Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1885. VOL. VII., NO. 18

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Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1885.

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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

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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.

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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

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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.

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Notice of Meeting.

GRAHAM, L. O. L. No. 20, meets in the ORANGE HALL, Queen Street, Fredericton, on the FIRST FRIDAY of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

LT. COL. HEWITSON, *W. M.*
W. D. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, Aug. 5, 1885—1y

EGGS From all varieties of Poultry. Send 10c. for POULTRY GUIDE. Circulars free. SMITH & CO. Stony Brook, N.Y.

Agriculture

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting.

The Provincial Board of Agriculture met on the 16th inst., all the members being present except the President.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Brown, Mr. Colwell was appointed to the office of vice-president of the Board, and he duly acknowledged the honor in a brief speech, in which he promised faithfully to discharge the duties of the position.

The minutes of the meeting of Dec., 1884, were read and affirmed.

On motion of Mr. Fairweather, seconded by Mr. Anderson, an audit committee was appointed, and the vice-president named Messrs. Fairweather, Johnston and Anderson for the office.

THURSDAY, Dec. 17.

The Audit Committee not being ready to report at 10 this morning, the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock.

At 2 o'clock the Board met, when

PRESIDENT MCLELLAN MADE THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Gentlemen of the Board of Agriculture:

I regret that matters, over which I had no control, prevented my being with you at the time the Board met this morning.

I am pleased to know that the agricultural districts have so approved of your actions in the past as to again nominate you as their representatives, the last year's members, excepting one, being with us. The new addition to the Board in the person of Mr. Inches, will, I am satisfied, give general satisfaction, and from his large experience as an agriculturist, many valuable suggestions may be anticipated.

I am satisfied that the Board as at present constituted will work in harmony with the Government in all matters pertaining to agriculture as they have in the past.

I am confident that the interests of the great industry, for whose advancement this Board has been constituted, will receive at your hands the most careful consideration. While the scope of operations of the Board are, by reason of the provisions of the law creating it, somewhat circumscribed, yet you will find in future, as in the past, a wide field of usefulness in the suspension of the work of the agricultural societies, and in preparing, after full discussion, your recommendations to the Government in respect to stock importations and other subjects which, from time to time, present themselves for your consideration.

Although, in some localities, there has been a partial failure of certain crops, the harvest has, on the whole, been abundant, and in quality the several varieties of grains and roots are, for the most part, excellent. At one time during the summer the prospects were that there would be a great shortage in the hay crop owing to the large quantity of grass that was winter-killed, and the unfavorable character of the first weeks in June. Timely rains prevented this, and I believe that the

HAY CROP WAS A FAIR AVERAGE

in most localities, and was unusually well saved. It is to be regretted that owing to the ice freshet in the spring, and the unusual summer freshet, and early frosts, the crops in some parts of Madawaska suffered very severely. Much damage was sustained by the owners of interval farms from the two first named causes.

The season was not especially favorable for grains, and in some places there is a shortage in certain varieties. Generally, however, a fair average is reported. Of the several varieties wheat appears to have done best, the wheat crop on the whole being somewhat larger and better than that of last year.

Very conflicting reports are received concerning the potato crop, but, on the whole, I think the crop was above an average one, although a tendency to rot after being housed, which is reported from several districts, will, if unduly extended, reduce the marketable quantity. Other roots appear to have been about an average crop.

The majority of the societies appear to be doing very good work, and you will be glad to observe that the importance of improving the breeds of farm stock is, year to year, becoming more appreciated throughout the Province. You will agree with me that there is no direction in which the societies can extend their efforts from which better results are likely to be obtained.

It is gratifying to learn that the resolution passed at a recent session, notifying the societies that their grants would be withheld unless their accounts were properly forwarded, has had

A VERY BENEFICIAL EFFECT,

as there are only three or four societies that have failed this year to have their accounts duly forwarded. In the past there was considerable difficulty in getting the accounts in in the time specified by the regulations. Even some of those who have failed to forward their reports, I have reason to believe, have not disregarded the regulations intentionally, but have been hindered by other causes which, when brought to your notice, will be excusable.

