THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883. NO. 52

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.

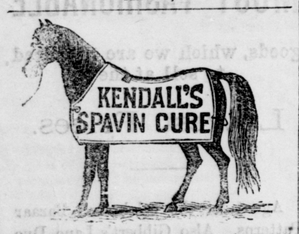
It is Tonic, Diuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Apetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity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

Price 2 cents.

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

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Denver, Colorado, April 22, 1882

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

Respectfully, P. H. LYONS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

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

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

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

RELIEF IS AT HAND!

GATES'

Certain Check

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

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

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

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

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

BLISSVILLE, August 2, 1882

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

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

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

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

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

R No 66.

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

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe Sold by all druggists, 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

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.

July 11

Tapley's Remedy.

—FOR—

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, AND SCIATICA.

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

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

Sold at all the principal Drug Stores in the Province.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

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

Druggists and Apothecaries,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

March 14

30 YEARS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL of **THIRTY YEARS** decided, and a jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

is the best Inflamation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following Diseases; Diptheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, 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.

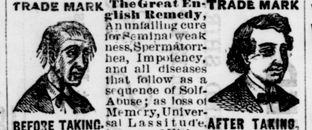
W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent. Corner Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton, N. B.

Dec 6, 1882—1 y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy. TRADE MARK



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

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

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, Fredericton, May, 1881.

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.

ONE DOLLAR.

WE are selling a very good Tea at 5 lbs. for one dollar.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

June 27

Bolt Clippers.

THE Easy Bolt Clipper, just received a full stock, easy to buy, easy to sell, easy to use, and easy to keep in repair. Because it is small, light, powerful, cheap, simple and durable.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Aug 16.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of September next, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and five p. m., all the right, title, interest, property, use, possession, claim and demand, whatsoever, at law or in equity, of Richard Carman, of, in and to that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the parish of St. Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at lower corner of the lot lately sold at Sheriff's sale to E. Byron Winslow and running south-east to the county line; thence a north-easterly course along the said county line till it strikes land owned by William Good; thence in a north-westerly course 20 rods more or less, or till it strikes the upper line of lands lately sold by the Sheriff of York, to said Winslow; thence in a line parallel with the county line aforesaid to the place of beginning, and being the lower half of lands in the occupation of Richard Carman, and containing fifty acres more or less, with the improvements thereon, the same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John McDonald against the said Richard Carman.

A. A. STERLING, *Sheriff*

Fredericton, May 16, 1883

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

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,

ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

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

June 20

A. L. BELYEA,

Attorney-at-Law,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Next door below

Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.

July 19, 1882—1yr

Now Landing per "Brantford City."

Via Halifax from London:

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

At lowest prices,

GEO. HATT & SONS.

June 20.

Per S. S. "Nova Scotian" via Halifax.

5 Casks Hardware and 26 Bundles and 5 Bars Cast Steel:

1 CASK mill saw files, taper saw, round, flat half round, oval and square files, rat tail files, pit saw files, angur files, flat and half round Bastord files, warding files, horse rasps, wood rasps, shoe rasps, flat and half round smooth files. 4 casks general shelf hardware—knives and forks, scissors, harness, upholsterers and trussing needles, sewing, pegging, brad and harness awls, chest locks, pad locks, rim locks, turning chisels and gouges, brass cocks, Wilson's shoe knives, butcher knives, engineer's hand hammers, turkey oil stones, dessert knives and forks, forks only, carver knives and forks, wulp thongs, curtain rings waterproof gun caps, worsted bitt cord, cash boxes, powder flasks, leather shot pouches, oval tea tray, cork screws, spectacles, round brass stair rods and eyes, door bolts, brass chair nails, brass headed nails, wrought iron garden rakes, brass screw hooks, brass buttons, plugs and nipples, gun locks, rain rod screws and tips, halter chains, swivels, Japanned muffin bits, halter rings, harness buckles, roller buckles, saddler's punches round and oval, bullet moulds, tind iron table and tea spoons, gun hammers, gun locks, collar buckles, gridirons, measuring tapes, pea screws wash basins, brass pad locks, escutcheon plus, chisels, gouges, plane irons, and other shelf hardware. 8 bundles toe calk steel; 1 bundle Bilstered steel; 22 bundles and bars Cast Steel, round, square and octagon, from ⅜ to 3 in square.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Haying Tools. Haying Tools.

