THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 13

Double and Single Barrel

BREECH LOADING GUNS!

Paper and Brass Shells, Wads, Powder, Loading Implements.

SINGLE BARREL BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, $3.60, $13.75 AND $15.00

T. McAVITY & SONS,

☞ Send for descriptive Circulars. ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

DRY GOODS NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of Mr. JOHN McDONALD, "GOLDEN FLEECE," at a Low Figure he intends giving the public the benefit of it. The Stock is Large and Varied, including Goods that were in the British House, consisting of

CARPETS IN

Brussels, Tapestries, Unions and Hemps;

ALSO:

SILKS, DRESS GOODS,

And a General Assortment of

STAPLE GOODS,

Which will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

T. A. SHARKEY.

All persons indebted to the old firm are requested to call and settle immediately either to E. B. Winslow, Esq., or at the "Golden Fleece,"

Fredericton, Sept. 8th 1885.

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 equi-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

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Johnson's Liniment,

Thomas' Electric Oil,

Turner's German Liniment,

Minard's Liniment.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School,

Queen Street, - - Fredericton.

October 14.

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.

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.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

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

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, $1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

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. McCAUSLAND

Formerly with C. A. McCausland.

Fredericton, June 10.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

Best value in the market. Has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. Holds six Medals and many Diplomas. Dont be fooled into buying a high priced powder for the sake of its so-called purity.

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.

A GRAND SUCCESS.

J. G. McNALLY'S

New Carpet Store.

—ANOTHER IMPORTATION OF—

English and Scotch CARPETS,

Just received per S. S. Caledonia. New Patterns. Splendid Value. Call and see them.

Fredericton, September 22nd, 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, 1885.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Gold and Silver Watches

GEM RINGS, SIGNET RINGS, SCARF PINS.

Elegant Gold suits of Jewellery, Fine Gold Necklets and Lockets, Rolled Plate Silver and Jet Jewellery.

The finest stock in the city of

SILVERWARE

All new patterns, in

Tea Setts, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAS. D. FOWLER,

Successor to John Babbitt,

Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street.

Fredericton Dec 12

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a **Ladies' Hair Dressing,** the VIGOR is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

MR. C. P. BRICHER writes from *Kirby, O., July 3, 1882*: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that but for the use of your preparation I should have been entirely bald."

J. W. BOWEN, proprietor of the *McArthur (Ohio) Enquirer*, says: "AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is a most excellent preparation for the hair. I speak of it from my own experience. Its use promotes the growth of new hair, and makes it glossy and soft. The VIGOR is also a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

MR. ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from *Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880*: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which fleeting time procureth, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

MRS. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 *Elm St., Charlestown, Mass., April 14, 1882*, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the VIGOR, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It needs but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

Ladies' Under Clothing!

JUST OPENED:

A beautiful Assortment of

Ladies' Under Clothing,

—IN—

Niht Dresses, and Chemises, Under Skirts, Drawers,

Trimmed and made up in a style that must be admired. Will be sold

VERY LOW FOR CASH.

Wilmot's Block, Queen St., Fredericton.

S. NEALIS

August 5, 1885.

Agriculture

Winter Warmth for Stock.

For several years past writers in agricultural papers have been laying great stress upon the importance of warm stabling for all classes of stock; investigators have been experimenting upon the effects of cold upon the production of flesh and milk, and now the craze has taken such a firm hold of peoples' minds, that recent writers have been insisting upon the necessity of putting stoves in stables. They have become so scientific that they know that food is fuel used for the production of animal heat, and so proficient mathematics that they can calculate to a nicety that wood or coal is cheaper in the production of heat than hay or corn.

