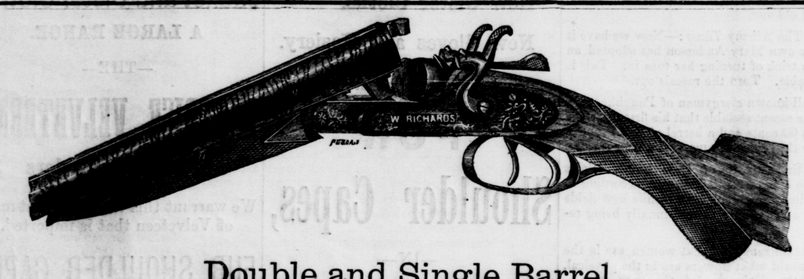
Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 11



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

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

T. McAVITY & SONS,

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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

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.

THE 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.

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.

F'ton, 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, '88.

Jellie Tumblers,

65 cents per dozen,

At LEMONT'S.

Fredericton, Sept, 16, 1884.

FANCY CHINA.

A fine assortment of Individual Cups and Saucers. Also, very handsome Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, just received at

J. G. McNALLYS.

F'ton Sept. 22.

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.

Putz Pomade.

TRY a Package of this Polish, it is splendid for cleaning Silver, Brass and all other metals.

At LEMONT'S

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 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. F. 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.

Ladies' Under Clothing!

JUST OPENED:

A beautiful Assortment of

Ladies' Under Clothing,

—IN—

Night 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

Feeding Horses.

There is a vast amount of ignorance exhibited in feeding horses. Some people feed their horses just when it is most convenient, regardless of the wants or necessities of the animal. The capacity of the horse's stomach is about 16 quarts. People who are ignorant of this fact fall into many grievous errors. Those who have the care of animals should know something of their anatomy. To illustrate—suppose a horse is fed a ration of grain, and then at once fed a quantity of hay, the hay forces the grain from the stomach only partially digested. Grain is richer in nitro-genous elements than any other food, and hence it follows that grain, more than any other food, should be fed at such a time, and in such a way that it will be perfectly digested if possible, and do the animal all possible good. No farmer can afford to have grain go through his stock without serving the purpose for which it was fed to such stock. There should be one time for feeding grain, and another for feeding hay, or other coarse food, and by no means should hay be fed immediately after grain, for the reason already stated. It is a much better way to feed the grain some little time after feeding hay, and then not give any hay and water for some time at least. It is the office of the stomach to digest the nitrogenous parts of the food, and as grain, such as corn or oats, contains four or five times as much nitrogen as the same amount of hay, it is quite important that grain should be longer subject to the action of the gastric juices than any other food. These are but a few of the seemingly unimportant things that those having the care of horses should always remember. Never crowd the stomach of the horse, or try in any way to hasten the functions of digestion. If the crowding process is indulged in, then it is advisable to let the grain crowd the hay, or force the hay from the stomach into the intestines of the animal, instead of reversing it and driving the grain from the stomach only partially digested. A team that works regular hours every day, has a time for feeding in the morning and at night, and usually an hour for this purpose at noon, so that any elaborate method of feeding a horse must necessarily be confined to gentlemen's horses. Yet the suggestion I have offered may be of use to the plebian work horse. When the time for feeding is limited, the grain should be fed last, and in this way the greatest amount of good can be derived from it.

There is still another thing of importance in the care of horses, and I mention the matter with great reluctance, for the reason that no farmer owning and having the care of intelligent horses should have to be told how necessary to good health it is that everything about the horses, and more especially about the feed-box and manger, should be perfectly neat and clean. It is too often the practice for the attendant to empty the measure of grain into the feed-box without even looking to see if the box is in a condition for the horse to eat out of. If the horse does not eat his grain clean, the box should be cleaned out before another feed time. There is no animal more fastidious than the horse, and if a little grain is left in the box, time after time, it soon begins to decay, and offends the horse's sense of taste and smell. For the same reason, the hay-rack should not be crowded full of hay every time the horse is fed; give but a small feed of hay at any time, and it will thus be always fresh, and the horse will eat it much better.

