THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 1

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his valuable property situated in the Parish of Queensbury, containing about 600 acres of land, having a frontage of nearly one-half mile on the River St. John. The Farm cuts annually about 75 to 80 tons hay, is in a good state of cultivation, has an excellent Sugary of 150 to 1600 trees, with a good Sugar House, has a young Orchard, and is well wooded, has 5 large Barns and 2 Houses, besides outbuildings, all in good condition, and is situated in a good locality about 16 miles from Fredericton.

Terms very easy. Apply on the premises to

W. G. DYKEMAN,
or to J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers, Fredericton.

Queensbury, June 29, 1885—3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying a Petition to the Governor General of Canada in Council, signed by more than one-fourth in number of all the Electors in the City of Fredericton, qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member of the House of Commons in the said City, praying that His Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council, to declare revoked an Order in Council, bearing date the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, declaring that the second part of "the Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the said City, upon, from and after the day on which the annual, or semi-annual Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, then at the date of such last mentioned Order in Council, in force in the said City, would expire, provided that such day be not less than ninety days from the day of the date of the said last mentioned Order in Council, and if it were less than on the like day in the following year, and desiring that the votes of all the Electors of the said City be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will, on THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of August, instant, be deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of York, in the said City of Fredericton, where it will remain deposited for ten days for public examination by any parties.

Dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1885.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Notice of Sale.

To BARTLETT HALLETT of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, and HARRIET P., his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise 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 first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and made between the said Bartlett Hallett and Harriet P., his wife, of the one part, and Archibald K. Randolph, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, of the other part, which said Mortgage is duly recorded in Book Y and W, pages 312, 313 and 314 of the York County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel or lot or land situate in the Parish of Bright, in the County of York and Province aforesaid, and known and distinguished as the Long Property and being the [illegible] of lot number nine, and the upper part of lot number ten, and bounded westerly part of lot number [illegible] as follows: On the front by the Macaw[illegible] Stream; on the upper side by lands occupied by Anthony Weary; on the lower side by lands owned by Eleazer Long; on the rear by lands owned by Nathaniel Jewett and containing one hundred and forty acres more or less," together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated July 4th, A. D. 1885.

A. F. RANDOLPH,
Mortgagee.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

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.

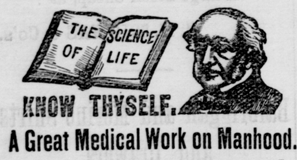
Dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

E. BYRON WINSLOW,
Mortgagee.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1.

BY MAIL POST-PAID.



KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood.

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance.—Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrated sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without **HEAL** in instance of failure. Men- **THYSELF** tion this paper.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp **Crown Mf'g. Co.,** 254 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

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.

Notice of Sale.

To the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM ANNIS, late of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, 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 first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and made between the said William Annis of the one part, and Daniel W. Grant, late of the Parish and County aforesaid, Merchant, since deceased, of the other part, which said Mortgage is duly recorded in Book Y, No. 2 of said York County Records, pages 356, 357 and 358, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office at Canterbury, Station, in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of the month of October next, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury, aforesaid, known and distinguished as Lot Number nine on the northerly side of the road leading through Hartin Settlement (so called) fronting on said road, and bounded on the easterly side by lands owned by William Scott, and on the westerly side by lands owned by William Hartin, and on the rear or northerly side by lands owned by Jas. Murchie, containing one hundred acres, more or less, except one-half acre in the most south-easterly angle of said lot used as a Burial Ground," together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the third day of August, A. D. 1885.

ADELIA F. GRANT,
JEREMIAH M. GRANT,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of the said Daniel W. Grant, deceased.

J. R. MURPHY,
Solicitor for Estate.

Notice of Sale.

To ISRAEL GOODWIN of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Farmer, and NANCY GOODWIN, his wife, 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 ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and made between the said Israel Goodwin and Nancy Goodwin, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel W. Grant, late of the Parish and County aforesaid, Merchant, deceased, of the other part which said Mortgage is duly recorded in Book P 3, pages 393, 394 and 395 of Said York County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office at Canterbury Station, in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the seventeenth day of the month of October next, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury aforesaid, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at the northern bank or shore of Kisteen Lake, at a post in the south-east angle of a lot granted to John Collicot; thence running north forty-two degrees west thirty-five chains to a post; thence north forty-eight degrees east twenty chains and twenty-five links to a post; thence south forty-two degrees east fifty chains to a spruce; thence south forty-eight degrees west sixteen chains fifty links to the north-east bank or shore of Kisteen Lake, aforesaid; thence along the said bank or shore in a westerly direction to the place of beginning, containing ninety-seven acres, more or less," together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the third day of August, A. D. 1885.