This boom is a natural sequence of others that have demoralized our stock industry. Fancy stock has always been tenderly reared, the fancier the stock the tenderer the rearing, and it is therefore no matter of surprise that such an extreme has been considered justifiable. Experiments have been abundant enough to prove that animals will not gain flesh so rapidly under a low, as under a high temperature, and that the warmth of the body, at a low temperature, when the food is insufficient, is sustained at the expense of accumulated fat. Under such conditions we find that hardy cattle, such as our natives, have an accumulation of muscle to protect their bones from cold, while fancy stock soon becomes literally reduced to skin and bone. Muscular tissue is developed by exercise, and as our aristocratic breeds enjoy little of it, their supply of muscle must be proportionately reduced. We have only to look to the human family for examples of the same tendency. Our enemies will here giggle and jump at the conclusion that we are advocates of the straw-stack accomodation, and wish to revert to the dark ages of our stock industry, We are the champions of moderation, and much as we deplore the system of our fathers, if we were called upon to pronounce judgment between the two extremes, it is quite probable that we would raise two cheers for our forefathers for everone for the modern speculators. When a cow gets "on the lift," occasioned by a superabundance of chink holes in the stable walls, and wheat straw in the manger, the disease is not actually contagious, and no veterinary is required to establish the cause, symptoms, and treatment. If veterinary science must be encouraged no better law could exist than one enforcing the present system of high temperature and high feeding. The feeding of warm food is a boom in the same direction.

However desirable it may be to encourage a good quality, care must be taken that this be not secured at the expense of a still more desirable quality. Healthfulness demands that all domestic animals should have a considerable amount of exercise, and if they are prisoned up in warm stables, they will suffer more from an hour's exposure to cold than they would otherwise suffer in a whole day. It is quite natural that hardiness should be entirely overlooked by our city "authorities," for this quality is specially characteristic of our natives. It is forgotten that heat can be more cheaply produced by keeping the skin in a state of constant activity by cleanliness and friction, and this method, with requisite exercise, makes the stove effectual in the barnyard as well as in the stable. Another loss sustained by warm stables is this:—In autumn cold weather begins, while the pastures are still green, and here hardy animals will thrive better than tender ones in the stalls, and besides there is a great economy of labor.

If hardiness were estimated at its intrinsic value, there would be a great re-action in our live stock industry. This quality is more valuable in dairy than in breeding breeds. What farmers want is a breed that will give a large flow of milk under average normal conditions as to food and temperature; the forced or abnormal system is prejudicial to the health and longevity of any breed. Hardiness gives health; health produces vigor, and none but healthy and vigorous animals can give wholesome products, or sustain quality for any considerable length of time.

It seems to us that the average farmer has been progressing rapidly enough without the aid of booms; he soon finds out for himself that comfortable stables and liberal feeding, with plenty of exercise, are all that is necessary for his present requirements.

Teach Her to Lead.

Gentle reader, did you ever have the duty to perform of driving one young, vigorous heifer away from the herd in which she had been born and raised? If you never did you want a lesson in ethics, just single out one of the finest yearlings in the herd, and drive her over to Farmer Jones' Rioter-Coomassie bull. If she has any native or scrub blood in her, all the better, if you want a lesson that will last. You get on a horse, open the the gate, and easily start the heifer out into the road, where the novelty of the situation seems to please her, and she immediately starts off at a full run, and, if you have good luck, in the right direction. But pretty soon she stops, turns round facing you, and, putting her ears forward and raising her head in a thoughtful way, as though she had forgotten something, begins a vigorous bellowing, which is answered by some member of the home herd, and now your trouble begins. Never having been clubbed very much, she does not see any danger in rushing by you and the horse close enough to dismount you if you have a skittish horse. You start her again, but this time she takes the wrong direction, and it requires fully a mile's race before she is headed. After starting her four or five times on horseback, you get a long pole or switch, and get down to walk, so you can move across the road more quickly, but leading the horse is awkward business when you find it necessary to start off at a three minute gait to head off the heifer. Finally you not only leave the horse at home, but you put a rope around the heifer's horns in order to keep within hearing distance of her. If you ever get her down to Farmer Jones' you are lucky. Now, all this racing and trouble would have been saved if you had only broken the heifer to lead with a halter when she was five or six months old. It would have been the work then of a half hour, while now it will take a whole day. Then is the cow is ever sick, as she is almost certain to be one or more times in her life, how much easier it is to doctor her if you can only lay your hand upon her without scaring her half to death.

