Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V | FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1884. | NO. 20

FELLOWS'

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS!

SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION.

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

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

Price 25 cents.

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

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and fine, 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

Rx 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 Oopaiba.

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

Sold in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist.

May 16, 1883

PRACTICAL

PLUMBING.

AND

GAS FITTING!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have commenced the manufacture of STOVES of all descriptions and are prepared to supply parties wishing anything in that line, either wholesale or retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Furnaces and Castings of all descriptions promptly attended to.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

We wish also to state that we manufacture the best COOK STOVES now made in the Maritime Provinces from No.1 Clyde Iron, which we sell at prices which defy competition.

Purchasers will give us a call and be convinced of this fact.

O'TOOLE & McCAFFREY,

West End Foundry, Queen Street.

Fredericton, Nov. 1

CROWN OF GOLD!

—AT—

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.,

Opposite People's Bank.

JUST LANDING:

Crown of Gold, Zeta, a Family Superior, Tranquility,

At the lowest bottom prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.

SOAP! SOAP!

Frank Siddell's Soap.

USE winter or summer, but don't scald or boil any of your clothing, no matter how dirty or stained. Brightens colored goods. Goes farther than other soap, and cheaper for a poor family for scrubbing and washing dishes. Softens woolen goods. A large wash done in a couple of hours. No clothes mending. No fingers rubbed sore. The saving in fuel alone more than pays for the soap. Clean, sweet, and white clothes without boiling or scalding. Just think. No heavy wash boiler to lift about. No steam to spoil wall-paper or furniture. No nasty, filthy smell in the house.

Where water is scarce, or has to be carried far, remember that the Frank Siddall's way of washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

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

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Aug. 29

Ploughs. Ploughs.

I WILL sell out my complete stock of Steel and Iron Ploughs, at a small advance on cost to clear out the lot.

JAMES S. NEILL.

Oct. 17

YOUNG MEN. Now is the time to learn TELEGRAPHY. Written guarantee given to furnish paying situations. Forty-fifth year. Terms, address COMMERCIAL & R.R. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

S. F. SHUTE'S

Jewellry Establishment.

I HAVE in stock a splendid line of the following goods, and as it is difficult to enumerate them all in the various lines, I shall issue a catalogue in a few days:—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Rich Gold & Rolled Plated Jewellry

SILVER and JET JEWELLRY,

Elegant Electro-Plated Ware,

ROGER BROS. TABLE WARE,

Gosham Mf'g Co's Solid Silver Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Napkin Rings, etc.

China Cups and Saucers,

FRUIT STANDS,

A Nice Line of Plush Goods.

Vases, Biscuit China Ware, Parisian Ware, Japanese Goods, and other Fancy Goods in great variety.

SMOKERS' GOODS,
SATCHELS and PURSES,
ALBUMS and FANS.

Clocks, Cameo and Ice Sticks. Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Call and examine before making your holiday purchases.

S. F. SHUTE,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

Fredericton, Dec. 5, 1883

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, Barns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts,

And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

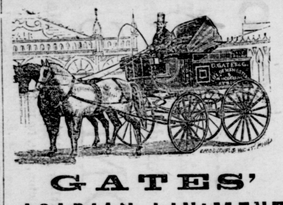
MINARD'S LINIMENT

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

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

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

Dec 6, 1882—1 y



GATES'

ACADIAN LINIMENT

IS a well known vegetable compound, possessing a well concentrated combination of healing and soothing virtues, and has been extensively used throughout Nova Scotia for a number of years, and has proved itself to be one of the best articles in use for internal and extern al diseases:

Inflammation or Pains seated in any part of the body;

Diarrhœa,	Bites and stings of Insects,
Dysentery,	Coughs and Colds,
Chilblains,	Toothache,

For Diphtheria and Sore Throat it has particularly proved itself to be the best article in use, having saved the lives of numbers of children and adults, especially during the past two years when it has been so prevalent. It is equally effectual for Quinsy, and for

Sick Headache,	Sprains,
Rheumatism,	Bruises,
Pleurisy,	Etc.

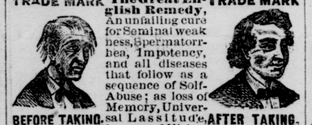
Spinal disease or Affection of the Spine it should be used in connection with the Nerve Ointment.

It will cure a horse's Cough; Cuts and wounds of every description, on man or beast, like magic, and all ailments for which Liniments are used. This preparation is recommended as a perfectly safe remedy, being entirely free from the opening ingredients so commonly found in popular Liniments which render the patient so liable to take cold, which they invariably do. For internal use as a gargle it should be diluted with water.

Sold everywhere at 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured only by

C. GATES, SON & CO.,
Middleton, N. S.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent sent free mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

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

FOR SALE.

THAT place known as the "Risteen Farm,' situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Camber, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. C. RISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

J. C. R.

Fredericton, Oct. 17.—tf.

House for Sale!

In Fredericton.

THE Freehold Lot, with Dwelling House and Outbuilding thereon, situate on King street, in Fredericton, the residence of the late Dr. Gregory. Also the Lot, with Stable, on the corner of King and York streets, in said city. A portion of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage. Apply to H. Lawrence Sturdee, Esq., St. John, or in Fredericton, to

C. S. INGRAHAM,
Queen Street.

Sept 1.

JAS. R. HOWIE

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING AND SUMMER

CLOTHS,

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

British and Canadian

TWEEDS,

Diagonals,

BROAD CLOTHS,

DOESKINS, Etc.

GENTLEMEN'S

Wedding and Mourning Outfits

A SPECIALTY

The Furnishing Department is the Largest in the City.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

May 11, 1882

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH

FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

A LARGE LOT OF

IVERS,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHÆTONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS,

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

Terms to give satisfaction.

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm situated in Central Kingsclear, about eleven miles from Fredericton, containing 200 acres, ab. tt 50 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation. About 35 tons of hay are cut yearly. There is a house and two good barns with the necessary out houses on the place.

Terms made known on application.

ROBERT FORSEY.

Central Kingsclear, Nov. 21—3m.

LINSEED MEAL

—AND—

COTTON SEED MEAL

FOR SALE.

Apply to the undersigned

G. E. STOPFORD,
"The Ridges."

Fredericton, Dec. 5th, 1883—tf.

DIRT!

WE have received another consignment of that

Wonderful Soap,

"DEATH ON DIRT."

Try it, we can recommend it.

2 cakes for 25 cents; box lots proportionally cheap.

WHITTIER & HOOPER,
Agents.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

—CALL AT—

Z. R. EVERETT'S

And buy a nice SHAVING SET, as a present for your father. A WRINGER, or a pair of CARVERS would be suitable for your mother or wife. And a JIG SAW, a pair of SKATES, or a PENKNIFE, would make the boys happy.

Don't forget the place.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Dec. 19.

HORSE SHOES.

ANOTHER 100 kegs Horse Shoes just received; also 40 kegs Snow Ball Shoes;

All sizes of Sled Shoe and Toe Caulk Steel; Cable chains &c.

For sale lower than usual.

JAS. S. NEILL

Steel. Steel.

Per S. S. "Scandinavian."

Just received 61 bundles and 125 bars.

4 TONS Sled Shoe and Toe Caulk Steel well assorted sizes in general use. 3½ ton Low Moore Iron, assorted, round, square and flat, for general jobbing work on waggons and sleighs. For sale as usual.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS,

Nov 14.

Baldwin Apples.

JUST RECEIVED:—20 bbls. American Baldwin Apples. Also, White's Molasses Candy and Maple Cream.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Nov 28.

NEW BRUNSWICK

RAILWAY.

(Operating 443 miles.)

WINTER TIME TABLE.