VERY LOW, AT

W. H. VANWART'S

West End Queen Street, Fredericton

JUST RECEIVED:

500 Bushel Oats,

1000 lbs. Buckwheat Meal,

AT

ELY PERKINS'

July 11

CUT THIS OUT

And Return to us, with TEN Cents and you'll receive Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more Money in one Month than anything else in America. Also Gold and Silver Watches. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Miscellaneous.

IF.

If men cared less for wealth and fame.
And less for battle-field and glory;
If writ in human hearts, a name
Seems better than a song and story;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and abhor it;
If more relied on love to guide,
The world would be better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal,
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world to the supernal;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine,
And on bruised human souls would pour it;
If "yours" and "mine" would once combine,
The world would be the better for it.

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal;
If Bigotry would sheath its knife,
Till good became more universal;
If Custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind to adore it;
If Talent shone for Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things,
Affecting less in all their dealings;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings;
If men, when beats down the Right,
Would strike together, and restore it;
If Right made Might in every fight,
The world would be the better for it.

Ice cream may taste good, but it's cold comfort after all.

Long prayers will not save a man who gives short weight.

"The bad men get into court some time or other," remarked the philosopher, "either as criminals or lawyers."

A housekeeper asks: "What is the simplest way to keep jelly from mouldling on top?" Shut a small boy up in the pantry for a few minutes.

No family or traveller, in a malarial district, should ever be without that sure antidote—Ayer's Ague Cure. Warranted to cure all malarial disorders.

An ox team is singularly symbolic of courtship and marriage, for it begins with a bow, continues with a ring and a yoke, progresses with a tongue, and ends by presenting to the world a picture of a goaded pair.

Real religion is remarkable for its power of endurance, not for its effervescing quality. A man has the gist of the whole matter in his heart when he can tell the truth in a trade and not sand his sugar.

A French investigator has discovered that the character of a person's dream depends in a great measure on which side the sleeper lies. The dreams of a lawyer, then, who habitually lies on both sides, must be very much mixed.

An English servant girl, who had returned from the United States to visit her friends at home, was told that she "looked very aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hire class.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the Rheumatism; the druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most. "Be me soul said he I have it in every houl and corner of me."

"My dear fellow," remarked the judge to the plaintiff, who had lost his action before him that afternoon, "you had a mighty good case, but what made you employ such an ass of a lawyer?" "Because I had been told that he had the ear of the court.

A youth who was taking an airing in the country, tried to amuse himself by quizzing an old farmer about his bald head, but was extinguished by the old man, who solemnly remarked, "Young man, when my head gets as soft as yours I can raise hair to sell."

Reader, if you suffer from any disorder of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin, or Blood, try Burdock Blood Bitters, Nature's specific medicine for acting on those organs for the outlet of disease. 25,000 bottles sold in the last three months.

A Montana belle, says the Bismarck *Tribune*, being asked by a Bismarck man if they possessed any culture out her way, replied: "Culture? You bet your variogated socks we do! We kin sling more culture to the square foot in Helena than they kin in any camp in America. Culture? Oh, loosen my corsets till I smile!"

A little boy, when picking the drumsticks of a chicken, swallowed one of the tendons, and was very nearly choked. The tendon was however extracted with great difficulty from the little fellow's throat, when he exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, it was not the chickabiddy's fault; it was because cook forgot to take off its garters."

"Ole man," said a negro woman to her husband, "yer's a drinkin' yerself ter death. Yer's goin' down ebery day."

"So is de ribber goin' down ebery day, but it ain't got dar yet. Go on an' chop some wood an' let de ole man study 'bout flosofy."

"Dar's plenty ob wood cut, sah"

"Go an' tote some water, den."

"I'se dun fotch plenty ob water."

"Well. go an' fetch some moar. Dar's nuthin' like a 'oman keepin' her han' in. Let her slack up fur a while an' she's spilt."

"Do you see those two men talking over there?" said a gentleman to a reporter the other day.

"Yes, those two farmers, you mean."

"Exactly. They are father and son."

"Well?"

"Well, their families are all mixed up. The son is his father's father."

"How can that be?"

"In this way. The old man's wife died. In their neighborhood there lived a widow with an only daughter. The old man married the daughter, and the young man married the widow. The young man's wife is mother to the young man's father. The young man's father is the young man's son. The young man's father's wife is his mother at the same time. Now, the old man's children——"

"Jewhilikens, man, let up! I can't keep all that in my head!" The reporter subsequently learned that the above is a fact, and the parties lived out on the Nolensville turnpike.

Agriculture.

Every dairyman should raise at least one-eighth of an acre of corn fodder for each cow, to help the pasture through the dry season.

The largest sheep ranche in the world is the one in Dimmit and Weber counties, Texas, where 300,000 sheep are pastured on 300,000 acres of land.

Do not use dairy implements made of soft wood. They soon become saturated with oil of old butter and injure the quality of all new butter they come in contact with.

Tomatoes, not many generations ago, were considered poisonous. Last fall there were 42,322,052 cans of tomatoes put up by the canning establishments of the United States.

A cynical man, who has been dealing with a dishonest milkman, is mean enough to assert that no dairy will yield a continual supply of milk without a good spring. This is the unkindest cut of all.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says that a new fertilizing agent used in France is the residue left after sugar has gone through the necessary process of refinement. Until recently it was regarded as a waste product.

When land is covered with weeds it seldom ever pays to let them grow for the purpose of ploughing under as green manure. Almost all weeds are robbers of fertility and only help the soil by being turned to decay at as early a stage as possible.

Dairymen say that a cow should be capable of producing two hundred and fifty pounds of butter annually, in order to be profitable. It is believed, however, that the average yield per annum of milch cows does not exceed two hundred and fifty pounds.

Estimated by the census yield of 1880 the hay crop this year will reach 1,500,000 tons—the yield being fully one-half more than the crop of average years and one-third greater than the crop of last year. At ten dollars per ton this crop is worth to the State the large sum of $15,000,000.

A prominent New York farmer, whose crops are proverbial for their abundance, uses no other fertilizer than land plaster and clover. His plan is to sow clover, plaster it so as to secure a rank growth and turn under for his other crops, wheat included. He has kept up this plan for over fifty years, and claims that his farm is growing more valuable each year.

By carefully weighing a small sample of wheat, counting the number of kernels in such sample, and multiplying by the number of times the weight of such sample is contained in the weight of a bushel, we have found that of good plum kernels there are from 650,000 to 750,000 in a bushel. Accordingly one bushel of seed to the acre will allow from fourteen to seventeen kernels to each square foot, or one plant to ever third inch in either direction. If all the seed grew, this would be quite thick enough, as one plant often sends up a dozen or more stalks.

Foul foot in cattle is caused by pasturing on land so wet that the hoofs sink into the soil. When it once gets in a heard it is apt to become infectious, and great trouble is often found in getting rid of it. Powdered vitriol applied after thoroughly cleansing the foot is the common remedy. It is harsh, but effectual. As boggy land is usually reserved for pasturing it is worth while to know that even for this purpose thorough drainage works marked improvement. Again, after under draining such land is often the best for grain and root crops.

One who has tilled the soil for forty years, and in the meantime has accumulated a competence, and given his children a good education, says his experience has taught him these things: 1. One acre of land well prepared and well cultivated produces more than two which receive only the same amount of labor had on one. 2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep, or hog, well-fed, is more profitable than two kept on the amount necessary to keep one well. 3. No farmer who buys corn, oats, wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff from the door in the end. 4. The farmer who never reads the agricultural papers, sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor broken-down fences, and complains of "bad seasons." 5. The farmer who is above his business and intrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to. 7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse strong drink.

Co-operation is becoming not only the question but the necessity of the times. Farmers must associate to control the price of their productions. They must buy together, sell together. In this interest the grange has sprung up, and is growing into a wide spread and formidable power. Already the Patrons of Husbandry are a controlling influence in legislation in several of the larger States of our Union. Their suffrage is cast for men who stand up for the protection of the farmer. They make combinations in their own favor by regulating the carrying trade. Unitedly they carry their productions to the marts of traffic. Having fixed days of sale, consumers and middlemen come to their markets and the best prices are realized. In the matter of wants, their agents buys flour, corn, sugar, and the articles of general consumption by the carload, and a very large percentage is saved. The farmer begins to live a new life. He is no longer isolated and working at a great disadvantage. He belongs to a great fraternity of men. Husband and wife, sons and daughters, go to the meetings of the grange to be educated in the school of success.

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.

Management of Bulls.

Constantly one is reading such items as the following:—"E. O. Howell, of Cranberry, N J., a well known and prominent farmer, was found insensible in his field and gored by a bull. One leg was broken, and his head and back were severely injured His condition is extremely critical." A bull is one of the most uncertain of animals. Usually it is ferocious, savage, and relentless. It attacks its owner and attendants as quickly as a stranger. At the same time it is a cowardly brute, and may be cowed into subjection by means of a very small weapon. A stout rawhide, once the bull has tasted its stinging, will cause it to stand off and bellow with cowardly rage at a safe distance. But why should the owner of a bull keep a perfectly wild and savage animal, such as this, loose about his premises? It is a fault in its training. Bulls may be tamed and made docile by a right course of management. Moreover, every one of them should be disarmed by removing their offensive weapons. But even then it is not sufficiently safe. We have seen a polled bull attack its keeper throw him down, batter him with his bony poll kneel upon him, and before the brute could be disabled to reduce the man to a shapeless mass of pulp. Like a true savage, it still vented its fury upon a dead body. So that to dishorn a bull is not sufficient protection. It may however be of great help to defend one's self from immediately fatal injury, which one thrust of a sharp horn might effect. But every bull should be brought under strict discipline from its birth. The calf should be tied systematically, and taught to lead by a halter. It should be flogged with a rawhide for its first offense and once a week thereafter should have a reminder of its punishment. When cleaned and attended to in the usual manner, the attendant should never be without rawhide and every command should be accompanied by a touch of it. When led out to water, it should be driven with the whip, and when used for service should be driven back into its pen or stall by the same means. A bull so trained may be made as docile and obedient as a dog—an equally savage and truculent animal, naturally. We have thus trained a bull, which could be turned out to water in the yard, and when ordered back again would return at the words "Go in" with almost hidicrous alacrity; never bellowing or pawing the ground or making the least offensive demonstration, so long as the raw hide was in sight.

It would be a still safer method to make the bull work. Idleness is productive of mischief. A horse power worked by a bull might be turned to a very useful purpose. In a dairy it would cut feed, churn, and grind meal, and when no work was required it could be made to take exercise in this way with much benefit to its usefulness as a breeding animal.—*The Dairy.*

Patronize the Local Fairs.

There are many advantages to be derived from attending the town and country fairs, so many that no progressive farmer can afford to neglect them and remain at home. This subject may be called a hackneyed one, but it is only by line upon line and precept upon precept that any great truths come to be recognized as such by the masses. We have often discussed this same subject in these columns, and have tried to place before our readers in their true light, the advantages which are to be gained from attending and taking an active part in the annual festivals of the farmers, but when the season comes round we feel that we should be negligent of our duty, did we not refer to it again. Perhaps we ought not to complain that farmers are not generally quite willing to attend, but when it comes to taking an active part and helping to make these festivals what they can and should be, there are altogether too many delinquents in every community.

The great advantage, and perhaps the greatest that comes from attending and taking an active part in the annual fairs, is the comparison of products and the interchange of ideas respecting methods. And it is at the local fairs that we usually have the best opportunity for comparing average products such as are obtained by many farmers in the same community. It is here, also, that a farmer meets his personal friends and acquaintances, and this acquaintance favors freedom of expression and an exchange of views, and brings out the farm practice by which they have attained success, or where in they have failed If one has achieved success in any particular direction, whether it be in the production of good crops or good animals, there is no reason why his fellow townsmen, other things being equal, by pursuing the same course, should not attain like success; or if failure has resulted from any particular method, he has it in his power to save others from a like unpleasant experience All this can be brought out and illustrated at the local fairs better than anywhere else. The social element we have often referred to. It is a fact as remarked by a contemporary, that with the passing of the pioneer element of the and the abandoning of that old-time warm hearted hospitality they exhibited there is a gradual drifting to the opposite extreme, and these fairs bringing the people of a district together, has a tendency to make friendship and acquaintance more general, and avoid at the start, the tendency towards clanishness, which, in the end, find its development in aristocracy.—*Maine Farmer*

THE FARMER only $1 per year.

