Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1884. VOL. V., NO. 46

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.

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 62 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, 884

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, 4

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

MOWING MACHINES AND Horse Rakes.

ELY PERKINS

Has been appointed Agent in this City for the **Brantford Mowing Machines**, also **Horse Rakes**, Please call and examine.

Also for sale—Steel Plows, Iron and Wooden Cultivators, for sale CHEAP, and on reasonable terms.

Fredericton, June 17, 1884

Oil Stoves.

A LARGE stock of Canadian and American Oil Stoves, latest and best patterns, with all the improvements necessary for good working, with two, three, four, five and six burners, suitable for Hotels, private families and individuals

The "Hotel" is something new in Fredericton, with pipe hole in rear of top to which pipe may be attached and carried directly into the chimney. *These Stoves are absolutely odorless.*

Just received and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

June 21

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.* ☜

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

30 DAYS TRIAL

DR. DYE'S

(BEFORE.) (AFTER.)

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 Turnmen, Horse Railroads, Manufacturers, Coal Mine Companies, Tray's Hippodromes and Menageries, and others handling stock, with perfect success.

Humphreys' Veterinary Manual, (300 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. It 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.

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—tf

Really Wonderful

THIS is what almost everybody exclaims as they look over and admire the thousands of

NEW and USEFUL ARTICLES, Fancy Goods and Toys,

now open for inspection at the

New FIVE and TEN CENT Store! Queen Street, Fredericton.

☞ BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY—COME AND SEE.

Fredericton, May 7

ATTENTION!

TO any and all persons in want of a Mowing Machine, will do well to call and examine the celebrated TORONTO MOWER, at

W. H. VANWARTS,
Agent.

Fredericton, June 18, 1884

STEEL, IRON and CUT NAILS,

At Factory Prices, at

JAS. S. NEILL'S.

July 9

The 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.

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.

FURNITURE —AT— JACKSON ADAMS', County Court House Square.

Now that the time has approached, it is necessary to have your

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

put in order for the coming season.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

Bedroom Setts,

Bureaus, Sideboards, Desks, Tables, Lounges, Perforated, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

We also Repair, Reupholster, and Repolish Furniture. Window Poles and Cornices made to Measurement.

UNDERTAKING.

We have every facility for carrying on this branch of the business.

CASKETS & COFFINS

from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Robes, Gloves, Crape & Hat Bands.

JACKSON ADAMS
County Court House Square.

Fredericton, April 18, 1883

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 20

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive FREE, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to make more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Woman?—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, billiousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with other equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such as Wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney disease, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases, peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from exruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in in their name.

Miscellaneous.

The longest reign in history—The deluge.

Canada has doubled her make of cheese in six years.

For neuralgia, wring a flannel out of hot water and apply to the affected parts. Repeat until relief is obtained.

Don't forget that baby needs frequent sips of cold water during the warm months. Milk does not relieve thirst.

Hens may be a little backward on eggs, but they never fail to come to the scratch where flower beds are concerned

An advertisement in a Cleveland paper reads: "Two sisters want washing." They should go in swimming. The water is warm enough now.

If your white handled knives have become yellow, they can be made white again by rubbing with sandpaper. If must be thoroughly and vigorously done.

Thos. Myers, Bracebridge, writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine to sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, etc, immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

To make a good jam. Place one finger in the crack of the door. Shut the door slowly but firmly, and keep it closed for at least ten seconds. Then open the door and remove the finger, and add plenty of interjections. Never use your own finger if you can avoid it.

☞ All Ladies should know that hoods, scarfs, ribbons, and all fancy articles, can be made any color wanted with Diamond Dyes. All the popular colors. 10c at druggists. None equal them. Wells, Richardson & Co, Burlington, Vt.

The Spirit of the Times on June 28th, published an interview with Mr. Vanderbuit in relation to Case's offer to match Jay Eye See against Maud S. or any other trotter for $10,000 a side. Mr. Vanderbuilt is reported as saying that he keeps Maud S. merely for his own pleasure, and will not allow her to be trotted in a race or match.

To clean and darken a hair switch, wash it with soapsuds until the oil is removed. Put one table-spoonful of green tea in enough boiling water to cover the switch, to which add a piece of copper as large as a pea. Simmer for half on hour, stir often; keep in until dark enough It will be beautifully soft after rinsing in clear water.

Mrs. R. H. Russell, of New York City, writes, Minard's Liniment cured me in 10 days of a long standing case of Rheumatic Gout. We have also used it for Sore Throat and Erysipelas; it is all that it is recommended. Please send me two gross at once by express as we can't keep house without it.

The cause of common warts is not known. In some cases the blood from them is capable of producing similar warts when applied to the skin. They are so apt to disappear that they may be often left to themselves. If it is desired to remove them glacial acetic acid is perhaps the best remedy. It must be applied with a camel's hair pencil till the wart is pretty well sodden, care being taken not to blister the neighboring skin. One or two applications are usually sufficient. Nitrate of silver and tincture of iron are also used.

A whittling Yankee has cut, with a jackknife, upon a single pine block, a large, self-like group of figures representing a span of horses attached to a carriage, in which are two men. It is the most wonderful piece of carving ever seen in New Haven and is true to life. He has been at work for months on it. Even the spokes on the wheels are perfect, and the wheels revolve on their axles freely. The harness is complete in every detail, and can be moved on the horses. Several months more will be required to perfect the group in minor details. It is viewed by many people daily.

Agriculture.

A heavy crop of clover kills off the meadow daisies.

Always burn decayed trees. They harbour insects.

Mangel wurzel should be thinned out to ten inches apart.

Wash hen roosts and the bottoms of nests with kerosene.

Uproot played out small fruit gardens. The land is wasted.

You can tell a good farmer by the breed and condition of his hogs.

An English authority condemns the use of phosphate for turnips.

Thick or skimmed milk fed to hens increases the quality of the eggs.

Carding cattle adds to health as well as to beauty. It saves feed.

Never throw feed on the ground for cattle to dirty or scramble for.

Hens are not worth much for layers or breeders after they are two years old.

Turkeys suffer much from hot weather. Let them have plenty of water.

The Massachusetts legislature has appropriated $36,000 for its agricultural college.

Cut your first crop of clover and plough the second if you wish to enrich your land with green manure.

Oil the inside of horse collars after thoroughly washing them with carbolic soap, which both cleanses and disinfects.

The farmer who has first class farm implements is justified in disliking to lend them. They are never so good after they have been borrowed.

One man puts green food, like clover and grass, in barrels and sinks them in the ground as a sort of silo to preserve the food for hens in winter.

The English agricultural papers teem with reports, experiments and discussions on ensilage, its supporters being chiefly among those who have tried it; it opponents among those who haven't.

Currants and gooseberries will have worms on them, Dust them with hellebore early in the morning before the dew is off the leaves- If done in time, one application will generally clean them out.

To make milk gravy brown, stir a large tablespoonful with a spoonful of butter. When thoroughly mixed, melt in a saucepan, and let the butter and flour cook and become browned before putting the milk in.

In the work on feeding animals, by Professor Stewart, it is stated, as the result of careful experiment, that ten pounds of turnips and one and a half pounds of corn will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone.

A member of the Elmira Farmers' Club opposes the use of breast collars on driving horses for the reason that it is injurious by drawing the shoulders of the animals together, thereby preventing a development and expansion of the breast, especially of colts.

The common toad, though not attractive to look at, is valuable as an insect destroyer. We have seen them in a potatoes field eat the potato beetle with relish in its various stages. English gardeners pay boys a shilling each for all the toads they can gather and deliver,

Watch your farm hands and note their treatment of cattle. The brutal habit of kicking cows should not be allowed, A kick in the udder will very likely result in bloody milk. Although the consequence of a blow or kick on the ribs may not be seen at once more or less danger will certainly follow.

In growing food for poultry it should be borne in mind that corn, wheat and oats can always be purchased, and it is the best, therefore, to grow sorghum, broom corn, pop corn, millet and sun-flowers for seed, which afford a variety, but which cannot so readily be procured in the market.

One of the beauties of sheep husbandry is that a sheep can be killed at any time and the carcass used or disposed of. It is very easy to dispose of what is not needed. This cannot be done with cattle. Where sheep are kept, therefore, fresh meat is practically at hand any time.

It is all very well to break the colt and exercise him gently when two years old, but it will be a great mistake to put him at hard work until two years later. Fast road service is more injurious than farm work. While the muscles and bones are yet tender injuries are easily incurred which no after care will remove.

A horse whose eye is inflamed from any cause should be protected from the light and the eye strengthened as much as possible by tonic applications, as cold solution of three grains of sulphate of zinc to one of water. In case of dust, a wire frame fitted with a find green gauze should be fitted over the eyes to arrest the dust.

Sows about to farrow should be allowed some exercise and be fed mainly with green food. This will make parturition easier, increase the tendency to give milk and prevent the feverish condition which frenzies so that they often destroy their pigs. A sow that has once done this is not apt afterwards to make a good mother, and should be fattened as quickly as possible.

People who reside or sojourn in regions of country where fever and ague and billious remittent fever are prevalent, should be particularly careful to regulate digestion, the liver and the bowels, before the approach of the season for the periodic malady. The timely use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dispeptic Cure if a valuable safeguard against the malarial scourge. It is acknowledged to be the best blood purifier in the market.

Home Market for Farmers' Produce.

In estimating the market value of farm products, their value for home consumption, which is a consideration of equal or greater importance, should not be forgotten. A neighbor of ours once remarked that he was going to get nine cents per pound for his pork, a high price at that time, by putting it into the cellar for home use. If farmers would come to a similar conclusion in regard to milk, that they would have six or eight cents per quart for at least a part of it, it would do as much good, perhaps, as holding conventions, and passing spirited resolutions, It is too often the case that on farms where milk is sold, a very small quantity must suffice for the home. When reading the account of the Orange County milk war, and of the exasperated farmers throwing the precious fluid on the ground, I wondered if their families had as much milk as they wanted to use at the time the waste was going on.

Novelists, who draw enchanting pictures on farm life, are quite prone to put plenty of milk, cream, and fresh eggs into their stories. I suppose that many city people think their pictures are correct, even as we in the country, drawing our information from similar sources, think that all city people are wealthy merchants Well, as there are some wealthy merchants in the city, so there are some farmers' homes where milk is freely used, but too often the reverse is true. It is certainly poor economy to sell off one of the best products of the farm, for half its real value, and try to make up the deficiency by paying exorbitant prices for the flesh of animals whose travel has been "one long and uninterrupted line of suffering from the West to the East," and for that apocryphal compound called butter. Plenty of pure unadultered milk is a blessing which every housekeeper could appreciate, as it diminishes the arduous labor of cooking, immensely.

Eggs are worth as much for home use when they bring fifteen cents per dozen, as when they bring fifty cents. They are healthful, nourishing, and easily prepared, and their free use would save largely in the matter of butchers' bills. In view of the alarming and oft repeated stories of the adulteration of nearly every article of food we buy, it would seem the safest plan for all who own land to get their living from it as far as possible.—*New England Farmer.*

Diet and Drink.

During the hot weather of summer the farmer should be careful as to his diet and drink. Heating and stimulating food and drink should be avoided. The temperature of the air being nearly equal to that of the body there is little loss of heat in maintaining the normal temperature of the body, as the severe labor required produces a large surplus heat that must be got rid of the best way that it can. If heating and stimulating foods, like meats and rich food, be partaken of in large quantities, the heat generated in the system will be greatly increased and add perpetually to the discomfort and dangers incurred. A plain diet in moderate quantity is best for the hot season. Few farmers make as free use of milk as they should. On a diet of bread and milk a man can do as much work, and do it with less discomfort, than upon any other dieting. If farmers would more generally partake of bread and milk for their suppers, and breakfasts too, if they preferred, it would be much better for them. Meat should be eaten sparingly in hot weather, and only once a day. Strong coffee should be avoided, and weak tea or water taken for drink. Ice water should be partaken of sparingly, if at all. Hot, new bread should not be eaten. Its digestion too severely tries the digestive organs, which are apt to be enfeebled during the hot weather. Stale bread and batter, bread and milk, fruits and vegetables, plain puddings, fish, and a moderate allowance of meat, will make a sufficiently good diet for the month of July.

Summer Care of Cattle.

During the winter months, cattle kept under protecting roofs are brought more closely under the eyes of their attendants than throughout the grass season, especially where the range of pasturage is extensive; and if those attendants and their eyes are worth anything, the slightest symptom of illness, or of any other event, casual or periodical, needing special attention will be instantly noticed. It is not necessarily so in summer, when the cattle mostly attend to their own wants as regards food and water, and, excepting the cows when hand-milked, those which live out of doors are not brought under the notice of anyone, for hours or even days at a stretch, unless special provision is made for the frequent and systematic inspection of the whole herd.

Where the cattle are of any considerable value, and a single loss falls heavily upon the owner, it is all the more important that the intervals between the rounds of inspection should not be too long. A great deal of damage may be done in a short time, particularly where the various ages are not separated, and in-calf cows and heifers herd together with those which are not in a breeding state. If the bull runs out with the mixed herd of cows and heifers, breeding and not breeding are left to themselves. In that case the excitement and exertion they undergo often cause premature calving, abortion in the early stages, or at later stages calf-casting. But if the bull gets loose, then frequently inspection is needful in order to book the dates of those he follows.—*National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

Cabbage escallopped in a new dish much esteemed as an entree. Cook with layers of bread crumbs and layers of chopped cabbage, with pepper, salt and butter, with milk or cream to moiston it. It should be well baked and browned nicely on the top.

