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, NOVEMBER 18, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 12

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

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☞ Send for descriptive Circulars.

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

Notice of Sale.

To ELLEN DOWNEY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, Seamstress, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between Ellen Downey of Fredericton, in the said County, Seamstress, of the one part, and the undersigned, E. Byron Winslow of Fredericton, aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the Interest secured by the said Mortgage, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, opposite the Queen Hotel in Fredericton, aforesaid, on **THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next,** at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Lands and Premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage and described as follows:

"All that tract of land situate and being in Kingsclear, in said County of York, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the northerly side of the old Kingsclear Road, at a stake at the westerly side line of Lot No. one in the Kingsclear grant, granted to Stephen Jarvis and others; thence running along said road westerly eleven chains and forty links, to a stake marked two and three; thence by the magnet along a line of marked stakes north thirty-four degrees ten minutes east twenty-six chains twenty-five links to the Post Road to Woodstock; thence along said Post Road easterly nine chains eighty five links to the westerly side line of Number one above mentioned, and thence along the said side line south thirty-five degrees west twenty chains fifty links to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and one rood, more or less. Also another tract beginning on the southerly bank or shore of the River Saint John, in the northerly angle of Lot Number one, in the Kingsclear grant afore mentioned; thence along the upper line of Number one, above named, south thirty-five west three chains and twenty-five links to the Highway Road; thence along said last mentioned Road westerly nineteen chains and seventy-five links to a stake on the lower side of a road of two rods wide, reserved between the Highway and the said River; thence along the lower line of the said reserved Road north thirty-three and three-quarter degrees east two chains seventy-five links to the River's bank, and thence along the said bank down stream to the place of beginning, containing four acres and three Roods more or less," together with all and singular the buildings thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

E. BYRON WINSLOW, *Mortgagee.*

WETMORE & WINSLOW, *Solicitors for Mortgagee.*

'85. FALL and WINTER '86.

NEW GOODS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Has now in stock, a Choice Selection of Goods suitable for this Season's Trade, amongst which will be found

BEAVERS, NAPS —AND— **MELTONS,** —IN— Plain and Fancy Colors.

Fancy Worsted Overcoatings,

DIAGONAL AND CORKSCREW

COATINGS,

WORSTED TROWSERINGS, —IN— Stripes and Checks.

Also, all the Latest Patterns in English, Irish, Scotch and Canadian Suitings.

WM. JENNINGS.

Fredericton, Oct 7, 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.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

P.P.P. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.

Thirty years study and experiment have been given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' Pills, and the universal judgment of the highest medical authorities, scientists, and men of learning, is that our formula is the best yet devised by the brain of man, and should rank with the wonderful discoveries of the world. No family should be without them, for there is no other remedy in the world capable of conferring so much benefit, excepting, possibly Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The information contained in the wrapper around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills; it shows how to avoid and how to cure all manner of diseases, and how to correctly interpret the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. A valuable illustrated medical book sent free to all who send their address. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

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.*

NEW **DRY GOODS STORE.**

JOHN HASLIN,

PROPRIETOR.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that he has gone into business on his own account, and has opened a

NEW **DRY GOODS STORE,** IN **Wilmot's Block,** QUEEEN STREET.

His stock includes Dress Goods of all kinds, Cottons, Flannels, Tweeds, Cloths, Hosiery, Gloves, House Furnishing Goods Oil Cloths, and every other article to be found in a first-class establishment.

Having adopted the principle of Quick Sales and small profits, I most respectfully ask the attention of my friends in particular and the public generally.

JOHN HASLIN.

Sept, 15th, 1885.

CELEBRATED COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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 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.

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.

Fton, Sept. 30.

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.

Buckwheat Meal.

IN STOCK: One ton fresh ground Buckwheat Meal, from the most reliable mills in the country. For sale low at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton Nov. 4, 1885.

Fish. Fish.

