Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 36

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.

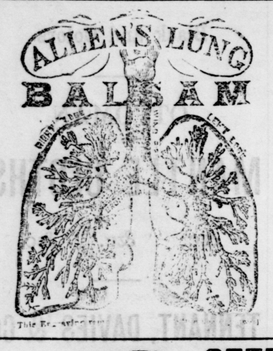
Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. 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.



STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.)

SEED Warranted to Grow.

or order refilled gratis. I have sold vegetable and flower seed to over a million farmers and gardeners in the United States, perhaps some are your neighbors, if so ask them whether they are reliable. Mr. Thomas Henshall of Troy, Kansas, writes me: "For 26 years I have dealt with you. I have lived in Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, and Kansas, and no matter what the soil or climate, the result was always the same, to wit:—religiously honest and good." This is the kind of seed I raise and sell. The Hubbard and Marblehead Squash, Marblehead Corn, Marblehead Cabbages, Ohio Potato, Eclipse Beet, are some of the vegetables of which I was the original introducer. A Fair with $500 in premiums. See my catalogue, free to all.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, (Seed Grower), Marblehead, Mass

VALUABLE INTERVALE FARM

For Sale near Fredericton.

A FARM situate within five miles of the City of Fredericton, containing eight hundred acres, over one hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, and about fifty intervale. The property now cuts fifty tons of hay and could be made to cut two hundred.

Also a quantity of Stock and Farming Implements now on the Farm.

☞ Possession given at any time. Terms moderate.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister-at-Law,
Carleton Street,
Fredericton, N. B.

March 18, 1885

Farm for Sale.

A FARM of one hundred acres, more or less, situated on the east side of the River St. John, four miles above the St. Mary's Ferry, together with the stock on the same, with farming utensils. Enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

STEPHEN CARLISE, SR.

Douglas, March 4, 1885—3m

WANTED.

Raw Shipping Furs.

10,000 Musk Rat.
500 Otter,
500 Fisher
500 Bear,
500 Beaver,
5,000 Fox,
1,000 Mink
1,000 Coon,
1,000 Lucifee,
1,000 Skunk,
1,000 Sable,
1,000 House Cat.

☞ Cash and the very Highest Market Prices Paid at

F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S,

Queen St., opposite Soldiers' Barracks.

Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1885.

FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Chemical Fertilizer Works,

HALIFAX, N. S,

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

THE STANDARD FERTILIZERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Fertilizers analyzed by Professor George Lawson Ph. D. LL., D. R. S. C.

"CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE,

(The Complete Fertilizer.)

GROUND BONE, MEDIUM BONE, BONE MEAL, } *Best Quality. Finest mechanical condition*

The above Fertilizers were used extensively in Fredericton and vicinity, in the Spring of 1884, with SPLENDID RESULTS, and are again offered to the farmers as the BEST GOODS IN THE MARKET.

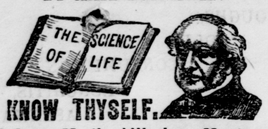
Orders may be left at Fenety's Book Store,

E. M. S. FENETY, Agent,
Fredericton.

March 4, 1885—3m

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

1885 SPRING 1885

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AT

OWEN SHARKEY'S.

A full stock now on hand, comprising in part the following, viz:—

Ladies' Dress Goods,

in Cashmeres, Cords, Serges, Brocades and Suitings, in New and fashionable colors for Spring and Summer wear.

Mantle and Mantle Cloths,

Mantle Ornaments, Gossamers, Parasols, Gloves, Hose, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Laces, Muslins, Prints, Piquays. &c., also Grey and White Cottons, Swansdons, Ducks, Drilling, Tickings, Towelling, Table Linens, Piano and Table Covers, Lambriquins, Castainnets, Damasks.

Men's Youths' and Boys'

CLOTHING,

equal in finish to Custom. Suits $5 to $25. White Dress and Regatta Shirts 75 cts. to $1.35 Fancy Flannel Knitted Top Shirt, Shirtings, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Braces and Underwear in great variety. Waterproof Coats, Hats, Caps and Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags.

