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, APRIL 1, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 31

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 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

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 Earming 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

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Farm situate in the Parish of Kingsclear, York Co., lately owned by BENJAMIN LOVELL, with the buildings thereon.

☞ For terms, &c., apply to

W. A. PARK,
House of Assembly.

Fredericton, March 17, 1885—3in

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

FREDERICTON

CASKET AND COFFIN DEPOT.

I have a large stock of CASKETS in Wood, CLOTH, WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which I will sell cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

I have a superior lot of ROBES and HABITS always on hand.

Particular attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discolouring.

I can be found on Sundays or nights by calling at P. D. MCKENZIE'S over the shop.

Large Caskets, $20.00

Large Coffins, $10.00 and upwards.

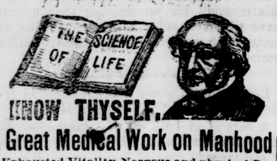
☞ Funerals attended to everywhere, FREE OF CHARGE.

HENRY A. GARRETY,
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
OPP. CITY HALL.

Fredericton, February 25, 1885

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. Illustrative 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

Oil. Oil. Oil.

JUST received, another car load extra quality Kerosene Oil. Don't smoke or smell while burning. Very cheap.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

March 18

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.

Wiley's Drug Store!

Boquets, Grasses,
Everlasting Flowers,
Pampas Grass,
in new and beautiful designs in

WREATHS, CROSSES,
Christmas Cards, &c.

Toilet Setts,
Perfumes,
Perfume Cases,
Pipes,
Cigar Cases,
Cigar Holders,
Smoker's requisites of all kinds.

JNO. M. WILEY,
DRUGGIST,
Opp. Normal School.

☞ *Almanacs for 1885—Free.* ☜

December 10, 1884

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE

Established a Quarter of a Century.

THE subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him for the past twenty-five years, and begs leave to announce that his

Winter Stock

OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

is now complete, and will be found to be the largest and best assorted stock of BOOTS AND SHOES in the city. Among his varieties will be found

FANCY SLIPPERS,

Very suitable for Presents.

Ladies' Fancy Slippers,

Ladies' Gent's and Children's

SNOW SHOES,

Ladies', Gent's, Misses, and Children's Overboots,

Ladies', Gent's, Misses and Children's Moccasins.

Ladies' and Gent's Creepers.

A. LOTTIMER.

Fredericton, Dec. 23, 1884

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS are THE BEST

Illustrated Catalogue for 1885 Containing description and prices of the choicest FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Chemical Fetilizer Works,

HALIFAX, N. S.

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

THE STANDARD FERTILIZERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

Fertilizers analyzed by Professor George Lawson Ph. D. LL., D. P. 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 farming 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

JUST RECEIVED:

Cotton Seed Meal.

fresh ground, direct from the Mills, and of superior quality.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Opposite People's Bank,
Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

Iron and Steel.

JUST RECEIVED

1 CAR LOAD of Iron and Steel. For sale low by

Z. R. EVERETT.

'85 Spring and Summer, '85

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

has now received his SPRING AND SUMMER stock consisting of

Cloths, Doeskins,

ENGLISH,

SCOTCH AND CANADIAN

TWEEDS,

Diagonal and Corkscrew Coatings, in Plain and Fancy Colors.

Also a beautiful assortment of SPRING and SUMMER OVERCOATINGS. Likewise Scotch and English TROWSERINGS in Woollens and Worsteds, making the most complete Stock ever opened in the city. Please call and examine.

WM. JENNINGS.

Fredericton, March 18, 1885

JAS. R. HOWIE

has, in consequence of the Fire, removed from his own premises on Queen Street, to

Fisher's Building,

Where he will carry on his business as usual.

He invites special attention to his well-selected stock of

NEW GOODS,

(ARRIVING DAILY)

Consisting of all the Staple makes of

English, Scotch and Canadian

WOOLLENS,

And many Spring Novelties.

A FULL LINE OF

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

A very large and varied stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which will be sold low for Cash.

March 18, 1885.

CHEAP SALE

OF

DAMAGED GOODS!

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, etc., etc,

AT

Prices that defy Competition.

My entire stock must be cleared out. Goods not damaged sold at 20 per cent below former prices.

ELIJAH CLARK,
Next below Geo. Hatt & Sons.

Fredericton, March 11, 1885

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 lates 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

FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1885

INVALUABLE TO ALL! Will be mailed FREE to all applicants and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains illustrations, prices, descriptions and directions for planting all Vegetable and Flower SEEDS, BULBS, etc. D. M. FERRY & CO. WINDSOR, Ontario. DETROIT, Michigan.

