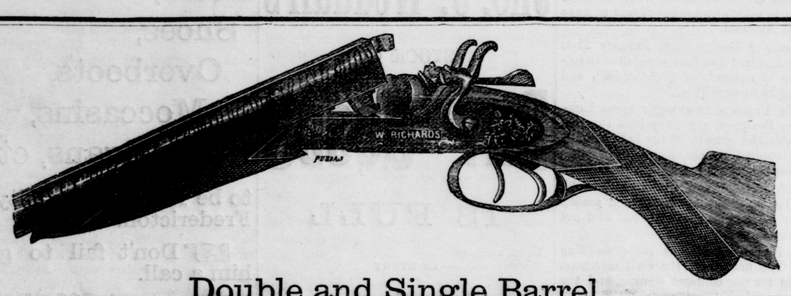
Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 16



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A LARGE LOT OF

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To be Sold Cheap.

Terms to give satisfaction.

THOMAS W. SMITH

is now opening his

FALL and WINTER

OVERCOATINGS,

CONSISTING OF FINE

Beaver, Pilot and Worstings,

in beautiful shades of

Green, Olive, Brown, Blue and Black,

All fast colors, being WEST OF ENGLAND makes. Also:

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds

of the best quality suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Also:

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which will be made up to order in the latest styles and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our usual stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, we are still selling at our clearing out prices, being cheaper than can be got elsewhere.

We are selling Boys' Overcoats regardless of Cost.

This is no Puff. Give us a call and you will be satisfied.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, October 14

THE FREDERICK WATCH,

THE BEST WATCH in the Market for Railway and Mill men, or anyone requiring accurate time combined with strength. Made in Nickel and Gilt movements, with straight line escapements, with equil-distant lockings, Micrometer Regulator, Safety Pinion, Raised Jewels, &c,

S. F. SHUTE, *Sole Agent.*

ALSO:

A splendid line of the following makes, just opened in

LADIES' AND GENT'S SIZES.

Waltham, Elgin and Springfield in American.

Agassiz, Longines, Valley Watbh Co. in Swiss.

in Solid Gold, Bosse's Filled, Silver and Nickel, Hunting, Open, Dustproof and Demi Hunting Cases.

Prices as Low as the Lowest,

and will sell to responsible parties on the instalment plan.

S. F. SHUTE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Queen Street, - - Fredericton.

Oct. 27, 1885

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, Near Fredericton.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, his Farm situated on the Old Woodstock road, two miles above Fredericton, containing five hundred acres or thereabouts, one hundred and fifty acres of which are well fenced, and the greater portion of it is in good cultivation. The Buildings consist of a dwelling house, three barns and outhouses, all in good order. One of the barns is a new one built this season. There are two good Orchards on the premises, and the fields are well watered.

For terms and further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premises, or to Henry B. Rainsford, Barrister.

A. W. RAINSFORD.

Fredericton, Oct, 21, 1885

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

WANTED

Friends and the Public to know that I have opened a window in

G. W. Schleyer's Studio,

FOR THE PURPOSE OF

REPAIRING WACTHES, CLOCKS and JEWELERY.

Having had ten years' experience in the business, I am prepared to do

GOOD WORK AT SHORT NOTICE.

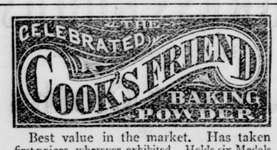
Prices moderate, and goods delivered when promised.

Don't forget the place, opposite Normal School, Fredericton.

FRED. J. McCA ULAND

Formerly with C. A. McCausland.

Fredericton, June 10.



Best value in the market. Has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. Holds six Medals and many Diplomas. Don't be fooled into buying a high priced powder for the sake of its so-called parity.

The COOK'S FRIEND is made of as pure material as money can buy. It possesses more raising strength in proportion to cost than any other. Sold by storekeepers generally and made only by

W. D. McLAREN, MONTREAL.

Buy it, try it and be convinced.

NEW GOODS.

Lamps Just Received:

14 BARRELS, 1 Cask, Beautiful Parlor Lamps with colored stands and white shades, (largest burners,) for $1.25. Lovely Hanging Lamps for Parlors, Halls and Dining Rooms. Brackets, Chandeliers, and all kinds of Lamp Goods at lowest prices. Walk down and examine our Goods.

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Oct. 28, 1885.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,

DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

Just Received and in Stock:

A FULL line Groceries in Flour, Meal, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Tea, Rice, Soda, Soap, Pork, Fish, Brooms, Nuts, Wash Tubs, Spices of all kinds, Canned Goods, Coffee, Raisins, Cheap for Cash at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, Aug. 26, 188.

Stoves. Stoves.

IN STOCK and for sale low, a fine line lot of Hall Stoves, Cooking Stoves, Parlor Stoves, Stove Pipe, Elbows, Zinc Boards, Coal Hods, etc.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, Sept. 9, 1888.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

CHRISTMAS CARDS BY MAIL.

Last season our packets of CHRISTMAS CARDS met with such warm approval, that we this year offer five different packets, as specified below:

Packet No. 1 contains 8 beautiful Cards, and a Satin Card, with Gilt Edge, **price 25 cts.**

Packet No. 1-A contains 8 Cards and a Scent Mat, **price 35 cts.**

Packet No. 2 contains 10 beautiful Cards, and one of Prang's Cards, or an Ivorine Card, **price 50 cts.**

Packet No. 3 contains 8 Cards, of the choicest kind, some of which are in Envelopes; also, one large Prang's Fringed Card in Envelope, **price 75 cts.**

Packet No. 4 contains 7 choice Cards, a Scent Mat, and an Inlaid Wood Card, **price 75 cts.**

Any of the above sent by mail, postage pre-paid, upon receipt of price.

J. & A. McMILLAN, *Saint John, N. B.*

St. John, December 2

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. E. BRAGDON."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Raisins and Tea.

A LOT of Raisins at seven cents per lb., and four lbs. good Tea for $1.00, at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1885.

Steel Nails. Steel Nails.

JUST RECEIVED:

1 CAR LOAD of Steel Nails, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1885.

Crown of Gold Flour,

for sale Low at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1885.

Agriculture

Horse Breeding in France.

In the case of Percheron, or other horses, the true type of beauty is utility; it is by forgetting this criterion that grave errors have been committed respecting the selection of them. A good horse can only be the product of a good sire and a good dam, and the qualities they embody will be communicated to the progeny. The entire science of breeding is to be able to trace back, for at least a couple of scores of generations, the operation of the principle that like produces like. Speed and endurance must be sought in parents possessing these traits. In addition to good blood, sound and robust health are essential. Abd-el-Kader rightly remarked of the Arab horse: "it is the result of the necessities of the rider." This is equivalent to repeating that beauty is utility. Further, in the choice of a stallion, the end ought not to be to find one excellent in some respects, and defective in others, but to secure one inheriting no radical drawbacks. Seek in brood animals such conformation in the specialty of the service for which they are destined. It is not every eye, but every specialty that ought to form a beauty.

But there are a few standard points that admit of no inattention, notably, the expression of the animal; in a word, its physiognomy. A fine head suits all specialties; it is ever a merit and a leading element in the beauty theory. The mouth at first attracts notice; it ought to be closed at its extremity by the lips; these should not be very wide, but very flexible; their skin fine, and covered with those long, rigid hairs, called the moustache in the case of cats. The requisite fineness of the lips is best interpreted by what the Arabs describe justly as their being capable "of drinking out of a glass of water.

There ought to be regularity in the incisor teeth, the nostrils should be wide, capable of dilating largely; to permit the passage of air for free and full respiration, is the most important function in the animal economy, and to be viewed as one of the first qualities in a horse. This implies the simultaneous existence of an ample chest and capacious lungs. The fore head ought to be wide and high; the eyes large, bright, slightly prominent, well open, not too low placed, nor too separated from each other. Their look ought to be mild and limpid—such indicate intelligence and pride. Now the greater the brain, the greater the intelligence and energy—points desirable in all horses. Let the ears be small and straight, well placed, not too much asunder and sensitive to impressions. Horses possessing these qualities will be found active and compact, in addition to possessing agreeable dash. The Cleveland Bay race unites many of these qualities as a field horse.

In farm horses, density of body, or bulk, like the picturesqe London dray-horse, is not the chief good, for an animal draws not altogether by its weight, but by its muscles and nervous energy combined. Hence, a slanting will prove more suited than an upright shoulder for the collar. These points will also be found associated with freedom and surety of step. Climate has much to do also with the breeding of horses. The wiry leg and light body of the Arab horse, the development of muscle and tendon, are associated with dry air All this may be true, as the horse is originally a native of dry climates. But the great desideratum for the horse is, protection from humidity, and securing uniformity of the temperature. The Arabs prefer the horse of the mountain to that of the plain, and the latter, to the horse of wet lands.

There is no country in the world where horses are more ill-treated, and so rapidly used up as in France; and perhaps there is no realm where the animal is so much in demand. The horse is the indispensable agent of agriculture, and his strength is on a par with his patience and docility. Yet the recompense for these fine qualities is ill treatment. The animal is abandoned the greater part of the time to heartless and ignorant servants, thus ruining the animal's intelligence, causing it to be vicious, aye, dangerous. Alteration in its health follows, it is worn out before its time, while the horse well cared, but above all well treated, becomes a source of gain to its owners.

The fact is, the French, unlike the English and Americans, have no passion for horses. Horse exercise is not a feature in their social life. The horse is but viewed as a machine for making money, or employed for army purposes. It is this passion with the Anglo Saxon race for all that appertains to the horse, which explains their success in breeding them. French farmers do not love horses, and the aim of the government has been to keep up a class of horses for the cavalry. Hence, why the best riding and driving horses were, and ever are sought in England.—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

A Bee Man's Triumph.

Two neighbors, living side by side, were often at variance with each other. They quarreled, and occasionally compared forces in court. The fact that both kept hens, and that both tried to maintain a kitchen garden at the same time, explains partly, or enough, the cause of disturbance between them. Of course A's chicks would scratch in B's garden, and B would rake up A's. Nothing could persuade the scratchers of either party to remain at home. At length A became interested in bees, and soon the merry hummers were at work and doing well. A took great pride in them, and believed that he had something with which he could not meddle. But he was mistaken. B petitioned the authorities to have the bees removed, claiming that they constituted a nuisance in this respect, that they menaced the safety and well being of self and family. They stung, and as a bee sting had sometimes resulted in death, the bees were dangerous.

The special cause for complaint was, that on a certain day, a number of bees entered the window while the family were at dinner, and that in driving them out a member of the family was stung. A hearing was giving by the authorities, and B testified to the fact given above. "How do you know," asked A, "that the bees you speak of, were my bees?"

"There are no other bees near—not within two or three miles."

"What kind, that is, what color were the bees that entered your house, yellow, or light colored, or brown?"

"They were light colored, and the prevailing color was yellow. I was able to determine this because we killed several."

"If I should show you a bee, could you tell if it was like those you killed?"

"I think I could."

A took a bottle out of his pocket and handed it to B. "Are you ready to swear that the bee you killed on that day were like the bees in the bottle?"

"I am; they are exactly like this one."

"You are positive as to color, and also, as to form and size?"

"I am; the color, form and size are exactly similar."

"Well," said A, "that insect in the bottle is a wasp."

Feeding for Hard Driving.

The *National Live Stock Journal* says any one who thinks that a horse, having had plenty of rest, and being full of feed, will naturally be well fitted for a continuous drive, will find his mistake when he has driven an hour or two. For ordinary farm work, or slow draft of any kind, the practice referred to will do, but it would be as sensible to expect the heavy stone track with dry axle, to fill the requirements of the noiseless running road wagon, no matter what the use designed for, has only been reached by the mechanic adhering to rules that cannot safely be ignored. The horse at rest, or on occasional work, can be maintained in very fair condition on straw and the cheaper kinds of mill feed, with, say, one moderate feed of oats or corn per day. This feed, however, fail the horse entirely if he is to be pushed at a fair traveling gait for a few hours. The effect would be too much like what would follow if the attempt were made to keep to the power and speed of an engine by burning straw in its furnace. It might go fast for a short run, but would then come to a stop. To secure great results, we must discard the less nutritious and adopt the more concentrated foods, as through the aid of the latter only can such tissues be built up as will stand the strain and wear and tear put upon the parts involved in locomotion when speed is required. The popular notion that a horse requires a considerable proportion of coarse food, can be indulged in only as stated, when the horse is given rest or slow work. The horse's stomach is small, as compared to that of the ox, and it should be remembered that it is not the fullness of the horse that we are to depend upon as an indication of ability to work, but rather the amount of food he digests and assimilates, of those kinds that make the most muscle, at the same time filling him the least.

Raising Queen Bees.

Bee-masters know the need of a strong vigorous mother bee. She should have gentleness and fertility, combined with honey-gathering propensities and hardiness to stand cold winters The value of a colony depends entirely on the queen; as the mother is, so are her daughters. The breeding of queens, embracing all desirable qualities, is attracting the attention of apiarians and scientists, as is also their control of their mating with desirable drones. The fertilization of queens in confinement is a much mooted question, and is claimed by some to have been attained.

When bees depose their queens a choice one is the result, and those reared under the swarming impulse are considered by many apiarists superior to those raised artificially. It is hard to improve upon nature, and best to follow her as nearly as possible. Those desiring to raise a few queens only can feed their best colonists, so they will swarm early and preserve all the queen cells. In forming nuclei for queen rearing, if frames of brood covered with bees are placed in another hive so many of the bees return home, that not enough will remain to care for the young. If a hive containing queen cells is divided into nuclei, a cell to each, the bees remain. Before dividing a colony cut the cells from frames containing more than one, and insert into destitute frames, letting the bees fasten them in. Make divisions about the time queens are ready to hatch, which is known by the bees gnawing off the end of the cells. Some advise forming the euclei by taking frames of brood and bees from different colonies and giving them a queen cell; if given them before building cells of their own it will be destroyed, but if they have started a cell it will be respected.

There is no doubt butter making can be made profitable in those sections of the country adapted to its production. The demand for a good article is almost unlimited; price in most instances is secondary to quality and if the butter maker can get from two to three cents per pound extra for a good article, it stands him in hand to enquire if he is making the best use of the means at his command to produce the superior quality. If he is not, let him lose no time in seeking and acquiring that knowledge the application of which will place him in the front rank of the butter makers, and enable him to reap the largest amount of profit that always attends the application of enlightened and skilful labor to any profession in life.

The Age of Horses.

A horse's life with moderate care and good usage is protracted to 25, 35 or 50 years. A gentleman at Dulwick, near London, had the monuments of three horses who severally died in his possession at the ages of 35, 37 and 39 years. The oldest it is to be remarked, was in a carriage the very day he died, strong and vigorous, but was carried off in a spasmodic colic, to which he was subject. At Chesham, in Buckinghamshire, there was a horse 36 years old, which exhibited no symptoms of debility nor any external signs of age, except being nearly covered with warts. It was remarkable with regard to this four-footed Nestor that when an unusually hard day's work was required he was chosen as never failing in what was expected of him. A horse named Wonder formerly belonging to the riding school at Woolwich, may be quoted as living to 40 years, Mr. Culley in his "Obsevation of Live Stock," mentions one he knew which lived to 47 years, having all that time a ball in his neck received in the battle of Preston Pans in the rebellion of 1715, which was extracted at his death in 1758; thus judging him to be 4 years old at the time he received the wound (and it was probable he was more), he must at his death have been 47. But even these venerables were mere babies to the barge horse of the Mersey and Irwell Navigation, which was well known to have been in his 62nd year when he died.

Butter Making.

A novel contest occured in England, so says the *Dairyman*. It was a prize offered at a fair for the best butter making by a lady. Six ladies presented themselves, and at the proper time each one selected a churn to suit her, as well as other appliances. Eight quarts of cream from the same vessel was served each lady, after being cooled down to 60°. Then at it they went. It was a most interesting affair, and was watched by many visitors. Doubtless each lady had a swain, whose eyes followed every beat of the dasher, and whose feelings sympathized deeply with her work. Some one had to win, however, and all others defeated. It may be supposed each one thought herself cheated but the victor, and she was duly exultant.

Miss Fanny Holmes gained the prize in twenty minutes, at forty-eight strokes to the minute, and made ten pounds of fine butter. The time varied from thirteen minutes to fifty-eight. The quantity of butter varied from nine and one-half to ten pounds. Competitors came from all over England. The judges took into consideration the quantity and quality of the butter, time of churning, and method of manipulation.

Such a contest would be more interesting in this country, and be fairer than in England, as we have no professionals here to contest with amateurs, but it would be a fair trial between young ladies who have learned how in assisting their mothers.

Insect Eggs.

Birds, fishes, and insects alike proceed from eggs. The eggs of birds—from the gigantic specimen produced by the ostrich to the pigmy laid by the wren—are tolerably well known, and the epithet, "egg shaped" is familiar to everyone, the eggs of all birds resembling each other in shape. But how few ever thinks of the endless varieties of eggs produced by insects—animals considerably lower in the scale of creation. The adjective "egg-shaped," as we understand it, cannot be applied to the eggs of insects, for they are all shapes—square, angular, flat, oblong, and many are even shaped like the sea urchins which are so abundant on our coasts. How minute these eggs are, and yet how exquisitely marked and colored with every variety of hue! Those of the glowworm are of a golden yellow shade, of the butterfly a delicate green, while those of the lettle rhinoceros-beetle are snow-white, with pink spots. The common brimstone moth, which is so abundant among whitehorn bushes, and which, as its name implies, is yellow, with reddish-brown markings, deposits an egg similar in hue—that is, yellow with red spots; the female ghost-moth has a jet-black egg, like a miniture cannon-ball. It would be tiresome in the extreme to give a list of insects and their corresponding eggs, suffice it to say that the shades most frequently met with are pink, brown, white, purple, yellow, black, and green.

Sand Crack.

This fissure may be of greater or less size in any part of the foot beginning at the coronet. It is generally found on the inner quarter of the fore and on the toes of the hind foot, and is due to an imperfect secretion of horn, making it dry and brittle. When the crack penetrates through the horny substance, lameness and inflammation are manifested. The pain becomes great, and sand and dirt find their way into the wound, producing irritation, and then suppuration and fever.

In the treatment the sources of iritation should be removed. If the edges of the track press upon the tissue, pare them and allow the pus, dirt, etc., to escape. Remove the shoe, poultice the part, and give the sufferer a rest. A fungoid growth known as proud flesh is usually found in the crack. This should not be interfered with, as it will soon vanish. When the inflammation has ceased, put on a bar shoe, being careful to remove pressure from the part directly below the crack, done by paring part of the horn away. The upper part of the crack should be pared away from the coronary attachment, leaving no communication between the crack and the substance which produces new horn. As in false quarter, the cleft may be filled with gutta percha. The coronet may be blistered to accelerate the growth of horn.

FARM NOTES.

If you persistently keep salt out of all the food given to your fowls they will acquire the disgusting habit of feather-eating.

Sore shoulders are the cause of many horses becoming balky. A horse should not be compelled to work when his shoulders are injured.

Most farmers agree that both the yield and quantity of potatoes are unfavorably affected when grown upon the same piece of ground several years in succession.

The Russian harvest of 1885 is above the average for winter wheat, but below the average for spring wheat. The deficiency in spring wheat is due to the drought.

It is estimated that the total number of cattle sent out from Ireland last year numbered about 834,000—700,090 of which went to England and the balance to Scotland.

The total area in wheat in European Russia comprises 28,975,000 acres, the aggregate yield ranges from 280,000,000 to 320,000,000 bushels. Rye is the principal cereal crop grown there, but it is used largely for distilling purposes. The average Russian eats little, but drinks enough of the most villainous whiskey manufactured to make up for it.

Constipation kills a great many hogs, says a correspondent. It takes the form of piles, staggers, megrims, fever and colic. It is not epidemic, but the same causes which will make sick one hog, or cause it to die, may also affect more, so that the diseases have the appearance of an epidemic, whereas each case rested on the same violation of nature's laws. There is no doubt but that hogs have pleurisy as a result of colds.

Horses and cattle need rest in a recumbent position just as much as men. It is not only exceedingly cruel, but the greatest unwisdom to place them in such narrow stalls, or so tie them that they cannot lie down easily and rest, and recuperate during the night ready to do good service the next day. Yet throughout the country, scarcely half of the stabled horses can get the best rest owing to too narrow stalls or too short halters.

For a good serviceable farm horse—one that will possess size, strength, and activity—a cross of the Percheron with the thoroughbred answers well. The large breeds being better adapted to drawing heavy loads than for general purposes, the union with the thoroughbred produces a horse that seems to possess nearly all the qualities of a farm horse, especially on farms that require no drainage, or where the roads are not always in the best condition.

One great curse of the horse business has been that too many have relied on breeding and neglected feeding. We want to know how to put bone and muscle, not fat, on our colts, and this lesson learned we may make the best possible growth. There is profit in raising a good horse. New lines of breeding are constantly giving us the material out of which we may grow valuable colts, and these fed and protected through the first winter, will get a start that cannot be lost in after years.

A little oats, a few roots daily, a warm stall, good hay, plenty of fresh water, and only enough exposure to give exercise, will send our young stock through the winter, daily putting on new growth of flesh, bone and muscle. In observing these points, large, well formed, mature bodies will result, that will make the valuable animal, and give profit to the breeder. Neglect these, and weak, puny, stunted horses will be the result. It is daily care, feeding and attention, that tells the story of growth, and growth settles the question of profit or loss.

A correspondent in an exchange, who has used the following receipt for the cure of balky horses, claims that it has never failed:—"When a horse balks in a wagon, cart or carriage, I have him taken out, the harness taken off, except the bridle, a boy or man put on the animal's back with instructions to make him move lively for ten minntes up and down the road. At the expiration of that time I put on the harness and hitch up, and the animal goes all right. It may have to be done once or twice more, whenever the hitch-up after meals takes place.

It is always a good thing for every farmer's household to have a supply of liniment to be used in case of bruises or injuries. The following receipe is for a liniment that under ordinary circumstances is warranted to be valuable for beast or man. It is beneficial in case of rheumatism, sprains, swellings, and stiff joints in the human family, and for fistula, poll-evil, sweeny, etc., in animals. Oil of cedar, 2 ounces: aqua ammonia, 3 ounces; oil of hemlock, 2 ounces; spirits turpentine, 1 ounce; oil of cloves, 1 ounce; oil of tar, 1 ounce; spirits camphor, 2 ounces; oil sassafras, 2 ounces. Apply to affected parts.

Something may be learned by observing how a horse picks up his feed, either in grazing or when fed in the stable. One will have a very good idea of the sensitiveness of the upper lip, and how cleverly the horse gathers in the choice herbage or hay, and rejects the waste. This mobile, prehensile lip is constantly in motion, and by its sense of feeling, separates the selected food from that which is rejected. The horse cannot see the herbage exactly under the mouth, but the lip pushes away the undesirable food, and gathers with the greatest precision, that which is selected from the rest. In a weedy pasture, this instinct of the lip is brought into action in a most peculiar and interesting manner, and exhibits in a striking degree, the exqisite sensitiveness of the delicate nerves of this organ. One who has seen this action of the lip, and realizes the great sensitiveness of it, will never permit himself to practice the excessive cruelty of putting a twitch about a horse's upper lip for any purpose, for the torture of it must be very great indeed.

Miscellaneous.

Murmur not at thy lot when another man's house stands on it!

A young man asked his sweetheart if she had ever read "Romeo and Juliet." She replied that she had read Romeo, but she did not think she had ever read Juliet.

For Invalids and convalescents, *Baird's Beef Iron and Wine* is invaluable, it not only acts as a food and a mild stimulant, but it enriches the blood and tired feelings give place to buoyancy.

There is no great difference between the average young lady possessed of a musical education and the squeaking toy. They both have to be pressed to sing.

"Have you any kids?" enquired a young lady, of a new clerk in a glove store. "Not yet," said the clerk with a blush; "I have been married but three weeks."

An exchange says, that married life should be a sweet harmonious song, like one of Mendelssohn's without words. But wives are not chosen from deaf and dumb asylums always.

YOU INVITE DISEASE when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters which acts upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.

Scotch landlord, calling for the rent: "You don't think, surely, I'm to continue climbing three flights of stairs every day for your small rent?" Pat: "Well, bedad, you can come to me whin I take new lodgings on the ground floor!"

Luck is ever waiting for something to turn up; labor, with keen eyes and strong will, will turn up something. Luck lies in bed and wishes the postman would bring him a legacy; labor turns out at six o'clock, and with busy pen or ringing hammer lays the foundation of a competence. Luck whines; labor whistles. Luck relies on chance; labor on character.

THOSE TWIN FOES to bodily comfort, Dyspepsia and Billiousness, yield when war is waged against them with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of Kidney and Uterine maladies, and promotes unobstructed action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a blood purifier it has no equal. It is also a great favorite with the ladies.

"Arrah, me darling, cried Patrick O'Flannigan to his loquacious sweetheart, who had not given him an opportunity to get a word in edgeways, during a two hours' ride behind the little bay nags in his wagon, "are you after knowing why your cheeks are like my ponies?"

"Shure, and it's because they're red, is it?" quoth the blushing Bridget.

"Faith, and a better raison than that, mavourneen. Because there is one of them aich side of the waggin' tongue."

Farmer (to physician): "If you git out my way, doctor, any time, I wish you'd stop and see my wife. She says she ain't feelin' well." Physician: "What are some of her symptoms?" Farmer: "I dunno. This mornin', after she had milked the cows, an' fed the stock, an' got breakfast for the hands, an' washed the dishes, an' built a fire under the soft-soap kittle in the lane, an' done a few chores 'bout the house, she complained o' feelin' kinder tired. I shouldn't be surprised if her blood was out of order. I guess she needs a dose of medicine."

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Success in Life

There are some who seem born under a lucky star. Everything they touch is a success, and what is ill luck to others is a find to them. But such geniuses are no patterns. The most of people must depend for success in life upon some plain common sense every day gains and savings. Some men will live better on one dollar than another will on a dollar and a half or even two dollars, will wear better clothes, eat better food, and have more time for improvement and leisure. A dollar in one woman's hands gets more living and comfort for the family, than two dollars expended by another. And such people always get on in the world. They save in the little things; know how to provide comforts, and know how to save sickness and doctor's bills. They waste not, and want not. A few shillings expended for HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS for the Summer Complaint, for Malaria, for Fever or Rheumatism, or Cough or Cold or Whooping Cough, for Croup or other illness, at once cures the child and saves the sickness, and the druggist's and doctor's bills. Such people know what they buy, and they save every time, knowing that the dollar saved is not only one dollar in money, but another dollar in the habit, and they always gain. HUMPHREY'S MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in Cloth and Gold, will be sent post paid upon application to the Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicine I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop

"Bitters;"

And I am perfectly cured. I keep it

"All the time!"

Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulsbury, Tenn., May 4, 1823.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in years, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I should never die in peace till I had tried Hop Bitters. When I had taken two bottles they helped me very much indeed. When I had taken two more bottles I was well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they cured me, and they used them and were cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. Yours Truly, MISS JULIA G. CUSHING.

$3,000 Lost!

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000 done "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia."—Mrs. R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS:—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and has done me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitter by its nursing mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y

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