraint, he will serve a large number of ewes, and the offspring will be more vigorous. Mutton-sheep are so easily raised, and the flesh is so wholesome an article of diet, that every owner of a good grazing farm ought to cultivate them for the supply of his table and the local market. The export of mutton carcasses to England has become a large business, and cannot fail to stimulate this industry. Get more Southdown blood into your flock.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Word about Dogs.

If the farmers of the country who own worthless dogs—curs without any breeding, could be induced to destroy them and substitute one well-bred shepherd pup, not more, to each farm, the wealth of every farmer community would be vastly increased in many ways. Farmers, with a little tact in getting along with a dog, would soon find the colly saving them many a step. Eager and anxious to learn, willing to do everything within his power, the young dog needs only a wise and patient restraint, an intelligent direction, to become the most useful hand on the place. The colly is an alert and discriminative watch dog, answering for this purpose far better than the heavy, sleeping, stupid, savage bull or mastiff, who is liable to attack his best friends or eat up a child. As a colly acquires age and dignity, if he has been well taught, he imagines that the whole business of the farm hinges upon the performance of his duties, and he becomes as punctual and regular as the sun. Canine companionship, if at liberty, has a bad effect upon the colly in most instances. Where an old and wise dog is used to tutor youngsters by good example while at work, it will do to have two or more together. The duties of the colly are practical and mean work; companionship means play and is demoralizing. Especially is this true of companionship with a hunting dog. The shepherd dog has enormous preceptives and is very imitative; he quickly goes wild over game when led by a hunting dog, consequently neglects and shirks his work, and is spoiled.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Cinders in the Eyes.

Persons travelling by railway are subject to continued annoyance from the flying cinders. On getting into the eyes they are not only painful for the moment, but are often the cause of long suffering that ends in a total loss of sight. A very simple and effective cure is within the reach of every one, and would prevent much suffering and expense were it generally known. It is simply one or two grains of flaxseed. These may be placed in the eye without injury or pain to that delicate organ, and shortly they begin to swell and dissolve a glutinous substance that covers the ball of the eye, enveloping any foreign substance that may be in it. The irritation of cutting the membrane is thus prevented and the annoyance may soon be washed out. A dozen of these grains stowed away in the vest-pocket may prove in an emergency worth their number in gold.

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE

Is three times the man he was before he began using "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

To Make Poultry Pay in Winter.

It is a much easier matter to make poultry pay in summer and mild weather when they can run at large, then in mid-winter when the temperature is very low. All through the cold season they must be supplied with all the requirements of food, cleanliness and care, to keep them in health and condition. Nature requires only good feeding, and a moderate temperature with good health, for egg production. These requirements are better supplied by giving them sound, sweet food in variety, liberally, than by any artifically prepared condiments sold for the purpose, and also giving them clean, dry and comfortable quarters protected from cold winds, and having a sunny exposure.

If necessary to doctor any ailing ones, a trifle invested in cayenne pepper, sulphur, copperas, and sulphuric acid, kept and administered as required, is all that will be required for keeping them in health. Any ailing fowl should be at once removed from the flock to comfortrble, quiet quarters, and be specially treated with medicines and food. A fowl is worth saving, but it is often neglected and left to get well or die. Iron is an excellent tonic for ailing fowls, and a mixture prepared as follows is useful in such cases: "Sulphate of iron, eight ounces; sulphuric acid, half a fluid ounce; put these in a bottle, and add one gallon of soft or rain water." This is ready to use as soon as the iron is dissolved. It is well to feed all the fowls once or twice a week, in their soft food, half a teaspoonful of cayenne to each eight or ten fowls, and once or twice a month add a teaspoonful of sulphur for the same food.

