THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 24

SEEDS OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FOR 1885, OF "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," full of valuable cultural directions, containing three colored plates, and embracing everything new and rare in Seeds and Plants, will be mailed on receipt of stamps to cover postage (6 cents). To Customers of last season sent free without application. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. PLANTS

VALUABLE PROPERTY!

For Sale by Auction,

In the City of Fredericton.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the third day of March next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Weigh Scales in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, pursuant to notice, that Lot of Land, with the Buildings thereon, formerly occupied by the late B. Atherton, deceased, fronting on King Street, in the City of Fredericton, and described as follows:—"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town plot of Fredericton, being part of lot number one hundred and seventeen in block number eight, and abbutted and bounded as follows: beginning at the easterly corner of said lot number one hundred and seventeen, at the intersection of King Street and Carleton Street; thence running northwesterly along the line of King Street forty-four feet; thence at right angles south-westerly one hundred feet; thence along Carleton Street one hundred feet to the place of beginning; being the same lands heretofore conveyed to the said Benjamin Atherton by David Morgan and wife by Indenture of Bargain and Sale, bearing date the fifth day of June, A. D, 1855."

For terms and further particulars, apply to

HENRY B. RAINSFORD.
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Dated the 3rd day of February, A. D. 1885.

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.

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, 24x80, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and fine, shed containing woodshed, coal house 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 B RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, H. L. FURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

COFFEE!

DO you wish for a Rich, Fragrant Cup of Coffee? If so, use,

CHASE & SANBORN'S

STANDARD JAVA!!

the best Coffee in the world, warranted strictly pure and of the finest quality grown

☞ *Ask your Grocer for it.* ☜

At Wholesale only, by

WHITTIER & HOOPER,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Carriage Builder's Hardware.

JUST RECEIVED and to arrive, a full and complete stock of Carriage Builder's Hardware, including Iron and Steel.

For sale Wholesale and Retail, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

Jan. 28

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.

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 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, &c.

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

That Old, Reliable Kidder's Pain,

Whether Internal or External, Pure Dr. Kidder's Pain Killer, could I save a Dollar, I would pay Fifteen. Meet the Sleep and Work, Cut and Bleed, Burn and Blister, Lacerated or Lacerated Limb, Bruised or Contused Joint, Cuts, Bruises, Cramps, Colds, Lameness, etc., etc., etc., Pain, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Neuralgia, etc., etc., 25 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

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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 worth the price charged for the whole book. This book is recommended by the Almighty, 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

THE REMEDY FOR CURING

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND PULMONARY ORGANS.

BY ITS FAITHFUL USE

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

When other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND NURSES. In fact by everybody who has given it a good trial. *It never fails to bring relief.*

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

☞ For sale by all Druggists.

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.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt.

"Kidney-Wort has cured my wife after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

☞ It cleanses the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The liver is stimulated and the Bowels made to move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.

PRICE, $1.00 LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

Elegant New Lamps.

I HAVE just received a fine assortment of New Library Lamps, some of them ornamented with Decorated Shades and Cut Glass Prisms. Fourteen different styles, suitable for Parlor, Hall or Dining Room. Prices moderate.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

HELP WANTED. 1 Agent wanted in every place to sell our new goods. Big pay. 40 samples only 10c. None Free. Cut this out. ACME NOVELTY CO., Clintonville, Conn

Communications.

Letter from Rev. M. F. Richard.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

DEAR SIR.—I think I have reason to feel gratified for the attention paid to my humble remarks by the press generally, and for the expression of sentiments that I have elicited. A great public good will no doubt result from the discussion of this most important question. As I said before, my object is not to serve or critisize any political party. I am no party politician, but I have a policy. It consists in giving to every man and every government credit for the good services they render, and at the same time to point out their errors or faults, that they may amend. I am pleased to see that my motives were justly appreciated by the public, and that I have provoked no ill-feeling in calling public attention to the question at issue.

The great difficulty I experience in dealing with public questions is to avoid touching or walking on somebody's *big toe.* It is morally impossible to treat such matters, without more or less directly scratching little sores. But, I trust, that if in extracting the tooth, I caused a little pain, credit will be given for doing so for a beneficial result.