It is satisfactory to note the districts to which the stock sold on the Provincial Stock Farm is taken. The farmers of the counties of Westmorland, King's, Albert, Queen's, Sunbury, Charlotte and York have heretofore enjoyed the advantage of having thoroughbred stock within their reach; the Provincial Stock Farm is attracting purchasers from other counties, and the favorable terms which the Government is able to offer the societies renders it possible for the farmers in poorer localities to provide themselves with stock of a class which they could not otherwise obtain.

I think very excellent results may be anticipated from the introduction of the Polled Angus and Polled Norfolk among the herds of the farmers along the upper St. John valley, where there is much excellent pasturage.

The Red Norfolk bull which was upon the farm last year, having died, it became necessary to provide a new one and accordingly the bull Benjamin was purchased from F. W. Brown, Esq., a member of this Board. This animal was one of the original importation, and has proved himself a find sire.

It was deemed advisable to sell the Short Horn and Ayrshire bulls which had been on the farm since its establishment, as they became unsuitable for service, and accordingly Jas. E. Fairweather, Esq., a member of the Board, was authorized by the Government to proceed to Ontario to procure animals to take their places. The manner in which Mr. Fairweather discharged that duty, was very satisfactory and the animals purchased by him are not only well bred, but show by their appearance, that they are

EXCELLENT SPECIMENS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE BREEDS.

The Short Horn bull purchased by Mr. Fairweather, was bred by Mr. L. Campbell of Kenellar, Aberdeen, Scotland, and is of undoubtled breeding. It was calved January 10, 1884. The Ayrshire bull was from the excellent herd of T. Guy & Sons of Oshawa, Ont., and was three years old on the 16th September last. Its breeding is also of undoubtled purity. Mr. Fairweather also purchased some Berkshire pigs, which I have no doubt from their breeding will give general satisfaction.

The Stock Farm is now very well equipped with stock, regard being had to the capacity of the place. I am still of the opinion I held last year that it is important to increase the number of animals and to introduce other breeds, but it has not been deemed advisable to do this under existing circumstances. At its last session, the Board recommended the removal of the Stock Farm to a more suitable locality, and I last year explained to you why the removal was not made at the time contemplated. Since then the Legislature has expressed an opinion that the Farm should not be located away from the line of the Intercolonial Railway and the Government has not been able yet to make a satisfactory selection of a farm. It is hoped that at an early day a farm can be selected suitable to receive the increased stock and new breeds which the wants of the farming community call for.

In my last address to the Board, I referred to the desirability, whenever it proved practicable of adding Herefords and Holsteins to the breeds now upon the farm, and my observations since have tended to confirm me in that opinion.

In company with the Secretary of the Board, I visited the New England Fair, held at Bangor in September last, and found abundant evidence of the popularity of these breeds among the farmers of New England. Among the Holsteins I noticed the 3 year old Minnie Douglas, 3374, having a daily record of 55lbs of milk at 2 years old and the 6 year Belle Clay, 1052, with a 48lb daily record for three months in succession. Belle Douglas, 1108, with a record of 67lbs of milk per day and a butter record of 158lbs 10oz in 61 days when 4 year old. The exhibit of pure bred and grade Herefords

WAS REMARKABLY FINE.

Grades got by crossing Short Horn and Herefords took a prominent place and the fat cattle raised generally gave a preference to this stock over any other. I saw one of these from the celebrated Burleigh and Bodwell herd, which was only five months old but weighed 750lbs; another of a similar cross and of the same age, weighed 700lbs. Mr. Libby of Oakland exhibited 28 head of grade Herefords and Durhams, the two breeds being crossed in most instances. The lightest pair on this herd weighed 4400lbs, and there were two pair which weighed a little under 6000lbs each. Indeed it was impossible to examine the Holsteins and Herefords shown without being impressed with their value as farm stock. Taking the display of cattle as a whole it was very remarkable. Competent judges declared it fully equal to any similar displays they had ever seen in Europe. By such displays the adaptability of these northern countries to the successful raising of stock is more than demonstrated, and I am quite satisfied that whatever may be the excellence of Maine in this respect, that state stands no higher than our own Province does, where the rich qualities of our grasses and the favorable atmospheric conditions all tend to make stock raising a good success.

The New England Fair is open to competion to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces and the managers were very anxious that New Brunswick breeders should exhibit. On my explaining that the quarantine regulations prevented the return of the animals, until their specified conditions are complied with, the hope was expressed that before another fair was held the Canadian Government might be led so to modify the regulations as to permit our farmers to exhibit their stock. I am quite sure that if it were possible for our farmers to participate in the New England Fair they would derive considerable benefit from it. They will be

SURE OF A CORDIAL WELCOME

and may expect with confidence the extension of all reasonable courtesies.

During the past summer the St. John Agricultural Society brought under the notice of the Government and of the several agricultural societies, the probable advantages which would be derived by the importation by the government, of high draught horses. The correspondence on the subject will be submitted to you by the Secretary of the Board, and I shall be glad to lay before the Government any recommendation which you may make. We are all satisfied that if we can improve the breed of our provincial horses we will add largely to the wealth of the country. Several of the societies have already taken steps in this direction. The difficulty which prevents the societies from carrying out their views in this matter is the expense attending the purchase of first class draught sires, the price in most cases being beyond the means of any of our societies, that is between $2.000 and $3,000. It has, therefore, been suggested that the Government should assist in the matter, either by importing the horses and retaining the ownership of them, or in such other way as on consideration may seem best. Upon one point you will find no difficulty in agreeing with me, namely, that it is wise to retain the sires in the country for a longer period than three years. It is impossible in so short a time to test their value and it might well be that under regulations requiring the sires only to be kept in the Province for three or four years, their services might be lost to the country at the very time that the maturing of the colts would prove the value of the stock. This matter will properly form a subject for your consideration.

The late John Magee, whose death you will have heard with great regret, and whose interest on all matters pertaining to agriculture and stock breeding were so well known, strongly advocated

THE BREEDING OF LARGE HORSES.

In Mr. Magee's death the agriculture of New Brunswick has sustained a heavy loss.

The shipments of horses from Prince Edward Island form a large portion of the exports and I have no doubt about the same result being obtained in this Province, providing the same attention is paid to the breeding of large horses for draught and other purposes.

By law, the Board is called upon to hold a Provincial Exhibition during the year 1866. I recommend that no action should be taken in that matter at the present session, as the subject of Provincial Exhibitions is now engaging the attention of the Government.

As you are aware, an Exhibition will be held in London next year under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince af Wales, and to be confined to the colonies and India. At this Exhibition it is probable that there will be a thorough representation of the agricultural, mineral and forest resources of all parts of the British empire, and the indications are that the Canadian exhibit will be extensive and of high quality. The object of the Exhibition is two fold: to developtrade between the several portions of the empire, and to show the degree of progress attained in the wide ly separated regions which acknowledge allegiance to the British crown. The Provincial Government has taken steps which will probably secure an adequate representation of the agricultural capabilities of New Brunswick, and, in order that this may be as complete as possible, I invite your individual co-operation with the secretary of the Bourd in making this branch of the Exhibition a success. If, in the several localities in which you reside, you would, as far as you are able, without trespassing upon ordinary business, endeavor to create an interest in the Exhibition among the manufacturers, you would contribute much to the success of the New Brunswick exhibit. It is desirable that the Province shall

SHOW THE PROGRESS IT HAS MADE

in all branches of industry in order that we may not compare unfavorably with the other portions of Her Majesty's dominions.

The experience every year demonstrates the growing improvement of agriculture among the industries of New Brunswick. In 1881, according to the census, 19,922 persons were employed in the several industries of New Brunswick outside of agriculture.

In the same year the number of persons employed in agricultural pursuits was ever 53,000. There can be no doubt that there has been a much greater increase in agriculture than in manufacturies since 1881, and we then see the great relative importance of farming to New Brunswick. Of course upon the success of the other industries, that of agriculture largely depends, but from year to year the dependence of the Province upon its farms is becoming greater.

During the last year, I have received much assistance from members of the Board and I have at all times during my intercourse with you been met in a kindly spirit, and I have found your aid both at the Board and the committee, most efficient.

In conclusion, I thank you for your courtesies. I may not have the privilege of presiding again at your annual meeting, but I shall ever look back with pleasure to my association with this Board, composed as it is and has been of gentlemen of an extensive knowledge of New Brunswick agriculture and an intelligent appreciation of its requirements.

The Secretary took occasion to remark on the notable promptness with which the societies had lately forwarded their reports.

On motion, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Board be instructed to inform such Agricultural Societies as may inquire, that the Board sees no objections to their expending a portion of their funds in establishing permanent show buildings, provided in so doing they do not materially interfere with the operations of their societies.

On examing the reports and accounts of the various societies, it was found that the accounts of the Victoria Central Society was found to show a very large expenditure over the receipts for the year, making a reduction of their very large surplus by about $170. Mr. Anderson moved, seconded by Mr. Brown, that their accounts be left to the secretary and Mr. Brown to decide upon. Carried.

The St. John Society accounts were then taken up and showed great irregularity for this year, as their had been for a number of years. There was a large over-expenditure in premiums. Hon. Mr. McLellan thought that the society did not intend doing anything wrong. The intention of the society was to give a larger premium than the law allowed on one year's subscription, and therefore only one show was held in two years, but the premiums were paid on the two years' subscription so as to enable them to grant a larger premium, and if the board deducted the over-expenditure from the grant the society would be very much crippled, and probably would not be in position to hold such a show as was intended the coming fall. The other members of the Board strongely contended that this society should be treated the same as all others had been treated, and the over-expenditure on premiums deducted from their grant. After considerable discussion, Mr. Anderson moved, and Mr. Brown seconded, that this society be allowed their grant, less the amount of over-expenditure on the premium list. The secretery was also authorized to inform the society that the amount of $100 paid their secretary-treasurer must not appear in this account as salary paid the officer, which has for some years been put in the wrong account.

On the Hardingville Society's accounts being taken up, the secretary of the Board was requested to read the correspondence between himself and the secretary of this society, which shows the existence of trouble with their secretary.

Mr. Fairweather, who had been up to investigate the condition of the society, stated that the treasurer had told him that he would never pay over the balance until compelled to do so by law.

On motion it was resolved that if they made a new subscription list and satisfactory returns within a month they received their grants.

It was also resolved that when the societies which have not filed their accounts file the same, which must be before the 1st of May, and they are found correct, their grants issue subject to similar reductions, when proper to be made, as in case of other societies.

It was further resolved that in reference to the accounts of the Cambridge society the present outstanding accounts now on its books might be struck off when shown to be worthless to the satisfaction of the president and secretary of this board.

Mr. Johnston presented a petition from the Blackville and Derby society, asking that the $40 kept out of the society's grant last year be restored.

Mr. Inches moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that the amount taken from the grant of last year be added to this year's grant. Lost, Messrs. Inches and Johnston only voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Anderson moved that the matter of the New Brunswick herd book, relative to Mr. Inches' claim to the same, be referred to a committee. The resolution was carried and Messrs. Anderson, Brown and Johnston were appointed such committee.

It was ordered that the secretary of the Board be authorized to open a book for the registration of horse pedigrees under such restrictions as may be approved of by a committee of the Board. The committee appointed thereunder consists of Messrs. Johnston, Inches and Fairweather.

Mr. Fairweather presented a petition from a number of Kings county farmers, asking for an importation of thoroughbred Devons, either for sale or to be placed on the Stock Farm.

Mr. Fairweather presented the following report from last year's committee on the herd book; "We, the committee appointed to inquire into what changes are required in the N. B. herd book, have attended to that duty, and that after careful examination and from all the evidence that could be acquired, we have to report, that the N. B. herd book is, with a few exceptions, as full a registration as any of the herd books which we have had the opportunity to examine."

Secretary Lugrin submitted correspondence from the St. John County, the Sussex and Studholm, Kincardine, Northumberland, Sackville, Elgin, and Westmoreland Societies, also from Messrs. S. S. Hall and W. F. Flewelling, urging the importation of heavy draught horses for breeding purposes. Mr. Inches moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, the following resolution:

Whereas it is desirable that a number of high bred draught or agricultural horses should be imported into the province for breeding purposes, and whereas this board is not in a position to make such importation, they would therefore respectfully request the government to import a number of stallions in time for service next season; such stallions to be of the breeds deemed most suitable for the purpose intended.