All trains are run on Eastern standard time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:

St. John Division.

DEPARTURES.

8 00 A. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton, connecting by Branch Line at Gibson to all points North.

11 00 A. M.—From Carleton, with all local and through freight.

3 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Accommodation for Fredericton.

8 30 P. M.—From Water Street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

6 25 A. M.—From Fredericton.

9 00 A. M.—From Fredericton, for points West, North and South.

2 00 P. M.—From Fredericton.

7 20 A. M.—From Gibson.

ARRIVALS.

6 30 A. M., at St. John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St. Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.

10 10 A. M., at St. John, Water Street—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.

1 00 P. M., at Carleton, with through freight.

5 40 P. M., at St. John, Water Street—Express from points West, and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.

4 35 P. M., at Fredericton from points West, North and South.

7 00 P. M., at Fredericton.

11 40 A. M., at Fredericton.

5 35 P. M., at Gibson.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at ticket office, Water Street—G. A. Freeze, agent.

No train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.

A train arrives at St. John from the West Sunday morning and a train leaves for the West Sunday night.

Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.

Connexion is made at Vanceboro with trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West, at Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, and at Gibson by branch line, for all points North.

Tickets for sale in Fredericton at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at Messrs. J. Richards & Son's Ticket Agency, Queen street.

E. R. BURPEE,
Gen'l Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 1883

Sharkey's Block.

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS!

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

In great variety—all textures suitable for the season:

Ulster Cloths, Ulsters, Corsets, Mantles, Shawls, Scarfs, Hose, Squares, Cloth Gloves, &c., &c.

Kid Mitts, Kid Gloves, Fur Caps, Fur Muffs, and Boas.

READY MADE CLOTHING

for Men, Youths and Boys, in

Ulsters, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, White, Regetta and Flannel Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Ties and Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FUR CAPS

IN

S.S.Seal, Astracan, Plush, Persian Lamb.

Kid Mitts, Buck & Kid Gloves

Grey and White Cottons, Towellings, Tickings, Counterpanes, Comfortera, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Ducks, Jeans, Swansdowns, Blue, Grey, White, Scarlet and Fancy Flannels, Blankets, Camp Blanketing, Horse Blankets, etc.

SLEIGH ROBES.

Japanese Sleigh Robes, in Grey and Black. Buffalo Robes, lining and trimming to suit,

A Large Stock of Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REMNANTS—4,000 yds Remnants of Prints, Cottons, Swansdowns, Dress Goods, Sheetings, Winceys, Cloths, Tweeds, &c.

OWEN SHARKEY

Fredericton, Dec 19, 1883

FRANCIS DOHERTY

Has now in stock a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, MOCCASINS, AND OVERBOOTS,

Ready Made Clothing

of all descriptions, at the lowest prices.

HATS and CAPS

IN VARIETY.

Trunks, Valises, etc.

The above goods will be sold at prices that defy competition. Give me a call.

FRANCIS DOHERTY.

Dec. 12, 1883

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE professional co-partnership heretofore existing under the name, style and firm of Rainsford and Black, Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said Firm will be paid to Henry B. Rainsford, and all liabilities of the Firm will be settled by him.

Dated December 8th, 1883

HENRY B. RAINSFORD.
JOHN BLACK.

1mo

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

Agriculture.

Resolutions of the New Year.

Go out behind the barn, roll up your sleeves, tuck your trousers into your boots, and looking over your left shoulder at the poultry-house, resolve—

That you won't allow the basement of your trousers to wear the paint off the plow beam.

That you won't keep a worthless dog.

That you will be kinder to your wife, family and acquaintances.

That you won't go in debt.

That you will be a better farmer than ever before.

That you will live better this year than in the past.

That you will keep accounts.

That you will know what your family expenses are.

That you will know what each crop costs, and what it brings in.

That you will be economical, but not penurious.

That you will take an interest in the public schools and the education of your children.