The *Gleaner* has, very delicately indeed, brought me to task, and I feel grateful for it, as it affords an opportunity of proving the assertions which I felt it my duty to make public. On the matter of emigration, it seems I am all right, according to my friend, for my remarks on this subject seem more applicable to the old administration than the present one. So far so good; though it is hardly fair to apply so directly my remarks to that Administration, it being so near the session of Parliament. I know I would not be so cruel, for I feel that in the late Government, as in the present one, there are men who deserve well of their country. Let us not be too personal in dealing with public questions.

It seems I have not been so happy, according to my kind mentor, when dealing with the question of Free Grants. Perhaps I was too rough in dessecting the truth. I am reminded that $2000 a year was spent during the last few years in the settlements of Rogersvile and Acadiaville. I take this for granted, although I do not know what is meant by "the last few years;" perhaps the *Gleaner* charitably wishes to pay a compliment to the late administration, or the late Surveyor General, for their generosity to those settlements, especially the last year they were in power. If so, it is well deserved. But it must be remembered that the $30 premium guaranteed by statute to every settler as a reward for works performed, was retained by the Government, and those amounts were partly expended on the roads. However, as my friend well remarks, "it would be gratifying if more money was spent" for that object.

Another charge, which is rather a serious one, is that my statement to the effect that "those settlements are covered by lumber and bark licenses is incorrect." I reserve this point for a future occasion. In the meantime I maintain the assertion. It is also stated that what I asserted, to the effect that parties have applied and got no answer for several months, according to the *Gleaner,* is denied by the officials in the Crown Land Office. I respect the denial, but I reserve a future opportunity to substantiate my assertion or apologize. As to the other remarks published in the *Gleaner,* they will have due consideration and attention later.

I shall endeavor in the future, as in the past, to deserve the high compliment, that I treat public questions with a "spirit of fairness."

Yours truly,
M F. RICHARD.

St. Louis, Feb. 6, 1885.

Agriculture.

Food for great Butter Yields.

The Jersey breeders are doing very praiseworthy work in testing their cows for milk and butter. The Jersey is to be prized, especially as a yielder of excellent butter, and to develop her capacity for this is the very mission of the Jersey breeders. They are now doing the sensible thing—holding all fancy points in abeyance, while they show what she is really good for, and how much she is good for. The tests are, some of them, so very extraordinary that it is difficult to place a limit to her capacity. The hitherto four pounds of butter per day limit is too modest to be considered.

All the rations that we have examined, of cows yielding a large amount of butter, have shown an apparent waste of food—that is, a great excess of food beyond what science would show to be necessary for this production of butter. But there has been very little pains taken, as yet, to study the most important question of food in those tests. The cow should be accurately weighed before the experiment begins, and again at the end of the test. We want to see what becomes of this great excess of food. If the cow gains three pounds per day in weight that [illegible] would account for a part of the excess of food. If the cow takes exercise, we want to know how much, and what, for this consumes food. The owners of these remarkable butter cows will soon find that they have been neglecting this question of food too long. Careful experiments should be made with these cows with different amounts of food, for it may prove that a smaller ration would produce the same yeild of butter.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

A Perfect Beauty.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair, clear skin, and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

Getting on in the World.

Mr. Francis Barnes, in his lecture on "Maine for Maine Boys," gives a few examples of how young men of his own acquaintance, have succeeded in paying for farms for which they had run in debt. Mr. A. B. bought a farm of 130 acres in Aroostook County, thirteen years age, for $1100; paid only $25 down, and agreed to pay $100 per year, and interest. He went out to work the first year or two to earn money with which to meet the payments; then bought a horse and cow, and went on the farm to get a living and to pay for it. In nine years the debt was paid, and the interest stopped. He then sold thirty acres at $10 per acre, which left him an even hundred acres; kept cows, and carried milk to the cheese factory. In four years more he sold the farm for $2100, and had stock and tools on hand that were worth $100, making his valuation $3100, equal to a yearly income saved during the thirteen years, of $237 per year, net gain above a living for himself and family.

Mr. E. F. worked at home for his father until twenty-five years old; at twenty-six he married and took his father's farm on halves, which he worked three years, after which he bought a 100-acre farm for $1400; had saved from his previous labor, $700, which enabled him to pay one-half of the price of the farm. He gave his note for the balance at ten per cent interest, binding himself to pay the interest annually, and $100 on the principal. A new house was built, which increased the debt to $1000. After paying his interest and imstalments regularly for five years, and party holding the mortgage, seeing the investment was a good one, was willing to reduce the rate of interest to seven per cent. But the next year, have unusually good crops, the entire debt was wiped out, leaving him with a good farm, well stocked, and worth, all told, about $300, all of which had been saved in eleven years, working on Maine farms of his own, and others.