ADELIA F. GRANT,
JEREMIAH M. GRANT,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of said Daniel W. Grant, deceased.

J. R. MURPHY,
Solicitor for Estate.

Notice of Sale.

To JAMES E. WRIGHT of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Farmer, and FRANCES JANE WRIGHT, his wife, 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 ninth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and made between the said James E. Wright and Frances Jane Wright, his wife, of the one part, and Daniel W. Grant, late of the Parish and County aforesaid, since deceased, of the other part, which said Mortgage is duly recorded in Book R 3 of the York County Records, pages 761 to 764, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office at Canterbury Station, in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of the month of September next, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that portion of land situate on the south side of the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, and being part of Lot Number three, deeded by Mary Dickenson to James E. Wright and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning on the south-western bank or shore of Eel River at the most easterly angle of Lot Number four, purchased by J. Dickenson, Jun.; thence running by the magnet of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, south fifty-five degrees west sixty-four chains; thence south forty five degrees east fifteen chains; thence north forty-five degrees east sixty-four chains to the south-western bank or shore of the above mentioned River, and thence following the various courses thereof up stream in a north-westerly direction to the place of beginning, containing ninety-five acres more or less, and distinguished as Lot Number three on the south-western bank or shore of Eel River," together with all buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the third day of August, A. D. 1885.

ADELIA F. GRANT,
JEREMIAH M. GRANT,
Administratrix and Administrator of the Estate of said Daniel W. Grant, deceased.

J. R. MURPHY,
Solicitor for Estate.

Jellie Tumblers

WITHIN the reach of all. Air Tight Jellie Tumblers for 65 cents per dozen at

LEMONTS VARIETY STORE.

July 22

Notice of Sale.

To WILLIAM ENGLISH, formerly of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Ann English, his wife, 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 twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and made between the said William English and Ann English, his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Hugh Montgomery of the Parish of Richmond, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, of the other part, which said Mortgage is duly Registered in the Records of said York County, in Book U 3, pages 719 to 723, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office at Canterbury Station, in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York and Province aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the first day of the month of October next, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:

"All that certain tract, piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York and Province aforesaid, known and distinguished as Lot Number twelve in California Settlement, in said Parish of Canterbury, on the southerly side of the highway road leading to and from Canterbury Station, fronting on said road and bounded on the southwesterly side by land formerly owned and occupied by Charles Wright, and now by Andrew Jamieson, and on the northeasterly side by land occupied by Wm. Johnston, containing one hundred acres more or less," and being same land conveyed to said William English by Uriah M. Wright by deed, dated the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1873, and Registered in said York County Records in Book A 3, pages 44 and 45, the 12th day of August, 1873, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated the 15th day of August, A. D. 1885.

HUGH MONTGOMERY,
Mortgagee.

J. R. MURPHY,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for **Rheumatism**, with entire success, and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of **Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions,** and all the **various forms of blood diseases.**

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled **eradicator of blood poisons** enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

300 lbs. Pure

Paris Green!

London Purple,

Dalmatian Insect Powder,

HELLIBORE.

JNO. M. WILEY,

DRUGGIST,

Opp. Normal School.

Fredericton, July 22.

Agriculture

Weaning Pigs.

In weaning pigs, there is something more to be considered than simply taking them away from their mother. They should be weaned gradually so as not to get any stunt or set-back. To take pigs away from their mother and little home, before they have been taught to eat, gives them a check for at least two weeks, and this is quite a little part of their lives, if they are designed for slaughter when they are six to eight months old. Feeding them in a seperate place, to which they have access, will accustom them to eating, and when deprived of their mother's milk, they will refuse to eat until driven to it by hunger.