I prefer that the grain feed should consist more of other varieties of grain than corn, although I would give a small portion of corn. Wheat. buckwheat and oats I find are better egg producers than corn. In addition to the grain they need meat in some form, ground bone, or oyster shells, some lime or old plaster, mortar, gravel. sand and an ash bath to dust in. There is an advantage in making up a boiled dish, occasionally, consisting of mashed potatoes and other vegetables, mashing them and adding a little meal, bran or shorts, and wetting with the water they were boiled in. while hot. A little pepper added is an improvement; feed while warm. The early morning is the best time to feed this warm food could it be prepared in season, but generally this takes too long, so I feed some light grain early, and the warm mess later, by or before noon, and all the grain they will eat at night. Keep good clean water by them at all times, giving it warm two or three times a day in very cold weather. I find that hens lay better if kept from the cold, wet ground in winter, than if allowed free access to wet and cold. Let them have a cabbage or something green to pick at, hung in their house at all times.—*Country Gentleman.*

Turnips as a Farm Crop.

Very few of the farmers of this country appreciate the value of turnips as a farm crop. Some chemists estimate them to contain ninety-five per cent of water, leaving only five per cent of flesh-forming material; and out of this small part they deduct a portion as woody fibre, only good to help fill up the stomach of an animal. I am not prepared to dispute the correctness of this analysis, but I do take issue with the conclusions that turnips have no greater value as food than may be indicated by the chemist's figures. Turnips have possibly a mechanical value, as they may aid in the digestion of more concentrated food, such as corn meal, when fed with it. Perhaps the fault is to be found in the fact that the ninety-five per cent of water is put down as worthless. In the economy of nature this very water may prove of more importance than has been ascribed to it. I have found that raw turnips will not only sustain life, but cause hogs to thrive when fed nothing else. I do not mean when fed a large quantity, but an amount, which, according to the chemist's tables, would be such a small per cent of the actual food that starvation would be expected. Sheep and cattle will fatten on them, with very little hay. The credit cannot be put down to the hay, but must be carried over to the turnips. If I understand the British system of making mutton, it is mainly, and sometimes entirely, by the use of turnips. The sheep are confined by hurdles on the turnips, where they help themselves, until the crop within the inclosure is exhausted when they are moved to a fresh lot. Knowing the real value of turnips, and how easily they may be converted into meat, why should not the American farmer avail himself of the opportunity, and not rely so exclusively upon corn. Every farmer should have a turnip patch, the larger the better. The crop can always be made supplementary to another on the farm, and is so much clear gain.—*Cor. American Agriculturist.*

It gives me pleasure to say that *Adamson's Botanic Balsam* cured me of a severe cold to which I have been subject, especially during the winter months, and I have in many instances recommended it to my friends and *all* have been benefited by its use. We think it has no equal as a cough mixture.

U. L. PETTENGILL,
No. 10 State St., Boston.

Adamson's Balsam is now prepared in St. Stephen, and is for sale by Ganong Brothers, at about one dollar per dozen less than former prices.

It is estimated that there is one sheep in the United States to every 34 acres of territory. In England the ratio is one to one and one-third acres. And yet we think this is a great sheep country. If these figures are correct we would have to increase our flocks about 25 times over, in order to be stocked with sheeps as England is.

Toads among Plants.

A writer in the *London Journal* gives some interesting statements respecting the toad. In the matter of feeding he says the toad is not very particular, as to quality or quantity. Anything that creeps or crawls will do for him—wood lice, beetles, spiders, slugs, worms, even snails with their shells are put out of sight as if by magic, for he has a peculiar way of catching his prey. He watches the moving insect for an instant or two; then suddenly darting out his tongue while at a distance of one or two inches, the insect is snatched up and swallowed instantly. One evening he gave one a wasp and a bumble bee. Both were snatched up directly they commenced to move, apparently without causing the toad the slightest discomfort, though they must have reached his stomach in a tolerably active condition. In plant houses especially forcing houses, where insects increase their numbers so rapidly at all seasons the toad's services are especially valuable; and if a suitable ladder made of a narrow board with bits of lath tacked on it two inches apart be set in a corner, slanting from the floor to the stage, he will climb it, and thus be enabled to make himself still more useful. But perhaps the most remarkable fact concerning the toad is, that though he can and does eat a great deal, he can exist a long time without eating anything. Years ago he buried one for a month in the earth, as an experiment, and when dug up it was apparently as well as ever. More recently having been bothered with myriads of wood lice in an early cucumber house, and not being able to find toads in February, he later on, when they became plentiful buried three in an nine-inch pot, with a slate on the top eighteen inches under the ground that he might have them handy for the next early forcing season. But that season he did not require them, so they remained buried until the following one, and were then on being taken up, apparently not much the worse for their eighteen month' fast, though they didn't have any ice water or alcoholic baths.

