THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV — FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1883. — NO 49.

FELLOW'S DYSPEPSIA BITTERS!

SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION.

IN recommending this medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least forty-five years and thousands have witnessed its effect and been benefitted. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

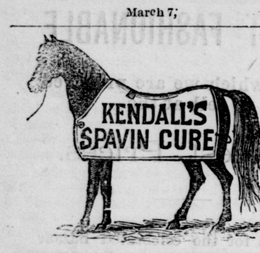
It is Tonic, Diuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely cures and prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity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

Price 25 cents.

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

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7;



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.

FREMONT, OHIO, Jan. 25th, 1881

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for benefits and profits which I have derived from your invaluable and far famed Spavin Cure. My cousin and I had a valuable stallion worth $4000 which had a very bad spavin, and was pronounced by four eminent Veterinary Surgeons beyond any cure, and that the horse was done for ever. As a last resort I advised my cousin to try a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure. It had a a magical effect, the third bottle cured it, and the horse is as well as ever. Dr. Dick, of Edinburgh, the eminent veterinary surgeon, was an uncle of mine, and I take great interest in assisting his profession.

Yours truly, JAMES A. WILSON, Civil Engineer.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

WEST ENOSBURGH, VT., Feb. 15th, 1881

DR. B. J. KENALL & Co., Gents:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint, which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut, and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks, when I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses, but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with.

Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain, or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now 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 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 Diarrhoee, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all other kinds of violent pain and cramps.

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

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

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

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

BLISSVILLE, August 2, 1882

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

A. L. MATHEW, J. P.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 21x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

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

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

R. No. 66.

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

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich, and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.

May 16, 1883

CUT THIS OUT And Return to us, with TEN Cents, and you'll receive by mail, a Golden Box of Goods, that will bring you in more money in One Month than anything else in America. Absolute Certainty. M. Young, 175 Greenwich St., New York.

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, Fton, 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

COME, EXAMINE AND BUY THE

Toronto Mower, and Sharp's Self-Dumping Wheel Rake,

AT

W. H. VANWART'S

Fton, June 20.

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

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

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

SALESMAN

FOR THE

Fonthill Nurseries

LARGEST IN CANADA.

Head Office, - - - Toronto, Ont.

WE offer better inducements than any firm in the business.

We can Employ 100 First-class Canvassers

at once to start work on sales for Fall of 1883.

We require men who can devote full time to the work. Active, successful men can earn good salaries any obtain steady work the whole year round. Good references required.

Apply (sending photo. if possible) to

STONE & WELLINGTON, Nurserymen, Montreal.
I. W. FEALL, Manager Branch Office.

May 2—3m.

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.

Haying Tools. Haying Tools.

VERY LOW, AT

W. H. VANWART'S

West End Queen Street, Fredericton

July 4

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, augur files, flat and half round Bastord files, warding files, horse rasps, wood rasps, shoe rasps, flat and half round smoothe 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, whip thongs, curtain rings, waterproof gun caps, worsted blin l 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 cocks, ram rod screws and tips, halter chains, swivels, Japanned muzzle bits, halter rings, harness buckles, roller buckles, saddler's punches round and oval, bullet moulds. Cast iron table and tea spoons, gun hammers, gun locks, collar buckles, gridirons, measuring tapes, pea screws wash basins, brass pad locks, escutcheon pins, chisels, gouges, plane irons, and other shelf hardware. 8 bundles toe caulk steel; 1 bundle Bilsterea steel; 22 bundles and bars Cast Steel, round, square and octagon, from ⅜ to 3 in square.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

July 25

Miscellaneous.

Beautiful Hands.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you I know, would scarcely think
That they are fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are these aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad.
These patient hands kept toiling on,
That children might be glad.
I almost wept as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how these hands rested not
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feeble now;
For time and pain have left their mark
On hand and heart, and brow.
Alas! Alas! the nearing time,
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
These hands will folded be!

But, ho! beyond this shadow-lamp,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear.
Where crystal streams, through endless days,
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hands.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla never before equalled its present daily record of marvelous cures and immense sales.

The proper remedy for a young lady who is short of stature is to get spliced as soon as possible.

When Henry was courting Sarah, he used to boast that he had a "boss" girl; now that he is married he find he has a "boss" wife; but he never mentions it.

"There is one kind o' *ship* I always steer clear of," said an old bachelor sea captain; "and that's courtship, 'cause on *that* ship there's always *two mates* and no captain."

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 the picture of a goaded pair.

Cramps and pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentery and diarrhœa are very common just now and should be checked at once. *Johnston's Anodyne Liniment* will positively cure all such cases and should be kept in every family.

An old criminal was once asked what was the first step that led to his ruin, when he answered:—"The first step was cheating a printer out of two year's subscription—when I had hone that the devil got such a grip on me that I could never shake him off."

If you wish to know whether you are an honest man don't ask your mother, for she will be partial and blind and don't ask yourself, for you are a very poor judge, but seek the candid opinion of the man to whom you have sold a horse, and you will surely get at the bottom facts of the case.

There is no excuse for suffering from Headache, Constipation and all the wearying train of symptoms of a disordered liver, when Burdock Blood Bitters is an unfailing remedy, and only costs One Dollar a bottle. Why suffer on without a trial? 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months, with almost universal satisfaction.

Boston is not found wanting in anything, not even in a good opinion of herself. She has lately given her mind to the discovery of relics and is just now going wild over a piece of lead pencil with which, it is said, Noah checked off the animals as they entered the ark. It is genuine, because Noah cut his monogram on it, so that Boston might not be deceived when it fell into her hands.

The love of flowers is very dear to the female heart. In the squalid tenement houses of New York a reporter found that most of the women who were not personally degraded, had pots of flowers in their windows, evidently got at great sacrifice of scanty earnings. These flowers were carefully cherished, as though from them came the only consolation for the wretchedness, misery, and foul air of the surroundings. There is something good left in the woman that loves flowers

Macbean, one of the officers, found himself in the breach of Lucknow, almost alone, and surrounded by enemies. He killed eleven of them, and came off unscathed. He received the Victoria cross at a parade, and as the General pinned the cross on his breast, he wound up his brief address with: "And a good day's work it was, sir." "Tutts," said my gallant and simple friend, quite forgetting that he was on parade, and perhaps a little piqued at his performance being spoken of as a day's work. "Tutts, it didn'a tak' me twenty minutes,"

If you want Simon pure lemonade just take thin skinned lemons, roll them on the table until very soft, slice very thin with a soft knife into a large pitcher, averaging one lemon to a person, thus allowing them two glasses each. Put in the pitcher with the sliced lemons a cup of white sugar to five lemons, or more if you want it sweeter and pound altogether with a potato masher; put in a lump of ice; let it stand a few minutes and fill the pitcher with ice water. This makes lemonade that is lemonade, and the peel in the pitcher is delicious.

Men are drowned by raising their arms above water, the unbuoyed weight of which depresses the head. When a man falls into deep watar, he will rise to the surface, and will continue there, if he does not elevate his hands. If he moves his hands under water in any way he pleases, his head will rise so high as to allow him free liberty to breathe, and if he will use his legs as in the act of walking (or rather walking up stairs,) his shoulders will rise above the water, so that he may use less exertion with his hands, or apply them to other purposes. These plain directions are recommended to the recollection of those who have not learned to swim in their youth, as they may be found advantageous in preserving life.

Agriculture.

In selecting ground for your strawberry bed don't try to get the very richest soil. If the soil is very rich the vines will be thrifty and vigorous, but they will not bear much fruits.

Keep the soil clean and mellow about the trees of this spring's or last autumn's planting. If a hard crust is allowed within two or three feet of the trunk their growth will be retarded.

In the stomach of a cow, slaughtered at the Dominion Abattoir, Montreal, there were found no less than thirteen large iron staples, about one and a half inches in length, similar to those used in fencing.

A correspondent of the *American Garden*, believes that the best time to pick fruit which it is desired to keep long is in clear weather, after the dew is off and before the heat of the day. The fruit after picking should be stored in a cool, dry place where a current of air passes over.

A correspondent of the *Orange County Farmer* says he prevents the white grubs from destroying his strawberry plants by planting between the rows a number of lettuce plants. The grubs like the roots of the latter best and will let the strawberries alone if fed with them. Put out the lettuce as early as possible in spring.

When you find that the borer has bored into your trees and effected a lodgment, you must bore for him. The blade of a penknife will disclose his resting place, and a piece of wire will reach him. Apple trees are not as easily destroyed by the borer as other fruit trees, which makes it compulsory on fruit growers to diligently search for the borer if they do not wish to see their trees destroyed.

For spavin clip the hair of the leg right around the joint and rub well in a mixed cantharides blister made of one part cantharides and four of lard, and biniodide of mercury, one to eight of lard. If there is a veterinary surgeon near better have her fired and blistered. After the blister tie up in stable; on the third day oil with sweet oil. Oil once or twice a week after until the scales are all off and the hair has begun to grow out. Keep idle for about three months.

Farmers sometimes have so many weightier matters to look after that they neglect to provide fruit for their families. There is nothing that will give better returns for a little time and money invested than a strawberry bed. It is very unusual to find a person who is not fond of strawberries, and every farmer should raise what is needed for home use; for the cost is so trifling. If you are not already provided with this fruit, get preparations made this fall and raise all you will want next year.

Onions are more useful than any one could imagine who has never used them except for cooking. The odor is very offensive, but we ought not to care for that, if by putting onion draughts to the feet we can help throw off a fever, or keep a sudden cold from settling into lung fever by chopping them with salt pork and applying to the chest. For this latter purpose have a bag made, cut out to fit the neck, with cloth strings or tape to tie around the neck; after the onions and pork are chopped, they should be cooked enough to soften them and sowed in the bag. Neglect is often the case of serious illness and we should never, from any cause, fail to apply our simple remedies at the very first indication of disease, and then, if we fail to master them without the physician's aid, we will still have been aiding him by retarding the progress of the disease. Only, we who are unskilled should be very, very cautious as to what we do, if the case seem serious or strange to us—better call the doctor at once.

Milk is the most healthful and the cheapest food in a family. Some wise mothers provide as much of it as their children will drink, and have it always within reach. It is equually good for adults, and a glass of it with a soda biscuit in the evening is far better and more nutritious then the usual evening refreshment. But it should be used with one proviso. It should be sipped or or drunk in mouthfuls, with intervening morsels of bread or biscuit. And this for the following reason: If half a pint of milk be swallowed as a draught upon an empty stomach, it is very soon changed to a mass of curd, and as the gastric juice can only exert its solvent effects upon the surface, this mass remains and produces all the effects of indigestion. When it is slowly sipped each mouthful is changed separately, and if taken with bread or biscuit, which is still better, the mass is broken up into small morsels, or is so porous that the stomach readily dissolves it, and the disagreeable sensation of indigestion is prevented.

"Horticulturists," says the *Farmers' Union*, "are learning something new every day in regard to the cultivation and growing of fruit trees. Heretofore it has been a common practice with many in setting out orchards to heavily manure the exact locality where the trees were to be deposited, without scattering it all over the surface. Practical experience has developed the fact that all of the land set apart for the orchard should be manured. Spread it broadcast, so that the extremeties of the roots can be benefited by it. Manuring heavily in a small compass at the crown or foot of a tree—after it has been set out, or even after it is in bearing—only has a tendency to aid the immediate part affected; while by spreading it all over the surface all the roots will be benefited, and will be found much better than confining the fertilizer to the foot of the tree. At the same time, instead of cultivating a small circle about the foot of the tree, stir up the whole surface, cultivate all the ground alike."

Promoting the Walking Gait.

A correspondent in the *Country Gentleman*, says:—This is the most valuable property in the gait of a horse for the farm, where nearly all the work has to be done on a walk. A horse that is a good stepper will do from a qnarter to a third more work than a slow walker, and he will do it with the same ease, as it is his natural gait, and with proportionately less expenditure of energy; that is, the work will be done with less expense of food and waste of flesh for an equal amount of work. Then there is the ready action requiring no urging, and the celerity which hastens the finishing of the work, an important item where the work is crowding, as in the spring. Besides, both man and horse are free from worry. In making up your team, have it matched in a gait as nearly as possible. The pair will work so much the better, whether fast or slow walkers. Of all things, avoid coupling a fast stepper with a slow one. Where thus united, the good horse will fret, and mischief may result to his gait and his temper. Gait is hereditary, yet, like other qualities of nature, it may be greatly improved by training, especially if begun in the colt. I have long wondered at the apparent indifference on this subject. Is it that the value of a walking gait has escaped notice, or that it is considered unworthy of attention, or incapable of improvement? As well say a trotting or a running gait cannot be improved. We have a quality here to be developed which is of far more value than the sporting qualities of the horse.

What the farmer wants, and what the teamster and draymen will not object to, is a good, strong walker. Such a horse is not lazy, and less likely to be an awkward or stumbling horse. He lifts his feet and puts them down well. There is no drag in his gait, as with a slow, shuffling or creeping brute. A good walker is usually possessed of some spirit. This is necessary to sustain his gait, if he is to become serviceable. It is also an advantage in his training, requiring little more than restraint to prevent him from breaking his walk. Beginning with leading the colt to halter as soon as he has the use of his feet well, before he gets accustomed to break, his walk may be readily improved and the habit after awhile established, if he is of tractable disposition. If, while running with his dam, he should, in his capering, get into a trot or run, it will not seriously affect his halter habit, or later on, his practice in the traces. Neither does his walking practice interfere with his trotting, which, during the course of the former, may also be indulged and improved. But let each be kept distinct for the time so as to secure an impression. The colt will soon learn to know what is wanted, and if properly encouraged will respond; if he is what he should be, tractable intelligent and sufficiently spirited to carry out what is intended If awkward or stupid, he is not worth the trial.

In the absence of a special trainer of colts, any man of intelligence who feels an interest in the matter and has patience and control of his temper, may be trusted to undertake the work. It is all the better if he be the owners of the colt. Not that he will succeed in a full development, but he is pretty sure to so far improve the value of his horse as to pay well for the effort, and it needs but little improvement to do that when the long service of the horse—some twenty years or more with good treatment—is considered. At first, lead your colt by the halter. Gradually increase his speed. Here will occur the greatest difficulty, through the eagerness of getting him advanced. By urging him too much he will break, and frequently breaking, becoming itself a habit, will antagonize and defeat what it is intended to promote. Patience, with time, is required, and it is the only way. The colt is to have his walk so gradually advanced that he does not become aware of it. When the colt becomes stronger and an advance has been made in its gait so that leading it becomes too much of a task, mount the mare and couple the young one with its dam. This still will accustom it to being paired and kept in place. The training to a walk requires as much exertion as applies to trotting or running. The exercise may, therefore, be more frequent and of longer duration, but must necessarily be mild at first and decided throughout, giving the colt to understand that you are its master, but a kind master.

If there is a better way than this let it be employed, for the advantages within reach here should no longer be ignored. The thing is to get it started. It was not so with trotting, the possibilities of which were not known till a thorough test had been made, and the result surprises us all. The walking gait is in the interest of farmers. No excitement attaches to it as with trotting and running, which are sustained by the excitement. It is a matter of business only, and may be classed with farm improvements.

Clover seed is the best manure that a farmer can use. All plants draw much or their food from the atmosphere, and of those used in agriculture none are exceeded by clover in the large proportion of nutriment thus derived. In this respect other leguminous crops are much like red clover. Here we include all the clovers, vetches, beans, peas, sainfoin, luping, and lucerne or alfalfa. To keep up the fertility of our soil we must restore to it phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen and other substances which are found in farm crops. Of the three valuable and very important substances just named nitrogen is the most precious and costly to obtain. In various places there are abundant supplies of potash and phosphoric acid. As may be said these are "in sight." Agricultural chemists are now studying on the problem of the future supply of nitrogen for agricultural purposes. So far, clover seems to be the important factor in the problem.

Farming in Charlotte County.

Charlotte is not, by any means, the best farming county in the province, but in districts where farming is properly attended to the capability of the soil for producing the best results is abundantly and conclusively proved. Experience has shown that it does not not pay for a man to divide his attention between two different pursuits. We have known men employed in our public schools, for instance, to divide their time between teaching, preaching, and lecturing. They have invariably been failures. We have known men to attempt the doubt task of forming and lumbering It scarcely ever succeeds. One or other must be imperfectly done, and the farm is usually the sufferer. Of late years farmers in this country have begun to realize this fact and are giving their sole attention to their farms. Wherever this is the case the effect is visible in the improved condition of the farms, the houses are neater and in better order, the barns are larger and better filled, the equipments are improved, better horses and carriages are used, and a more general appearance of thrift, prosperity and comfort prevails.

The introduction of labor saving farm implements and all modern appliances has contributed greatly to the farmer's success, and the use of these is becoming general. A great advance has also been made in the improvement of stock; and here we may take the liberty of recommending increased attention to stock raising. The exportation of cattle to the English market is fast becoming an important branch of trade, and there is no reason why Charlotte County should not share in it. Practical agriculturists inform us that the land is particularly well adapted to sheep raising. The islands of Passomaquoddy Bay, if converted into sheep ranches, could be made the means of rearing immense fortunes. Nature has given us the facilities, and it is our duty to utilize them. Although much has been accomplished in the last few years, and rapid strides have been made by our farmers, yet the later have by no means reached the ultimate result of the capabilities with which nature has provided them. We look for a still more rapid advance in the future; and although Charlotte County may be behind other counties in the Province in fertility of soil, we expect to see her outrival some of them in successful results.—*Courier.*

When to Cut Wheat.

There is a diversity of opinion regarding the time of cutting wheat, some claiming that it must be cut before fully ripe as it will waste and have worthless straw if allowed to stand until dead ripe. It is very true that the straw of not thoroughly ripe wheat is worth double that dead ripe straw; but how is it with the grain?

The claim that gluten is principally formed near the close of the process of ripening, and that the dead ripe wheat contains more gluten than wheat harvested at some earlier period of growth receives no support from the results of these analyses. One hundred pounds of early ripened wheat will contain a greater number of pounds of albaminoids than will a hundred pounds of the same wheat at a later period of ripening, when the accumulation of starch will have lowered the relative amount of albuminoids.

A correspondant of the *Michigan Farmer* says: "There has always been a good deal of speculation among good farmers as the exact time to begin to cut wheat, that it may retain those properties which go to to make wheat valuable for human food, and also weigh well, and look plump and bright. Wherever this discussion is going on, illustrations will be given of very early cut wheat which yielded well, looked bright and plump, and belied the fear that it might shrink or get musty in the bin, and yet the fear that it may go back on its reputation, and spoil on the individual's hands if cut early, deters most farmers from cutting at what experiment has proved to be the best time.

For several years I have commenced cutting wheat before my neighbors, despite the warning often repeated that wet weather may come and cause it to grow, and all the other traditions of possible disaster that are likely to befall early cut wheat; yet I have never had wheat shrink, or be injured in any way from early cutting Wheat needs a little more time to cure in the mow or stack if cut early, but all the other fears are groundless, and the decided advantages of early cut wheat overbalance all the possible harm that may attend it.

Wheat should be cut before the berry hardens; when the heads bend over, the straw is yellow, and the kernel will leave no moisture on the thumb nails when crushed between then, then is the time to begin.

Straw from early cut wheat is worth double that which is left until dead ripe; it then has parted with all its juices and becomes woods fibre instead of nutritious animal food.

So far as the appearance of the kernal and the feeding value of the straw is concerned, any farmer of average penetration can discover that early cut wheat is decidedly to be preferred to wheat cut when the berry is hard and the straw dry and dead."

"Tenella," the Jersey cow belonging to J. B. Wade, of DeKalb county, Georgia, will become historical. Her remarkable butter record has excited so much interest that a gentleman came from Boston here and offered $5000 for her, which was refused. She would bring at auction $7000 to $10,000; but Mr Wade would not take that. Tenella has the best butter record of her age in the world, having made twenty-two pounds and three ounces of butter in one week when 4 years old. The best butter record any age was made by the Jersey Belle of Scituate, which was twenty pounds and two ounces.—*South World.*

Subscribe for the FARMER, only one dollar a year.

Pure Bred, Thoroughbred, and Full Blood in Stock Raising.

The three principal designations in in stock are:—

1. A pure bred animal is one descended from a pure or original race without intermixture of other blood. The Devons are a pure race of cattle. The wild cattle of Chillingham may be called a pure race. Wild animals are pure races.

2. A thoroughbred is an animal originally of mixed lineage, but which has been interbred so long without recourse to foreign sources that the progeny comes true, or nearly true, to the type established. The Shorthorns and Herefords among cattle and the races among horses arising from a mixed lineage are thoroughbreds. That they have not yet ceased to endeavor to improve these breeds through the careful selection of sires and dams always carefully within the line of the oldest and well defined blood of the varieties from which they originally sprang, is proof that breeders do not believe that their ultimate excellence has been reached.

3. The term full blood indicates neither purity of blood nor thorough breeding, except relatively. An animal of the common blood of a country may be bred indefinitely to a pure blood, and yet never reach purity. The first cross would be one-half blood; the second cross, three quarters blood; the third cross, seven-eighths blood; the fourth cross, fifteen-sixteenths; the fifth, thirty-three thirty-fourths of the pure or the thoroughbred blood, if none other has been used in the cross. Yet the resulting progeny would always contain a fraction of the original or pure blood. Yet often seven-eighths, and especially those fifteen-sixteenths bred, show the characteristics to so great a degree that none but experts can distinguish from outward observation between the full blood and the pure or thoroughbred type. Hence seven-eighths or fifteen-sixteenths bred animals are by courtesy sometimes called full-bloods.

A grade is an animal containing some pure or thoroughbred blood. A seven-eighths grade is sometimes called a high grade.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Proper Bee Hives.

Mrs. E. Tupper, in the *Bee Magazine*, offers the following valuable suggestions to bee culturists:—

First. To keep bees either for pleasure or profit, the movable frame in some form must be in every hive. There is no other way to make the matter a certainty by giving the absolute control of the bees.

Second. These frames may be used in a square box, or oblong shallow hive—large or small as may best please the owner. We much prefer a hive as nearly square as possible, and have best success with the frames in such hives.

Third. These frames should be arranged so as to fit perfectly, move easily, and so as not to touch any of the walls of the hive and yet not to be more than three-eights of an inch distance from them.

Fourth. The hives should be all alike so that every frame will fit every hive in your apiary.

Fifth. When increase of stock is desired, the hives must not be more than one foot square inside every way; but if largest amounts of honey are desired, they may be made much larger and will more surely secure that object.

The poorest of all economy is to have hives poorly made of unseasoned lumber. A hive should be a "perpetual institution," and however simple, should be well made in every particular.

Green Corn for Pigs.

In the summer and early fall feeding of pigs, we have found sweet corn one of the best and most convenient kinds of fodder. Pork is made to the best advantage by putting the pigs, as soon as they are weaned from the sow and have learned to eat milk and meal, into the pen, and keeping them there under full feed until they are ready for slaughter in November or December. With a good breed of swine there is no difficulty in making March pigs weigh from 250 to 300 pounds, at eight or nine months old. With plenty of Indian meal and skimmed milk they will grow rapidly until the corn is large eneugh for cutting. About the first of August, this should be given as an additional ration. The pigs will eat the green stalks and leaves with the greatest relish after the ears have been plucked. It is an excellent appetizer, helps the digestion of more solid food, and promotes the thrift of the animals. Field corn may not be quite so nutritious, but no better use can be made of that, after the ears are in milk, than to cut and feed it to fattening swine. It cost