They must not be fed too much at a time, or they will eat so much that they will become poddy. When their food is very sloppy, they will take so much that the stomach will be distended beyond its natural size, and the result is a pot-bellied pig, which means a pig with an unnatural and disordered stomach, a mean looking pig, and one which never makes a good animal. It makes hog enough, for it always has an unnatural appetite to fill the big void made by the washy or excessive food it had when young. A little and often should be the rule with pigs when weaning, and also afterward. A healthy hog has a very quick digestion, if the stomach is not over-crowded. When this rule is followed, they will grow faster and keep their shape better. The little pigs should never be fed more than they will eat up clean, for if they have any swill or milk left over, they will muss in it and drop their excretions in it, so that it will become very foul and unhealthful.

Five times a day is often enough to feed pigs when they are suckling, and if they get a good supply from their mother, three times will do, or when the old one is fed. When fed five times, the first feeding should be in the morning; the next in the middle of the forenoon; then at noon; again in the middle of the afternoon, and finally at night. These are the best times to feed all through the season; any amount of food fed at these intervals, will make more growth, in a given length of time, than the same quantity of food given three times a day. A hog will always eat to excess if confined and fed all it can take. It will always do the same if it breaks into a field of grain, or when first turned into a fresh field of corn or peas. After the first gorge, if left alone, it will eat only a good meal, and lie down by the food with a complacent expression, as much as to say, "Here is enough."

It is important that the troughs should be low, in which the little pigs eat. When a young pig hangs on its stomach to eat out of a trough, it is in just the position to hump up its back and spoil its shape. It may be noticed that I have not recommended corn for pigs This is because it is the worst kind of food which can be given to them, although the commonest. A little, mingled with oats, or wheat middlings, will do no harm, but good; but an entire feeding of corn is a violation of sanitary law, and does not evince good sense.—*Cor. in Rural New Yorker.*

Milk and Eggs as Food.

Average eggs weigh about eight to the pound. Thus a dozen weigh one and a half pounds. A pound of eggs contain more nourishment than a pound of meat and bone. Hence eggs at 24 cents per dozen are as economical a food as beefsteak at 16 cents per pound. There is no flesh food that may be served in so many palatable ways as eggs, not so easily obtained by farmers. They may be boiled, poached, scrambled, fried, made into omelets plain or mixed with herbs or salted meats, and used in a great variety of ways in cake, Indian bread and other cookery. Thus there are few seasons when it will be good economy in the farmer's family to stint themselves in this easily assimilable and nutritious food. They be may kept fairly well in a cold cellar if put down in the autumn.

One reason why persons suppose eggs lack nutrition is that they are in a semifluid state. Yet heat readily converts them into a solid by coagulation. Like milk, eggs are a perfect food, containing all the constituents of nourishment, and, like rare roast beaf, soft boiled eggs are digested in three hours. Milk, like eggs, is capable of great variety in the cooking, and milk and cream should constitute a considerable portion of the diet in farm life, especially in the preparation of puddings, sauces, and the many dishes that form palatable accessories to table enjoyment. It is, therefore, bad economy for the farmer's family to stint themselves in milk, cream and eggs, on the ground that they are not solid food. Salt pork, bacon and ham are indeed solid food in the sense of indigestibility. It takes five hours to digest either, and only strong stomachs can bear them. They should be used more as relishes than as true food on the farm in summer, as they are everywhere else. It should be remembered that it is simply the juices of any food, that serve the purposes of digestion. It is only that portion of any food that is soluble in the fluids of digestion that is assimilated and taken up by the system. Fresh meat is largely water—about 71 per cent., and that of eggs about the same, or about that of blood, which contains 3 per cent, more. The marketable meat of the ox contains 10 per cent. bone, so that this again would bring eggs fully up to the standard of lean meat. The fact that the farmer is compelled to depend so largely upon salted meats in summer, and the added fact that milk, cream, and eggs are especially valuable in the preparation of salted meat dishes, render careful thought on the subject all the more necessary.

Uncut finger nails may make kicking cows.

Early Maturity for Beef.

It is a recognized principle by cattle breeders and feeders for home and foreign markets, that early matured steers furnish a broader margin of profit than any other class of beef, and that no farmer or feeder can afford to keep steers more than 20 to 24 months. He must have good grades that will mature and make good beef at about that age, or quit the business of raising cattle for profit.

Instead of 2000 pounds four year old steers, it is better to pack within the hides of two-year old steers from 800 to 900 lbs. of jpiey, tender, delicious beef for exportation for Brijons, than to send old, tough, flabby beef. The former is far more acceptable to English connoisseurs. If farmers want to make beef of steers from one year to two years old, they must grade up.