LARGE, fat Eastern Herring in barrels and half barrels, Bay Herring, Bloaters, Finnen Haddies, Mackerel, &c., very low at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, Oct. 14, 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

KING'S EVIL

Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected, the disease perpetuates its taint through generation after generation. Among its earlier symptomatic developments are **Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse,** etc. If allowed to continue, **Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases, Tubercular Consumption,** and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system **Hereditary Scrofula,** and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine *Honduras Sarsaparilla,* with *Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium* and *Iron,* and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medicine, in the world.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

[Analytical Chemists.]

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

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

More Humane Treatment of Horses.

Machinery is doing a vast amount of labor for man, but horses are not dispensed with, on the contrary their number is increasing in this country every year. Not only so, but their quality is improving, both for the carriage and heavy work. No other creature is so valuable a servant to man. He is often ill-treated, not so much from intention as from ignorance of what is right. Don't build the manger so high as to make it unnatural, and therefore painful, for the horse to eat from it. Remember a horse is a grazing animal, constructed to take food from the ground. When the head is down near to the surface of the earth, the swallowing muscles are in a position to do their work; but when the head is raised four or five feet high the muscles are restricted in their action. What is supposed to be gained by high mangers in the development of high neck and shoulders is more than lost in the depressed back or "saddle back" of the horse in consequence of the unnatural elevation of the head. The bottom of the feed-box and manger should not be above the horse's knees, or, what is better, never more than one foot from the floor. The manger should be two feet deep, measuring from the top, and about two feet four inches wide at the top. Make the feed-box at the bottom of the manger. Some claim that the floor of the stall should be level instead of descending from the manger towards the rear, and use more and better absorbents. In so doing you not only save the most valuable part of the fertilizing of the horse, but you remove the strain of standing with his hind feet lower than the forward ones. When at rest in the pasture the horse chooses to stand with his forward feet lower than his hind feet; this he does to throw the centre of gravity nearer the fore legs and shoulders, by which the projecting neck is balanced by the rear portion of the body. The horse wants clean food and drink. Nothing is clean where a hen goes. Hens should be kept away from horses, not only from fouling their food, but from communicating lice. These parasites are difficult to remove from horses when once upon them. Don't work a horse upon the farm, and at night turn him out to to pick up a scanty supper when he should be resting in the stable after eating. All that a horse requires for his services are rest, food and drink, and he is cruel who denies these. There is economy in keeping a working team in the stable at night, where they can be regularly fed, and is always ready for use. Don't scrimp the allowance of suitable food. All a horse needs of hay and grain to keep in good condition, it is for the profit of his owner to supply.

Rearing Poultry.

The reason that many persons keep poultry with little or no profit is want of care for hens and young chickens. Hen-houses should be well ventilated, built fronting the east or south, so as to catch the morning sun, and be kept clean. The proper food for all poultry consists of a mixture of vegetables and insects. The grain fed should be good and sound. Cooked potatoes, oats or barley meal, rice and corn will be found best, and, where they are confined to a small range, animal food must be supplied them. This is particularly necessary in winter to produce early eggs.

The process of fattening poultry depends on circumstances. Young chickens may be put up as soon as well feathered, but requires great attention. Water should always be kept in their coops, and small pebbles and gravel added to their food; a few red-peppers will assist digestion. Early pullets should be well fed when they begin to lay in the spring, after which being in full flesh, they are ready for the table or market. In this way a stock of early eggs is obtained when they are high, and the fowls are sold before they become poor. All fowls should be given free access to a heap of slack lime, cold ashes or fine sand, as they are prone to parasites and find a remedy in bathing in the dust. Plenty of suitable food, good, pure water, and well ventilated houses will render the rearing of poultry a pleasant as well as profitable occupation, and when due attention is given these important points cholera and other diseases will not attack the poultry.

Selling Lambs in Autumn.

Fall lambs are always in good demand in autumn, and the farmer is usually in need of the money that can be realized from them. In his anxiety to turn the needed cash he is quite apt to overlook the ultimate wants of his flock. He is well aware of the fact that old sheep are not profitable in any capacity, yet he thinks he will chance them another season, and turn his lambs over to the butcher. So the bare-bellied, unprofitable old ewes are kept over again and the quality of the flock gradually deteriorates.