An amendment was offered to this, but it was lost and the original resolution carried, after considerable discussion.

On motion, Mr. John H. Reid of Fredericton, who was present, was given a hearing before the Board. He was present to press upon the Board the claims of the York society, which, he said, had been unfairly dealt with in the past by the Board. He claimed to be in a position to prove that this society had by private enterprise imported more horses, cattle, hogs and fowl than all other societies put together, and still they were not recognised by the Board, while other societies, which had done far less to advance agriculture, received grants from the Government.

After Mr. Ried resumed his seat the particular breed of draught horses which it was desirable to import was discussed. Each member was requested to name the breed he thought best to import. Mr. Inches chose Percherons and Shires; Mr. Brown, Cleveland Bays and Shires; Mr. Colwell, Percherons and Clydesdales; Mr. Anderson, the same; Mr. Johnston, Percherons and Suffolk Punch.

The committee appointed to manage Stock Farm submitted their report, which was read by the president. The report showed the current expenditure for the year to be $3,287.62, and receipts $1,780.90, showing a deficit of $1,506.72. In addition to this, there was an additional expenditure for the purchase of three new bulls, and there were receipts to the amount of $150 from the sale of two old ones. The deficit is slightly larger than last year, but only five or six dollars, but there was less stock sold at the annual sale. The receipts are also somewhat less than last year. There was a partial failure of the crops. The buckwheat was injured by frost in August. The potatoes were badly damaged by rust and bugs. There will be a shortage in hay of about eight or ten tons. This is less than last year, but some standing grass was purchased. The stock of cattle now on hand is the same as last year. There are more pigs but less sheep.

Mr. Fairweather again presented the petition for importation of Devon cattle.

Mr. Johnston, seconded by Mr. Brown, moved that if the Government contemplated the importation of any cattle, the matter of importing Devon cattle be recommended to their favorable consideration.

Mr. Johnston moved that Mr. Fairweather, Mr. Colwell and the president be appointed a managing committee of the Stock Farm. Carried.

The secretary stated that he had received a bundle of accounts from John H. Ried, secretary of the York society for the years 1884 and 1885, and asked instructions concerning them. After a great deal of informal discussion, it was decided to do nothing with them. The society had no legal existence.

On motion the report of the audit committee was read by Mr. Fairweather, who added that the Kings Central Society accounts had been made up and mailed on the 30th Nov. last, but had not yet come to hand. Mr. Colwell moved, seconded by Mr. Brown that the report of the audit committee be received. The report is as follows:

The undersigned committee appointed to examine and audit the returns of the several agricultural societies, having attended to that duty, beg leave to report: That with the Secretary they carefully examined the accounts; that of the fifty-eight societies authorized by the Board fifty-three had their returns in the hands of the secretary before the meeting of said Board, in this respect presenting a marked improvement over previous years. The returns have come to hand in better form, and it is evident have been more carefully prepared than usual, and in nearly all cases vouchers are furnished for all expenditures, an improvement the committee are glad to note. It may also be worthy of mention here that a large majority of the societies are very properly devoting their means to the furtherance of agriculture, and a desire seems to prevail to expend the Governments's grants in accordance with the law.

(Signed) J. E. FAIRWEATHER,
D. L. JOHNSTON,
J. J. ANDERSON.

The accounts of each society were then taken up in detail and those correct passed, and in cases where there was any irregularity, such as over expenditure, excessive loss on seeds, etc., failure to produce vouchers, etc., were ordered to be passed when the irregularity was corrected.

After passing votes of thanks to the President and Secretary, the Board adjourned.

For one article—butter—England pays to foreign countries more than the value of her whole export trade with Russia.

There are 7,660,493 persons in the United States engaged in agricultural labor, producing $2,213,000,000 on a capital of more than $12,000,000,000.

Hens are early risers, and do not like standing around on one foot waiting for their breakfast. The morning meal is the most important one of the day.