A New Farm Pest.

A new pest of a most serious character appearently threatens with destruction the cultivation of the mangel wurtezl thoroughout the continent. It is a small white maggot, about a quarter of an inch in length, of great numbers and activity, and most voracious appetite. It burrows into the mangel leaf, and then works rapidily up betwixt the cuticles, eating away the pith in the large areas. When it emerges it crawls rapidly an inch further on, and burrowing a second time repeats its devastation, so that a whole leaf is destroyed and begins to wither in a day or two. The maggot comes from Europe. It is the larva of the *Pegomyia Bicolor*, well known in European mangel fields, and a feeder also on the common dock which abounds in neglected pastures both there and on this continent. Under the microscope the maggot appears furnished with enormous jaws, deeply serrated, and held by muscles of extreme flexibility. With these muscles it hauls down into its maw the pith of the leaf, much as a man pulls down hay from a mow. After attaining maturity it drops to the ground, and after remaining in the pupa stage for seven or eight days emerges as a fly to repeat the same stages again. In our climate there must be two or three broods of maggots every year. How to deal with the pest is difficult to imagine. As it is under cover of the two sides of the leaf, insecticides cannot be expected to the have much effect in checking its ravages. The wholesale cessation of the culture of the mangel for a year or two would not rid us of the pest, as the dock, which is botanically closely allied to the mangel, abounds everywhere. The pest has come to stay. The only hope of keeping it within limits is finding a parasite or an insect which will prey upon it.

Danger in the Clover Field.

Some people have yet to learn the danger from turning cattle into rank clover pasture to feed at will. Clover is particularly dangerous when wet with rain or dew, but a hungry ox or cow will often eat enough of it when free from water to cause bloat and death. The *Farmer's Home Journal* of Louisville, Ky., records the loss of two valuable cows that were recently driven to a public auction sale, and turned into a clover field the night before, both dying with clover bloat caused by over-eating. Cattle owners should be very careful how they feed green clover cut, or in pasture, to hungry animals of the cow kind. Sheep are far less subject to injury from such feed. The only safe way to feed green clover to cattle is to give it free from rain or dew and in very moderate quantities, especially at first before they get accustomed to it.

The Belfast *Journal* Me., says: People are not aware of the extent of the egg business in Waldo county. Last year good estimates placed the export at 1,000,000 dozens. Last week the writer was at a country store in this country, and for three-quarters of an hour watched the trade. The store was large and well filled, and the trader and his wife were kept busy waiting on customers. Goods were put up in a lively manner, and during the hour not a dollar in money passed over the counter. Eggs were the sole currency. Each customer, usually a woman, had a basket containing from five to ten dozens eggs, for which twenty cents per dozen was paid. When a sufficient quantity of eggs accumulates the dealers ship them, receiving his cash. The egg thus becomes an important factor in business. Farmers do not always have cash, but the hen produces the currency that provides for the wants of the family. The eggs business, with the possible exception of the hay crop, is the largest export commodity of Waldo county.

It is a common opinion among horse-breeders that the smell of blood will cause a mare to lose her colt. There is, no doubt, some truth in this general belief. Something like it is frequently noticed among cows, which are generally effected through the whole herd when one cow loses her calf prematurely. The reason is that the nervous system is excited, the uterus, which is abundantly supplied with nerves, is contracted, and the fetus is expelled. Abortion is much more easily prevented at the first than cures afterward, when it has appeared in a herd or stable, and the greatest care should be exercised in the treatment of pregnant animals; more especially to avoid contact with dead matter, of which animals have a strong instinctive dislike.

Warts are caused by some peculiar poison in the skin which pooduces outbreaks of fibrous skin tissue, more or less vascular, and supplied with blood and nerves. When these are removed in one place they are apt to appear in another. They are allied to the more serious tumours which are cancerous in their character. The only remedy seems to be to remove them as they appear until the offending matter is exhausted. To touch the surface with nitric acid on a small glass rod is one of the best methods. When the rawskin is reached after a while it is dressed with zinc ointment.

The Dalmatian Insect Powder, *Pyrethrum Roseum*, is recommended for destroying ticks on sheep. It should be blown in thoroughly among the wool, by means of the bellows that is commonly used in the application of the powder for other purposes. This can best be done shortly after shearing, when the wool is short and the skin is more easily reached.

The second largest source of revenue to the U. S. Government from any one branch of business, is derived from the production and manufacture of tobacco. Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., of Durham, N. C., claims to be the largest manufacturer of Smoking Tobacco in the world.

Working Brood Mares.

There is force in the suggestion that a good farmer can rear a horse more cheaply than can professional breeder, as he can use the mares in his farm work. Undoubtedly there is some danger of injury to mares in foals from working the mares; but with careful management this danger is very slight. We heard a farmer say recently that a pair of grade draft mares owned by him annually paid the wages of the man who worked them, and that they lost only about ten days at foaling time. We practise making reasonable use of mares while in foal and while they are suckling their foals, and have seen no injury to either from the practise. Of course the hardest part of the work is not required for such mares. For work on the farm we decidedly prefer to have the foals kept separately from the mares while the latter are at work. While the foals are young it is better to allow them to suckle at least once during the forenoon and afternoon; but when a few weeks old they well do well if allowed access to the mare at noon, care being taken that she should not be too hot when the foal is allowed to suck. Another advantage possessed by the farmer over the large breeder is that he can have full use of such mares as fail to get with foal, and there are few breeders so fortunate as not to have any of this class.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

A New Enemy to the Farmer.

One of the most singular instances of the sudden appearance of a new and terrible insect pest in great numbers has occurred recently in several places in Michigan. This insect is a night-feeding worm, at first velvety black in color, becoming yellow-striped and at length grayish. In shape and appearance they are not unlike the army worm, to which, in fact, they are nearly related. They might be called black army worms. They feed entirely at night, or somewhat on cloudy days. It is not yet known what is the parent moth of these new enemies nor is it known that any such insects have ever before been noxious to agriculture. They feed on all sorts of vegetation with the utmost avidity. The following extract from the Michigan Agricultural College Speculum, from the pen of Prof. A. J. Cook, will give some idea of the numbers of these suddenly-arisen pests:

"At midnight we were in the centre of a fine garden, and found the insects banqueting on every vegetable within reach. Strawberry vines were being cut down by myriads of jaws; peas were being mown off by wholesale. A fine onion bed was being sacrificed, and the buds of the pear and apple trees, and grass and clover; and even the very weeds were being consumed by these nocturnal devourers." During the day the worms hide in immense numbers under leaves and rubbish and in grass. The most successful remedy yet found is gas-tar water.

That haymaker who goes right along with his work of haying as he does with his other farm work, without dodging on account of the prospective fickleness of the weather, or without withdrawing from the field, because the early morning is not clear, will as a rule get his hay in as good condition, and certainly will get it faster and do it cheaper than one who is timid about it and dares not "pitch in" for fear of getting his hay hurt. Up and after it, is the word, neither working too hard, nor making long days, but putting the work in systematically are regular.

Take the man who farms for the purpose of growing his family supplies, without having them to buy. He raises nearly everything that his family consumes. Having a variety of small crops, his risk of total failure is almost nothing. He labors for himself and not for the other fellow. Panics do not affect him, for his crops are not under mortgage and he has no debts. His food, and much of his raiment, is as sure as the return of the seasons. He farms for a living, and he makes it, that is, if common sense and ordinary industry are invoked.

A colt's feet are sound and well formed before he is shod and the ills of a horse's feet are occasioned by shoeing and cured by running barefoot. Most ailments, such as spavin, ringbone, &c., can be traced to bad shoeing. A barefoot horse will often travel freer, keeping his footing better and show his fatigue from a journey or a hard day's work than if shod. The kick of an unshod horse is not as dangerous as when shod, and stumbling rarely occurs; cutting, interfering, overreaching and forging never.

A correspondent of the *Mirror and Farmer* applies the "hot water cure" to hard milking cows in this way: "Before milking, pat two or three handfuls of water upon each teat as hot as the hand will bear. After giving the teats a thorough soaking, wipe lightly with a dry cloth or strip with the hand until there is no danger of the water dripping into the pail; then milk at once." By this means a hard milker can be milked in half the usual time.

J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, N. Y., says that he has grown early lambs for market for years, but never succeeded in making any money from them until he began growing a supply of roots for feeding the ewes so as to make a free flow of milk. He prefers mangel wurtzels to either turnips or sugar beets, in part because the mangels will keep in good condition for feeding until late in winter.

Every good housekeeper takes down all heavy hangings during the summer. They make a house stuffy and warm and collect the dust.

A party of Pacific Coast Indian recently had a banquet at which they ate fifty bushels of grasshoppers.