These examples may not seem specially brilliant to young men who are looking for situation in stores, or on railroads, at $2 per day but when board bills, or house keeping and other expenses are paid, it will be found that in the final summing up at the end of ten years, comparatively few men can show as much for their labor as these two Maine farmers had to show for theirs. Nor did these farmers work more hours in a year than do many who work at other occupations.—*Maine Farmer.*

Adaptation.

Every person is fitted by nature for some sphere of action, but not everyone can be a successful horse breeder. To-day something more is needed than simply to own a brood mare or stock horse. The old time slipshod, haphazard methods of farming and stock breeding, have, under the influence brought to bear by a few energetic men, gradually been yielding, and in their places, more rational and intelligent methods are coming in to practice. Through the influence of the agricultural press and colleges, farmers are growing to realize that success depends upon the intelligent application of scientific principles, and young men are growing to manhood impressed with the thought that they must seek the field for which they are adapted. More and more the idea is forcing itself into the public mind, that preparation is necessary everywhere, and that no class needs it more than farmers and stock-breeders. As this truth takes hold of the mind, men begin to gather in their forces and concentrate their energies, where formerly they too often scattered. Here is one result following the introduction of choice stock, and improved methods of farm work.

Not every man can be a good horseman or successful in horse-breeding. There is in every occupation a happy knack of doing things at the right time and in the right manner. Preparation is necessary for the highest success, and as we realize this, the field of horse-men will be occupied more and more completely by those who will intelligently strive for the best. We are but in the infancy of the knowledge of stock-breeding and mating, but we occasionally catch a glimpse of what some, we call enthusiasts, are accomplishing through the application of this knowledge, and while we wonder at their success, we see what is possible for others. The breeding of choice stock of any class, opens a field to any aspiring young man, that not only leads to wealth but gives ample opportunity for all the energies he possesses. If a young man loves horses, that love should be cultivated and he be encouraged to enter the field and fit himself for the work besore him. In the years to come, special preparation will be considered as necessary in all classes of farm work, as in the office or store, and when that time comes and systematic breeding becomes the rule, we shall witness great improvement in the quality of our stock.

England's Decreased Wheat Acreage.

The steady decrease in the acreage of wheat in England is shown by the fact that it was only 2 607 632 acres in 1884, against 2,369 654 acres in 1873, a decrease of 762 032 acres in eleven years. This at 28 bushels per acre represents 25,000,000 fewer bushels than then. In Scotland and Ireland the decrease in wheat acreage is proportionably greater than England In 1856 Scotland had 263 328 acres of wheat, which was last year reduced to 68,716. Wheat is the staple food in England and always will be. In Scotland even it has largely taken the place of oatmeal, which was formerly the staple food of the poorer classes More and more of the tillable land of Scotland is being withdrawn from food production and devoted to deer parks for wealthy land owners. The tenantry are being driven by lack of work and food to emigration.

Sickness on Farms.

One of the most common sources of disease in farmers' families is to be found in the cellars under their houses filled with half decaying vegetables, the odors from which rise and fill every room. In some cases these cellars are never entirely cleaned from one year's end to another. If entirely dry, potatoes and apples in limited supply may be stored in cellars, but they should be well looked after and decaying specimens removed as fast as found. If the cellar is not dry at all seasons, not only should no vegetables be kept in it, but the houses above should be considered uninhabitable until it is made dry. The farmer himself may not become sick, but his wife and family almost certainly will, on account of being within doors so large a proportion of the time. The house well is very often a prolific cause of disease. During the past few months wells have been low in many parts of the country, and the result has been an unusual amount of sickness in country places. Drinking the water down almost to the bottom of the well families have taken in a larger proportion than usual of its impurities. Most old wells need thorough cleaning In fact, all wells should be cleaned as often as once in three or four years. Now while the water is low is the best time to do this work. When done many will be surprised at the amount of filth removed from wells, the water of which they have perhaps been drinking for years.

Grass and Corn Feeding.

A belief which was universal after the old theory that cattle of a less age than four years could not be fattened had been exploded, and which yet obtaines among the mass of stockmen, is that grain cannot be profitably fed to cattle while they are upon grass. It is supposed that the grass makes the teeth of the cattle so tender that the cattle cannot eat the grain, but as the character of the food can have but very little effect upon the teeth, it is pretty safe to suppose this to be conjecture; and those who have tried feeding grain to cattle while they were upon grass have found that cattle were perfectly able to masticate the grain. Another reason assigned for the unprofitableness, or rather impracticability of combining grain and grass feeding is that the cattle relish the grass so much more than they do the grain that they will not eat the latter in sufficient quantities to become fat when upon pasture. This must have had its origin in conjecture, as those men whose cattle were in the sorest need of grain were the most certain that cattle would not eat grain well when they had obtained a taste of grass. But, however true or false this idea may have been, abundant tests have proven that at the present day, at least, a taste of grass does not lead cattle to refuse grain, and it is becoming the practice among our best feeders to fatten their cattle upon grass.

The Flesh of the Improved Hog.

Swine breeders have not sufficiently borne in mind the variation in the amount of lean meat found in the carcasses of different hogs. The Berkshire is universally credited with having more lean than any other breed; but even Berkshires vary in this regard, as do all other classes of swine. Hence, by closely scanning the cut-up carcasses, giving preference to certain families showing liberal presence of muscular substance, these to be used as breeders, the relative quantity of lean could be increased in any family or breed. It is well known that some hogs, when reduced to an impoverished state, are really very thin, as the term is understood, while others have as meagre an amount of fat as the thinnest, yet have greater fullness of all the parts, and under no circumstances do they become so lean in appearance as the others. This difference is owing entirely to the greater size of the muscle—the motive parts—and this difference is invariably shown in the cut-up meat. So it will be seen that there are two modes of making a very correct estimate of this peculiar difference in swine—by comparing animals that are, so far as we are able to judge, alike reduced, then again scanning the fat carcasses as they lie side by side upon the block.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Crossing Sheep.

A correspondent writes;—"I have never seen a cross of Oxfordshire with merinos. Cotswold and merino have often been crossed and so have South Down and Merino. Years ago I made a cross of pure bred Leicester and merino. All of these make good, hardy sheep, the Cotswold and merino the best of all. The objection to South Down sheep, is the indefinite character of the wool. The Cotswold merino wool will go under the head of combing, which puts it higher in price than the medium wools. The Cotswold is a slow maturing sheep and the lambs are lanky and poor in comparison with the real mutton breeds—the Downs. The Oxfordshires have the advantage of combining in one breed the combing qualities for good mutton on the Downs. This is claimed for them. They certainly have the wool, for my yearling ram sheared ten pounds of combing wool of full length—six to eight inches. They seem to have the growing qualities of the other Downs and make much larger sheep. The wool is not so open as the Cotswold or Leicester, and this is an advantage.

Hogs running in barnyards will often chew the stalks of corn if cut green and well cured. They get some sweet from the stalks even in winter. If cattle are pressed by hunger to eat these cornstalks it will make them almost uncontrollable from frenzy. Several such instances have been reported, and it is a safe rule not to allow swine and cattle to run together at any time of year.

Hints on Horseshoeing.

For horses that do slow work, a light shoe will generally prevent knee ankle, and skin cutting.

For a long strider, shoe the hind feet with small calkins. If a short strider they are not required.

Some horses will not go will with toe weight shoes, requiring the weight to be distributed more equally.

Ankle cutting behind is usually caused by the foot not being level and straight and from leg-weariness.

If ankle cutting is done with the quarter of heel, shoe with a three-quarter shoe. Either for front or hind feet.

When quarter cracks occur on one side use a three-quarter shoe adapted for strong frog pressure. If cracks appear on both sides use a bar-shoe.

For the hind feet, if ankle cutting is done with the toe, have the calkin made lengthwise at the inside heel and one at the inside curve at the toe.

When elbow hitting is done with the heel of the foot, have the shoe short and well concaved on the ground surface. Most horses hit with the toe.

Corns should be pared out well, the heel lowered and sprung, and the toe shortened. Have the shoe removed every two weeks, or less, if necessary.

Narrow-webbed shoes are the best, as they allow the sole to scale off according to its growth. However, shoes should vary according to the necessities of the case.

Farmers and Prosperity.