Rules for Farmers' Clubs.

The *Farmer's Advocate* publishes the following rules for Farmer's Clubs, they are applicable anywhere:—

1st.—That we, the farmers of the neighborhood of do form ourselves into a society to be called the Farmer's Club.

2nd.—That the object of the club is to be the more general spread of agricultural knowledge among our families by means of meetings, at which essays, lectures, debates, etc., will be heard, agricultural periodicals taken, and a library formed.

3rd.—That there shall be elected from the members a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. (The last two offices can be joined, if desirable.)

4th.—That the meetings of the club shall be held monthly, at o'clock in the evening, during the months of

5th.—That a small fee shall be paid by each member to defray any necessary expenses, the amount to be fixed by the members.

6th—It will be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of the proceeds of the meetings.

7th.—That the subjects to be discussed shall have been selected at the previous meeting, and be such subjects as farmers are most interested in and should be as seasonable as possible.

It would be desirable to hold an open annual meeting during the summer months, such as an excursion picnic or harvest home, in which the families of members and others might participate.

How to Mulch.

Mulch is profitably applied to fruit trees, both summer and winter. Mulch peach trees in winter with coarse manure close around the trunks, then as soon as the buds swell and blossoms appear; but before the peach moth deposits its eggs. It should be "tied" to the tree by throwing a furrow toward the tree on two opposite sides; or, by shoveling the surface soil, so that the mulch embraces the stem a foot above the level of the ground. The peach moth, finding its way to the soft bark below the surface of the earth bared by the mulch, deposits its eggs in the manure—where they either fall a prey to birds, or, the grubs are unable to penetrate the hard bark, and suffer the consequences of misplaced confidence in barking up the wrong tree. The peach tree is subject to many disorders, but it need not "have worms." Plenty of manure keeps the tree vigorous and thrifty and in proportion as a tree is vigorous, it, like an animal, has a higher temperature than the air in winter; but when weak for insufficient nutrition it has less ability to resist cold—and not only the germ in the bud, but the whole fruit spur is frequently destroyed.

Warm the Water.

Don't be afraid to put warm drink in the poultry-house these cold mornings. We know you have always given it to them cold, but we hardly think the change will cause intoxication, unless it be of joy. If they have the water warm in the morning, with a little cayenne pepper put in to keep it so, it will be very grateful to the birds, and is a beneficial corrective as well, while such "peppered drinks" will not congeal so quickly as water will without it, in the coldest weather. But the clean, fresh water, in ample supply, within the chicken-house, is a *desideratum*, and its value cannot be over estimated in the severe wintry day. Don't forget this. It pays.

MENTAL DEPRESSION, headache, and nervous debility, are speedily remedied by that excellent blood purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the Mitchell *Recorder* states that he was cured of biliousness, liver derangement, and sick headache, by the use of this medicine.

Shorthorn Herd Book Rules.

The following are the rules of entry adopted by the Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Association for the government of entries in the Consolidated Herd Books, furnished to the *Breeder's Gazette*, by the Secretary of the Association, and for the correctness of which it vouches:—

1st. Pedigrees shall give the name, color, sex, date of birth, name and address of breeder and owner, and full pedigree, with, when practicable, volume and page of record of the last dam recorded.