Turnips have only about 8 per cent. of dry matter in them; the rest is water. For feeding they are worth about 8 cents a bushel as compared with hay at $1 per hundredweight.

On the small farm hog-raising pays as well, or perhaps better than on the larger one. For the farmer of moderate means hog raising is one of the surest and quickest ways of making money in the average season,

Many of the spring chickens for the New York market are raised on sunflower seed. They are hatched in incubators, and are put on sun-flower seed diet as soon as they are large enough. It is said to make excellent chickon meat.

A new method for securing pure milk has been adopted by a company formed in New York City. Fresh, pure milk is bottled and corked when first taken from the cow, and immediately heated in water or steam, both under the pressure of the atmosphere. It is then cooled, after which it may be kept a year without undergoing any change.

Soldiers are given the brightest, sharpest and most effective weapons—so every farmer should have the very best machines and implements for the war which he has to wage against vegetable aggressors and insect depredators in the field, the orchard and the garden, and every farmers wife should have every appliance for economizing muscle.

In order to enable a horse to sleep comfortably, he should be able to lie down at full length, limbs extended, and his head resting on the floor. This he is often unable to do, owing to the short halter-strap, which will not allow him to rest the lower portion of the head on the floor, and the extraordinary dircomfort of the position in which the poor beast is thereby compelled to seek his natural rest, can be better imagined than described.

The greatest drainage enterprise ever undertaken in Illinois, U. S., is now advaneing at the rate of 400 feet a day in Platt county. The entire length of the drainage canal will be fifteen miles, the width thirty-five feet and depth seven and a half feet. The course of the canal is through a large tract of low, flat prairie, subject to overflow in every wet season, and having no natural drainage. The work will reclaim 29,000 acres of the richest farming land in the State, and will greatly enhance the productiveness of at least 50,000 acres more.

Miscellaneous.

An Indian and a Chinaman get along harmoniously as partners in a stationery store in a Nebraska town.

Four detectives guard the tomb of Vanderbilt. Detectives are frequently most useful to a man after he is dead.

A sparkling story is now going the rounds relating to an ultra-fashionable female of New York who has had her teeth filled with diamonds.

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, and regularity of the bowels is one of the most essential laws of health. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels in a natural manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease.

More than half the entire United States Senate is limited to seven given names. Of the seventy-six Senators ten are called John, nine are called James, five William, four Joseph, three Thomas, four Henry and three Charles.

Lord St. Leonards, while at St. Kilda, a fashionable watering place near Melbourne, Australia, recently received a very sound thrashing from a colonial bushman, for having, at a public bar, spoken irreverently and indecently of Queen Victoria.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and a Stomach and Liver Tonic, use *Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic.* There is no preparation old or new, that will so completely eradicate all impurities from the system. It makes Pure Rich Blood.

In the stomach of a thirty-seven pound codfish sold in the fish market of Hjoerring, Denmark, one day in November, were found another cod fifteen inches long, and a very large and fat duck, perfectly fresh and apparently swallowed alive and whole. Except for a bite on the neck it was uninjured.

THE STOMACH is the grand central of the living system, the first organ developed in animal life, and the first to suffer from excesses. Regulate its diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and blood.

There are 30,000 stamp collectors in New York, and the number in constantly increasing. They call themselves philatolists—a word not found in any but the newest editions of the dictionaries. The most valuable stamp known is one that was issued by the postmaster of Battleboro, Vt., in 1847, and was only in circulation for a few months. It is now worth, it is said, $700.

S. Chadwick of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

A man named Onderdonk has been fined by a New York magistrate for selling artificial eggs. The shells were made of a clear transparent composition, and the shape was perfectly modelled. The portion surrounding the yolk was made of albumen and the yolk itself of ground carrot and saffron. The eggs were tested and found to scramble well, and in an omelet there was no perceptible difference between the real and artificial eggs, but when boiled they are easily detected, as the yolk and surrounding white portion do not harden separately as in real eggs.

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 guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Success in Life

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

Story of a Postal Card.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicine I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!"
Respectfully, B. F. BOOTH, Saulsbury, Tenn., May 4, 1823.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

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

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan. 14, 1880.

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

$3,000 Lost!

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

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

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

Baby Saved.

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

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