Take better care of the horse and he will serve you better.—*Cor. Canada Globe.*

Take Care of the Colts.

This is the time of year when young stock, and especially colts, deserve and require special attention. They have been running with their dams in the green pasture all summer, and have lately been weaned. With the freezing nights the richness and value of the grass as food, has gone, and extra attention must be given that they do not get a set back. The cold days of winter will soon be here and the change from grass to hay should be made early enough so the animal will become accustomed to it, and be in good shape to meet the winter storms. A little grain, not corn but oats, a few roots daily, a warm stall, good English 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, Observing these points, large, well formed, mature bodies will result, to which will be added bone and sinew powers 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. I care not how good the breeding of sire and dam, these must be supplemented by intelligent care and proper food in order for profit to be made possible. 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.

It will astonish most farmers to go into a field where turnips are being pulled, and see how large a crop can be grown with little labor. Except harvesting, the work is trifling, and even at a low price per bushel the crop is one of the most profitable that a farmer can grow.

The Potato.

Year after year, the annual show presents us with fresh varieties of the potato, says the *London Standard.* Some are notable for being early, others for being healthy. One is warranted to be invariably mealy, a second to be delicately flavored. None of them are without merit, though so exacting have the connoisseurs become, that, though forty-one new varieties were tested last autumn only four came up to the standard of excellence which entitled them to certificates of merit. This year 1700 dishes were on view, one person exhibiting twenty-four distinct varieties, and, though some rival growers were less successful, their magnum bonums were as big and as good as ever, their regents and dalmahoys, and champions and skerry blues, and early dons, and mona's prides, all that they ought to be.

Amid such a profusion of forms one can imagine the amazement with which Sir Walter Raleigh would survey the endless shapes that the "battata" that he first planted in Ireland, has assumed in 300 years. The historian and the botanist have still to settle the native country of the potato, and the first individual who brought it to our shores. The first known figure of the "Irish" potato, is that given by Gerard in 1597, and as this father of English botanists dedicates the second edition of his "Catalogue" to Raleigh, it is evident that he regarded him as entitled to the credit of bringing to our shores "a foode, as also a meate for pleasure."

For a long time there were prejudices against it among the people at large, and in Scotland, even well into the middle of the last century, the plant was shunned. It was supposed to be unwholesome, and to have properties of even more compromising character.

It never displaced the oat as the mainstay of the north, and it is well that it did not. For whether it has been extensively grown, there the people have learned to depend upon it, and have in consequence sunk into a lazy, listless condition, only varied every now and again by famine, when their staple crop fails. Buckle, it may be remembered, attributes to the potato much of the misery of Ireland; and perhaps it may be affirmed in general terms, that a country is prosperous in proportion to the limited extent it depends upon the potato for its subsistence. When a people obtain food with ease, they cease to exercise their wits, and sink into semi-barbarism, and when Nature denies them sufficient nutriment, much the same result follows. A middle course between ease and ceaseless toil, is, therefore, the one most favorable to progress.

A Point in Stock Raising.

The conclusions which the stock-raiser draws from conditions affecting his business, must, if they contribute to his profit, be direct and practical. His is not a calling which will permit a liberal indulgence in the far-fetched and fanciful. There is a straight road from certain causes to certain ends, and it will not do to fool along in unexplored paths. If good wool is wanted, the direct way to produce it is to buy, breed and raise sheep whose wool is of the kind desired, not try to convert the bearers of mean fleeces into bearers af a choice article. If extra draught strength in a horse is wanted, it must be secured in draught blood, not in attempting to harden the muscles and increase the weight and momentum of the graceful thoroughbred.

There is no use wasting time and money in trying to do something that cannot be done, or in trying to adapt one thing to something else to which it is altogether unsuited. There is a sufficient variety of breeds to furnish any specialty which one may desire, without attempting to turn a breed well adapted to other purposes in a direction in which it will not go and never was intended to go. Certain breeds of cattle run to milk, others to butter, others to beef—each excelling in its line. If you care for nothing except that it excel in your specialty, by all means buy and handle that kind. If you prefer a good average in all of these, without special excellence, buy accordingly.

In these days the man who fires his charge into the air without effect, has no one to blame but himself. Times and business conditions are full of pointers for guiding his aim. Breeders and stock raisers need not be without both well defined purpose and positive results. With his judgment trained by study and reflection, every industrious stoch raiser ought to succeed.—*National Stockman.*

A Wholesome Drink.

The casein or curd left in buttermilk is, in nature and decomposition, almost exactly the same as lean beef. It is so finely divided and diffused that it can be digested and begin to be appropriated almost as soon as it enters the stomach. The mild lactic acid is tonic. This, with the casein, tones up and nourishes the stomach, and supplies nutriment to the whole body, as it is soon carried to every portion by the circulating blood. Then, in the absence of the less digestible oil (butter) and on account of its minutely divided state, the buttermilk is disposed of, and out of the way of the stronger food of the table, while the stomach itself does not come to its heavier task already wearied out by working up a heavy lunch. Philosophically, or physiologically at least, good buttermilk is the best between meal food and drink, except so much pure water as is needed to supply the waste by perspiration. A moderate quantity, from a coffee cupful to a pint at a time is enough. Some will need to begin at least on a smaller quantity. Too much of it may overload the stomach, and produce unpleasant effects, if, in any case, it tends to loosenoss of the bowels, as of itself it very seldom will, a trifle of ginger taken before or after will usually be corrective.

Utility vs. Beauty.

The old saying "Handsome is that handsome does" contains the kernel of a truth that has been fed to us until we are ready to look into it to get at the real application. And we observe that this is true as far as it goes, but is not a complete statement. We are not told that utility is everything, but only that it's a good thing, and we are left to imply that there may be other conditions that constitute vlaue.

Half the industries of life minister to this love of the beautiful. Where we find one man who does not believe in show, we find five hundred who do. Mr. Utility, as he goes through the show on a free ticket, thinks it a waste of time to spend so much in trying to bring out a few fine feathers; but that does not change the fact, we all love to look at them. Uncle Isaac's old chanticleer carries beauty in his neck hackle, which would be brought from afar at great expense if it were not so common.

In these days of moneymaking, one is almost tempted to consider *utility* the principal thing. But when we look about us we find that even nature herself is ever going to great lengths to bring out beauties. The Golden, Sebright Bantam, will not make much of a chicken pie, but we are weak enough to be willing to give more for a pair than for the pie. Articles of dress are enhanced in cost by the addition of beauty, but we should hardly be willing that our wife should appear in a plain bag, provided with openings for head and arms.

Flowers, stars, leaves and clouds all minister to this love, and why not admit that the fancy who breeds fancies only is in as legitimate a business as he who fats his hundreds of mongrels for the meat stall?

Selling Eggs by Weight

A large egg costs more than a small one, and contains a greater amount of substance, If they were sold by weight, the purchaser would secure a price only in proportion to what he furnishes. Of course it will not always be an easy matter to weigh exactly a pound of eggs, but that is no obstacle, as the eggs could be still sold by the dozen with the price based on the weight. For instance, if eggs were 24 cents a pound, and eight weighed one pound, a dozen would be worth 36 cents. No matter what the size of an egg may be, the purchaser would get no more nor less than the full amount by weight equivalent to the price. The poultryman would have nothing to lose. The hens that lay the large eggs will convert a certain amount of food into such eggs, and no more. If they lay extra large eggs, they will not lay so often. The hens that lay small eggs may be enabled to make up in numbers what they fail to do in size, but they will use only a proper proportion of food and no more. Eggs as now sold, receive no consideration, except for numbers, a dozen small eggs bring as much as a dozen large ones, except when the purchaser is wise enough to make a distinction, or when the producer considers his own interest by asking a fair price for large eggs, which really cost him more than the smaller ones.

The Hive.

The preparation of bees for winter should now be the study of all judicious bee-keepers. If not yet decided as how to prepare them, read up at once; apply the knowledge obtained to practice, and be prompt in making all the necessary arrangements.

Spring and fall are two of the most important seasons for the bee-keeper. In the former all his skill and judgement will be taxed to get his colonies built up so as to be strong and populous when the honey season opens, that he may have millions of workers to store surplus while the flowers secrete nectar bountifully. The autumn is another critical season when the successful bee-keeper must exercise the most vigilant care to keep his colonies in a healthy condition, and strong with young bees. If colonies at this season are, through neglect or other cause, allowed to become reduced from the loss of queens or other reasons, the moth is liable to find a lodgment, and before the careless owner is aware of the fact, the colony is weakened past recuperation.

Sheep should be carefully looked after at this season in order to have them go into winter quarters in good condition. A run of fresh grass, with shelter through cold storms, will carry them in good condition so long as the grass is green and they have plenty of it. Frost-bitten grass, however, brown and dead, has very little of nutrition in it, and though they appear to prefer it to feed at the barn, and keep full and plump upon it, yet later on it will be found that they have been shrinking in weight when left to this alone. Some sheep owners always feed a small ration of grain through November, or till they are well weaned from the ground and the grass, and claim that there is no season of the year when it is so needed, or that it will do them so much good. They are then kept in full flesh, the appetite is kept sharp, and they will show no change on being taken from green feed and a free run. Sheep want no seasons of shrinking. Indifference to their wants many times costs much more than the needed care and feed. Roots of any kind will be found a good feed for the purpose and where fed before cellar storage from frost is required will not be costly. At any rate the sheep should be kept thrifty and hearty.

It is an old saying that a drought scares farmers to death, but too much rain starves them. Excessive moisture, when it does not absolutely injure crops, induces a succulent growth which promises more than it realizes. In a very dry season the grain is shortened in straw, but all the energies of the plant are directed to producing the seed, and the gain is thus usually better than expected.

FARM NOTES.

Never set a hen that has scaly legs. She will give the disease to her chicks.

To make cider, fit to be used as a beverage, all but sound apples should be rejected.

Ten thousand barrels of apples shipped from New York recently, were sold in Liverpool last week.

For cleansing milk cans, wooden utensils, etc,, nothing equals steam, and nothing is more convenient.

It is not good management to be understocked, but it is a good deal worse management to be overstocked.

No kitchen should be without scales to test the integrity of things purchared by weight, and to measure the quantity of various receipts.

A correspondeut of the *Prnirie Farmer* says a single application of a small quantity of benzine poured round the roots of Canada thistles will kill them, root and branch.

At a Horticultural Exhibition in Philadelphia one of the attractions was a moon flower, a species of morn-glory that opens in the night instead of in the morning.

The average crop of wheat in the United States and Canada alone would give one person in twenty of the population of the globe a barrel of flour in each year, with enough to spare for seed.

In making pickles never use vessels of brass, copper or tin, as the action of the acid on such metals often results in poisoning the pickle. Either a porcelain or granite iron kettle is the best for such purposes.

There is without doubt a great difference in the different breeds of fowls, and management tells more and with quicker results on some than on others, yet the true ground-work of success lies with the owner or keeper.

The most important work now, is securing good seed corn and now is the time. Five minutes will save and care for five quarts of good seed corn which will plant a whole acre, save the risk of re-planting, secure a better yield for the same expense. It will pay for one acre, for two, for a hundred.

The advantage in having potatoes thoroughly freed from all adhering earth, as soon as possible, is not always sufficiently understood, which is shown by the experiments which have been made by placing them on slatted platforms and drenching them with water, which has nearly checked at once the progress of the rotting.

To keep apple juice through the winter in an unfermented state, add one pound of whole mustard seed to the barrel. One ounce of salicylic acid, which is often recommended, will effectually stop all tendency to fermentation, but being very injurious should never be used, while mustard seed is perfectly harmless.

The depth of setting milk should vary with the temperature; the lower it is the deeper milk may be set; the higher, the shallower it should be. Milk should never be set shallow in a low temperature, or deep in a high one. Setting deep in cold weather economizes time, labor and space, and unless plenty of ice is used it must be set shallow in warm weather or cream will be lost.

The best breed of fowls will never satisfy the men who takes no interest in them. Fowls must have care and attention just the same as any other live stock. They cannot find their own living and at the same time yield a satisfactory profit to the owner. Good clean, pure water and a food of egg-producing and nourishing constituents, fed regularly and wisely, will pay the owner of any flock.

Many kinds of weeds find their last refuge in fence corners, and hang around the outskirts of fields long after they have been destroyed in the centre, where the plough and cultivator have free course. A farmer who tries hard to free his fields from weeds and is balked by this difficulty, soon begins to ask himself whether this offending fence is a necessity. In a great majority of cases the answer to this question will be that it is not.

Other things being equal, the men who make the most money from rearing pigs have learned to mature them early. To do this it is necessary to provide good, warm quarters for the breeding stock and young pigs during the cold weather, and feed as liberally as possibly with a variety of nourishing food. It costs just as much to sustain the animal life, and the shorter time that life has to be sustained, in order to obtain a given result, the greater will naturally be the profit.

What a delight to every sense is good butter! The sight of its golden beauty to the eyes, its delightful aroma to the smell, its delicious flavor to the taste, and the praises of it to the ears of the maker. We believe that if more farmers really knew what good butter was, that more would try to come up to the high standard. The value that good judges put on the different points, calling a total of one hundred perfect, is as follows: Flavor, 25; keeping, 20; solidity, 10; texture, 15; color, 15; make, 15; total, 100.

Mucky land is reckoned the best for onions. It is easily worked and more easily kept clean than clay or gravelly soils. But the difficulty in fitting muck for onions is in making a firm bottom with shallow seed bed. This is important, as the crop will run to scullions unless the bottom is rather hard. For this reason an onion patch should not be deeply plowed in the spring. It is better to do what plowing is needed in the fall, and then cultivate the surface to a very shallow depth in the spring. Mineral manures are coming into favor with onion growers. They contain no weak seeds and do not lighten up mucky and too much, as a free use of stable manure will be apt to do. Many mucky soils rich in everything else are often deficient in mineral plant food, especially potash and phosphates.

Miscellaneous.

In keeping a horse fat there is as much in the driver as in the feed.

In one District in France the milk of 250,000 sheep is annually made into cheese.—From two to three thousand tons are produced, and it brings the highest price in European markets.

An Englishman has made for himself a hat, coat, trousers, cape and shoes of rat skins. The number of rats required to make the suit was 670, and the person, when thus dressed, appears like an Esquimo. The case is composed of the skins immediately around the tails, containing about six hundred tails.

No family in this broad land should undertake to keep house without *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment,* many have tried to but failed. It is worth more to a family than a whole medicine chest.

Spanish Post Office officials have reduced the opening of letters to a fine art. The bottom of the envelope is slit with an instrument sharper than a razor. The letter thief having done his work, a fine line of liquid cement is drawn along the opening and the gentlest pressure closes it beyond possibility of detection.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent 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.

The fisheries of Newfoundland appear to be decreasing. Statistics show that in 1815 a vastly larger quantity of codfish was caught that in 1880 and this, too, in the face of the fact that double the number of people is now engaged, that the appliances of capture are trebly as efficient, and that the fishing area frequented has been greatly extended.

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.

It looks as if alcoholic stimulants, by and by, would not be used in medicine. It is stated by medical authority that nitro-glycerine, as a heart stimulant, is far superior to brandy, and may be given with confidence whenever the administration of brandy is indicated. Two drops of a one per cent. solution are equivalent to an ounce of brandy, and the effects of the drug are felt immediately. It creates no unnatural craving.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Billiousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

The Salvation Army at New Glasgow, N. S., is agitated. It is allege that on last Wednesday evening one of their officers, a lady cadet, left for parts unknown with $100 of the army's funds. It appears that the young lady was of prepossessing appearance and the day before her departure had called upon many of the citizens, soliciting subscriptions, which in many instances were freely given. The temptation, however, was too great, and hence the result.

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 their name.