Hatchets and Broad Axes.

Just to hand from the Manufacturers:

1 CASE Hatchets, Bench Axes, and Broad Axes—A fine lot.

Z. R. EVERETT

March 11

Notice to Stream Drivers.

JUST RECEIVED:

25,000 HAWTHORN'S Improved Cast Steel, Oil Tempered, BOOT CALKS—all sizes.

JAMES S. NEILL.

March 18

Canned Tomatoes.

JUST RECEIVED:

60 DOZ. CANNED TOMATOES, at very low prices. First class goods.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

March 17

Cast Steel.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 CWT. Pearey Steel; 6 cwt. Drill Steel; 6 cwt. Axe Steel; 5 cwt. Harrow Tooth Steel. For sale low by

JAMES S. NEILL.

March 18

Just Received:

FRENCH Prunes, Persian Dates, more Cheap Sugar Fresh Herring, at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, March 4

Brushes and Brooms.

Just received from the Manufacturers:

1 CASE and 1 bundle Brushes—White Wash, Wash, Paint and Varnish. Also 20 doz. Brooms.

For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Minard's Liniment Cures RHEUMATISM, 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.

Rhine Stones!

Just opened from England, one case of

ELEGANT JEWELRY,

IN

Rhine Stones,
Colored Gold and Silver Sets,
Bar Pins, Solatairs,
Bracelets, Lockets, &c.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

Diamond and other Gem Rings,

AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

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.

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

JUST RECEIVED:

15 BALES

ROOM PAPER!

For Sale Low,

Wholesale and Retail.

McMURRAY & Co.

February 25, 1885

Fresh Fish.

FRESH CODFISH and Fresh Herring, at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Agriculture

Orchard Hints.

The Maine Pomological Society met at Gardiner the last week in February, its members talking over the experiences and lessons of the past. Among the interesting and valuable hints given out were the following:—

"Good drainage and a deeply-cultivated soil are important for fruit culture. After the trees are set they should be well mulched. On a drained soil the trees should be set over the drain. They should be set at the time of filling the drains so that labor may thus be saved. Trees set in long rows give better chance to cultivate and mow between them. Setting trees by roadsides and on lines of fences and walls is desirable. Sandy soil is not good for an orchard, though good orchards sometimes grow on such soils. Clay soil is well adapted to fruit, especially to plums. On rocky soils the apple trees are at home; Baldwins especially succeed on such lands. Successful fruit cultivation depends upon feeding the trees properly.

The crackling of trees in bark and wood was attributed, by one speaker, to expansion by freezing. Another believed the trouble was due to the system of pruning. He had never seen the bark burst upon a tree which had been pruned to a low top. He practised splitting the bark in his trees by running a sharp knife up or down the trunk with good results.

It was claimed that good results could not be secured by root grafting. They were not hardy. Trees grafted in the top will live and prosper. Root-grafted trees will grow a large amount of suckers. There is a spongy growth at the roots. Small trees need wide branches for protection from the sun; when they get large enough, so the top will spread to protect the trunk, trim off the lower branches. Graft near the ground, and change the top at one operation. One cause of failure in setting trees was in not keeping the trees and roots from drying.

In establishing an orchard, a light sand or a heavy clay must be rejected The best soil is a rich loam, inclining to clay. The location must not be in low, flat land, nor on an eastern slope of a hill where the snow lies deep. The most suitable location is the top of a ridge of moderately high elevation, protected on the north and west by a forest, if possible, or by rows of evergreen or a high fence. Have the soil well drained, for without drainage, either natural or artificial, it is impossible to raise good trees.

Concerning the round headed borer it was stated that its eggs are laid so near the ground that, when the young worm began to work, external traces of its presence were hid in the grass, roots or earth, thus rendering it necessary to dig away the earth and scrape the bark clean. Preparatory to laying her eggs the beetle makes a perpendicular slit from a fourth to three eights of a inch long in the bark of the tree, in which to deposit her eggs. The place where the eggs lie can be detected by a slight swelling in the bark. By pressing on this with a knife handle or flat of the blade the eggs can be crushed. This is the condition of things the last part of summer. In early autumn the young larvæ may be found by the same mark, and it is not until a year has passed, after the littering of eggs, that the borer gets far away from his cradle.

How shall the beetle be compelled to lay his eggs high above the ground? By heaping up a mound of soil or earth around the trunk of the trees. A mound six inches high would compel the beetle to work above it, then in looking for borers the soil could be easily pulled away. The date of placing the mound around the tree is of importance. About the middle of June is the right time, as the beetle commences laying her eggs soon after that. Eggs have been found unhatched even as late as the first of September. Wraps of paper extending two feet up the trunk might be found effectual in protecting the tree from both borers and mice.

One of the defects in orchard management is age and size of fruit trees when set out. A successful orchardist claims three-year-old trees are the best, certainly not over four, and those from four to six feet high, and from one to one and one-half inches in diameter at the ground. Trim to low heads. Set on strong, rocky soil. To set trees of large size is to commit a grave error at the start.

One of the worst enemies is the apple maggot, which eats the pulp of the apple. Some orchardists let infected apples decay on the ground, which is a wrong practice. A method of avoiding the maggot was to gather the fruit as soon as their presence is discovered in the apple, and cook them for hogs. In this way the number may be materially lessened, if not entirely exterminated.

Turnip Flavor in Milk.

The question of how to feed turnips to dairy cows without having the flavor of the milk and butter injured thereby, is a question that is very sure to be brought up at every diary convention where free discussion is encouraged. At the meetings of both the Massachusetts and the Connecticut Boards of Agriculture the subject was discussed at considerable length. It was reported that the milk and cream from the famous Echo Farm of Litchfield, Ct., had been so badly injured by feeding the cows turnips, as to threaten destruction to the high reputation the goods from that farm had attained, and it was only be entirely discontinuing the use of turnips that confidence was regained. One farmer, on the contrary, stated that he was feeding six pecks of turnips per day to each of his cows with no evil effects whatever. His method is to give no more than the cows will consume at once, or in half an hour, then sweep out the mangers clean, being careful not to leave a particle of turnip to be eaten between meals, and always feeding the turnips at or immediately after milking.

The *Live Stock Journal* has a short article on this subject in a recent number, which probably takes a correct view of the matter, and explains why there is such a diversity of opinion regarding feeding turnips. "The flavor of turnips," says the *Journal*, "like other vegetable flavors, resides in a volatile or very attenuated oil, which quickly passes off, or is readily changed—burnt up—by contact with oxygen. When a small quantity of turnips, say five or six pounds, is taken at the time of milking, the diminutive quantity of flavoring oil taken in, will be so small as to be readily and completely burned up in the process of developing animal heat before the time of the next milking, twelve hours afterward, but if the quantity taken affords more oil than can be thus consumed, it will inevitably appear in the milk and can by no means that we are aware of, be entirely separated from the milk fats with which its becomes very intimately incorporated. By the means suggested, the intensity of the flavor can be so reduced that those who have been accustomed to its full strength, will not be able to perceive it, and hence the claim that is entirely removed, but when such milk or batter is submitted to an expert whose taste has not been previously affected by it, the lingering turnip flavor is always readily detected."

Slaughtering Our Friends.

Man, himself an animal, shows no mercy to the weaker kinds, but mercilessly keeps up an indiscriminate warfare on them. For pleasure he pursues the innocent quail over hill and dale, and follows the lark and the wood cock until they finally hang lifeless by his side. It is sport now, but the time will come, if this wholesale slaughter of our game birds does not cease, when stern reality will show us that we have been striking the hands that befriended us, and desolating our farms and rendering them untenable.

There are some destrudtive birds, no doubt, but the kind usually sought by the sportsman are those that feed on the seeds of noxious weeds and insects. They may, perhaps, even do some damage, but if we could only see the benefit they perform, we would be appalled at the magnitude of the work performed by the birds in one day. Many birds that used to be constantly with us are scarcely seen now, and were it not that we are generous enough to spare a few to breed, for purposes of sport the succeeding year, the noble quail would soon be extinct.

The slaughter of the grouse gave us the potato bug, and the "gay life of the sportsman" has filled our fields with insects that dared not visit us in times passed by. With the vigilance of a sentinel, all day long the farmer and sportsman watches, gun in hand, to shoot down the innocent bird, and at night attends the farmers' club to discuss insect preventives and destroyers. The hawk and the owl can pursue their calling within sight of his door, and the weasels and minks can destroy the young of the birds, but they are not fit for his sport.

In ages gone by, the earth was overrun with hideous reptiles, and man to-day, as by instinct, shrinks from their sight; but the birds warred with the reptiles. Inch by inch they fought their way; the destruction was incessant for thousands of years, until at last it was made habitable for man. They are still fighting for him, and man could not exist if the birds were extinct; but, in the face of all this, we find wholesale destruction in every quarter, and if is not stopped soon repentance will come too late.—*Field, Farm and Stockman.*

Potatoes for Low and Wet Soils.