The country at large cannot be prosperous if the farmers are not. The representatives of other great industries are now recognizing the importance of our agricultural interests. It is difficult to conceive of any over-production of farm products. On the law of average the surplus of one year is counteracted by the shortage of another. Agriculture, unlike manufactures, is subject to many natural conditions beyond the control of man, and it is rare that crops are universally good, and if we have a surplus some other country is deficient. It is folly for forehanded farmers to sell grain at less than its cost. Let such hold back a portion of their harvest against the short crop which is liable to occur any year Within the remembrance of any middle aged man, we have had half a dozen short crops, while Europe has had even more disappointment in this line. The evil of low prices is always aggravated by the general rush to sell. It is bad enough that those who must sell crops to pay pressing claims, are slaughtered. It is business suicide for the well-to do farmer to throw away his produce on a dull and declining market when prices are below actual costs.

A Natural Fertilizer.

Soft stone, fragments of slate that easily decompose, and which are too small to obstruct the plough or cultivator, should not be carried off from land, as such stone is constantly yielding mineral plant food to the soil Fine, shelly stones also render a heavy, clayey soil light and porous. There are soils so full of stones that every ploughing brings a fresh lot of them to the surface, and every load carried away reduces the surface level of the field. If this process be carried on long enough the level may be reduced materially. If it is an object to prevent this, as where the land is low and wet, it is an excellent practice to dig ditches for receiving the stones ina body, then cover over with the soil thrown out.

Look after the Geese.

These birds should be supplied with food adapted to their natural wants as far as it is possible to furnish it. These birds are more herbivorous than any of our domestic fowls. As a matter of course, a diet coming nearest their summer grass forage suits them best. Fine hay soaked in warm water and sprinkled with meal or bran, is acceptable. Boiled potatoes, mixed with meal, serve well. Beets, turnips potatoes or apples, chopped fine, are good. Cabbage is a favorite food and ought to be well supplied. With good quarters and plenty of water they will winter contentedly and begin to lay early. Corn is relished by them, but too much makes them over fat.

Most of the sugar bushes are the natural growth and so scattered that not more than twenty to forty maple trees can be found on a single acre. If planted six feet one way by twelve the other, there will be sixty-seven trees per acre, and they may be profitably grown even closer than this. Wide rows should be made one way for convenience in gather sap with team and wagons. A sugar bush well managed is a profitable part of the farm, and there is no reason why its productiveness may not be increased as well as that of the cultivated fields which adjoin it.

Lampblack mixed with strong vinegar will mark sheep so that the name can be read for a year, but will not injure the wool, as is often done when sheep are marked with tar or paint. The English practice was to slit or notch the ears, a mark requiring a quick eye to detect in a flock, but which once made lasted a lifetime By changing the place on the ear, using one or both, and varying the shape of the cut, a great number of marks can be made to identify the property of different owners.

There is unusual interest just now in the subject of poultry farming. Many without much experience are going into the business, with the expectation of profits, that are more apt to prove delusive than otherwise Poultry pays those who know how to take the best care of it. Nearly all farmers can do something in growing fowls and producing eggs for market, and as we have of late years imported eggs to a large amount every season, it would seem that there is a call for greater attention to this branch of the farmers' business.

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, Salisbury, 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.

Salt is beneficial to most crops, and one of the very best ways of applying it is to incorporate it with manure used as a top dressing.

To do business a man must have dollars and sense. To keep rheumatism and all aches and pains out of the house keep Minard's Liniment in it.

It is a mistake to set fence posts until they are thoroughly seasoned. Even oak posts, which are as durable as any, will rot out in a few years if put in green.

A small feeding of potatoes, carrots or other roots to horses two or three times a week will be better than all grain. Carrots are probably the best roots for horses.

It is claimed that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost infallible in the cure of diphtheria, pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, and hard dry coughs. This may be all true. We know it will prevent diphtheria and that it will cure the croup instantly.

In some places barley is so dull of sale that it is being used for food. It is excellent for beginning to fatten cattle, as there is less danger than they will cloy on it than on corn.

☞ If you have to work early and late and get little or no exercise, take Hanington's Quinine Wine and Iron to give you strength. See that you get "Hanington's," the original and genuine.

In localities where buckwheat is largely grown farmers find it an excellent plan to feed the bran from it to milch cows. It is not fattening, but makes a large quantity of milk, more and better than the feed from wheat.

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.

Every year the proportion of grass-fed beef is decreasing, and this involves a