The Cork Exhibition.

The Dublin *Farmer's Gazette* give the following particulars of what is doing in the dairy department at the exhibition at Cork, by which it may be seen that the dairy is well represented as so important an interest deserves.

"For the dairy department a convenient site of the left of the entrance gates has been obtained. Here a butter factory is to be at work till the close of the exhibition. The processes connected with butter making will be illustrated both by steam power and by hand power, while the Laval cream separator, as well as all the most approved modern dairy appliances, will be employed.

"A contract has been entered into with a County Cork dairy farmers for a daily supply of 100 gallons of fresh milk. This is to be brought to the dairy or factory by a chain hung from pulleys on an elevated rail, such as is used in pig killing establishment The churns will be placed on a pedestal besides the cream separator, into which the whole milk will flow through a cock fitted with a self regulating ball. Separations will take place twice a day—at noon and at half past one o'clock. The cream will be churned at three o'clock, and it has been arranged to use one large Holstein churn, driven by steam power, and one small Normandy barrel hand churn with glass window to show the progress of the churning process. In like manner a large and a small butter worker will be used, the butter working and packing being postponed to 4 P. M, so as to have the interest maintained as fully as possible during the day. The sweet milk immediately on leaving the separator will be first raised by scalding to a temperature of 180 degrees, and then pass through a refrigerator so as to ensure its keeping for at least three days. Arrangements have been made to have this sweet milk sold regularly in the exhibition at the modest price of one penny per glass, a boon that will no doubt, be gladly appreciated by many visitors."

"In addition to the butter factory there will be erected a stone and lime dairy for ten cows, in which the full process of churning, butter making, etc., will be carried out twice a week. This dairy is to be erected on the plans and specifications to which the gold medal of the exhibition was awarded. The gold medal, it may be mentioned, was given by the County Cork Agricultural Society for the best plans, models and specifications of a dairy for ten cows, the entire cost of construction not to exceed £35 ($175). Of all the operations in the dairy, percentage of cream, produce of butter, etc., careful records will be kept from day to day, so that by the end of the proceedings a great deal of useful information may in this way be obtained."

Barn-yards.

The barn-yards in this country, without exception, are kept in a filthy condition. Take even farmers who are tidy and tasty in other respects about the farm, and the yard is totally neglected. In the fall of the year the barn surroundings are simply a mash of mud and slush, and locomotion is made at the expense of going in knee deep. For the female member of the family who have to do the milking, this state of things is intolerable, and we have no doubt serious diseases are contracted and their general health impaired. There is no wonder that young people take a dislike to farm life and think there is nothing worth living for in the country. Besides the disagreeable situation of people being forced to wade through sloughs three or four months of the year to attend their stock, the animals suffer from having to be continually standing and walking in wet and slush. Cattle cannot thrive that are thus exposed; so in this economic point of view it would pay to have a clean, dry yard. To this end their needs proper drainage, and with this the water from the roof should be prevented from discharging in the barn-yard and run into reservoirs or tanks, and utilized to water stock in the yard instead of driving them a distance away in cold and stormy weather or during the burning sun of a hot summer's day. Another advantage occurring from a dry welldrained yard, would be that of liquid manure, which on nearly all our farms go to waste.

Manure tanks could be built at a slight outlay and would pay for themselves in the utilized liquid in one year. The best of the dung pile in this country is washed away into the surrounding sloughs and drains, and adds to the impurity of the water about the farm and renders it unhealthy for the animals that partake of it. In a sanitary point of view, a clean, well kept yard would add much to the comfort and health of the farmer's family; and when all these things are considered, it would certainly be desirable for our farmers to look to their barn yards as soon as possible, or get them in order for the weather.

American Dairying.

American Dairying, says *The Dairy*, will never be a fine art or a successful business until we have a large number of dairy schools, and we shall never have these until dairymen have learned how much they need to know. Everything learned of foreign dairying and dairy schools may tend to hasten this time. In an interesting account of a Danish dairy in the *Royal Agricultural Society Journal* (England,) the following in regard to a dairy school is given: "In consequence of Mrs Neilson's extended reputation as a first rate dairy woman, she generally has about a dozen farmer's daughters as working pupils, who are boarded and lodged in the farmhouse, remaining for various periods extending from six weeks to two years. The pupils who remain only for a short time pay for their instructions a considerable amount relatively, but they all work as hard as an ordinary dairymaid could be expected to. Their usual length of stay is six months, and vacancies in their ranks are always immediately filled up. I inquired the position of the parents of these girls, and learned that most of them were peasant farmers, keeping from ten to fifteen cows, but some have larger farms. One girl was indicated to me whose father kept forty cows; she was about to be married, and her parents thought her fortunate in being able to learn under Mrs. Neilson how the dairy of her future home could be turned to the most profitable account.

"Each pupil has five cows allotted to her in rotation, and the results of the several milkings are carefully noted, the produce of each cow being entered separately morning and night together with the name of the milker. Mrs. Neilson thus has a practical means of knowing whether her pupils can perform satisfactorily one of the most important, as it is one of the most fundamental and most neglected, operations connected with dairy farming. The knowledge that the results of their milkings are 'booked' also produces a spirit of emulation amongst the girls, which gives far better results than any system of supervision."

Dairy Exhibitions.

The foreign dairy exhibitions offer some valuable hints for notice, That at York, England, is noteworthy for an example of German dairying, a model dairy from that country taking the first premium of $250. It is described as follows by the Dublin *Farmer's Gazette*:—

"Mr. Ahlborn's dairy was a plain-covered shed without any attempt at building, but the interior was arranged in a very practical manner. The milk was treated by the Swartz or deep setting system, which in the opinion of the best Continental authorities is the best of all for producing the finest quality of butter. Ahlborn's well-known Holstein churn and butter worker were employed for churning and making up the butter, which was worked on the dry or no water system. Mr. Ahlborn exhibited a shallow pan arrangement with a skimmer on wheels for taking the cream off 30 gallons of milk at one sweep, and made several sorts of cheese, hard and soft, skim milk and whole milk. Under the intelligent direction of Fraulein Kreipe and Herr Niesmann a very good product was made out of even the skim milk. In Germany a block of such cheese about five inches square sells for a little over twopence, and is largely eaten by the working classes. Perhaps we shall some day rise to the same taste in Ireland. Fraulein Kreipe is the young lady who lately figured at the shows in Belfast, Limerick, and Cork, and created such a favorable impression by her neat and deft mode of butter-making. Really, if she is a fair specimen of the Continental system, one can cease to wonder that it is so popular, and that travelers think so much of it. Mr. Ahlborn also showed an apparatus for aerating and bottling skim milk and whey, which when so treated will keep for two months or more."

Care of Strawberry Beds.

The sooner plantations or beds are worked out after they are through bearing, the better. If in rows sufficiently far apart to cultivate, plow away from the rows, leaving rows six inches to one foot wide, owing to thickness of plants. Then scatter well-rotted compost among the plants and keep the ground well worked among them for two months. If young plantations set last spring, keep thoroughly worked out, and if intended for fruit only pick off the the first runners that sprout out, thus giving vigor and strong growth to the set plants. Then allow the runners to grow out, and by keeping the cultivator going afterwards the runners may be kept thrown along in close rows. Some, however, allow first runners to grow and set plants, and form very thick matted vines before winter sets in. The latter is our general practice. To grow in stools or hills, keep all runners thus cut off, a crown is formed on the old plant which puts forth one or two fruit stems, the fruit on these being much larger and finer than those from matted row. However, we do not advise it for large plantations.

A very good way to force plants into a strong growth is to sprinkle over them water from barn yard, being careful not to put it on too strong—*Fruit Recorder.*

A New Breed of Geese..

A prominent writer in one of the foreign journals devoted to agricultural interests strongly recommends the introduction of the Japanese goose into poultry yards. From the description given of this breed it is only reasonable to think that they are as well suited to our wants as to those of our British friends who favor the change, This goose is as nearly beautiful in appearance as it is possible for a goose to be; it is equally at home on land or water, and all its movements are graceful and swanlike; they withstand changes of climate even better than our own domesticated geese, and can be kept without shelter even in the most severe winter season. The Japanese goose is much more pacific than the ordinary breeds, and commences laying in midwinter, rarely showing any inclination to sit before June or July, which of course renders it necessary to hatch their eggs under the ordinary fowls of some good heav