Wool, Hemp, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets. Rugs, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

REMNANTS. REMNANTS.

☞ Remnants in Homespun, Tweeds, Ducks, Ticking, Swansdown, Cotton, &c., always on hand. Prices away down.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fredericton, April 15

A CHANCE to secure a first-class Farm in the Red River Valley at $3.00 per acre is an opportunity for a profitable investment that a

WISE MAN never allows to pass; and during the past year a large number of actual settlers availed themselves of this liberal offer by the ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RAILWAY CO., choice tracts, and commenced improvements.

BOUGHT The Company has also many thousands of acres of choice lands, well adapted to Dairy, Live Stock and General Farming purposes, from which can be selected that cannot be excelled in any STATE in the UNION.

A FARM FOR PARTICULARS, MAPS, ETC. WRITE TO

J. B. POWER, Land Com.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y Co.
ST. PAUL, - - MINN.

Raw Furs Wanted

AT

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

4000 Muskrat,	3000 Sable
1500 Otter,	500 Mink,
2000 Beaver,	2000 Fisher,
1500 Fox,	2000 Lucifee
1000 Bear.	

☞ *Cash, and the very highest prices paid by*

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, January 14, 1885

KNABE PIANO-FORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

Tone, Touch, Workmanship & Durability.

WM. KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

TO ARRIVE:

200 bushels Timothy Seed;
2000 lbs. Clover Seed.

The above seed is of good quality and in fine order.

W. H. VANWART.

April 1.

HADDIE. HADDIE.

JUST Received 2 cases Finnen Haddies.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, April 22

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.

NEW GOODS

AT

T. W. SMITH'S,

Edgecombe's Building,

Queen Street, - - - - Fredericton.

LATEST STYLES OF

German Coatings and Suitings,

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

of the latest styles and finest textures, which will be made up to order in the Latest Styles, and EVERY SUIT warranted TO FIT, at PRICES that will

DEFY COMPETITION!

THE LATEST STYLES OF

Fine Fur, Hard and Soft Hats,

Gent's Furnishing Goods of every description in all the novelties of the season.

Boots, Shoes, Trunks and Valises, selling at cost to clear them out.

☞ Call and examine Stock, and ascertain prices.

THOS. W. SMITH.

March 25

KING'S EVIL

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

SCROFULA

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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

Regenerative Medicine

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

Absolute Cure

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

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

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

[Analytical Chemists.]

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

Buckthorn Fencing.

A Barbed and Twisted Steel Ribbon. Not Dangerous to Cattle.

Farmers will find this the Best Fencing.

It is BROAD, cattle can see it.
The barbs are shaped so that they will not injure Cattle, nor tear wool.
It is made of rolled steel and is much stronger than Barb Wire.
It is as cheap as any ordinary Barb Wire fencing.

For sale by Local Merchants, and by

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
St. John, N. B.,
Sole Agents for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

April 15, 1885.

Door Locks, Knobs and Hinges.

Just received from New Haven, Conn.:

17 CASES Door Locks, Door Knobs and Door Hinges. For sale Low, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Agriculture

The Moon's Influence.

When or where the idea first originated that the moon or stars exert an influence upon the farmers growing crops and animals, it might not be easy to determine, but certain it is that a great many men have believed that young animals cannot be weaned with safety except when the astronomical "signs" are right, and that crops planted when the moon is apparently growing larger or smaller will be affected by such increase or decrease in the moon's light to a very appreciable degree. Pork killed when the moon is "right" will boil or fry without shrinking, while if killed at the wrong time it will disappear strangely in the pot or pan.

We have never considered the subject worthy of enough thought to charge our memory with the rules to be observed regarding planting or or harvesting by the moon, for we have always noticed that the farmers who wait for the moon and the signs, and the lucky days all to come right before doing a thing, are the ones who are generally ignorant and conceited, or very lazy.

We have known a farmer who made it a rule never to begin a job on Friday, and we have known him practically to lose both Friday and Saturday through such notions, that were instilled into his mind in cradle song days. In haying time such whims are often decidedly expensive, as when it is rainy or cloudy all the week till Friday morning.

Waiting for the moon to increase or wane may be equally expensive when the season is late, and every growing day is needed for getting a crop under way. If any one still fears to do any job that wants doing at the earliest opportunity offered, because the moon or a star is in the wrong position, let him look around among his neighbors, and see which are the successful farmers, those who work by the moon, and the signs, or those who go right along with their business regardless of such whims. The subject seems almost too insignificant for the moment's consideration we have given it, yet we known there are still many farmers in the country who don't feel quite justified in ignoring these old superstitions. There are many others too, who, though disclaiming any well grounded fears in these matters, yet had rather go a little out of their way to conform to the whims taught them in their childhood days. We are claiming this as an age of science. Let us not fail to trust science.

Brood Mares.

At this time, and until time for our colts to appear, special attention should be given our brood mares. The period of gestation, extending over so large a portion of the year, has been a constant drain upon the dam, and, as the time approaches for birth, this increases, and must be met by proper feeding and treatment. Looking for good results in the foal, we must prepare for such in our care of the mare. They should be among our best horses for none others are fit to breed from, and as such are most valuable. All the past months, since service, bone and muscle forming material, have, through the circulation, been constantly drawn from the dam, to support, sustain, and promote growth in the coming offspring. This causes a largely increased drain on the system, and to meet it, there is a demand for bone and muscle food. Otherwise the dam suffers, as is too often the case. Exercise is necessary to keep up the vitality, and produce strong, healthy colts; but this should be given the animal with the desired object always in view. It never pays to raise a poor horse, and the colt born with a weakened constitution had better be put out of the way at once. Proper care, feeding and exercise will do much to insure success. Mares should be used regularly, but kindly, until very near the time of foaling, and then should be given a large roomy stall, where, free from halter, they may secure relief from the violent pains to which they are subject the last few weeks. The feed all along should be of oats rather than corn, for the fats are not wanted. Those grains, strong in the phosphates, should be fed to sustain the two distinct, yet united lives. The udder should be bathed after working, and kept free from fluids. Attention should also be given to the condition of the bowels, that, by having all the various organs in a healthy condition, the dam may be kept in the best possible condition.

Good hay, vegetables and oats, should form the chief articles of diet. After birth, the feed should be to promote the flow of milk, and in the working or exercising, care should be taken not to heat the blood. The desire is to raise the best colts possible, and to do this, there must be steady growth from the day of birth. This can only be secured by keeping the mare in a normal condition. It does not pay to work our brood mares while the colts are small. There is too much loss of growth in the colt, and it is well to remember that that loss can never be recovered. If the mare is over-heated, the milk cannot but be changed, and the colt will suffer. As it grows, demanding more and more, the dam will gradually become weakened, unless the supply of food is proportionate to the drain on the system. When four and a half to six months old, they should be weaned but before this a small quantity of oats can be fed daily with profit. In this way, we can lay the foundation for future size and service, and make our breeding a source of profit. Good brood mares, bred to stock horses having size, stamina and speed, will produce colts, which, properly cared for, will command a good price in any market. By the breeding and mating of such animals, and the care and feeding we have indicated, the best family horse may be successfully bred, and the highest speed made possible. Success in maturity will largely depend upon treatment when young.

A Higher Farm Standard.

The farmer who breeds for a higher standard, without imbibing the impression that he is going to get a 2.20 flyer every time, never strays far from the true policy. The horse of reasonably high type will do more work on the farm than one of very low type. With quality and finish are associated activity and endurance. The *Canadian Breeder* tenders advice as follows:—

Breeders, especially here in Canada, are, as a rule, too eager for immediate results. A farmer takes some old plug of a native mare that bends her knees well and can show a "butcher-cart" turn of speed, and breeding her to a trotting stallion hopes to produce a Maud S. The foal comes, and he squanders the price of an ordinary horse in buying shin boots, arm boots, cuff boot, quarter boots, bandages, toe weights, side weights, patent bits, rocker shoes, &c, for her besides what he pays some incompetent ignoramus for training her. She finally squares away and begins to go. Presently she will show quarters fast enough to "break a watch, and with more conditioning she manages to show some splendid half-mile trials. The breeder thinks that fame and fortune are now within his grasp, and he begins to ask himself what he will say to Mr. Bonner when that insatiable absorbant of fast trotters comes to offer him forty thousand dollars for her. Before entering her in the grand circuit, however, he thinks he will give her a little race in Canada, with the distinct understanding that she shall not receive a mark lower than .40. She goes to the front at a great rate, and at the quarter in 37 she has half a dozen lengths of daylight behind her. At the half in 1.20 she has not quite so much to spare, and in the fifth furlong her owner's heart travels rapidly toward his throat, for a certain old ringer has his nose at the mare's wheel, while two or three more are close up. To his horror he sees his own driver plying the whip; the next instant his mare's nose is in the air and she is soon out of the race. She cannot settle to the trot again, and she has the flag dropped in her face as she comes down the stretch. A longer and more severe preparation does not produce any more favorable results, and if her owner labors with her to the end of her days he will never see her trot a mile out creditably. She has neither the courage, the muscle, nor the conformation to making a staying trotter. A man must be considered a lunatic who would enter a cold-blooded horse against thoroughbreds in any race longer than three-quarters of a mile, and yet many people appear to think that warm blood is not necessary to the make-up of a successful trotter. It often happens that an animal of unknown pedigree becomes a fast and lasting trotter, but no one ever knew a horse known to be essentially cold-blooded to distinguish himself either on the trotting or running turf.

The farmers of Kentucky made large drafts upon racing blood for agricultural purposes, because it was within easy reach and almost as cheap as duller strains, and the result was that they not only obtained horses that could pull the plow and endure fatigue, but a foundation was laid for a great light harness success. The trotting and pacing stallions from the north found in the mares possessed of this thoroughbred foundation the bed or soil in which their germs took deepest root and grew into largest promise. What a galaxy of stars—Lady Thorne, Woodford Mambrino, Harry Wilkes, Santa Claus, Elvira, Maud S, Nutwood, Phallas and Jay-Eye See. The horse which has knee action without the quality which is identical with courage is of no use on the turf. The hopes to which he gives rise are delusive, because races are not won by knee air-beaters or flashes of speed. It may cost a little more to breed a good stallion than to a poor one, but the use of the higher priced animal will pay in the end. We do not advise farmers to chase will-o'-the-wisps. There are many disappointments in breeding for the truf. The main object should be to improve the horses which they use in their daily pursuits. Activity and endurance are always perferable to sluggishness and cowardice. A cheerful horse will help to clothe the farmer with a spirit of cheerfulness. If in breeding for a practical purpose a flyer of the first class is obtained, so much the better. The profits will not weigh the good man down. In the great lottery of breeding, the owner of a modest farm who is quick witted and who does not neglect the growing colt, stands a chance to draw the capital prize. Some of our swift trotters—Capt. Lewis for instance—once drudged on the farm.—*Maine Farmer.*

Potatoes and Soiling.

It is well known that the common potato is the product of seed which in its wild state is wholly unfit for food. That the quality of potatoes now, however, depends largely on the soil and methods of cultivation is less generally understood. The potatoes grown on soil full of vegetable matter will be large and coarse. In a wet season they will be "soggy" when cooked. If not well covered from the sun while growing the tubers will be green and have a harsh, bitter taste, which is really that of poison.

Fence in the Cattle.

In the older sections of the country it is difficult to see where there can be any profit to the average stock raiser in permitting sheep to starve to death on the score of economy. We do not believe sheep can be profitably raised even in Texas without fencing them in and without cultivating some kind of fodder crop. The experience of the present winter should suffice to those who have lost sheep through the effects of cold, snow and starvation.

Early Chicks.

Every breeder desires early chicks, and plans to secure them if possible. Just now every one is anxiously looking for setting hens, in order to secure a good number of chicks by the time the snow disappears. We can at this time only offer a few hints, but because of their importance we are led to repeat what has been often said before. Everyone desiring to hatch chicks should know the need of absolute freedom from lice is nowhere more necessary than with setting hens. Poor results in hatching, hens having their nests, the death of so many young chicks, all these in the large number of cases, may be charged to the presence of vermin in and about the nests. Here is loss that cannot be regained. Time is passing rapidly, and the sooner the chicks are hatched after the snow is gone, the better the results, more rapid the growth, and the larger the per cent. of profit. There should be no trusting to luck. The details must be attended to. There must be freedom from vermin in order for success to be possible. The best way to destroy these parasites is to provide against their coming, and prevent their obtaining a foothold. Fresh, clean nests should be provided, and the contents of these nests should be equally free from taint. Then the hens should be carefully attended to before allowed to enter. Into the straw, hay or chaff forming these nests, scatter sulphur before the hen commences her labors. Rub through their feathers the sulphur, strongly impregnated as it is with carbolic acid. Give them a clean pen and away from other hens, provide a good dust path, easy of access. Attend to these details, and the chicks will come out of the shell and take up the work of forming bone and muscle, free from the enemy which so often destroys entire flocks. Follow these suggestions, and place in the nests only as many eggs as can be kept at the right temperature, and you will have no cause to regret the time given when hatching day arrives.

A Fleece of Wool.

In order to produce a fine fleece of wool requires, of course, in the first place, a well bred sheep, and in the next place requires very full and proper care in feeding and handling at all times. It is of no consequence how good a place a sheep may have a natural tendency to produce, the least mismanagement will greatly reduce its merchantable value. Many farmers appear to be of the opinion that no matter how the sheep is kept and taken care of, the fleece will grow just the same, only under some circumstances it may be somewhat longer in growing, but will be of equal quality and value with one produced where the sheep has been more rationally treated. This is a great mistake. Sheep will stand cold far better than they will any dampness at all, but this is no reason why they should be subjected to all inclemencies of winter weather; they should be "shedded" from rough weather.

In Australia, during seasons of drought, of course all stock suffers, and in the case of sheep, the clip of wool shows in every fleece a certain portion of the fibre of weaker and poorer quality than the rest, plainly showing the effects of the drought. Sheep need a proper supply of water of proper temperature, and should not be left to assuage their thirst with snow, as they are too often left to do, the excuse being made that sheep can do very well with only a little water, if any. It is a fact that a considerable number of farmers never think of watering their sheep during the winter months, but it is a great mistake. Under proper care and treatment, sheep will produce a clip of wool more even and soft in texture, and far better matted than they do under shiftless, neglected care, or rather lack of it.

Keep up the flow of Milk.

A large quantity of milk of a good quality is what all dairymen want, and to secure it all through the season requires that nutritious food be supplied the cows steadily, and of a character similar to rich pasture. Fresh, green grass is the ideal and standard food for milk production, and some approach to it should be the aim in their artificial food. Sweet corn fodder is, without doubt, the best soiling crop for their July, August, and September feed. What is the best substitute in winter for grass is not easily answered. Beets, turnips and carrots make excellent, cheap, and unobjectionable winter feed, but whether they make a better and cheaper food than ensilage is a matter upon which dairymen and scientists are divided. Some claim that ensilage is an objectionable feed for milk cows, while others equally as strenously claim it to be the best known. But no matter what kind of green provender may be supplied the cows in the dry season and through the winter, it is time preparations were being made for planting the crops. Beets, carrots, turnips and corn for fodder must all be planted in season, and an allowance made for the ground which they are to occupy in putting in the other crops, and the ground prepared in time. Profits are so small that the dairyman cannot afford to loose the extra amount of milk which may be obtoined by the aid of some one of the green foods, and the wise dairyman, and farmer, also, will grow a generous supply for his cows.

A Sparrow Nuisance.

There is much in the idea that the wild animals and birds naturally found in any locality are best adapted to it and should be preserved, except where they are too dangerous or destructive. When our song birds are driven away or destroyed the farmer is overrun by noxious insects. But when we introduce exotics, as the English sparrow, we are bringing here something presumably not adapted to us, and therefore most likely to become a nusiance.

FARM NOTES.