However well it may pay to sell young lambs in autumn, it certainly does not pay to keep old worn out ewes to breed from. Enough of the best ewe lambs should be saved to take the place of these old ewes. A ewe should not be kept to more than the age of four or five years. Many of them are at their best at six years of age, but as a rule they begin to deteriorate after lambing three or four times.

Old sheep may be turned off to good advantage—even old ewes. By keeping them away from the ram in autumn, they may be fattened and sold in early winter at small cost. Sheep usually come up from the pasture in autumn in excellent condition. This start should not be lost. Commence graining them lightly even before they are entirely removed from the grass. Commence early to keep them under cover of sheds or stables and they will not fall away as is to often the case in early winter.

Early spring is a good time to turn off fat wethers. Sheep fatten well in cold weather. The farmer has more time to attend to them in winter than at any other season of the year and by fattening in winter and holding until spring the fleece is taken off and sold separately, by which plan much more can be realized from it. They may be clipped and sold in April by this method. Mutton usually commands a good price at this time, while the wool may be held as long as desired.

On the whole, I do not believe it good policy to turn off so many lambs in autumn. I think that the flocks are too much kept down in this way, and that the farmer cannot realize to the full on such young animals. We must consider for the future as well as for the present on these things.

Loss by Cooking Food.

In some experiments carried on at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station the past summer, it was shown that there is an actual loss of nutritive material from cooking hay and grain for stock. Also, that the loss is in that portion of the food called flesh-forming material, or the nitrogenous portion. This will doubtless surprise some readers who believe that cooking cattle food is an economical precess, and they may claim that this loss, which is slight, it is true, is more than offset by the greater digestibility of the cooked food over the uncooked. But further experiments in the use of an artificial digestive fluid showed that there was a larger per cent of food digested when in the raw state then when cooked. Many actual tests carried on in the stable have indicated that raw food is at least equal in value for cattle, to the same food when cooked, and that the cost of cooking is an expense that no farmer can afford to incur.

In other trials, however, the opposite conclusion has sometimes been reached. The advantage from making these trials in the laboratory is, that there is far less opportunity for error than in stable experiments. Duplicate test in the laboratory showed only the very slightest variation in the figures. We know of very few farmers who have faith enough in the economy of cooking food, to follow the practise to any considerable extent. In very cold weather, cooked food and warm water will doubtless sometimes increase the flow of milk by helping to keep the animals in a more comfortable condition. A steamer in the barn raises the temperature quite materially, and cows always give more milk when they are kept reasonably warm and comfortable, but the cows' stomachs have a wonderful digestive power.

Influence of Forests.

The proper maintenance of water in springs and streams is due very largely to the forests of the country. The hygrometric condition of the atmosphere is due to the same. The soil of forests is porous and spongy, especially so at its surface, made up as it is of decayeding branches of tree sand fallen leaves.

From this porous character large quantities of water are held, and by a gradual supply the streams of water, or by penetrating more deeply into the soil, feed the flowing springs. During warm weather the evaporation that is going on keeps the air moist, and from the abundance of the supply is not exhausted. But reverse the conditions and how is it?

Every person of observation has noticed that cultivated soils naturally tend to compactness, as the vegetable matter they contain goes to decay; that there is no natural tendency to hold water as it falls in rains and dews. Especially is this so in the case of rains, the surplus water runs directly into the regular water channels, and in a very short time has disappeared. With such conditions it must be expected that streams will soon dry without a reserve, and, if the source of the reserve is cut off, then want must surely follow. To remedy this, farmers should lend more encouragement to timber culture, and, if it will not start naturally, its growth should be encouraged by planting. There are trees of rapid growth, that will serve a good purpose, and may be started on a most sterile soil. And, with a forest once started, there is comparatively little trouble, as, in the struggle for existence, the weaker species are compelled to give way to the stronger.

Value of Roots.

The greatest value of the root crop lies in the fact that roots are good at any time, and for all kinds of stock. They are especially valuable on the dairy farm. Early sown beets or mangels may be ready for feeding new, and they will be found especially useful where the pastures are short and dry. Every farmer should grow an acre or more of roots, and beets and mangles are preferable to turnips, because of the absence of any objectionable qualities in feeding cows. The farmer who has experienced the benefits to be derived from a crop of roots, will not be apt to be without them, and the farmer who has not, will easily realize how acceptable they would be, and next year he will grow some—if he is wise.

This should be a busy month on the farm. Too many farmers find little to do after the harvest of the year are gathered in. There is always work that may be performed at this season, and the wide awake farmer will continue to keep it moving till the frosts and the snow shall seal it up. It should always be held in mind that the season for work in spring-time is short and that no delays are allowed. Everything therefore which will in any way forward the work of spring should be performed in autumn. The working year on the farm is in this way extended, and the term for active operations to the industrious and thoughtful farmer is always too short. See to it, then, that the work is kept driving on to the latest possible date.

Celery for Rheumatism.

Among the thousand and one "sure cures" for rheumatism, the use of celery has had its run of popularity; and it has at least this to commend it, that, if it does no good, it is not "bad to take," celery being a most palatable and wholesome article of diet. A recent German writer thus lays stress upon cooking as a condition of its therapeutical effect:—

"I have had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, and was healed in two days' time by a soup made of the stalks and roots of celery; therefore I desire to make this simple remedy known through the columns of your paper, for the benefit of all suffering from gout or rheumatism of any form. The fact that it is always put on the table raw prevents its therapeutic powers from being known. The celery should be cut in bits, boiled in water until soft, and the water drank by the patient. Serve warm with pieces of toasted bread, and the painful ailment will soon yield. Such is the declaration of a physician who has again and again tried the experiment, and with uniform success. At least two-thirds of the cases named "heart disease" are ascribed to rheumatism, and its agonizing ally, gout. Small-pox, so much dreaded, is not half so destructive as rheumatism, which, it is maintained by many physicians, can be prevented by obeying nature's laws in diet. Here, in Germany, we boil the roots and stalks, as the root is the principal part of it, and afterwards eat it as a salad with oil and vinegar. I received such immediate benefit that I am anxious to let all the rheumatic sufferers know of it.

Coal Ashes for Currant Bushes.

Mr. W. H. Earle of Worcester, has used coal ashes for mulching his currant bushes for several years past with very excellent results. The ashes keep the weeds from growing, and thus same some labor with the hoe, but the greatest benefit is due to their influence in keeping off the currant worm, which is often so destructive to this fruit. Whether the presence of the ashes is particularly disagreeable to the worms, or whether it affords them no suitable place for passing through the proper stage may be an open question. It is understood that the worms usually pass through their transformations immediately beneath the bushes which they have defoliated, and that if the surface of the earth is cleaned up with a hoe or stiff broom, and the collection of leaves and other loose material burned or deeply buried, the worms will be destroyed. Broods of chickens encouraged to scratch under the bushes, will prove beneficial by destroying the insects in their pupa cases, but coal ashes, where they can be had, are as simple a preventive as anything.

Destroy the Lice on Cattle.

Do not let the cattle go into winter quarters infested with lice. Before the weather gets any colder, lousy cattle should be thoroughly washed in strong soapsuds, in which a little carbolic acid has been added. Rub the wash well into the skin in those places where lice are most usually found, and if need be, wash the entire body. Take a sunny day, and rub well with dry cloths until the animal is past danger from cold. We know farmers who wash their whole herds in this way, fall and spring, and believe it pays. Lice are often brought to a farm on purchased cattle. Before turning such into a clean herd, they should be thoroughly cleaned from lice and nits. A mixture of lard and kerosene rubbed into the hair of the neck, shoulders and at the roots of the tail, will tend to clear the animals of lice. But little kerosene will be required, and the mixture should be applied sparingly in cold weather, as it will make the skin sensitive to cold. Plenty of good food to keep cattle thrifty, will tend to keep them free from lice.

Wagon Tires.

Prof J. W. Sanborn of Missouri, has been making experiments with broad and narrow tires. A Baldwin pynamoneter, tested in advance and found to record correctly, was attached to loads of 3,600 pounds each, upon two wagons with tires of one-and-half and three inches wide respectfully, the former considerably worn. Hauled over level blue grass sward, partially moist but on which little rain had fallen in twelve days, the draft of the wide wheels averaged 810 pounds; for the narrow ones 430 pounds, or an increase of 41.6 per cent. Assuming the wagon to weigh 1,000 pounds, then on the broad wheels, a load of 3,248 pounds would be drawn as easily as 2,000 pounds on the narrow tires. Again, the broad wheels in the trial did not injure the turf, while the narrow wheels cut through it—an important consideration. On a partially dried road the broad tires cut less deeply, and the narrow drew 12.7 per cent. heavier. A net difference per ton load of 381 pounds, or 381 pounds more could be drawn on the broad wheels, to the preservation of road.

On account of the number of high-priced cows that have lately been fed and milked to death for the purpose of producing "records," the New York *Tribune* now suggests that the matter should be taken up in a decisive manner by humane societies. It is certainly a form of cruelty not less heinous than others which met condign punishment. We would add that feeding for fat stock shows be included in the same category, the form of cruelty in the latter case being even more appalling than in the "record" outrage. In feeding for fat the cruelty continues for two or three years, while in feeding for large yields of milk it only last for several days as a rule. If the one produces untimely death what must be said concerning the other? Why doesn't some ambitious investigator test how long it would take to stuff a Christmas beef steer to death?

FARM NOTES.

Keep no useless stock to eat up the profits.

Medium sized sheep usually have the best and heaviest fleeces.

A good wheat crop cannot be grown on poor and hard, cloddy ground.

Farmers should pay more attention to the feet of their horses than is their usual custom.

The land that has been grantsd by the United States for rail and wagon roads amounts to 198,165,785 acres.

Plan your fowl houses so that they shall be warm in winter, cool in summer, and sunny and dry at all times.

Fifteen million horses are now owned in America, and more than one million a year must be bred to keep up the supply.

The corn crop of the United States having suffered little injury from frost, the yield will be considerably above the average.

Pea meal is now considered the fat producing element that will make cows yield milk which will make the largest quantity of butter.

Wool is a product that does not take fertality from soil like the growing grain, but actually adds to the value of the land for grain growing purposes.

The farmer who makes no effort to stop the little leaks in his farm management can no more hope for continued and ultimate success than could the business man who was similarly careless.

Returns to the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that the yield of wheat per acre for the area harvested is about ten and one-half bushels. The area harvested is probably 34,000,000 acres.

Unhealthy milk may be divided into two classes: First, unhealthy because secreted by an unhealthy cow; second, by absorption of disease from the atmosphere, or by becoming contaminated from the addition of impure water, etc.

If any person would see the difference between real worth and real worthlessness let him buy a small pack of Sheridan's horse and cattle powders and feed it out to his hens. The increase of eggs will surprise you. If your flock is very large buy a $1.00 can.

It rests a horse greatly to be relieved of his harness during the noon hour. A hurried rubbing over the surface of the body with a wisp of straw before putting the harness back will be grateful to the horse. Practise these little acts of kindness, they bring comfort and strength to the animal and peace to your own mind, as his keeper.

As stock in running over a large field trample down quite as much as they consume, there is considerable advantage in dividing pastures, so that while one part is being eaten down the other will be growing unmolested. Not much of a fence is required to do this, as there is no great temptation to break over before the farmer will voluntarily make the change.

Few farmers would think of turning stock on their timothy meadows in the spring. But they should remember that fall feeding is even worse, as it destroys the growth needed to protect the roots during the winter, when protection is most needed. Every pound of feed thus stolen from a timothy or clover meadow is offset by the loss in next season's hay crop, besides the chance it gives for noxious weeds to fill vacancies where the grass is killed.

The total wheat product of France for 1885 is officially stated at 101,750,000 hectolitres, which at 78 kilogrammes per hectolitres gives 3,945,383,330 bushels of 60 pounds each. This is 5,720,000 bushels above the average wheat product of France during the last ten years. The average consumption for seed and flouring purposes is 115,000,000 hectolitres, so that their remains this year a deficit of 13,250,000 hectolitres, or 37,895,000 bushels, to be supplied by importation.

Manure your orchard if you want fruit. You hardly ever see anybody spreading dung in an orchard, unless the intention is to sow grain among the trees, which should never be done when they are large enough to occupy the ground. There is a net-work of roots corresponding with the top-growth of branches and foliage. A full-grown orchard should never be ploughed; but it should be periodically manured. Fruit is an exhaustive crop. You must feed your trees if you want them to bear.

It should never be forgotten that water is of more importance to animals than solid food. Every drop of water taken into the stomach is absorbed into the blood and passes through the system, leaving behind it in the blood whatever injurious impurities it may have obtained. Moreover, the water swallowed by an animal goes at once into the stomach and is absorbed into the blood in a few minutes. If the water is icy cold it takes from the stomach and blood, a large amount of heat and chills the system dangerously. In the dairy the water supply is the most important part of the whole business.

To succeed with horses a man must be ever watchful of them; he must get to know them and love them. Their health and comfort must be his constant care, and grooming must be a labor of love and not a tiresome duty. Especially do horses need care after a spell of hard work, and every humane master will at such a time wipe them dry of perspiration, taking off the harness, if possible, to do so, even if he has to put it on again immediately. Let the legs, from the knees and hocks down, be well hand-rubbed, and if fevered from overdriving, they should be bandaged in wet cloths, to take away the heat. Attention to these little matters will not only stimulate the horse's affection and gratitude, but will perserve him in good health, and prolong his years of usefulness.

Miscellaneous.

When a man stays down town at his office until after midnight trying to strike a balance he generally loses it before he gets home.

Mankind has been learning for six thousand years, and yet how few have learned that their fellow-beings are as good as themselves.

Lemons may be kept fresh for a long time by putting them in cold water and placing them in a cool place. The water should be changed every two or three days.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellen article for any kind of Humor, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

Four sisters named Carr were married recently, and the clergyman who performed the ceremonies is now called a patent Carr coupler.

Charity towards the weakness of human nature is a virtue which we demand in others, but which we find very hard to practice ourselves.

"Yes," he said, gazing in his glass. "I suppose whiskey will down me in the long run, but I'll get the first few falls," and he downed it.

Avoid the harsh, irritating, griping compounds so often sold as purging medicine, and correct the irregularites of the bowels by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, which are mild and gentle, yet thorough and searching, in their action,

The custom of kissing babies is being justly censured these days. It is cowardly to kiss the poor helpless things. We'd rather take somebody of our size.

A young man who was jilted by his girl, and subsequently married her, says she treated him like a bottle of patent medicine. He was "shaken before taken."

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a lady. "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS of regulating the system are the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the blood. With a healthy action of these organs sickness cannot occur. Burdock Blood Bitters acts promptly upon these organs, restoring them to a healthy action,

An ingenious girl confided to a friend that she thought a certain young gentleman was going to propose. "I'm sure of it," she said earnestly. "Why, only the other evening when he called he told me how to prevent babies from being bow-legged."

A worthy deacon, in a town not far away, gave notice at a prayer meeting the other night of a church meeting that was to be held immediately after, and unconsciously added: "There is no objection to the female brethern remaining!"

URIC ACID.—When the Liver and Kidneys fail in their action, this acid in excess is thrown into the blood, causing Rheumatism and other painful conditions os blood poisoning. You may cure this condition by a prompt resort to the purifying, regulating remedy, Burdock Blood Bitters.

They were engaged. Said she: "Before we are married I must tell you that pa and ma and sister's two children are to live with us." Said he: "Don't you think we shall have children enough of our own!" Then he felt more confused than ever.

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 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.