THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V | FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884. | NO. 41

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the property of the late JEREMIAH O'BRIEN on the Hanwell Road, about nine miles from Fredericton. The farm consists of 100 acres, between 50 and 60 of which are under cultivation. A good house, outhouses and barns, and good supply of water. Possession given immediately.

For further particulars, inquire of

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.

April 30, 1884

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, containing one hundred acres, situated in the Parish of Stanley, two miles from the village, six acres under good cultivation, the remainder well wooded.

There is a Post Office forty rods distant, and a good school on the opposite side of the road.

The above farm would be a very suitable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.

For further particulars address or call upon

WILLIAM CURRIE,
Limekiln W. O

Stanley, York Co., Dec. 26

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL and pleasantly situated FARM opposite Fredericton, N. B., and half a mile above St. Mary's Ferry, formerly owned by W. H. TOWER, Esq., containing 52 acres, 20 of which are under cultivation.

There is a new House, thoroughly finished, one and a half storys, with ell attached, containing 10 rooms in all, with frost proof cellar. The Barn and outbuildings are in good repair.

For a person who wishes to live within twenty minutes walk of the city, this would be a desirable residence.

☞ TERMS EASY. For further particulars enquire of the undersigned on the adjoining Farm

I. PEABODY.

Lower Douglas, May 14—3m

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.

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated eight miles above Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared and under a state of high cultivation, cutting annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides tillage and pasture land. The forest is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description and cedar in abundance. The water privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, three good barns, and two orchards. The New Brunswick Railway runs across the property between the house and highway with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of Islands and beautiful country around not surpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a shore rent of fifty five dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in this Parish are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property.

The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser

For further particulars apply to me by letter or at my office.

T. CLOWES BROWN,
Box 20, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

Farm and Island Lot FOR SALE.

THAT FARM fronting on the River St. John, in the Parish of Maugerville, Sunbury Co., lying between lands owned by THOMAS H. PERLEY and James SHIELDS, containing one hundred acres.

ALSO:

AN ISLAND LOT ON THE OROMOCTO ISLAND,

containing seven and three-quarter acres. This Lot runs from shore to shore and adjoins the lot owned by John Lipsett.

For terms and further particulars apply to

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton,

or to the undersigned at Gibson, York County.

CHARLES W. SHIELDS.

Gibson, April 19.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES Near Fredericton, FOR SALE!

A PORTION of the "Homestead" belonging to the Estate of the late H. BARTLETT RAINSFORD, fronting on the Old Kingsclear Road, and about two miles from Fredericton, containing five hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced and watered.

"Forty" acres on the Rainsford Lane, so called leading from the Old Kingsclear to the Saint Andrew's Road, on which there is a new house and a small barn. The lot is about three miles from Fredericton.

Also ninety acres on said Lane in lots to suit purchasers.

One hundred and ninety acres on the Saint Andrew's road about three and a half miles from the city, eighteen acres of which is in grass and well fenced, and about twenty five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

☞ Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. W. RAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

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 HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

To Farmers and Builders,

250,000 MACHINE made Stock Brick of the best quality on hand and for sale at the Subscriber's Brick and Tile Yard, near the Hermitage.

Also a quantity of Drain Tile, something every farmer should use. Any particular size required can be made by leaving orders at the Brick Yard.

M. RYAN.

March 12.

1884 SPRING 1884

NEW GOODS

Just arrived at

J. B. McALPINE'S.

GENTS' FINE AND COARSE

Boots & Shoes.

Ladies' Kid, Goat and Pebble

Button Boots

LADIES' WALKING SHOES.

Gents', Youths', Boys' and Childrens'

CLOTHING,

HATS AND CAPS.

These Goods will be be sold at prices to suit the times.

J. B. McALPINE,

NEXT ABOVE C. H. THOMAS & CO.,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

May 14, 1884.

CLAIRVOYANT HEALING.

DR. G. W. SMITH,

CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN,

authorized by the Medical Act of New Brunswick to practice in this Province, and who has resided at the QUEEN HOTEL for the last three years, may now be consulted at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Fredericton, either personally or by a lock of hair. Hair may be sent from any distance by letter, and should be cut close to the head and not handled if possible by any person but the patient. His examinations are made whilst in Trance, and entirely unconscious of everything which takes place unless told afterwards by the parties themselves or his amanuensis. Some of his most successful cases were throughout, treated by a lock of hair; in some instances sent from Nova Scotia and from distant parts of this Province. His description of the physical condition of a patient from a lock of hair is very wonderful, this too, without the slightest knowledge of the party. The Doctor especially prefers that nothing should be said to him of any patient's ailments before examination. His success in several cases in this city which baffled the best Physicians, can be attested to by parties relieved under his treatment. Dr. Smith is a native of this Province and a descendant of one of the Loyalists.

Examination personally or by hair - -	$0.50
Examination by hair sent by letter - -	1.00
Examination and prescription - - -	2.00

Fredericton, March 26.

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

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, 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

30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, and POULTRY.

FOR TWENTY YEARS Humphreys' Homeopathic Veterinary Specifics have been used by Farmers, Stock Breeders, Livery Stable and Turfmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Tray's Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (330 pp.) sent free by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents.

☞ Pamphlets sent free on application.

HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC MED. CO. 109 Fulton Street, New York.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or Indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years, —is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Illust. Catalogue free. 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

100 BBLS. FLOUR

FOR THE PEOPLE

at ELY PERKINS'.

100 Crocks; 100 Pancake Pitchers; 100 Tea Pots; 100 Milk Pans; Cups and Saucers; Plates; Cut Glass Lamp Chimneys, etc.

For sale low by

ELY PERKINS.

April 30, 1884

SEEDS. SEEDS.

To arrive and now due:

100 BUSHELS Timothy Seed; 1000 lbs Northern Red Clover Seed; Purple Top Turnip Seeds, with the usual stock of Groceries for spring trade at

W. H. VANWART'S.

April 23, 1884

NEW

INSURANCE AGENCY!

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the County of York, for the following **First Class Insurance Companies,** viz:—

THE NORWICH UNION,

the original stock of which is worth 1700 per cent premium;

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Insurance Company of Montreal, and the

Travellers Life and Accident

Insurance Company of Hartford, Con.,

are now prepared to accept risks on all classes of Insurable property at current rates.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,

Barristers, &c.

Fredericton. March 19.—2m

SEEDS! SEEDS!

TIMOTHY,

CLOVER AND TURNIP

SEED.

ALSO

Bradley's Superphosphate,

EXTRA No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME,

LAND PLASTER,

Calcined Plaster,

Heavy Feed and Bran

—AT—

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.

FEED AND SEED HOUSE,

Opp. People's Bank, Queen St.

Fredericton, May 7.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS,

—ON—

WATCHES, JEWELLRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, RICH ELECTRO PLATED WARE, AND CLOCKS.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

—IN—

GREAT VARIETY

SELLING AT COST,

to make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department, and any one requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Attorney & Barrister-at-Law,

Notary Public,

Carleton St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED. ☜

April 9, 1884—1y

JOHN BLACK,

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, ETC.

OFFICE: Queen Street, Fredericton,

Over W. U. Telegraph Office, directly opposite Post Office.

Loans negotiated. Accounts collected.

A. L. BELYEA,

Attorney-at-Law,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Next door below

Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.

July 19, 1883—1yr

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,

ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 29

COFFEE!

DO you wish for a **Rich, Fragrant Cup of Coffee?** If so, use

CHASE & SANBORN'S

STANDARD JAVA!!

the best Coffee in the world, warranted strictly pure and of the finest quality grown

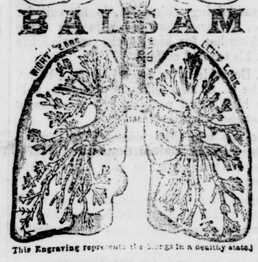
☞ *Ask your Grocer for it.* ☜

At Wholesale only, by

WHITTIER & HOOPER,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

WANTED.

Raw Shipping Furs!

10,000 Musk Rat,
500 Otter,
500 Fisher,
500 Bear,
5,000 Fox,
500 Beaver,
1,000 Mink,
1,000 Coon,
1,000 Lucifee,
1,000 Skunk,
1,000 Sable,
1,000 House Cat.

☞ Cash and the very Highest Market Prices Paid at

F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S,

Queen St., opposite Soldiers' Barracks.

Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1884—1f

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 13 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor*, Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood." Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief." Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort, (1 bottle) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $10 a box."—Sam'l Hodges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort *permanently cured* me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. G. Kline recommended it to me." Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me, after I was given up to die by physicians and I had suffered thirty years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Bath, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. H. Lamoreaux, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

"RIVER VIEW HOUSE,"

West End, Queen Street.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friends that he has rented the **RIVER VIEW HOUSE,** upper end of Queen Street, formerly occupied by Richard Carvell, where he is now prepared to receive Permanent and Transient Boarders on the most reasonable terms.

GOOD STABLING and a careful hostler always in attendance.

☞ Parties from the country, whether on business or pleasure, will find this a pleasant and agreeable House to stop at.

W. H. RISTEEN,
Proprietor.

Fredericton, March 19—6 m

Agriculture.

Selling Farm Produce.

Take two packages of almost any kind of farm produce, of the same kind and quality, and have one put up and offered for sale in a neat package, done up in the most presentable condition, and the other put up without care in an ill-looking package, and the nice looking one will sell not only the quickest, but will sell from ten to twenty-five per cent more.

Every man, whether he be a city commission merchant, a country storekeeper, or a farmer, who has tried to sell farm produce knows this to be the fact; yet three-fourths of our farm products are sent to market in a very poor condition to realize good prices. Fruit men are generally more careful than any other class, taken as a whole, yet some of them are very careless. It is not putting the best on top that makes an article sell, but a uniform quality all through a package is what brings the best prices, provided it is put up neatly, and is in good condition.

Eggs are most usually sent to the city in cases, made especially for their use: but the farmer when he takes the eggs to town packs them in bran, sawdust or oats. If they are dirty no effort is made to clean them off—they are all eggs, clean or dirty. The majority of farmer's wives take their butter to market in large rolls without any particular size or shape. Whatever is made as one churning is rolled up into one lump, and the next into another lump.

The country merchant dumps all that comes into the same box and ships it to the city, where it is sold as country butter and almost invariably picks out the neatest-looking rolls, leaving the balance. Many of our house keepers grumble because country butter is so low, when the principal part of the fault is their own. Take some pains to send your butter to town in neat, clean shape. If you have not got a stamp purchase one. Make it a rule to have all that you send look neat and attractive. You will soon hear: Mrs A makes nice butter; I would rather pay two cents more a pound for her butter than any one else's because it always looks so clean and nice The merchant is sure to know this, and will be willing to to pay you accordingly. You may think this a little matter, but it is a fact, as a very little inquiry will convince you.

Every farmer's wife knows that it often happens that country stores get more butter than they want, yet if good butter is put up in the right condition they will often purchase yours when under other circumstances they would refuse to buy at all. Many a farmer in selling potatoes has suffered loss by mixing large and small all together; he got a low price by not taking a little care when sorting. These small potatoes when sold by measure amount to but little, as they only fill up the spaces between the large ones, and they can far better be fed to stock than be allowed to damage the whole by being sold without proper sorting. The same may be said of the larger proportion of fruit and vegetables; the small specimens cause the large ones to sell at a low price.

Give this matter a trial; show the one you are selling to that what you have is all of the best quality, and is uniform throughout—whether it be potatoes, apples, cabbage, or other farm produce. Don't be foolish enough to imagine you can make anything by putting the best on the top of the barrel. This may do once, but it is sure to react upon you, and cause more loss than gain. Take reasonable pains to have everything that you send to market in the best condition possible. Whenever you can, mark your name upon the package, and you will be surprised how quick purchasers will recognize your goods. It will certainly prove profitable if reasonable care is taken.

According to the British Board of Trade, the United States four years ago supplied 75 per cent. of the wheat imported into Great Britain; last year but 46 per cent. The decrease is not due to a reduced consumption, but to the introduction of Russian and India wheat.

Care of Young Pigs.

In order to succeed well in rearing pigs, special care, in many respects, is needed. One who has no disposition to look after miner details in the management of the sow and her litter, had better keep in the background and allow some trusty person to take his place, or else not attempt pig rearing at all. From the time the pigs are farrowed until they are weaned, they must have the best care that can be given them. This, by no means, consists in having an attendant with them all the time, nor in petting and handling them, nor in constantly feeding and fussing with them. Many a fine litter has been reduced or lost altogether by the well-intended but misplaced kindness of the keeper. They do, however, require to have a good, clean pen, where they can sleep in comfort without exposure to the excesses of cold or heat; dry, moderately warm and ventilated in winter, cool and airy in summer. In such quarters the sow should have been kept several weeks before farrowing. Here the pig will afterwards learn to resort, and here they should be fed as soon as they have learned to eat, at regular hours during the day, so long as they are with the sow. At weaning time the sow may be taken away and the pigs will miss her less than if they themselves are placed in new quarters and compelled to rely entirely on the food provided for them.

When a sow has more pigs than she has teats, the most unpromising should be sacrificed for the good of the others, for each youngster will claim a particular teat as his own, and will fight valiantly for its possession. Whatever number of teats a sow may have, she will soon cease to give milk from all except those in use. If, on the other hand, the pigs are in excess, the weaker ones will suffer and eventually drop off altogether, unless fed in some other way. In case a number of sows have littered about the same, some having more than they can suckle and others less than they might rear, the pigs may be so divided among them as to allow each a fair chance of fulfilling a useful destiny. And herein will be needed the patience of the manager. Instead of only two parties to the bargain, we have three to be consulted in such a case. The sow will not usually admit, without protest, a new comer to her little family; the new pig would naturally prefer to remain with his own fellows; worse than all, the pigs to whom the little stranger is introduced are very sure to give him anything but a kindly welcome. These changes should therefore be made at once, and at night, while the pigs were quite young. The sows, with their respective litters, should be placed out of hearing of each other, and the little pigs so confined for a day or two that they may not stray away.

Twelve pigs are as many as any sow ought to be required to raise at one time. A young sow with her first litter may be considered as doing well to bring up six or eight; other sows will rear eight or ten profitably. Moderate-sized litters usually prove the most satisfactory. The pigs make a better growth and the sow is less worried and exhausted. When, however, the pigs are early taught to eat, and it is practicable to give them plentiful supplies milk and other good feed, so that they may depend less on the sow for their support, larger litters are desirable. If extra feed is thus given to help them along, the same kind should be given the sow; for if she had one diet and the pigs another, the latter would almost surely be taken with the scours and thus thrown into bad condition, from which they may be a long time in recovering. Breeders often boast of the wonderful prolificacy of their brood-sows, but they seldom afterwards report results in avoirdupois from these large litters. Some, however, are glad to have from twelve to fifteen or more come in a litter in order that they may cull out the weak ones and thereby have the balance grow up strong and more even in size. But we would rather have a less number, and those of uniform size, to start with, and we believe that this uniformity is more certain to occur in the moderate-sized litters than in those where the pigs are remarkably numerous.

The age at which the pigs should be weaned will vary from eight to twelve weeks, according to the season, the age or condition of the dam and the time at which it is desired she shall farrow again. Whether it is best to pen the sow away from the pigs or to confine the latter at weaning time will also depend on circumstances. Usually it is better for the pigs, that they be allowed to run out as they had before. For some reasons this is better also for the sow, as by having her penned alone her diet can be more readily controlled so as to the sooner lessen the flow of milk. But on the other hands, young pigs when thus turned loose sometimes display a wonderful amount of enterprise and are provokingly in the way at times and places quite unexpected. Search for their dam leads them to try holes in fences which they would not otherwise have thought of passing through, and thus before we are aware they they have the run of the entire farm.

The trouble with most persons who keep horses, says a Western farmer, no matter whether on the farm for farm work or for driving purposes, is they feed too much hay; and to this cause can be attributed the general sluggishness often manifested by the horses until they have been working a couple of hours, while the wind is also much impaired. Night is the only time when hay should be fed, especially to animals used for quick work. Even the slow plough team should have but little hay at the morning and noon feeds, but give them a generous supply at the evening meal. By doing this your horse will keep in better spirits and condition and free from any tendency to "pot belly," which horsemen so much dislike to see.

Blood value in Breeding.

In a paper contributed to the *Country Gentleman*, Hart Comstock formulates a theory so eminently sound, that it will be recognized and endorsed by breeders who have, without prejudice or simple superficial examination, given the problem thorough study.

Some great animals fail to produce offspring, either in the first remove or remotely, that are anything like as good as themselves. Generally, on investigation, if the pedigree of these animals can be traced, it is found that they are exceptional ones in the strains of blood from which they spring. This is not always the case, for occasionally a great animal of a great family fails to reproduce greatness in its offspring. The rule, however, is as above stated, and when the latter exception occurs, it is sometimes through want of vigorous constitution, or somethings appear to result from too close in-breeding. Still these reasons will not always account for the failure. Full brothers and sisters of apparently equal value, often prove widely different in value for breeding purposes, and the cause remains among the hidden mysteries of nature.

Therefore, breeding cannot be reduced to a certainty. If it could, capital would quickly monopolize all the animals sure to produce the greatest results, and the subject would lose that fascination which lies between hope and doubt as the venture progresses from anticipation to realization. But while breeding cannot thus be reduced to a mathematical certainty as relates to any given animal bred, enough is known of its laws and tendencies to enable the close student and practical handler of stock to judge with considerable accuracy what general line of blood crosses will afford a profitable number of chances of success, if supplemented with proper rearing. This calculation of chances is a business element in the case. It enters into other lines of business and under certain conditions, is a safe element to rely upon. Life insurance and fire insurance are conducted entirely upon it. The companies make many losing policies, but the average of their policies pay, or else they fail. Whether they succeed or fail, depends upon how carefully they estimate the values of their risks. There are certain ascertained results deduced from the experience of the past upon which they calculate the chances of the future.

It is the same in breeding, only that the breeder usually looks at it from the stand-point of encompassing the greatest attainable number of chances of success rather than of guarding against the greatest dangers of failure. It is a commonly expressed breeding proverb that "like produces like or the likeness of some ancestor." I do not think this expression is an accurate statement of the case. It does not account for the thousands of animals that are not likenesses of either parent or of any one ancestor, but are compounds of traits and features derived from many different ancestors. The same ancestral influences may not prevail in the creation of one animal that prevail in the creation of its full brother or sister. Hence the value of having the whole pedigree of the greatest possible excellence in order that whatever does prevail will be good. Hence, also, the great advantage of being able to breed from a sire or dam that has already produced great animals, because we have then a surety, not only that good influences prevailed in the composition of such parent, but that they had also a tendency to transmit them. Still, breeders have found that while full brothers and sisters may be quite different in value and very seldom equal, there is nevertheless a greater tendency to similarity than where relationship is more remote. Hence turfmen will pay larger prices for untrained thoroughbred yearlings that are full brothers or sisters to great race horses, than they will for others alike in character that have no distinguished full brother or sister.

The farmer who is hardest to convince of his errors is the one who possesses a single instance within his own experience with which to combat your arguments. If you maintain that Jerseys are good butter cows, he once knew one that could not make a pound of butter. If you hold that roots are good for dairy cows, he once knew one to get choked to death on them. His one swallow always makes a summer, and he forgets that though experience is a good teacher, it should be the experience of many who have tried several ways, rather than the experience of one, that always creates but limited knowledge. The Good Book tells us not to be over wise in our own judgment. This should especially be the case in matters pertaining to farming, where every man's experience is so varied in different seasons. Then there are so many conflicting elements about farming, and especially that most fickle of all things, the weather, makes or mars a thousand fortunes every year, and nowhere is she more potent than on the farm.

A correspondent of *Wallace's Monthly* after a trip through the State of Maine wrote as follows to that publication: though there are not so many nor such extensive stock farms here as in some of the other States, still I very much doubt if there is any State where well-bred horses are so generally diffused as here. Farmers are waking to this interprise throughout the entire State, and it is not an unusual thing to find several well-bred breeding mares kept on the farm, while standard bred stallions are conveniently near. Most of the farmers have already found out what the standard means, and the others are learning. I called at an unpretentions farmhouse with but a single room, and the barn was as humble as the room, and yet I found one colt by Smuggler, one by Glenarm, one by Knox Boy, and a splendid Messenger brood mare. The horse interest is general.

Care of Stallions.

With all kinds of animals, it may be laid down as a universal rule that those in health need no medicine whatever to put them in condition for their work. This is so with a stallion. Let him be well and regularly fed on healthy, nutritious food, with plenty of exercise every day in order that his muscles may be kept firm and hard, and let him be well groomed, so that his coat may present a fine appearance. The skin should be kept thoroughly clean by occasional washing and frequent rubbing and brushing. The mane and tail should be especially looked after with reference to cleanliness and skin. If it should be very dirty, soap may be freely used in the cleansing process, and when this is faithfully attended to there is little danger of the tail or mane being injured by rubbing, which is sometimes otherwise the case.

Feeding is a most important matter, and bad food will injure the progeny through the injury to the sire. It should mainly be good, sound oats, which may be varied by an occasional change of diet is conducive to health. Bran, that is, wheat bran of medium coarseness, is an invaluable adjunct to the grain, and it can never be dispensed with. It is the best of all regulators for the bowels, and is also rich in some of the most important elements of nutrition. It must be fresh and sweet, but this is easily known by the smell. The amount of exercise to be given a stallion will vary somewhat with its condition and habit. Should he be thin in flesh it is better to fatten him up, and in this case the exercise should be comparatively light. But if their is a tendency to become too fat, this may be corrected by increasing the daily amount of the exercise, and the speed at which the horses is made to go must be regulated by their nature. Hunters, roadsters, or races should be made to go a good pace, for a walk would scarcely be exercise to them, but draught horses should rarely be led or driven faster than a walk in taking their exercise, and should not be given too much of it.

In keeping a stallion for stud purposes, the point to be aimed at should be to feed, groom, and exercise it, so as to keep it to the highest possible condition of health and vigor. Feeding on this or that patent food will not do this, but anything that will add to the health, strength, and vigor of the horse will increase his virility or sexual power, just because his sexual organs are affected by the general tone of the system, and, of course, whatever tends to impair the health of the system generally must have an injurious effect on all the parts thereof. A healthy horse—and only healthy horses should be used for the stud—requires nothing but good food, plenty of cleanliness of the skin, and regularity in feeding and watering; and when all these things are attended to properly, the drugs the stable-lore defines as necessary or beneficial under the circumstances should be dispensed with, and the animal will be far better without them.

A nobleman's gardener writes to the *Mark Lane Express* that it is better to use poultry manure as a top dressing in gardens than to mix it with ordinary manure and dig it into the land; and that, unless the quantity was large, it would not make much difference on a farm. If the quantity is small, the most economical mode of using it is to put a portion in an old cask, then fill it up with water. In about a week, stirring occasionally, the liquid will be ready for applying to any crops that need support. In this form it should be given in the spring or summer, when the crops are growing, but not moving fast enough. Half a peck of the manure will suffice for thirty gallons of water, and a better fertilizer would not be easy to find. It is good for vines, fruit trees or bushes, vegetables, and flowers that require manurial assistance, its action being quick and its effects markedly beneficial.

During the month of April, 1884, there were exported from the United States 2,756,549 bushels of corn, 6,114,526 bushels wheat, 728,362 barrels flour, 637,748 bushels other grain, and 648,083 pounds other meal, valued at $12,258.185, as against $12,465,979 for April last year, a slight decrease. For the ten months ending April 30, the exports were of corn 37,576,383 bushels, of wheat 59,511,362 bushels, of flour 7,330,003 barrels, of other grain 5,802,300 bushels, and of meal 23,790,083 pounds, valued at $133,056,135, as against $179,739,004 for corresponding ten months ending April 30, 1883. A very serious falling off.

The more deep and thorough our knowledge on any subject, the more humble is our estimate of that knowledge. We then see heights to which we have not attained and depths that we have not fathomed. Compared with these, our actual knowledge seems small and shallow. But, when we merely skim the surface of a subject, we have no such measure to gauge ourselves by, and our small attainments loom up to our view in most exaggerated dimensions,

A good remedy for scours in calves is raw eggs. Give each calf three eggs twice a day for two or three days, and nothing else but grass and water. Throw the calf, have some one to hold him perfectly quiet; and opening its mouth break the eggs inside, and he will swallow them without much trouble.

Great age carries with it a certain respectability whether it attaches to a person or thing. This is seen particularly in the case of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*, which is the most marvelous internal and external remedy ever discovered. It ought to be kept in every house.

The first agricultural necessity is manure; the second is tillage, to place the fertility within the reach of the plants.