A lump of rock salt, also one of chalk, are particularly needful for calves and young stock. The first is essential for a healty digestion, and the other to supply the bone elements of the osseous system.

There is no better feed for young pigs, after them have learned to eat, than good threshed oats. It given dry and alone the pigs will chew at them till they get all the kernels, but they will swallow little or none of the husks.

Pigs of the same litter should not be used for breeding. No other animals deteriorate so fast as pigs by vicious breeding, and the prevalent diseases among swine are no doubt due to the commonly practised interbreeding of pigs of the same litter.

It will rarely pay to buy chemicals for mixing as manures, unless a farmer is prepared to do it on a large scale. A little gives more bother than profit. But these purchased fertilizers may often be profitably composted in the manure heap and all drawn out together.

A small plot of ground, thickly sown with barley so soon as the ground is dry enough, will be eaten bare by fowls. It is better to let them have a little piece for themselves than to allow them to run over winter and spring grain in the fields, than to shut them up to keep them from trespassing.

Almost always wheat comes out better in the spring when it has been in the drill furrows through the severest weather. The ridges slightly protect the plant, and as the former are broken down by freezing, the fine soil is excellent manure for the wheat roots, covering them when partly lifted out by frost.

Over a hole from which an apple tree was dug, and which was after ward filled with rich earth from the roadside, a parsnip was grown last season that reached fully thirty inches below the surface, and was otherwise large in proportion. For carrots and parsnips the soil can scarcely be made too deep, provided it is fertile all the way down.

A moment's reflection will convince any kind-hearted person that the feeding of young calves only twice a day is cruel. Who would think of feeding the baby only twice in 24 hours? But the calf naturally takes its milk as often as the infant. Then feed the calf three or four times a day—the last time as late as is convenient—and you will feel better and raise better stock besides.

The old practice of putting ashes in leach to make soap is less common than formerly among farmers. The ashes are worth more as a fertilizer to crops than for soap. Good potash can be bought more cheaply than in the form of ashes, and it is not as good for applying to crops. However, there is still much virtue in leached ashes, and where they can be got cheaply they will well pay for hauling on sandy land.

There is no doubt that corn fodder, either grown as grain or in drills for chaffing, makes the cheapest, as well as best feed for cows. A heaping bushel basket of cut stalks three times a day will keep the cows in good condition. If they are giving milk a ration of meal should be added. The product of an acre of drilled corn will furnish more than enough feed to winter a cow and will give more grain than she will need.

The milk from heifers is neither so large in quantity nor so rich as that from the same cow as she becomes older. The old rule which reckoned a heifer with her first calf as equal to half a cow was not far from right. The growth of the heifer is so much deducted from what would otherwise go to milk production, but with young cows capable of eating and digesting an unusual quantity of food a larger proportion may go to the milk pail.

When a spavin is in an incurable condition it may be relieved to some extent by keeping the horse in a cool open condition by gentle laxatives and cooling feed. Bran mash, carrots, scalded oats and linseed, and a daily dose of one ounce of hyposulphite of soda continued while the lameness is extreme, with cold water dressings and cooling liniment, will help very much to mitigate the trouble until it reaches its final painless stage, which is a stiff joint.

Breeds of cows strongly predisposed to milk production will sometimes give milk before the heifers have had their first calf. The tendency is increased where the young calves run together, in which case, unless precautions are taken, they are almost sure to learn to suck each other. A habit of this kind is extremely difficult to cure; the cows having learned it while young, suck themselves when they are in milk, and unless very valuable the best way to dispose of such is to fatten them for the butcher.

It is perfectly safe to test cows on grass. Then grass is universally understood fodder. A cow that will make, when flush, on good clover and mixed grass pasture from 10lbs. to 20lbs. of butter is just the cow the farmer wants. We say 20lbs. of butter in seven days on grass although this was possible. And so it is. We believe we can name a number of cows that can do this and more. In fact almost any of the great cows that have tested much over 21lbs. on high feeding in winter can doubtless come up to or near 20lbs. on grass.