That you won't pasture the highways, or allow neighbors to do so if you can help yourself.

That you will let the boys and girls have games, go to parties, have a horse to ride, and a carriage to ride in, if you can possibly afford it.

That you won't go off to your work swearing when the minister comes to calls, and then sit in the shade three hours to be flattered by the man that gets you to put your name to what appears to be a simple contract for the agency of a sickle-grinder, but which happens to be promissory note for two hundred dollars.

That you will keep your tools in a dry place when not in use.

That you will clean the spade and hoe when done using them.

That you will oil the harness twice a year.

That you will plant only the best varieties and use only the best implements.

That you will plant less and cultivate more.

That you will never plant corn on ground not properly prepared.

That you will begin work at the earliest possible seasonable moment.

That you will cultivate your corn at least four times.

That you will prize the compost heap as the apple of your eye, and not allow it to burn its heart out or the rain to wash it away.

That you will keep the weeds in the fence corners cut down like the profits from bad farming.

That when you are called out to work on the roads you will go willingly and labor as becomes an honest man.

That you won't plant a tree and then let it die for lack of attention.

That you won't let the rabbits and mice girdle the young orchard trees.

That you won't neglect to manure the orchards as you do other crops.

That you will grub out a tree as soon as it dies and put another in its place the next Spring or Fall.

That you will put the ashes around the orchard trees.

That you will never plant another tree on land not underdrained, if it needs draining.

That you will prune when the sap is not flowing, and cover the wounds with wax or paint.

That you won't let a traveling agent with a book of wonderfully colored plates take you again.

That you will *not* make a mule pasture of the orchard.

That you will keep a register of the trees you plant.

That you will attend good horticultural meetings.

That you will make the berry patch twice as large as it is.

That you will cultivate the raspberries.

That you won't let the weeds hide the blackberries.

That you will reset the strawberry bed.

That you will keep the dead canes out of the currants.

That you will give the grapes a more elevating trellis than the earth.

That you will send for specimens of all the rural journals, carefully compare them, and—subscribe for the best.

That you will eat more fruit and be happier.

That you won't sell the best fruit and keep the inferior for your family to eat.

That at all times you will give your cattle plenty of pure water.

That you will provide shelter in Summer and in Winter.

That you will not feed with a sparing hand.

That you will keep only the best breeds.

That you will give the hogs a chance to be cleanly, and if that don't suffice you will compel them to be.

That you will provide a variety of wholesome food at seasonable times for your farm stock.

That you will not abuse your horses and allow their shoulders to remain sore.

That you will not dose your horses with all the vile decoctions that fiendish ingenuity of ignorant, superstitious quacks has devised.

That you will not make a cow feast on corn stubs and depend on a rail fence for shelter, and then wonder why she does not give milk.

That you will have good clover pasture for your hogs.

That you will not raise cockle-burns to spoil the wool of the sheep or the mains of horses.

That you won't force the swine to drink a gruel of tadpoles and mud.

That you will have an early garden.

That you will eat more vegetables and pay few doctor's bills.

That you will not allow the manure to accumulate in the poultry house during Winter, but mix it with soil, sand or muck in a shelter place.

That you will keep a chick-proof fence around the garden and yard.

That you will have a beautiful home.
—*Rural New-Yorker.*

The Health of Farmers.

The occupation of the farmer has always been regarded as one of the most healthful of any in which men could engage. That it is more healthful than any other is due to causes which greater care and observance of the laws of health would easily regulate. In point of fact there are several occupations in which the average length of life is greater than that of the farmer, yet it is not because they are naturally more favorable to long life. but rather that they require more than an average knowledge of the condition of good health. Doctors live longer than farmers, though average physicians have to be out at all seasons and in all kinds of weather; besides being more exposed than others to contagious diseases. It is not to be inferred that doctors are healthier than others because they deal in medicines, for they take less rather than more than most of their own patients; but they understand the laws of health and violate them less frequently than other persons.

The abundance of fresh air which the farmer gets in out-of door work he shares with the farm laborer, yet the average life of the farmer is considerably longer. In general, the farm laborer's task wears on him more than the same amount of work done by his employer. The laborer has not the same interest as the farmer in his work. He works mechanically, with no desire or expectation more than the stipulated reward. The interest of the farmer in the amount and value of his crop stimulates hope and thus conduces to buoyant spirits and a healthful old age. There are, however, times when this is reversed. If the farmer be cramped or harassed by debts, and suffers from successive failures of crops, he is in worse rather than better condition for maintaining good health than are his employes who receive fixed wages and seldom have any worry. There are a few cases in which farmers break down physically by reason of overwork; but nine times out of ten the work they do will not hurt them if their minds are not disquieted during its performance.

Activity of mind is favorable to health and long life. Occupations like those of teachers and editors, not essentially favorable to longevity, are made so by the fact that those who follow such callings must keep their minds busily occupied. This is usually one advantage which the active, progressive farmers has over the farm laborer. We may fairly hope that the greater amount of thought which modern farming demands will insure longer average life than the old method of farming in ruts, with as little thought as possible. Not long ago a professional man who reads this paper regularly, remarked that in these days it must require as much thought to keep up with the new idea advanced in improved farming methods as to be a good lawyer, clergyman or doctor. That which he said was true, and while some farmers will attempt to cultivate the soil in the old ways, yet the sharp competition of others will force then to amend or go out of the business.

The farmer's health is much the most important part of his capital. Whatever else he may have, if his health fails he can rarely succeed. It is not necessary that he should do all, or even a considerable part, of the manual labor himself; but he must, at least, be active and vigilant to see that the work of the farm is properly done. This becomes all the more necessary when he is forced to hire all his labor. It behoves the farmer to pay greater attention to sanitary arrangements in and about the house, and to his mode of living. His active labor relieves him from most of the ills of sedentary life during the summer; but in winter far too many well-to-do farmers lead a more sedentary life than is for their good. Not being accustomed to indoor life they do not take the needed precautions for maintaining health under such circumstances. Most farmers tell us that they feel altogether better while at work during the summer than in their enforced idleness in the winter season.—*Cultivator.*

Horse Maxims.

Never allow anyone to tickle your horse in the stable. The animal only feels the torment and does not understand the joke. Vicious habits are thus easily brought on.

Let the horse's be litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermented manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness.

Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others every morning; brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

To procure a good coat on your horse use plenty of rubbing and brushing. Plenty of "elbow grease" opens the pores, softens the skin, and promotes the animal's general health.

Use the curry-comb lightly. When used roughly it is a source of great pain.

Let the heels be well brushed out every night. Dirt, if allowed to cake in, causes grease and sore heels.

Whenever a horse is washed never leave him till he is rubbed quite dry. He will probably get a chill if neglected.

When a horse comes off a journey, the first thing is to walk him about till he is cool if he is brought in hot. This prevents him from taking cold.

Let his legs be well rubbed by the hand. Nothing so soon removes strain. It also detects thorns or splinters soothes the animal and enable him to feel comfortable.

Let the horse have some exercise every day; otherwise he will be liable to fever or bad feet.

Let your horse stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness form a continued position induce bad habits and cause swollen feet and others disorders.

Look oftan at the animal's legs and feet. Disease or wounds in these parts if at all neglected, soon become dangerous.—*Farm, Field and Fireside.*

A Wise Dairyman.

The difference between superior cows and common ones was well illustrated by the experience of a New York dairyman of our acquaintance. In the rage for keeping large dairies he crowded on to his farm sixty cows. It was all the farm could sustain, and a little more, for food had to be purchased from outside of the farm to keep them along. This was a source of improvement for the soil, but the large herd, with scanty feed, made him a deal of hard work and but little money. Though they turned out some 400 pounds of cheese to the cow each year, the owner had to squeeze every dollar that came into his hands during the year to enable him to keep his expenses within his income. Tiring, after a while, of this life of toil and slavery, it occurred to him that it was bettter to keep a *good* dairy than a *large* one, and he resolved to make a change.

He sold his entire herd of common cows, and brought in only superior ones, which he had previously "spotted" in the dairies of his neighbors, paying from 25 to 100 per cent for them above current prices. He sold 60, but stocked anew with only 30. To these he gave the food which the larger herd had been accustomed to use, and from them made more cheese than he did from double their number. He surprised everybody with his enormous yields of cheese. His aim was to make 1,000 pounds of cheese per cow in a year, and one year he actually overran 900 pounds to the cow. For several years he averaged over 800 to the cow. This change turned the tide of his fortune. He began to make money, and soon became able to let out his dairy and live on his income. We visited his farm in the height of his prosperity. It was a fine farm, and, as may well be supposed, was in fine order and the herd was "just splendid." It was composed chiefly of cows from a cross between Ayrshires and Shorthorns—the Ayrshire blood, he said, was for milk, and the Shorthorn for size and constitution. They were certainly the finest dairy we had ever seen, giving at the time of our visit, in June, to use his own expression, "a bushel of milk a day to the cow," and this, we were assured, they would do for three months in the best of the season. He became wealthy and retired from business long ago; but at last accounts was still living and intelligent and useful, as we see by occasional articles in the press, from his sensible pen.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

How to Italianize.

First, procure a good queen from a reliable breeder, and when the queen arrives, if in a movable frame hive, commence on one side of the hive and take out one or two frames and shake off the bees so as to be sure that the black queen is not on them. Now have a new hive; put the two frames in the set in place of the old hive, and carry the old hive and remaining bees some six or eight rods away, then examine each frame carefully until the black queen is found, then kill her, or make a new colony by giving her about half of the frames, and set it some distance from where it first stood. Queens are mostly sent in a cage one inch thick and two inches square. Take this cage and lay it on a frame of brood, near the top bar, and with a sharp knife cut out a piece of comb just as large as the cage and no larger. Now remove the two tacks that hold the tin gate, but do not let the gate slip out of place; slip the cage in the whole cut of the comb, with the gate down. Be sure the gate is in the right place so it will be impossible for the queen to get out place the frame in the hives just as they were, and leave it for thirty-six to forty-eight hours; then remove the tin cage, but leave the cage in position, and with a sharp tin knife give two or three cuts just below the opening, but do not remove any comb, now close the hive and the bees will know their way out; but before closing the hive be careful to destroy all queen cells. In about five days open the hive and see if all is right, and remove the cage. The above plain is intended for those who have had but little experience at the business, and not for the practical aparian.—*Maryland Farmer.*

Cultivation of Fruit Trees.

The following from an exchange is worth the attention of amateur fruit growers:—"Instead of 'trimming up' trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long legged and long-armed, trim them down, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical. Instead of manureing heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface, where the ends of the roots can get it. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast. Perfer a well pulverized, clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil to a heavy manureing and a surface covered with a hard crust and weeds and grass. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness. Remember that tobacco is a poison, and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin. Finally, do not neglect to set out as many fruit trees of different varieties as you possibly can. If you have but a small farm put on the fewer number of trees, but put out as many as you can find space for. Larger farm, more trees.

The manure from a certain number of fowls if carefully saved and properly applied will pay for their keep. It should be kept dry in winter and be mixed with an equal bulk of plaster. In spring work it over, making it as fine as possible. At planting time put a tablespoonful in each hill for corn or potatoes, mixing it well with the soil, so that the seed does not come into direct contact with it.

Feeding Horses.

Do not wait until you begin work in the spring to feed your horses. Do not starve them all winter and then expect a week or two of extra feeding to bring them up to the working point. Begin now. Keep them in regular health. They will enjoy the food now and assimulate it. They will retain its insults. Do not accuse your horse of being lazy because he stands in the stable and eats his regular meals. He rests as you do, and likes to go out once in a while as you do. It is a mistake to suppose that he does not need a little enjoyment, even if it is a drive on a strange road. Do not leave him long under cold sheds without decent covering. The horse that has trodden in the furrow and row, and has known nothing but the old barn door, likes a change. Let him hear the jingle of the bells comfortably. Do not let him stand uncovered for hours while you sit by the village store stove. Do not kick him because this plough horse does not trot as well as he pulls a harrow. When you go home at night and give him drink temper his water a little, just as some of your neighbors temper their water; but not with the same stuff. And give him a bite, if he is in condition for it, just as you take your piece of pie. The farmers best friends are the dumb patient animals around him.

Sprouting Potatoes for Planting.

First class potato growers say that cutting the potato intended for planting, allowing two eyes to each piece, some two or three weeks before planting, and spreading out upon a dark barn floor or any similar floor where they will have a chance to sprout from one or two inches, will add to their earliness in maturing some two weeks. They should be moistened two or three times a week moderately, with rather warm water. In planting out they should be covered with not over two inches of soil. If a moderate quality of very early potatoes is desired the potatoes can be cut as suggested and planted in hotbeds with a very slight covering of soil, and planted out as recommended.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The building of luxurious private stables in New York city has been going on extensively the past few years among the wealthy horse owners. Among the more costly establishments, are Mr. Rockefeller's, occupying three city lots on Fifty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue, costing $45,000; Mr. Flager's, occupying the same space on Fifty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue, costing $50,000; Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's, on Fifty eight street, near Fifth avenue, costing $60,000; Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's, Fifty-second street and Madison avenue, occupying three city lots, $80,000; Mr. Isidor Confield's, Fifty-eight st. and Fourth avenue, $60,000; Mr. Frank Work's, Fifty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue; the latter stable is just receiving the finishing touches from the workmen and decorators, and will cost the owner of Edward and Swiveller over $100,000. These five stables represent a total outlay of $400,000, this money being spent entirely on the construction of the stables.

Pick out your breeding hens that are in good condition. Give them warm food, meat and green food. Keep them in good condition and put them aside if you can. If you are going to introduce new blood now get the new rooster. The time will soon be for mating for early chicks. Swap off old or buy new roosters. Unless you are somewhat experienced in the delicate management of chicks do not start your broods too early. We do not believe in permitting the hens to run with the young roosters all winter. The hens want to sit early, and although new eggs are valuable, and young broods well provided for are profitable, keep the young roosters away until you wish to mate them.

"Do beans pay?" asks a subscriber, and if we make our answer as general as his question we should reply, "That depends upon circumstances." They require considerable labor and exhaust the soil more than many other crops. However, if you have a quick, dry soil, and can get in the crop just at the right time so that there will be no danger of frost, there can be a fair profit made. Do not use fresh manure, which gives too large a quanity of vine. Do not put in the seed until all danger from frost is over and the ground is warm and dry. Sixty bushels may be raised to the acre under successful conditions.

Farmers sometimes suffer greatly with chapped and cracked hands. It is easily eured, however, if the following precautions are observed. Do not wash the hands while the healing process is going on oftener than necessary, and when you do wash them use Castile soap and warm water, dry them thoroughly and then rub them well with melted mutton tallow. Do this three times a day and you will soon cure the worst case. If those who are exposed to the cold weather would grease the hands well with mutton tallow every night they would find the skin softer and whiter and less liable to chap.

We caution our readers to beware diphtheria, pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, congestion of the lungs, colds and coughs at this season of the year. Get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* and keep it ready for instant use. It may save your life. It has saved thousands.

At a fat show recently held at Toronto, a Shorthorn steer was shown, 947 days old, or a day over two years and seven months, whose weight was 2,110 pounds, a growth of two and one half pounds per day since he was dropped.

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