2d. The animal must trace, on the side of its sire and dam, to imported English Shorthorns, or to pedigrees, not false or spurious, already of record in herd books published heretofore in the United States.

3d. Whenever errors not intended as frauds are discovered in pedigrees of animals which have been bred and recorded as Short-horns, the descendants of such animals shall be entitled to record in future, provided females have five crosses of recorded or recordable bulls, and males six of such crosses, and that males with such pedigrees which have been recorded previous to the discovery of the error shall be retained on record, and wherever the name and number of the bulls so erroneously recorded appear in any pedigree the same shall be indicated by an asterisk.

4th. On and after Jan. 1, 1884, imported animals must be of record themselves or have sires and dams recorded in the English Herd Book.

5th. On and after Jan. 1, 1885, no animal except imported animals shall be eligible whose sires and dams are not already of record.

6th. Pedigrees of bulls shall be printed in full, unless there be more than one of the same pedigree in the same volume, to which reference may be made, and the pedigree abbreviated. Bulls shall be recorded in alphabetical order, and shall not be reentered except to correct material error in first entry, and the corrected entry shall have a new number, to which reference shall always thereafter be made.

7th. Females shall be entered under their owner's names, in alphabetical order, and no charge shall be made for produce under dams, which shall be furnished as far as known.

8th. Pedigrees of females may be abbreviated by reference to complete pedigrees under the same owners' names and in the same volume, and any cow having produce since the last entry may be re-entered with her produce.

9th. All bulls appearing in the lineage of animals sent for record must be recorded in full, with proper numbers in the American Herd Book, and the pedigrees of all reference bulls not so recorded must be sent in full with the numbers by which they have been recorded in any other book.

10th. There shall be separate and alphabetical indices of females and of bulls entered as produce, and of breeders and owners in each volume.

11th. Should any person or persons intentionally or knowingly impose a fradulent pedigree on the American Short-horn Herd Book, space shall be devoted in the succeeding volume to his or their exposure, and he or they will never be allowed to enter another animal in the American Short-horn Herd Book after they are convicted by the board of directory.

Full Rations for Poultry in Winter.

Much of the profit of the poultry yard is lost for want of full rations for the birds during the winter season. The very time when they would make the most economical use of food, is generally the time when they are left to shirk for their living, or only fed once a day on short allowance. Half-fed fowls are always hungry, and the farmer grudges the corn, meal, and boiled potatoes that are fed out to them. Their ravenous appetite is one of the best indications of thrift, and the poultrymen should make the most of it by giving full rations. The Asiatics, which grow to great size, especially should have abundant supplies, and regular feeding, to make them pay best, whether we are looking for eggs or flesh. During the winter season, fowls can find but little forage in the garden or fields, and the eggs will not be laid without plenty of grain, vegetables, and some animal food are given them. Fresh eggs bring their best prices in winter and pullets of the spring hatch, when properly housed and fed, will lay all through the cold season, and give the best returns for the food consumed. Take good care of the fowls now.

Field mice may ruin a whole orchard in a single winter, by gnawing the tender bark from the trunks of the fruit and other trees. The greatest destruction is done while the earth is covered with a heavy fall of snow. At this time the mice burrow from tree to tree, and forage at their free will, under cover of the snow. So soon as the storm is over, the snow should be tramped down around each tree, to shut off the mice. Rabbits may be kept from the trees by smearing the bark with blood, or rubbing the trunks with refuse meat.

Certain parties have been for years flooding the country with immense packs of horse and cattle powders which are utterly worthless. Don't be deceived by them. Sheridan's powders are the only kind now known in this country which are strictly pure. They are very powerful.

If you have choice potatoes to keep for seed put them in a box of sand in the cellar. They will not freeze not sprout. There are numerous varieties now before the public, and the farmer should plant those that are generally conceded to be the best.

In preparing fertilizers for the strawberry bed many weed seeds are liable to get mixed in. To prevent this oil meal and wood ashes, are recommended as fertilizers, to be worked into the soil. They can be applied any time of the year.