There is nothing so acceptable to long-housed animal as variety of food. A cabbage, or a few carrots, potatoes, or beats, or other roots, prove salutary to milch cows. To young stock, a few culled or sprouted onions will be both a relish and a stomachic. Hence the value to the farmer of the occasional change of food, an authority says: "we have no hesitation in saying than this plan of carrying out an unvarying system of feeding in the case of farm stocks of all kinds is as unphilosophical in principal as it is productive of unsatisfactory results in practice."

Miscellaneous.

A great Problem.

—*Take* all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines,*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*
—Take all the *Ague,* Fever, and billious *specifics,*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revivers,*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short,* take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave. J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, but by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ 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.

Oatmeal sifted and boiled to thicken it makes an excellent feed for calves, mixed with as much skim milk as can be spared.

Rats and, mice, natives of the old World, destroy many more millions worth of property every year than any of the animals native to our continent.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS, and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Hanington's Food for Flowers.* Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

On sandy soil ashes are beneficial to all crops and can be applied in any quantity. On heavy soil there is commonly an abundance of inert potash, though in old orchards even this is largely exhausted. No mistake can be made in applying ashes to fruit trees.

Few people realize how small is the proportion of the cost of seed as compared with the labor of planting, cultivating and harvesting the crop. With regard to seeds, the best, however high priced, are always cheapest. Poor seed cannot be afforded even as a gift.

At this season cows well kept should be changing their coats by the loosening of old hair and the growth of new in its place. The animal needs extra feed and currying while this process is going on, and if the coat is very rough some oil mess mixed with the feed will be beneficial.

Cows well fed and which yield a large proportion of cream to their milk, always make hard butter, even in warm weather. In such cows and on such feed a part of the fat which usually goes into suet passes into the milk veins and is converted into butter. This is really a cow-made oleomargarine, and contains less of the essential oils which give grass butter its excellent flavor and aroma.

Alsike clover is in some places the only kind that can be grown. It is not touched by the clover worm which destroys the medium and large red clovers. Alsike seed is much finer than that of the common varieties. Four to five quarts of seed per acre is a fair allowance; but because the seed is fine the ground should be in the best tilth or much will fail to grow.

VOLUMES OF BOMBAST have been published about the multifarious and irreconcilable effects of many proprietary remedies. The proprietors of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery content themselves with facts susceptible of proof. They state their purifier to be what it has proved itself to be, an eradicator of Dyspepsia, Constipation, Liver and Kidney troubles, and a fine general alterative.

Many circumstances conspire to render it advisable for farmers to sow all the spring grain they can properly handle this season. The winter wheat crop is short; possible war between England and Russia would not only increase the demand for wheat, but also for Indian corn, since Russia is a large producer and exporter of the latter grain. An European war would prove of greater benefit to the farmers of this country than to our merchants and bankers.

The cold weather has been as severe on bees as on other live stock, and many stands will be found weakened. The hives should be looked to promptly and food given to weak stocks where it is needed. Very small lots of bees can be put with stronger swarms. Bees are valuable at this season, and the larger the swarms the more quickly enough warmth will be produced in the hive to hatch the young. Rye meal may be used for making pollen before it can be obtained from spring flowers.

When a new milch cow has her calf taken from her she will often hold up the milk, apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the yield.

Humphreys' Veterinary System.

No well-informed person denies that the ownership of animals involves the obligation of their proper nursing and care when sick. It is generally admitted that the common mode of the treatment is cruel as well as wasteful in life and suffering. But before you condemn us show us a better system. Now this is precisely what we propose to do. "HUMPHREY' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS have been in use twenty-five years, and the testimony of respectable horse and stock owners of the results are entirely satisfactory. The medicines are suited to almost every possible disease among domestic animals, and can be given without the slightest trouble. They are not poisonous nor destructive of health, but cure in far less time than any other remedies. The system of treatment is free from intricacy or difficulty, one that tells the owner just what to do and how to do it, and while safe and satisfactory in results, it secures the animal from all cruelty and unkindness. Moreover it affords the best chance for their recovery and renewed usefulness." We think we are acting in the interest and for the benefit of our animal friends, who can not speak for themselves, when we cordially indorse HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS.