Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. J. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 20

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of March, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein Jane Dibblee is Plaintiff, and George Rideout is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the Leasehold Mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as "All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the point where the Bridge Road (so called) meets the Little River Road, (so called,) thence in an easterly direction along the said Little River Road thirteen and one-half rods, thence in a northerly direction five and one-half rods to a stake, thence westerly thirteen and one-half rods, or until it strikes the Bridge Road above mentioned, thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a gore lot," also the Indenture of Lease and the several assignments thereof, mentioned in said Bill, and the term of years therein yet to come and unexpired, and all the right, title and interest at Law or in Equity, of the said parties in and to the same, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated the 10th day of December, A. D. 1884.

JOHN BLACK, *Barrister.*

☞ For terms and particulars, apply to J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Fredericton, N. B.

FOR SALE.

THAT place known as the "Risteen Farm," situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Camber, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. C. RISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

J. C. R.

Fredericton, Oct. 17.—tf.

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated eight miles above Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared and under a state of high cultivation, cutting annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides tillage and pasture land. The forest is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description and cedar in abundance. The water privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, three good barns, and two orchards. The New Brunswick Railway runs across the property between the house and highway with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of Islands and beautiful country around not surpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a shore rent of fifty five dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in this Parish are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property.

The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser

For further particulars apply to me by letter or at my office.

T. CLOWES BROWN,
Box 20, Fredericton.

March 26, 884

VALUABLE PROPERTIES
Near Fredericton,
FOR SALE!

A PORTION of the "Homestead" belonging to the Estate of the late H. BARTLETT RAINSFORD, fronting on the Old Kingsclear Road, and about two miles from Fredericton, containing five hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced and watered.

Forty acres on the Rainsford Lane, so called, leading from the Old Kingsclear to the Saint Andrew's Road, on which there is a new house and a small barn. The lot is about three miles from Fredericton.

Also ninety acres on said Lane in lots to suit purchasers.

One hundred and ninety acres on the Saint Andrew's road about three and a half miles from the city, eighteen acres of which is in grass and well fenced, and about twenty five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

☞ Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. W. RAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 80x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

☞ For further particulars apply to HENRY R. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?
When such Valuable Remedies are within your reach.

Life of Man Bitters

will cure most all diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, including the worst cases of Dropsy, and is certainly the best blood purifier known.

Invigorating Syrup

cures Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, Headache, Worms. Acts as a gentle physic, and should be kept in every household for all emergencies.

Acadian Liniment

cures Diphtheria and Sore Throat, Rheumatism Quinsy, Cuts, and pains of all kinds, as well as for other ailments of man and beast.

Nerve Ointment

is truly a household necessity and is used externally and internally for the Lungs, Piles, Sores, Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, cutaneous eruptions of the skin, and a hundred ailments flesh is heir to.

Vegetable Plaster

cures Boils, Cuts, Cracked Hands and Lame Back. Being put up in in boxes, it is one-third cheaper to use than those ready spread, besides being so much better.

Certain Check

cures Cholera, Diarrhoea, and all like complaints in children and adults,

Eye Relief

cures all forms of Sore Eyes, Piles and Chilblains. Don't forget to try it this winter

☞ All the above preparations are manufactured by C. GATES, SON & CO., MIDDLETON, N. S., and may be relied on. Send for Pamphlet of cure. Sold by all respectable Druggists and dealers.

MAKE HOME HAPPY

When Christmas comes by calling at McNally's for a Handsome Parlor Suit, an Elegant Dinner Sett, a Beautiful Silver Service, or some other nice article of Household Goods, both useful and ornamental.

J. G. McNALLY.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

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

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

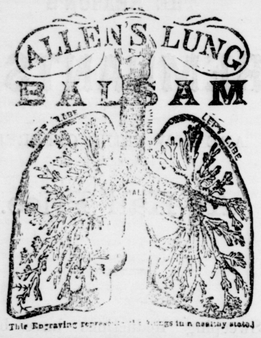
PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.



This Engraving represents the bottle in a healthy state.

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous; *changes the secretions and purifies the blood;* heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that *it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time,* if not of too long standing. *It is warranted* TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE *most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not* to produce costiveness (most remedies cause this trouble) or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. *It is warranted to be perfectly harmless* to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. *There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption,* when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it if only taken in time. To Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, we could recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. *Sold by all Druggists.*

NEW FALL GOODS AT McNALLY'S.

14 SETTS Parlour Suit Frames to be Upholstered on the premises to suit the taste and pockets of our customers; 20 Students Chairs and Platform Rockers; 22 Center Tables; 100 Lounges; 27 Chamber Suits; 1000 Wood, Cane and Perforated Seat Chairs; Side Boards, Book Cases, Hall Stands, Ladies Secretaries, New Rattan Chairs, What Nots, Bureaus, Sinks, Bedsteads, Toilet Tables, and a fine lot of Fancy Goods for Xmas trade.

Crockery and Glassware.

95 CASKS, Cases and Barrels of Dinner, Tea and Toilet Setts; Lamps, Table Glassware and Fancy China,

Silver Plated Ware.

7 PACKAGES containing Water Pitchers, Tea Servers, Table Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Pickle Stands, Berry Dishes, Napkin Rings, Salt Cellars, Butter Coolers, Vases, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons Butter Knives, etc.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

Nov 12

HARVEY'S STUDIO

Is the place to get your

PICTURES TAKEN.

If you will call up and look at the Show Cases, you can see for yourself that we turn out

Nothing but First-Class Work!

We have taken great pains in choosing our Scenery and Furniture, and having the latest Improved Instruments, we are now on a standing equal to any Gallery in America.

Call up and See for Youself.

Next Door below

Peoples' Bank, opp. City Hall.

J. HARVEY.

Fredericton, July 23

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. AND GAS FITTING!
ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

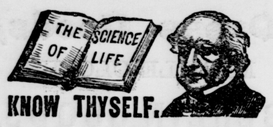
GAS STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice

☞ Prices to suit the times ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

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 success fully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

Flour. Flour.

Crown of Gold, Peoples, Household Queen—very low.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Dec. 17

FOR SALE.

1 Small & Fisher Horse Power.

JAS. S. NEILL.

CURES RHEUMATISM, CURES DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

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. E. 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.

Apple Parer,
Corer and Slicer Combined.

JUST RECEIVED, 2 dozen Little Star Apple-Parer-Corer and Slicer. The latest and best made. Just what is wanted in your family. For sale cheap at

LEMONT & SONS.

Nov 12

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL
CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

Team and Sleigh Bells.

Just to hand, an assortment of

TEAM and Sleigh Bells, Tool Chests with tools, also just received, 1 Case Children's Tool Chests with tools.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, December 3, 1884

Agriculture.

Provincial Farmers' Association.

The ninth annual session of the Provincial Farmers' Association will be held at Sussex, King's County commencing on Tuesday, the 27th inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The subjects for discussion are: 1st.—Is it profitable to grow wheat in New Brunswick, and if so, under what circumstances? 2nd.—To what extent should sheep husbandry form a part of New Brunswick farming? 3rd.—Which is the most profitable to fatten, beef or pork and what age should they be put upon the market. Papers on the above subjects would be very acceptable. All persons interested in agriculture are cordially invited to attend. Agricultural Societies, Granges, and other kindred institutions, may send delegates on payment of the usual fees. Private members admitted on payment of one dollar each. All persons intending to be present will please notify the president at as early a date as possible. All persons going by Intercolonial, New Brunswick and Albert Railways, who pay a first-class fare, will be returned free on presentation of a certificate from the secretary.

COLONIZATION.

Letter from Rev. M. F. Richard, P.P.

"Breathes there a man whose soul so dead,
Who to himself has never said
This is my own my native land."

The same patriotic feeling that inspired these immortal words, prompts me to call the attention of the public to a subject of the highest importance. My remarks are not intended to serve or criticize any political party; my only ambition is to protect the natives of the Maritime Provinces, and especially New Brunswick, my native Province. Though engaged in a profession, which by its nature and importance, requires every moment of my time, I feel, however, that I am in duty bound to assist in promoting the general welfare of my fellow countrymen and citizens. Of late, I observe, that the question of emigration is being agitated by our governments and prominent citizens, and that the Province of New Brunswick is especially signalled as a home for emigrants. This may be, and I have no doubt it is, a question of the greatest moment, still I claim that charity begins at home, and before exercising our zeal in favor of emigrants, we ought to pay some attention and due consideration to the natives, the sons of the soil. I cannot understand the justice, the meaning of a policy which would tend to force out of the country the children of its first settlers, and invite, encourage and provide for others, who may indeed, prove to be worthy citizens, but, who in any respect, cannot replace the natives. Is it not a matter of fact, that hundreds of our best young men leave daily our Province to seek a home in the neighboring republic? Is it not, moreover, admitted, that the best workers, the best mechanics, now in the United States, are composed of subjects of the Maritime Provinces? Was there ever a policy adopted by our governments to remedy the loss, this national demand? Did our public men ever reflect seriously on this matter? and what efforts were ever made to prevent such a calamity? Large sums of public money was spent in favor of emigrants who after having plucked the goose, did not care, and did not know how to hatch more; they got discouraged, disgusted and left, and I venture to say without a blessing, for their zealous and generous patrons.

Now, while such generosity was so lavishly expended on emigrants; whilst the Province was getting badly fleeced by such unbounded liberality, what consideration was being paid to our children, our own colonists! Little attention was paid to the fact that the country was loosing by the hundreds its strongest ones, and its brightest hopes. What encouragement was then given to colonists, to persons willing to open up the country, and thus become the real benefactors of the land! True, the "Free Grant's Act" came into operation, in addition to the "Labor Act," which gave certain facilities. But let us see how far these facilities went. Under the "Free Grants" system, an applicant could get 100 acres free, provided he held no other land in the Province, on condition that he would be a *bona fide* settler, and after a certain amount of work done, he would be entitled to his grant. He had not the privilege of cutting merchantable lumber on the lot applied for, and in case of trespass, he was treated with the same severity as a stranger. Nay; I know of a good many cases, where parties having fulfilled all conditions required, and having made all necessary returns to entitle them to a grant, were left for years without a grant, and obliged to pay stumpage on lumber cut on the same. I know of cases, and many, and, if required, can produce good substantial proofs, where parties thus settled, and living on their lots for years, were compelled to go to a *Licensee* to obtain permission to cut lumber on his own ground. He, the settler, the colonist, bound to submit to a speculator, licensed by government to cut lumber off *his* own lot. Is not this starving the settler and depriving him of the very bread required to perform his praiseworthy works. Under the "Labor Act," or in fact, under any act at present, it is impossible to obtain a lot of land, at least in Northumberland County, and in Kent, without it having been first destroyed by licensed speculators, who, by mutual agreement, encourage one another in the lumber, sleeper, and bark trade. Whilst this cruelty is being exercised on the natives, they (the natives) are burdened with taxes to pay for transporting, feeding, and building houses for petted emigrants. I know from personal knowledge, that a settler cannot procure one single lot of land, under any Act, near or about Acadiaville and Rogersville, the two most flourishing settlements in the Province, without being under license either for ever, as is the case with the Messrs. Miller's bark reserves, which extend in all directions, or for several years, as is the case with the reserves of Messrs. Burchill, Snowball, &c., &c. I know of parties last spring, that after having applied for land, four or five months, having received no reply, were compelled to clear land on their neighbour's lot in order to put in a crop. I might suggest some ideas to ameliorate this sad state of things, but this is not of my concern; this is the duty of our representatives; they are the responsible men, elected by the citizens of the Province, and sent to the House of Assembly to look after our interests. Self preservation should not be the only ambition of our representatives. We have a right to expect from them protection and encouragement, and they are the government after all; so if we suffer under such disadvantages, we must necessarily put the blame on the governments of the country or their officials. Talk about emigration. Give me 100,000 acres of land, that I will select in Kent and Northumberland alone, and I will pledge myself to have them settled within three years and that without going out of the Province to obtain settlers, and without thousands of dollars from the exchequer. Let there be a few thousand dollars expended on the roads, and with a feasible, reasonable and humane treatment, the country will prosper with the sinew and bone of the children of the soil. Give our young men moral and substantial encouragement, half, nay, a quarter as much as is expended in favor of emigrants, and they will prove to be the very marrow of our national existence. I trust, then, that at the next meeting of the House at Fredericton, the present administration, which by the way is in *Liberal* hands, will alleviate their present grievances.

ST LOUIS, KENT CO.,
Jan. 6, 1885.

Winter Treatment of Milch Cows.

The aim in the treatment of milch cows in the winter, should be to continue the conditions of summer as nearly as possible. This requires comfortable quarters, not only against the inclemency of the weather, but in all else that relates to the well being of the cows—such as warm stables, but not two warm; ventilation, to control temperature and admit fresh air, but not directly on the animals; floor well littered with with fine vegetable material, to absorb fluids and odors, aided by plaster, thus securing a clean, dry, soft bed to lie and stand on; carding; plenty of good water, conveniently obtained; occasional out door airing and exercise, without rash exposure to cold and wet, getting as much sunlight as possible and avoiding great changes of temperature; kind treatment, making the cow feel at home. Give food to meet her requirements; if in calf, let the nitrogenous elements be well represented, and let the feed be largely of a succulent character, to keep in line with the summer diet, such as roots or ensilage, with early-cut clover well cured. Feed early and late, and a few times during the day, keeping the cow mostly employed with slight feed between the two principal rations, the night serving for rest. Begin the winter feed early, in order to avoid exposure to inclement weather, and to realize a late fall and early winter harvest of butter, for which a superior price is obtained.

It is a great fault with many farmers to allow their cows the range of the farm, thus getting more exercise than is good for a milch cow, trampling the fields and making muddy paths, while the frost-bitten food that they pick if of reduced benefit, and leaves the fields bare and exposed to the winter's severity. It is an error to suppose that late grass, frost-bitten and bleached, is of more value as feed than for the protection and plant food. Leaving the grass unfed is in effect green manuring without the expense of turning it under.

By thus favoring our fields, we at the same time favor our cows also. By putting them up early requires attention, but pays well, as now the time can be well afforded, and the cows are continued in good conditions without break, yielding a continued liberal supply of milk. All rash changes in feed and in treatment should be avoided, and above, all, do not intermit the kindness in the least, without which a milch cow will never do her best. There is nothing new in all this, which makes it so much the better, as it has the experience of the most successful dairymen, yielding the largest quantity of the best milk and an increased percentage of butter from it, besides benefiting the cows.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

A Plea for Agriculture.

(From the Newcastle Advocate)

It does appear to us that we ought not to depend so largely upon the lumbering business of this Province. As the years roll on, the expenses connected with operations in the woods must of necessity increase; even now they are much larger than was the case some ten or fifteen years ago; and when in addition to the increased cost of production the lumbering industry is called upon to bear the additional strain of unremunerative prices abroad, everybody engaged therein must suffer to a greater or lesser extent, from the shipper down to the workman in the woods. Taking P. E. Island, and other sections of our own Province where the lumber cut, forms but an insignificant portion of the business carried on, we are of the opinion that a portion at least of the capital at present invested in the production of lumber might with decided advantage be transferred to the important industry of agriculture. In this honored and God-blessed calling we are by no means in line with the advantages within our reach. Lumber has for so many years formed our staple export that agriculture has in too many instances been looked upon as a secondary matter—it has locked up many a fine farm whose proprietor had lost his all by dabbling in lumber instead of improving his land and extending his agricultural operations, and many a fine young fellow growing tired of the financial burdens entailed upon the homestead by a suicidal dabbling in lumber operations in the woods to the neglect of farm work, has left the home of his youth to make a home for himself in another land. Important as the lumbering industry may be,—and important it certainly is, in furnishing employment for thousands of our people—there is nevertheless great danger that in looking upon it as our leading staple, we may be neglecting at least one other industry, which under more favorable conditions and prosecuted with as much vigor and earnestness as have characterized the efforts of the majority who are endeavoring to gain a competency in the lumber trade, could be made to yield better returns than fall to us now as the legitimate results of the lumber business. We may be asked, do you want us to give up the lumber business, and go exclusively into farming? By no means. Let those who are in the business attend to it, and as far as lies in their power comply with the industrial requirements of supply and demand in order to effect an improvement in the business. But let the farmers stick to the farm. Agriculture is only in its infancy so far as this county, as well as some other counties are concerned, and instead of our agriculturists devoting a portion of their time to lumbering, often with supplies furnished by others, and not always to their advantage, they can, we fully believe, vastly improve their legitimate sphere, and by examining the area under cultivation where this can be done with advantage. Large quantities of agricultural produce are now imported to the North, which ought to be raised in our own section; we ought besides to have a share in the profits arising from the export of varieties of stuff raised on a farm. Very little has been done in the North in the matter of raising stock for market. This is a branch very properly associated with agricultural operations, and one which could be pursued with profit to our agriculturists. In many places, we have land suited for the purpose, but as yet little has been done in this direction—Cumberland, Westmorland and other counties supplying the markets in which we ought to have a share. We do not yet supply our own home market with beef, etc., and until we do this, it is of course useless to anticipate what could be done in the direction named. These are a few of the thoughts which come to us as we read of the depressed condition of what has for many years been the leading industry in this section of the Province. If it is still to be the main stay of the labor supply, our future cannot be as successful as might be the case where the work of the agriculturist to receive the attention it deserves.

Complimentary Notice.

Our government can no longer be an experiment. One hundred years of successful existence have established it as a permanent institution. The magnificent condubt of the people during the late election proves this patriotism, and the wisdom of our Constitution. One immense commercial interests also furnish convincing proof. We know of no better illustration of the success attending honorable and able business methods than the firm of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich., the leading seedsmen of this country. From small beginnings, thirty years ago, they have built up their mammoth business by strict adherence to their initial principle of furnishing only the best seeds obtainable. They offer to send their valuable "Annual" free to all who expect to buy seeds or bulbs.

Beef or pork pickled at this season for family use, is far better than that which is purchased of butchers, who dispose of the "leavings" of their carts in this way. A good receipt for pickle for the meat barrel is: six gallon of water, nine pounds salt, three pounds brown sugar, three ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of pearlash and one gallon of molasses. Boil these ingredients together, stirring and skimming them, then let the pickle get cold and pour it over the meat in a clean barrel. Have a movable head and keep it pressed down on the meat with an iron weight or large stone.

Wheat Growing in Carleton County.

[From the Woodstock Enterprise

The Province of New Brunswick has never yet obtained fame and name as a wheat-raising Province, but, from time to time, yields of wheat in different parts and Counties of the Province, have been reported, equal to any of those celebrated wheat-growing lands of both sides the Atlantic, and, among the Counties in the Province, the County of Carleton can hold up her head, with honest, agricultural pride, and point to her wheat fields as proof that her soil produces the finest of wheat, and in generous yield.

These remarks are introductory to information that David Irvine, M. P., sowed 5 3-4 acres of land last spring, with 9½ bushels of "White Russian" seed wheat, which he purchased in Ontario, and from that sowing, Thomas Piper threshed 210 bushels of wheat, fully as good as the seed.

Mr. Irvine states that he has seen wheat grown in Ireland, also, in Ontario, but, never saw a handsomer crop of wheat growing, than his field of last summer presented, Mr. Irvine thinks the past season of 1884, will long be remembered by the people of New Brunswick as an exceptionally good wheat season. Such facts as those above stated, possess valuable information, and are the best immigration lectures.

If the various resources of the Maritime Provinces were more widely know, and the dissemination of their agricultural capabilities scattered broadcast among the Farmers of England, Scotland and Ireland, an impetus would be given, that would bring settlers into the Provinces by hundreds. Carleton County holds no second place in New Brunswick as an agricultural field; and its wheat and fruit-growing capabilities, under the skilful industry of such farmers as as Messrs. Irvine, Slipp, Sharp and scoree of others, have been satisfactorily tested to the fame of the County.

The Year's Fuel.

Coal is a luxury where a continuous fire is wanted day and night, all the winter through. In the cities, where wood is brought in from long distances, it is often a more expensive fuel than wood. Then wood is a luxury, too. But in the country, where forests are abundant, and where labor is plenty during the winter, wood is often a more economical fuel than coal, even when coal is brought near by rail or boat. For a mechanic in the country, who buys his wood, and then hires it sawed and split, coal will often be found the cheaper fuel. But on farms where there are hands and teams that would otherwise be idle, and especially where there is much cheap feul that might rot, and be lost, if not cut for the home fires, wood is often the more economical to use. If cut at the right season, and put under cover, wood makes a good fire. The right season is as early in the fall as farmers can possibly attend to it.

Good, sound wood will be in the best condition to cut for fuel, or for durable lumber, if cut soon after July, but the stumps sprout poorly at the season, so the next growth is retarded, and considerably weakened. The stumps will start, but the young growth has little time to mature healthy wood, and a second lot of sprouts may start again in the spring. If wood land is to be cleared up for cultivation, this early fall cutting is advisable. Most of the fire wood of the world is cut in the winter, and taking the cost of handling, and the growth of the sprouts into account, this is the best time, but to have the best fuel, the cutting must not be delayed.

An old chaacoal burner once said to the writer, "I would like to see you try to kindle a fire in a coal pit, made of white birch cut in March or April." Now, there is no wood that will make a farmer's wife look happier than will white birch, cut in the fall, or early winter, and put under cover to season. It kindles almost like gun powder, and makes a hot fire. But if cut late in winter, or in spring, after the sap runs freely, and then left exposed to the weather until midsummer, it will burn about as well as potatoes or a wet sponge.

Cut the fire wood then as early as possible, and be sure to have a year's stock of it on hand. Such a farmer will usually be found to be successful in whatever he undertakes. Success depends largely upon attending to little things at the right time. From ten to twenty acres of wood land well taken care of, a farmer can often get a very large part of his fuel, and still have a supply of timber constantly on hand fit for making many of the repairs required on farm buildings and fences.

Many have argued that when a wood lot is cut, it should be cut clean, that the sprouts may all start up together. If a lot is to be used for growing fuel expressly, this may be the better way. We have a lot in mind, of but a very few acres, that has kept a family constantly supplied with fuel for many years, and has as much wood standing now, as at any previous time. Just about as much is cut every year, in the one place, as equals the annual growth of the whole lot. In twelve or fifteen years, the whole lot is cut over, and all the wood is thus burned while young and sound, no loss from dead or rotten trees. Being cut so young, the sprouts start and grow much more vigorously than from the old stumps of trees that are thinned out from a timber lot. We have much to learn yet in this country concerning the care of our forest trees.

Diarrhœa in fowls is usually caused by liver disorder. An exchange recommends the following treatment:—Give a teaspooonful of raw linseed oil, repeat it the second day after; then give one scruple each of powdered Peruvian bark and hyposulphite of soda made into pills with common soap, and drop these down the bird's throat daily for three or four days. Give oatmeal boiled in milk and made thick for food until the fowls recover and get strong again. Keep the fowls warm and clean.

Miscellaneous.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters, as woman.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—

"For twelve years!"

After trying all the doctors and patent medicines 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, 1883.

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 a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

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

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 it 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 Bitters by its 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.

The water for farmers' families is quite as apt to be bad as that in cities where boards of health step in and enforce sanitary regulations. The best way to insure pure water is to use that from the house roof, passing it through a filter.

A lady writes us she would not be without Minard's Liniment if it cost $20 a bottle, for in cases of diphtheria, croup, and asthma, when the patent is almost dead for want of breath and a remedy is required to act instantly; it can't be beat and costs only 25 cents.

Snow is quite as imporant for the protection of clover as for winter grain, and this is easily given when the stubble is left long. Six or eight inches of snow will prevent much freezing of the surface, which would take place it it were bare.

☞ A PINT OF THE FINEST INK for families or schools can be made from a 10c. package of Diamond Dyes. Try them. All Druggists keep them. Well. Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c. stamp.

An experienced blacksmith says that more horses' feet are ruined by rasping the hoof than by any other cause. This outside coating is impervious to water and does not evaporate. When broken into by rasping the moisture of the foot evaporates, leaving the hoofs dry and brittle.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says:—"I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Th