There is one more excellence in teaching the heifer to lead, and that probably the most important, which is that it makes her tame and love to be fondled. Tameness is one of the greatest milk-giving characteristics that cows can have. A nervous cow is an abomination, while a cow that is well broken and gentle, not only loves to give milk, but she makes you love her in return. We never did see a right gentle cow that everyone did not love, and that was not a good cow. We believe that gentleness adds fully one fourth to the value of any cow. Don't you?—*American Dairyman.*

"No Foot, No Horse."

"For want of a foot the horse was lost," says the old adage, and how often is this found true in every-day experience. The horse's foot is the most vulnerable part of his body. Still, few owners of horses ever use the precaution to examine the feet daily to see if they are in good order. A case which occurred recently will act as a warning. A horse while being driven stumbled several times, and each time the owner lashed the poor animal. At last the horse went lame and limped excessively. To make time the owner still plied the whip, and it was after dark before the man reached home. The horse was put into the stable and left without any examination. In the morning it was found stamping with one foot held up from the ground and greatly swollen. A stone was found wedged in the shoe, and the sole was so bruised that it was broken and bleeding. The horse has done no work since, and will probably lose the foot from interior ulceration, and the owner will lose a horse.

Nearly every case of navicular disease occurs in this way, by bruises upon the sole by removing the frog from horses which have to go upon rough roads. The frog is designed by nature to protect the exceedingly sensitive interior of the foot, and especially the bone upon which the whole weight of the animal falls. This ends in the centre of the foot upon a loose cushion of bone which is called the navicular bone from its boat-like shape, and it is also known as the coffin bone for a similar reason. When this bone is dseased intense inflammation occurs, and the foot suffers exceedingly. The horse flinches when going upon hard ground or down hill, and when resting eases the pain by extending the foot forward and resting it upon the toe. The fore feet alone are subject to this disease, for obvious reasons. Some persons are so badly advised as to pour hot tallow in the foot of a horse so diseased. This is a sad mistake. It kills the horn, which scales off and increases the injury and suffering in the sensitive interior of the foot.

More horses are lost by this disease than by any other. It is difficult to cure, because the bone is involved, and the foot is so completely cased up in its horny box. It is often necessary to cut away the diseased frog and open the foot to the reach of curative applications. Generally the soothing influence of hot baths and the injection of gentle caustics, as solution of sulphate of zinc, with the application of a blister between the heels, and long continued rest at pasture in a moist field, will remove this trouble. But how much better it is to avoid all this trouble and loss and suffering to a noble beast by considerate and thoughtful care. The torturing bearing-rein has to answer for much of this wrong and injury. A horse needs to see his path. Notice a horse on a road after dark, or cumbered with loose stone, how he will lower the head to see, and pick out the best path. The bearing reign prevents all this, and causes the horse to strike his feet upon every obstruction. There are many other reasons why the horse's head should be free, but this one is alone sufficient. —*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

How to Determine Good Cows.

Every owner of a herd of cows should know what they are individually worth to him. Very few herds can be found in the country but will contain cows that not only do not yield any profit to their owners, but are even kept at a loss, which loss must be made up by the profitable cows. Many cows will give a good quantity of milk while fresh, but will hold so poorly as to be unprofitable in the end. A cow giving a smaller quantity per day but holding out nine months in the year, will often prove to be the more profitable cow. Again a cow giving a large mess of milk, but of poor quality, may not be worth her keep, especially if butter-making is the object. There are many points to consider in determining the value of the cow; the quantity of milk given in a year, its value for the purpose for which the cow is kept, the amount required to keep her, her disposition, ease of milking, etc. It is attention to such points that will often turn a losing business into a paying one. In these times of low prices and small profits, business men of all classes expect to watch all corners, stop all leaks, and use less expense, and utilize everything. Manufacturing interests which a few years ago yielded a large profit, now often depend for profit on utilizing what was then wasted. The agriculturist in the various departments must not expect to succeed unless he pursues a similar policy. The dairyman then should have his scales and record book, and should weigh and record what he gives his cows, and what they give him in return, until he knows what each cow is capable of doing; then knowing the unprofitable ones, he can weed them out.

Farmers do too much guessing in their business, and trust too much to chance, luck and the moon, and do too little close figuring. Figures are wonderful eye-openers, and form very interesting reading sometimes.

Quality of Beef—Food or Breed.

The slaughtered animals at the American Fat-Stock Show have again raised this question as to the cause of the proportion of fat and lean in beef. Some say breed; and before the beef was displayed, report says, parties claimed that the Polled-Angus and Herefords would show the greatest tendency to lay on lean meat. But when the meat was displayed on plates, it deed not appear that these breeds had the advantage in lean meat. These prize animals, as a rule, showed a great excess of fat, whether Polled Angus, Hereford Shorthorn, or grades.

There is no question that a due proportion of fat or lean, or marbled beef, is what the discriminating public want. But the difficult question is how to get it. Many have been quite confident in answering, "by breed." But when the prize animals of all the breeds are brought to the test and slaughted. fat is found excessive in all. This would seem to decide the case against breed as the prime cause of it. The question is not without serious difficulties. Looked at philosophically, we should say that food must be the great agency in the constitution of the animal body, because every part of it is composed of food, and no growth whatever is produced without food. It would seem that if the feeder knew precisely what combination of food to give an animal, he might control the proportion of fat and lean in the body of the animal to some normal standard. This control must, of course, be within the limits of the normal conditions of animal life. When any element in the animal body is produced in great excess, it departs from the normal standard and sets up a diseased condition of the system. Great excess of fat is a diseased condition of the animal system, and that is the tendency of the present system of feeding.

Chemistry has informed us of the proportion of the various elements in the animal body, and also of the various elements in the food of our domestic animals. We know that the animal can not change these elements in its food, but merely has the power to appropriate the elements found in its food. In view of this, it would seem that the animal chemist might be able to combine such elements in food as would lay on a due proportion of fat and lean. If the food contained a large proportion of albuminoids it might be expected to lay on a large proportion of lean flesh. And in view of this, it might be expected that the food said to have been given to the sweepstakes prize animal Kirklevington (pea meal, oil meal, turnips, etc.,) would have produced a full proportion of lean meat, which was not the case, as he and Black Prince were the two fattest animals in the show. We are not sufficiently informed of the exact combination of food given these two animals, to wholly explain the reason for the result reached. But we have no doubt that the food produced the conditions of the carcass as found, and that the breed was very remotely concerned in the result.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Farmer's Wives.

"The average American farmer," says a prominent eastern physician, "wears out on an average two wives in the course of his own life." The statement is an interesting one, but is borne out by vital statistics. A heavy part of the wear and tear and worry which strain and rack the body and brain of our farming communities is borne by the often unseen but important power which sways at once the destinies of the kitchen and nursery, and the farm-yard and dairy. Our farmer housewives receive far too little consideration at home and appreciation abroad. The unending care of house and children, of clothes and kitchen, and multitarious duties of real farm work in garden and pasture and dairy, and the dozen other cares and responsibilities which are laid on her shoulders and willingly carried, receive too little attention from the outside world. The results of crops and breaking, of buildings and fences, the improvements made in open air, and the wagon-loads of produce carried at the market, are more tangible. They attract at once the notice of neighbors and towwnsmen, and give the hard-working proprietor a well-earned reputation for thrift and industry. But in how many instances is the success of the farmer out of doors rendered possible by the uncomplaining energy of the tireless worker in the home, whose genius for economy and whose labors at the churn and in the farm-yard add to the little hoard of increasing savings? Her work though largely unseen, has been no less effective. It shows in the upbuilding of home interests and all that goes to make up purity and happiness in the home and in the community. It manifests itself in the thrifty economy of those who are to make the future wives of coming farmers, and in the integrity and industry of the sons who will some time take their father's place in the field and furrow. The country owes as much to the farmer's wife as it does to the farmer himself, but the results have been too often attained at the expense of the worn-out lives of the faithful women who have been pioneers in the procession of civilzation and development—*Omaha Bee.*

Now for the formation of a compost heap. Rake up all the useless rubbish and convert it into a valuable fertilizer.

FARM NOTES.

Are the harvest tools housed?

A cow's horn, 5½ feet long, is one of the curiosities of California.

The value of the horses and mules of the United States is placed at $1,014,776,000.

A good thoroughbred Berkshire boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs.

There are $20,000,000 spent anuually in the United States for commercial fertilizers.

A quart of oat meal in a pail of water, is a great thing to refresh a horse after a long drive.

Speak to a horse as you would to a gentleman, but to a milch cow, as a gentleman would to a lady.

By good farming you can earn a comfortable living. By high farming you can squander a fortune.

Last year Canada exported 11,500,000 doz. of eggs to the United States, for which she received in return $2,000,000.

There is no class of men which throws itself more heartily into its chosen study than that of the poultry fanciers.

In an article in the London *Economist* Mr. Harris, M. P., estimates the annual saleable products of the soil in England and Wales is $562,500,000.

The British live stock markets have been very depressed, and prime steers have been sold at 10 cents per lb. The decline in the past six weeks has been 4 cents per lb.

The arrivals of frozen mutton at Liverpool and London in 1880 were 400 carcasses. That was experimental. In 1885 the estimated arrivals are 700,000 carcasses.

If your poultry is ready for market now why keep it until Christmas and New Years? Sell all that is in prime condition now and you will have a better opportunity to push forward the remainder.

Do not keep different breeds of sheep together. The conditions best suited to some are not the best for others, and when mixed the result will be that all will come short of their highest possible results.

Before the ground freezes farmers should see that all obstructions in their ditches, and particularly beneath their culverts, are removed. A few hours devoted to the purpose will often save as many days of hard labor.

Some farmers try to console themselves with the idea that rotten potatoes left on the ground will be worth considerable as manure. The idea is fallacious. The potato is mainly carbon and has very little manurial value.

If your blacksmith insists upon burning your horses' feet, says the *National Stockman*, in order to make the shoes fit, hunt another farrier at once. The horse shoer who will do such a thing is either an ignoramus or is too lazy to do his work as it should be done.

It is a mistake, says the *American Cultivator*, to suppose that parsnips are improved by being allowed to remain in the ground all the winter. It is best to dig them in the Fall and store them in sand in the cellar, and they will keep better and be much more palatable than those left in the ground.

A doctor of some note gives the following rythmical enumeration of the qualities of a good cow:—

She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn,
She'll quickly get fat without cake or corn;
She's clear in her jaws, she's full in her chine,
She's neavy in flank, and wide in her loin;
She's broad in her ribs and long in her rump,
A straight and flat back, with never a hump,
She's wide in her hips, and calm in her eye,
She's firm in her shoulders, thin in her thigh;
She's light in her neck, and small in her tail,
She's wide in her breast, and good at the pail;
She's fine in her bone, and silky of skin,
She's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within.

The farmers who sells fruit, even at low prices, will be surprised to find how much more he receives from equal area in any kind of fruit than in ordinary grain crops. It takes a pretty large area to produce $20 worth of wheat at present prices, but this amount is easily realized from a few choice trees in full bearing, and with less expense for cultivating and harvesting.

When you buy stock for breeding purposes be sure that they are better than the best in your own flock in blood and physical development; and when you have bought them, see that they are cared for like any other valuable piece of property. Good live stock, like good cloths, cannot be exposed to all kinds of hardship without showing the effects of such harsh treatment.

He who tills the soil is engaged in an honorable occupation. Agriculture is the greatest among the arts, for it is the first in supplying our necessities; it favors and strengthens population; it creates and maintains manufactures; gives employment to navigation and materials to commerce. It is also the strongest bond of well-regulated society and the surest basis of international peace, the natural associate of good morals.

The following measurements of live pigs indicate the dead weight of pork, says an English authority; four feet one inch girth of a fat pig represents 200 pounds; four feet four inches, 240 pounds; four feet seven inches, 280 pounds; four feet eleven inches, 320 pounds; five feet two inches, 360 pounds; five feet seven inches, 400 pounds. This varies, however, according to the length of the animal.

A farmer who is in the habit of neglecting to give his cows and sheep regular rations of salt, should try to do without it himself. It would be a lesson he would never forget afterward. There are several others ways in which an owner of any kind of animals might put himself in their place for a short time, and see how disagreeable would be the neglect or ill-treatment he gives to his stock. The result would be that hereafter his first thought would be for their just and kind treatment, all of which would largely increase the pleasure and profit of their use.

Miscellaneous.

The biggest turnip yet, is one grown by Henry Chowan, Malpeque Road, P. E. I., which weighs 27 lbs., and is 43 inches in circumference.

One single box of *Parsons' Purgative Pills* taken one a night will make more *new* rich blood, and will more effectually purify the blood in the system than $10 worth of any other remedy known at the present time.

Alf Little, called the Breathall county desperado, who was on Saturday sentenced in the United States court for sixteen years on a charge of forging pension papers and post office orders, is credited with the murder of fourteen men.

An Eastern paper says that railway men are beginning to condemn the locomative headlight, saying that it is of little or no use, and its powerful illumination tends to render indistinct the colous of signal lights on the track ahead. The headlight is not used in Europe.

DIRECT RELIEF follows the use of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of Pain, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and all soreness of the flesh. Yellow Oil is an internal and external remedy that should be kept in every household,

An effort is being made to restore to Ireland its olden fame as an egg-producing country. A poultry farm has been established in County Meath and stocked with the Houdan fowl and the Rouen duck; and the cottagers in the neighborhood have been encouraged to raise poultry by the gift of sittings of eggs, to which is attached the condition that one-half the brood is to be returned to the farm. The experiment has so far worked admirably, and a poultry show has just been held, in which nearly all the specimens were hatched upon this poultry farm in Meath.

We take pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers. It restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp diseases.

FURRED TONGUE AND IMPURE BREATH are two concomitants of biliousness remedied by Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. Heartburn, which harasses the dyspeptic after meals, and all the perplexing and changeful symptoms of established indigestion. are dispersed by this salutary corrective tonic and celebrated blood purifier.

A curious story comes from the neighborhood of Portland, Me., to the effect that a young man named Dyer, formerly living at Cape Elizabeth, who was supposed to have been killed by an accident more than a year ago, and whose body was certainly buried, has just returned home, as well as ever. The grave was opened and an empty coffin was found. It is asserted that some young doctors dug up the body for the purpose of dissection, and finding Dyer not dead, have been ever since engaged in secret, in restoring him to health and reason.

Archdeacon Farrar says Westminister Abbey is in abject poverty. "The revenues are barely sufficient for its maintenance. Our choir for instance is not as good as it should be, for lack of funds—not nearly as good as that of St. Pauls for example, where they have a separate fund for its support." The routs on our estates are very small and hard to collect. Formerly we used to assist the country churches on our estates very liberally, but with our present reduced income and the necessity of providing first for the wants of the Abbey itself, we can do very little for them."

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.

Warning and Comfort!!!

"If you are suffering from poor health or 'languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer,
'If you are simply ailing, or if you feel 'weak and dispirited, without 'Clearly knowing why, Hop 'Bitters will surely cure you.

"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you."

"If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case.

☞ "Or, if you are in the workshop on the 'farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel 'that your system needs cleaning, toning or 'stimulating, without intoxicating; if you are old, 'blood thin and impure, pulse 'feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties 'waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to 'give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to—Hop Bitters.

"If you are sick with a terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a 'Balm in Gilead' in Hop Bitters!!!!"

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of,
—a miasmatic district, barricade your sys-
—tem against the scourge of all countries
—Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter-
—mittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish!!!

"Oh how I do wish my skin was as clear, fair and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health and beauty. It did it for me, as you observe."!!!

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