The common white potato, which is a native of the high, dry lands of the Andes, does not produce well on damp soils, and degenerates in character so as to be scarcely fit for table use when long cultivated under moist conditions. This has been the case in the British Isles, and particularly in Ireland, and some experiments have been made recently with a view to producing a potato that will flourish and give a mealy product in wet lands. A species of tuber, kindred to the potato, called *solanum magnia*, which was discovered by Darwin, in Chonos Archipelago, growing in the marshes, was planted in some low lands in England and fertilized with the pollen of the white potato. These trials, which were conducted by Mr Arthur Sutton, have resulted in the production of a potato specially adapted to wet soils, and it is claimed by the experimenter that a good, edible potato can be grown from these tubers in wet, marshy lands. It will, of course, take many more experiments to substantiate the unlimited practicability of the new tuber, but it is almost certain to be hailed with enthusiasm by the great middle classes of England, to whom the potato is their daily bread, and who now rarely ever see one that is not rather of a wet and diseased character than a healthy and mealy. But such a potato would also be a boon to many farmers in this country, where low lands are by no means uncommon The experiments alluded to have been published by Mr. Sutton, and endorsed by the *London Times.*

How to Keep Breeding Mares.

Brood mares are among the most profitable animals owned by the farmer, if they are good ones, and bred to good horses; otherwise they should not be kept at all. While admitting that there are circumstances under which it may be profitable to keep a poor horse, it certainly never pays to raise one. A brood mare should be used regularly and kindly until near the time of her foaling, and generally both she and her foal will be the better for it. She should, however, if so used, be well fed, and not have too much corn for some time before foaling, two months if possible. She should be loose at night, and if not used, in the day time also.

Mares in the latter stage of pregnancy are very liable to be taken with violent pains, and if loose they will generally get relief by rolling, etc. I have known some cases where loss of the colt, and death of the mare, resulted from her struggles, when tied in a stall. Shortly after the birth of the colt, she may be worked, but not to excess, and she should not be too much blamed if she objects to working at this time, for many very good tempered mares object strongly to leaving their young, especially for the first few times. When the colt is from four and a half to six months old, it may be weaned. The mare should be carefully attended to, until her milk dries up; at this time she will be weak, and should be well fed and kindly treated.—*Americau Agriculurist.*

Cure for Restive Horses.

What is claimed to be a perfect cure for restive horses has at last been found. It is called the "carrago" steel nose band, which supersedes the bit, and is said to be greatly superior thereto. It is fixed about two inches below the space where the nosebone separates from the skull proper, and as a further check, the "carrago" should show just above the mouth. The secret of the power which can be exercised over the horse by the "carrago," lies in the fact that the nose and the cheekbone are very sensitive, to pressure. This pressure is not exerted when the animal is going quietly, and only slightly to guide him. An India rubber pad inside the curved part protects the nose from chafing. One of the advantages claimed for this application is that its use entirely supersedes that of the bit, or a mouthful of bits, which are a great and prolific source of irritation to all horses. Another advantage claimed is that the "carrago". simply lies upon the nose bone and weighs only some eight ounces; as long as the horse is driven by a light hand it is practically unfelt, and only becomes severe when the horse needs correction or corrcion. The guiding is performed by the thumb and finger only, so sensitive is any horse to the side pressure. It is believed that the use of this invention would prevent many accidents which the ordinary bit and reins are powerless to avert.

Boring Maples.

The question whether it injuries maples trees to tap them depends altogether on how the work is done. The broad, deep cuts, which used to be made, are undoubtedly, injurious. Trees do not last long with such treatment, but if small holes are made and these are plugged up after the season is over, the wound heals readily and without injury to the tree. Two, three or even more taps can be put on a single tree, and provided these precautions are compelled with. Maple trees are valuable property when they will yield three to four pounds of sugar per tree, as some we have known have done.

The modern Garden of Eden is the island of Jersey, the home of the famous race of cattle bearing that name. It contains only about 29,000 acres, and yet it supports about 60,000 people and 12,000 head of cattle. The Jersey has for centuries been bred to be a butter machine, and for no other purpose whatever; this is the reason why she can produce her own weight of butter in a year—the half of which result would be an excellent showing for any other breed. The farms are gardens; and indeed they must be, when it is considered that rents amounts to an average of $43 per acre. The peasantry live in comfort and ease, every farmer labors with his own hands, and poverty is unknown. Every cow is a family pet and can be managed by a child; this accounts for her extraordinary docility, and her marvellous productive capacity.

In the busy spring months care must be exercised not to overwork the colts. There will be a strong temptation, when work is crowding upon us, to put upon our young horses more than they can bear. Many are put to work when too young, before their bones and muscles are fully grown or hardened, and their growth is thus permantently checked. In this immature condition the animal cannot bear the the heavy strain and constant work, and if this is demanded, serious and lasting injury will result. Moderate exercise should begin early with our colts, but they should be kept from hard work until the muscles and bones of leg and body have become fully developed, and then hardened gradually for service. In this way only can we make of our horses all that is possible.

Probably as curious an article of export as is often carried in an ocean steamer was lately taken out to New Zealand. It consisted of a consignment of "bumble-bees." At present clover does not "seed" in that country, though it grows readily, because there are no bumble-bees to fertilize the flowers. The importer hopes that the bumble-bees will save him $5,000 a year in clover seed.

To save eggs for hatching, put them in a box of oats, small end downwards, and in a place of even temperature, as they must not freeze nor be kept too warm. Packed carefully they will keep well for quite a length of time, and will hatch when two weeks old, but the fresher they are when placed under hens the better.

It would not be difficult to calculate which is the greatest source of loss to the farmers of the United States, their corn or their corners. The former only destroys their hogs; the latter corrupt their morals. This is where the shoe pinches.

Miscellaneous.

Vital Questions!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childli k refreshing sleep always?

And th y will t ll you unhesitatingly

"*Some form of Hops!!!*"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women."—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "*Buchu!!!*"

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure fer all liver diseases or dyspepsia; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you:

Mankrake! or Dandelion!!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying,"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women got nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail."

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

☞ 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 yearly product of American forests exceeds in value that of all the iron, steel and coal combined.

During 1883 over 1,300 wolves were distroyed throughout France, and rewards amounted to $103,720

They are canning eggs now. One teaspoonful is said to be equal to one egg, and it warranted to keep fresh three years.

I CERTIFY that I obtained immediate relief during a severe case of bronchitis, when in camp at Sussex, by the aplication of Minard's Liniment.—C. CREWE READ, Lieut.-Col.

The red Dutch cabbage variety does not grow large, but it makes a very hard, solid head. A few plants should be in every collection for use in pickling. It is an excellent keeping variety.

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.

In marking sheep, according to an exchange, the use of tar or paint, depreciates the value of the wool. A substitute which, while resisting weather, yields to warm water and soap, is made by mixing lampblack or Spanish red with vinegar, to the thickness of paint. It should be applied on the back, as thus less likely to be obliterated by the animals rubbing together.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherrp Pectoral, before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation, and allow the needed repose. It will, more over, speedily heal the pulmonary organs, and give you health.

Horses troubled with heaves should be fed little dry food. Clover hay is especially objectionable, not only from the dust with which it is filled from imperfect curing, but also because horses like this hay so much that they gorge themselves with it. Cut straw, well moistened and sprinkled with meal, will make a feed that will restore a horse not too far gone with heaves to activity and usefulness.

The proper treatment of a horse suffering from fever from overeating meal and a subsequent chill would be to give one pint dose of linseed oil twice week for two weeks, and keep the horse blanketed in a stable during treatment. Give warm bran mashes and Dover's powders to induce sweating and rub well with horsehair glove half an hour twice a day. Feed rather lightly during treatment.

D. Sullivan, Malcolm, Ontario, writes: "I have been selling Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, and have no hesitation in saying that it has given better satisfaction than any other medicine I have ever sold I consider it the only patent medicine that cures more than it is recommended to cure." Unprincipled persons are selling imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Do not be deceived,

It is difficult to get any kind of animal excepting sheep to eat raw beans. A hen will pick one up and gravely dropping it on discovering what it is. Yet beans are very valuable food, and where sheep are not kept some care should be taken to utilize those that are cracked or colored. One of the best means for doing this is to grind the beans and mix the meal in gradually, increasing proportions with that of other grain for growing pigs.

Any rule in regard to quantity of food is difficult to establish and unsafe to rely upon, because the appetite of a flock is not always the same. They may eat a given quantity for breakfast one morning and leave half of it the next. Nature is the only infallible guide. A fowl is naturally a most incessant feeder. At liberty they are continually searching for something to eat. In confinement we imitate nature as far as we can in caring for them.

TO ASSIST NATURE most effectually in her efforts to throw off orresist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill-health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to.

Any one taking note of the live stock markets cannot help being impressed with the wide divergence in the price of sheep. This difference is principally caused by the variations of conditions. Small, half-fat sheep scarcely bring enough to pay for transportation charges; while prime fat ones are bringing fairly renumerative prices. Farmers should take the hint, and if they do wish to get out of the business, first put their sheep in first-class condition. It will pay.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

Especially Desirable for Children.

A LADY physician at the Child's Hospital, at Albany, New York, says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone diseases and our physicians find it very beneficial."