Grade Short horns are found to be the most profitable animals for beef making, becouse of rapid growth and early maturity. There is probably no other breed of cattle that will make as much beef at the age of twenty months or two years, as well bred grade short-horns. The same is undoubtedly true of veal calves.

A statement was lately made by an English feeder of steers that an experiment make proved that two-year-old steers, fed with three-year-olds and four-year olds, made more beef in proportion to the food consumed than either three-year olds or four-year olds, also, that the three-year-olds were more profitable than the four-year-olds. Thus is it undoubtedly true that the earlier the maturity of the beef animal the more profit to the beef maker, a point that graziers and feeders will do well to heed if they would secure the greatest possible advantage from their business as graziers and feeders. When noted graziers and our English experimenter all agree that early maturity for beef is most profitable, let learners in this art or business of beef making be instructed, and thus acquire the skill of money, making in the practice of grazing cattle for beef.

Each succeeding year the gain will materially decrease, while the proportion of food consumed will be much greater,

Let it be kept in mind that such early maturity is only possible with well bred cattle, grades, crosses or full bloods. Thoroughbred bulls must be used to secure this early maturity.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Around the House.

Little wonder that many farmers' wives wear out, grow prematurely old, or die young. There is absolutely nothing attractive for them to look at about the premises. The yard has never yet been properly graded, and if mowed at all, it is but once a year; generally the horses are turned in to graze it down. Sprouts have come up from the old fruit trees, branches broken down by the weight of fruit or winds of former years, are hanging with their tops resting on the ground, and burdock and other hardy weeds grow up through the dead branches. A dismal picture, but too often true to life.

Two things alone will make a yard beautiful, if well arranged and cared for; trees and grass; but the trees must not be in stiff, unnatural rows, nor crowded close to the house, and the yard must be well graded, and the grass kept closely cut.

Flowers will usually give a better effect and be much easier cared for, if planted in small beds. The garden can be kept clean much easier, as the grass will be continually encroaching on the small beds. A single square rod will enable you to grow quite a variety of flowers, but several rods ought to be spared for this purpose. Locate the flower garden where the wife can see it when about her daily work, and it will prove a means of grace to her. A very little work done at the right time, will keep it in order, and if weeds are never allowed to go to seed in it, the labor of caring for it will be less each year. I cannot think of any other way in which so small an expenditure of time and money will bring so much pleasure to the wife and education to the children. Try it, and see how much genuine happiness can be had from a little flower garden.—*Vick's Magazine.*

"Can't Afford It."

Last week we asked a tired, almost wornout farmer, who had just finished harvesting his fifty tons or more of English hay, if he were not going to allow himself and his wife a few days vacation. He replied that he couldn't afford it. But we tell him and all others who are bending their backs to the hard burdens of life, day in and day out, that they can't afford *not* to do it. Bye and bye the relish for recreation and recuperation will be gone; there will be a gradual settling down into the ruts and routine of life, until the man or woman sinks into a self imposed servitude with no ambition to rise therefrom. Life becomes a burden—it is "all work and no play that makes Juck a dull boy.'; Then wherefore the barns crowded with hay, the cattle in the green pastures, the household goods and gods, the trunk full of bonds, and the handsome account at the bank, if health is gone and all the springs of enjoyment are dried up? Take the time now, before it is too late. We saw the present season a poor fellow carried to the seaside, seeking for the restoration of his health; but the eagerly sought prize was forever beyond his grasp. He had continued two or three years too long at his tasks without any recreation, and there was no foundation upon which to build the fabric of a renewed physical nature. He returned to his home and died in a few days. We saw in this event a lesson to those who are over-ambitious to grasp the prizes of life, or lay up a competency for their children at the risk of an enfeebled nature or a shattered constitution. Let it be accepted and improved upon by all who may readily and truthfully apply it to themselves.—*Maine Farmer.*

Raising Cattle.

The chances of success with any kind of farm stock depends largely upon the interest the breeder takes in the class of animals he is raising. The farmer who has a natural fondness for sheep, but cares little for horses, cattle or hogs, will find more profit in raising wool and mutton, even when prices are low, than in growing oxen, beeves or dairy stock at prices comparatively higher than wool and mutton combined. The same is true of horses. The man who admires a good roadster, can scan his points, judging his quality and capacity with almost unerring certainty at a glance, but has an aversion to sheep and sees no beauty in neat stock' will doubtless make money in raising gentlemen's roadsters under conditions where others not inheriting a natural fondness for such animals would fail. In deciding upon what class of stock to raise the young farmer must, of course, have an eye to the probable demand, also the losses from accidents and other causes that he is likely to encounter with certain kinds of stock, but at the same time his natural attachment to certain classes of animals should have considerable weight in determining whether he shall make a specialty of wool growing, dairying, raising steers or horses. It costs much more to stock a farm with the latter, and the risks are greater than with any other class of farm animals. Those qualities to succeed, however, will doubtless find the profits fair, at least, while the satisfaction of raising them and the pleasure of anticipating that some may prove a second Maud S. will offset many of the disappointments to be experienced.

Killing out Worthless Plants.

Sheep are very beneficial in the way of killing out bushes and briars, besides increasing fertility. Many kinds of plants which cattle and horses refuse to eat, sheep relish; hence it is very beneficial to pastures to have a few sheep in them to keep in check the plants which other stock refuse to eat, In a report of a committee of the Housatonic (Mass) Agricultural Society we find the following in regard to the beneficial effects of sheep: "If judiciously managed, they will improve our lands greatly and speedily. Whenever a sheep lies down—if it has a reasonable amount of room—the grass springs up. They furnish the cheapest means of clearing up the old pastures, which, under a system of exclusive cattle husbandry, are becoming overgrown with briars, weeds and mosses. They make short work of such rubbish, and bring in its place white clover and the finer English grasses. Sheep husbandry is the true method of renovating most of our hill farms, now run down by the continual pasturing of cattle. If the Berkshire hills were situated in any of the Agricultural lands of Europe, they would be crowded with flocks. When an English farmer rents a farm, it is generally made a condition of the lease that he keep a certain number of sheep for the benefit of the land." There are few farms that would not be benefited by the presence of a flock of sheep.

Bees and Clover.

Darwin and other eminent observers have repeatedly demonstrated that the flowers of most plants must be cross fertilized with pollen from flowers of other plants of the same species, to produce the most and best seed. Repeated experiments have been made to determine whether seeds would form without this cross-fertilization, and the result has usually been that very few or none have set; especially is this true of our common red clover which is, as a rule, fertilized, or pollenized as some would have us say, by bumble bees. All are familiar with the oft-repeated tale of introduction of bumble-bees into Australia, in order that clover seed might be produced there instead of importing it annually. Much the same effect has been observed in certain portions of our own country respecting the introduction of Italian races of bees. The tongue of these banded foreigners being longer than those of the natives blacks, they could reach the nectar at the base of the clover corolas, and as a consequence they foraged upon it aided the bumble-bees in their work of cross-fertilization.

Raised on the Farm.

"Born and raised on a farm." Any boy should thank God for being so fortunate as to be born and raised on a farm. There is no place on the green earth so well adapted to perfectly develop mind, muscle and manhood, as a farm; there a boy has the purest air, the freshest and healthiest food, plenty of unrestricted exercise, the brightest sunshine and the soundest sleep; the very conditions necessary for the highest development. Nine tenths of all the men who have made their mark in any business, profession or pursuit, have been born and raised on a farm; that is not so much because there is better blood on the farm as because the surroundings of farm life are better calculated to call out what there is in a boy, and develop a full-grown healthy, perfect, self-reliant man.

There is no room in the stable for poultry of any description. The fowls will ruin more hay and feed than their eggs are worth. Not only is there this loss from the covering of everything with droppings of the fowls, but the lice which infest poultry so little cared for as to belong to the range of a stable, will transfer their attention to the horses and cows, and the owner will have a sorry time before dislodging the vermin from their new quarters.

Wash in tepid water every dish, implement or utensil that comes in contact with milk or its product, then scald in boiling water or steam; after which rinse in cold water and expose them to the pure air (and sunshine if possible) until needed for use.

FARM NOTES.

Do not attempt, at any time, to rear more poultry than you can well attend to.

Corn loses about six per cent of it weight by evaporation in eight months keeping.

It is an old saying that a drought scares farmers to death, but too much rain starves them.

Three hundred square miles of territory in Dakota have been devastated by recent floods, some 800 farms being more or less affected.

Farmers are complaining of the ravages of a new potato insect that is more destructive to the vines than the Colorado beetle. It resembles the black blister beetle.

Hay water is a great sweetener of tin, wooden and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water. Boil a handful of sweet hay in water, and put in the vessel when hot.

The small potatoes found in digging the early crop, if boiled and mixed with a little meal, make excellent feed for growing pigs, keeping them thrifty until the time comes for heavier feeding and fattening.

When a large share of the onion tops fall over, they are ready to harvest. Pull the onions and allow them to dry for a few days, then store in an airy place where they can be spread to prevent heating.

Do not send wind-falls and mis-shapen apples to market, it pays better to make them into vinegar; a small cider mill and press may be used- A large quantity of cider for conversion into vinegar may be secured.

Give meadows a top-dressing of old manure or fine compost. Harrow bare and mossy spots in pasture and sow seed on them. Give a dressing of lime or plaster. Cut brush with a brush-hook; burn and save the ashes.

There is no better index to the health of cattle and horses than the condition of the hair. Indigestion and all other diseases that farm stock is heir to even in a short time is plainly indicated by a rough, harsh coat of the animal.

No more valuable help can be procured in the gardens to disturb and destroy insects than a brood of ducks. They devour immense quantities of slugs and other injurious pests, and in their continual ranging disturb what they do not destroy.

If your wife is a lover of flowers, don't hoe them all up or let the stock into the yard. But take an interest in their welfare; spade up the flower-beds; buy her seeds; set the plants out, and when you see the chickens in the flower-beds, drive them out.

A South Australian farmer has been experimenting to show the wonderfully prolific nature of wheat. Six years ago he planted one grain, and has replanted the produce of the same each year, it yielding no less than 260 bags at the last harvest. One single stem was found to contain nearly 250 grains.

Ringworm is a parasitic affection of the skin which attacks all kinds of animals. It is a fungus which grows in the hair roots or follicles, and gradually spreads into a circular form, whence its name. It is easily destroyed by applying tincture of iodine, or creosote, diluted with an equal quantity of sweet oil, to the part with a small brush or swab.

The mysterious disease know as blight comes on potatoes from causes little understood. It generally attacks potatoes just after they have been set, and as the vines turn black and die the further development of the tuber is arrested. It seems to attack potatoes most freely in hot weather accompanied by rain, and is generally more destructive on potatoes planted shallow, or whose natural growth is near the surface.

Every owner of a horse should cut this, "The Horse's Petition," out and paste it up in his barn, as a reminder.

Going up hill,
Going down hill,
On level road,
Loose in the stall,
Of hay and corn,
Of clean water,
Of soft dry bed,
Tired or hot,
If sick or cold,
With sponge and brush,
With bits and reins,
And when you are angry,
Whip me not,
Hurry me not,
Spare me not,
Forget me not
Rub me not,
Stint me not,
Deprive me not,
Wash me not,
Chill me not,
Neglect me not,
Oh, jerk me not,
Strike me not.

Composts are the most important and best manures the farmer can use. Every part of the farm should be made to yield its quota, to swell the bulk of these piles. What is wanted is plenty of vegetable matter, with only enough lime, marl or ashes, to temper the acidity, and cause the mass to break up into short, mellow litter. Forest mould, peat, swamp mud and all such material, is valuable plant food, after it is carried through the chemical and refining process of the compost pile.

Buttermilk is a true milk peptone, and, with the exception of koumiss, is the most digestible milk product at our command. Its laxative properties may be employed in habitual constipation, and its diuretic powers in various kidney troubles. It is much employed in the treatment of diabetes, and often is the only food that can be retained on the stomach in cancer of that organ or in gastric ulcer. It may often be prescribed successfully where we order a combination of milk and lime-water.

We make no allusions to those large establishments where raising chickens as chickens for a near city market is undoubtedly a paying business, says an exchange. But we address the common poultry raiser, living, perhaps, a considerable distance from market, who wishes to make the most and best of his stock. And to such we say, raise every pullet your premises will accommodate. Treat them in such a manner that they will lay early and constantly through the winter, and you will make more money than you can by raising chickens to sell for broilers unless at the fancy prices such things bring in cities.

Miscellaneous.

I Owe My Life.

CHAPTER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With billious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters.

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Dublin, June 6, '81. R. FITZPATRICK.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—I suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle

Nearly cured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child,

"And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians —"Incurable!"

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles?"

—*Mrs. E. D. Slack.*

HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest