THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 51

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his valuable property situated in the Parish of Queensbury, containing about 600 acres of land, having a frontage of nearly one-half mile on the River St. John. The Farm cuts annually about 75 to 80 tons hay, is in a good state of cultivation, has an excellent Sugary of 500 to 600 trees, with a good Sugar House, has a young Orchard, and is well wooded, has 5 large Barns and 2 Houses, besides outbuildings, all in good condition, and is situated in a good locality about 16 miles from Fredericton.

Terms very easy. Apply on the premises to

W. G. DYKEMAN,
or to J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers, Fredericton.

Queensbury, June 29, 1885—3m

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Notice in writing, addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada, embodying a Petition to the Governor General of Canada in Council, signed by more than one-fourth in number of all the Electors in the City of Fredericton, qualified and competent to vote at the Election of a Member of the House of Commons in the said City, praying that His Excellency will be pleased by an Order in Council, to declare revoked an Order in Council, bearing date the third day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, declaring that the second part of "the Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the said City, upon, from and after the day on which the annual, or semi-annual Licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors, then at the date of such last mentioned Order in Council, in force in the said City, would expire, provided that such day be not less than ninety days from the day of the date of the said last mentioned Order in Council, and if it were less than on the like day in the following year, and desiring that the votes of all the Electors of the said City be taken for and against the adoption of the said Petition, will, on THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of August, instant, be deposited in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds in and for the County of York, in the said City of Fredericton, where it will remain deposited for ten days for public examination by any parties.

Dated the 10th day of August, A. D. 1885.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors for Petitioners.

Notice for Tenders.

In Re Estate Benjamin Close of Gibson, York County, Merchant:

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned Trustees of the above Estate, until SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, instant, addressed to WESLEY VanWart, Fredericton, N. B., for the Stock-in-Trade, Book Debts, Credits, and other personal property and effects belonging to the said Estate, and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Benjamin Close, in and to all the lands and premises, with Buildings and improvements thereon, situate and being at Gibson, York County, owned by him, or in which he was interested at the date of such assignment, subject to the then and now incumbrances against same, or any part thereof, by way of Mortgage or otherwise. Tenders subject to provisions of said Trust Deed, and the preferences therein provided.

An Inventory of the Stock and other personal property, and a Schedule of Book Debts, may be seen by intending purchasers, at the store formerly occupied by said Benjamin Close.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

CHARLES D. JONES,
WESLEY VANWART,
Trustees.

Fredericton, August 1, 1885.

Notice of Sale.

To BARTLETT HALLETT of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, and HARRIET P., his wife, and all others whom it may in anywise concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and made between the said Bartlett Hallett and Harriet P., his wife, of the one part, and Archibald F. Randolph, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Province aforesaid, of the other part, which said Mortgage is duly recorded in Book Y and W, pages 312, 313 and 314 of the York County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton in the County of York, aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the tenth day of October next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel or lot or land situate in the Parish of Bright, in the County of York and Province aforesaid, and known and distinguished as the Long Property and being the upper part of lot number nine, and the westerly part of lot number ten, and bounded as follows: On the front by the Macnaquack Stream; on the upper side by lands occupied by Anthony Weary; on the lower side by lands owned by Eleazer Long; on the rear by lands owned by Nathaniel Jewett and containing one hundred and forty acres more or less," together with all the buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Dated July 4th, A. D. 1885.

A. F. RANDOLPH,
Mortgagee.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

Notice of Sale.

To ELLEN DOWNEY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, Seamstress, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between Ellen Downey of Fredericton, in the said County, Seamstress, of the one part, and the undersigned, E. Byron Winslow of Fredericton, aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the Interest secured by the said Mortgage, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, opposite the Queen Hotel in Fredericton, aforesaid, on **THURSDAY, the 19th day of November next**, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the Lands and Premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage and described as follows:

"All that tract of land situate and being in Kingsclear, in said County of York, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at the northerly side of the old Kingsclear Road, at a stake at the westerly side line of Lot No. one in the Kingsclear grant, granted to Stephen Jarvis and others; thence running along said road westerly eleven chains and forty links, to a stake marked two and three; thence by the magnet along a line of marked stakes north thirty-four degrees ten minutes east twenty-six chains twenty-five links to the Post Road to Woodstock; thence along said Post Road easterly nine chains eighty five links to the westerly side line of Number one above mentioned, and thence along the said side line south thirty-five degrees west twenty chains fifty links to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and one rood, more or less. Also another tract beginning on the southerly bank or shore of the River Saint John, in the northerly angle of Lot Number one, in the Kingsclear grant afore mentioned; thence along the upper line of Number one, above named, south thirty-five degrees west three chains and twenty-five links to the Highway Road; thence along said last mentioned Road westerly nineteen chains and seventy-five links to a stake on the lower side of a road of two rods wide, reserved between the Highway and the said River; thence along the lower line of the said reserved Road north thirty-three and three-quarter degrees east two chains seventy-five links to the River's bank, and thence along the said bank down stream to the place of beginning, containing four acres and three Roods more or less," together with all and singular the buildings thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging.

Dated the 11th day of August, A. D. 1885.

E. BYRON WINSLOW,
Mortgagee.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

Trustees' Notice.

JAMES S. NEILL of Fredericton, in the County of York, Hardware Merchant, having assigned to us, the undersigned, his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, the deed now lies at the Office of Messrs. Wetmore & Winslow, Barristers-at-Law, Fredericton, for inspection and signature by creditors, which is required to be done within ninety days from this date.

The business will be continued by the Trustees in terms of the Trust Assignment.

Dated Fredericton, July 15th, A. D. 1885.

DANIEL F. GEORGE,
E. BYRON WINSLOW,
Trustees, Etc.

1m

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

P.P.P. PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS, FOR ALL

Thirty years study and experiment have been given to perfecting the formula for Parsons' Pills, and the universal judgment of the highest medical authorities, scientists, and men of learning, is that our formula is the best yet devised by the brain of man, and should rank with the wonderful discoveries of the world. No family should be without them, for there is no other remedy in the world capable of conferring so much benefit, excepting, possibly Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The information contained in the wrapper around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills; it shows how to avoid and how to cure all manner of diseases, and how to correctly interpret the symptoms thereof. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. A valuable illustrated medical book sent free to all who send their address. DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

NEW GOODS.

Just received another lot of

FASHIONABLE HATS!

in following Styles, viz:

Readville, Ruby,
Secret, Mystic,
Encentric, &c.

ALSO:

SPRING STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

IS ALMOST COMPLETE.

The finest line of Gentlemen's wear in

BALMORAL and CONGRESS,

I have ever shown, which will be sold at very LOW PRICES.

ELIJAH CLARK,
Next below Geo. Hatt & Sons.

Fredericton, April 29, 1885

STEAMER

"FLORENCEVILLE."

UNTIL further notice, the Steamer "FLORENCEVILLE" will leave

FREDERICTON for WOODSTOCK,

EVERY

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 6 A. M.,

RETURNING EVERY

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings, at 8 A. M.

☞ Way Freight must be prepaid, or will be left on the Wharf at risk of owners.

HARRY CREED, *Agent*
☞ *Office Gill's Building, Phœnix Square.*

Fredericton, May 6.

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

Haying Tools.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK:

40 DOZ. Black Snake Scythes;
40 doz. Clipper Scythes;
20 doz. Cast Steel Scythes;
12 " German Steel Scythes;
100 " Hay Forks;
200 " Hay Rakes;
60 " Scythe Snaths;
60 boxes Scythe Stones;
30 doz. Fork Handles;
10 tons Grindstones;
10 doz. Grindstone Fixtures

For sale low, wholesale and retail

JAMES S. NEILL

Fredericton, July 8

Preserving Kettles and Glassware.

PORCELAIN lined Preserving Kettels from 2 quarts to 10 quarts, best made. Another lot of Glassware just arrived from the Manufacturers. Tumblers, all sizes, Goblets, Glass Setts, Berry Dishes, Water Setts, Ice Water Pitchers, figured and plain, and other goods.

Call and see how cheap they are at

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, July 22

Revolvers. Revolvers.

JUST OPENED:

1 CASE Revolvers, latest styles, Paper Shells, Gun Caps, &c., &c.

Paris Green.

IN stock and for sale Low, Pure Paris Green

Z R EVERETT

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 2

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.

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 excess. 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

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.

Tea. Tea. Tea.

JUST TO HAND: 20 Half Chests of Tea, same as gave such entire satisfaction at

W. H. VANWART'S.

Fredericton, July 15, 1885.

Agriculture

Fat and Lean Beef.

It is pretty evident that feeders and breeders are beginning to consider the demands of the consumer, that in first-class butchers' meat there shall be more lean and less fat, or, in other words, a maximum of tallow shall give place to a fair proportion of tender and juicy meat. The consumer who now buys a joint of first-rate ripe beef, mutton or pork, pays for three pounds of fat and bone to one pound of lean, and the fat being good for little else than soap grease, the portion available for eating, costs him three prices. It is worth while, perhaps, to consider the changes which have taken place in the character of butchers' meat within fifty years or so, and how fat has usurped the place of lean.

Then, if, with a steak or joint was bought, the butcher ventured to remove a portion of the fat the buyer protested, being desirous of getting as much fat as possible, not only because it was scarce, but more because the fat of those days, when cooked, could be eaten with relish. But now the consumer insists that the dealer shall give him as little fat as possible, because he has more of it than he knows what to do with, since, when cooked, it cannot be eaten. The difference between the quality of the fat of fifty years ago and that of the present consists in this, that formerly fat was made up of cell tissue, the result of then system or manner of feeding a class of animals in which the flesh and muscles were developed in a much larger proportion than the fat and fatty tissues.

Now, the system of feeding having been radically changed, the entire animal has been changed, too, in its physiological make-up, and has become little more than an animated frame on which to hang a maximum of fat, with a minimum of lean. Take the prize fat steer, for example, and note the six or seven inches of pure fat or tallow covering his back and sides; note the champion wether of the same class, with a blanket of four or five inches of suet over his shoulders, and look at the prize fat pig, smothered under six or seven inches of lard, and though each may weigh enormously for its age and race, the amount of eatable substance in the carcass of an animal, in fairly good condition for slaughter, of half the weight.

That is, the aim seems to have been to produce fat only, with small regard to the increase of lean; and this because it appears to be understood that, if an animal is fed high for a long time the result will be fat out of all proportion to lean. But the fact is, some races or classes of cattle, sheep and hogs run to lean and others to fat, and, it having been proved that when feed is abundant and cheap, tallow and corresponding weight is put on cheaper than muscle or flesh, breeds and races of the latter characteristics have been chosen to multiply from in preference to the former.—This the consumer appears to have found out, and in the future will demand that his beef, mutton and pork shall have a due proportion of lean and fat, whether steak, chop, joint or roast.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Summer Fallowing.

We agree fully with a writer in the *Rural New Yorker,* who says there never was a greater fallacy or a more misleading proverb than that "This year's summer fallow insures next year's harvest." Summer fallowing enables the farmer to get a full crop of wheat from land which could not produce full crops without manure every year. And when summer fallowing enables the farmer to get a full crop of wheat from land which could not produce full crops without manure every year. And when summer fallowing seems to pay, it is only enabling the cultivator to exhaust the soil more completely than he could afford to by continuous annual cropping. Leaving the land naked always exhausts it of more or less of its fertility, as there is a constant waste of plant food in soils that contain no growing plants. Summer fallowing is the soil-robber's last resort to squeese out the last available plant food from his cultivated fields. Mr. Joseph Harris alludes to this subject in the August number of the *American Agriculturist,* where he says that "On the portion of our farm devoted to seed growing, as soon as any crop is removed, and we do not know what else to sow or plant, we plough or gang-plough the land, and sow rye at the rate of two bushels per acre." He does this partly for the looks, as a crop of green rye looks much better than a crop of mixed weeds, but chiefly to stop the fertility of the land from running to waste, as it surely will where the land is left bare. The chief loss is from the washing of the nitrates down below the reach of the plant roots of crops which may follow. That when nitrogen is converted into nitric acid it must be used or it will be lost, seems to be an established fact. Mr. Harris, however, finds the same difficulty that was recently alluded to in these columns by one of our correspondents, who ploughed in a crop of green rye for enriching his land for a crop. The rye save the nitrogen, but it holds it fast till the rye is again decomposed, when the plant food will be set free. The true way to treat land so as to make the most of the fertility contained in it, seems to be to keep something growing upon it through the entire season, and feed out all the forage produced to farm animals that will reconvert the collected plant food, and return it in such form as to be nearly or quite fully available for immediate use. Stock husbandry, for the present generation at least, seems to work in well with pretty much all kinds of farming. But many of us are too wasteful in our practices in the care of stock. We must save the animal wastes with far more care than has been the prevailing custom in the past.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Draining Does This.

It counteracts winter. Water and wet soils also expand one inch in nine when freezing. This stretching of wet soil tears asunder the tender roots of wheat, rye, grass, fruit trees, vines, shrubs, etc. A dry or drained soil does not thus expand, and so drainage saves winter crops, etc. In spring a drained soil is drier, warmer, and can be worked a week or two earlier—a great gain in time. Grain, corn, and other early seeds, do not soak and and chill and rot in a drained soil. After every rainfall a drained soil dries out and gets warm much sooner, the crops suffer fewer set-backs, and grow on sooner and faster. Thus all crops on drained ground secure strong, vigorous advanced growth before the midsummer drouths. On drained soil wheat and other grain rust much less, if at all. This earlier rapid growth puts corn forward to escape early autumnal frosts. The owner of drained land is thus far more independent of the weather. Draining out water lets air enter a soil to oxidize and destroy noxious substances that stunt or lessen the growth of all crops. In soils thus sweetened the roots penetrate far deeper, reach down and get more food, and much more moisture when the surface soil is parched.

And, *mirabile dictu,* draining a soil rightly helps it to resist drouth! You don't believe that? See here! Water don't sweat through a glass tumbler holding cold water, to form those drops on the outside. They are moisture condensed from warm air when cooled against the cold tumbler. Just so, if there are underdrain tubes opening somewhere, warm air will enter, pass along them and up through their sides into the cooler soil, and deposit moisture in it. You can prove it. Hold a lighted candle at the open end of a drain, and you will see a strong draft inwards on a hot dry day. Observe, and you will see the corn and other crops less parched right over and adjacent to the drains than at a distance from them. The more drain pipes you have, in even a dry soil, the less will dry weather affect the corn and other crops. This is a fact! There is thus no doubt whatever that a well underdrained soil, whether wet or dry ordinarily, and especially if at all wet, will, on the average, yield fifty to a hundred per cent. more crops. And this gain is clear profit; it cost just as much to prepare the ground, plant or sow and tend the crop, for the small yield as for the large one. On at least seven farms out of ten, drainage will pay twenty to fifty per cent. a year on its cost, often a hundred per cent by the second year. The experience of most who have tried it has proved all we state above. Health we have no space to discuss now; but if all village lots and farms were properly drained the saving of time lost in sick rooms and the saving of druggists' and doctors' bills would go far toward paying interest on the cost of the draining, if it did not more than cover it.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Utilizing Sewage.

The sewage question is the great sanitary question of the age. To deal with the sewage of the city of London it has been proposed to Sir Joseph Bazalgette, says the English *Farm and Home,* to convey it to the sea at a cost of $100,000,000, but as the annual value of the sewage is estimated at $5,000,000, an effort is being made to perfect a process by which it can be utilized for agricultural purposes, and thus save this great waste. The new system proposes to precipitate all the solid matter at once, and also to take out most of the organic matters held in solution, leaving the effluent water to flow on practically pure. The residue—and this is the turning point in the whole sewage question—is treated by a simple and practically self-acting process for the extraction of excessive moisture, and is then available as a manure, alike valuable, portable and absolutely inoffensive. Experiments are to be made in the suburban district of Tottenham, where permission has been granted by the local board to erect the necessary plant to treat the sewage of that large and populous district by the new process.

Waste.

"There are a good many holes in a skimmer;" yes, and there are many forms of waste on the farm.

There are hundreds of farmers and mechanics who labor hard enough and work days enough in the year to accumulate a handsome income above running expenses, but who now hearly make the "ends met." Accumulation is not the result of large income, it is the savings above the necessary wants of life. We are not now talking about an economy which scrimps the sugar bowl in berry time, or compels the matron of the house with her daughters to restrict the feminine wardrobe to a calico dress apiece a season, or which makes over the oldest boys, clothes for the younger. Proper economy does not lead to a denial of any expense that aids to the true enjoyment of a rational life. While on the other hand waste is the indulgence in fancied pleasures and neglect to keep what we have or what we might have had.

The want of system and calculation on the farm occasions one of the greatest wastes of all. If farmers should calculate as closely as do merchants and manufacturers, there would be a great improvement in the results of much of our farming. One source of waste is in cultivating too much land. Time and labor are vainly spent in skimming over two acres together what might be more economically done on one. Such a course entails more labor and tends to make the farmer's life a slavish one. Often that course is pursued on the farm which entails undue labor and care upon the female portion of farm households, and the wife and mother is broken down in health in early life, which causes the greatest waste of all, a waste which can in to wise be repaired.

Time is money and whether you waste one or the other the result is about the same. But it may be safely said that there is more time wasted on some farms than money. Thoughtlessness and poor calculation occasion great waste of time with some farmers. Some people seem to think their time is their own and they can do as they have a mind to with it. So it is in a certain sense, but the man who keeps his eyes open cannot fail to see that there always comes a day of reckoning and this lost time is all added in.

Time and opportunities improved will make men successful in every pursuit in life, whilst time wasted will lead to failure. The farmer who indulges in habits of wastefulness on the farm is quite liable to acquire habits which waste his money and his character also. A shiftless farmer is on the road to the bad, and soon loses the confidence and respect of those of more thrifty habits.—*Lewiston Journal.*

Permanent Farm Improvements.

Every owner and cultivator of a farm should aim to make each year some permanent improvement thereupon, such as the erection of good buildings and fences, the planting of gardens and orchards, the cleaning and draining of land and the adoption of other measures to render his premises increasingly attractive and productive, as well as more valuable. Every improvement upon a farm adds to its real value, whether for keeping or selling.

The appearance on a farm often makes quite a difference in the price which it will bring when offered for sale, as in purchasing a homestead, even more than in many other matters, the old adage holds true that most people judge from appearances. Hence a good, neat and convenient dwelling-house and nice out-buildings, with fences, shrubbery and flower and vegetable gardens to correspond, always tend to enhance the value of a rural home.

There are, however, often matters of equal, if not greater, importance in estimating the intrinsic value of a farmstead, the first of which is its fertility or productive capacity. He who augments the productive power of his acres by increasing their yield annually, thereby adds materally to their money value, and thus correspondingly advance the real worth of his premises. This is a matter too little appreciated by many, if not the great majority of farmers, or they go on carelessly, allowing their soil to deteriorate from year to year; culture and management, and result would be increased fertility and productiveness. As to what improvements shall be inaugurated, or how they may best be carried out, each one interested must determine for himself, after duly considering his circumstances and the condition and requirements of his farmstead. One farm may most need better buildings or fences; another enrichment of the soil by manuring, rotation of corps, etc., while the great necessity of another may be the planting of fruit-trees or surface or underdraining. The conveyance of water through pipes or logs to the dwellings, barn, etc., will prove a valuable improvement on many farms, while the arrangement of convenient watering-places for stock (in barnyards and in pastures also when practicable) is a matter of importance.

Best Age and Season for the Castration of Colts.

A period between eighteen months and two years is genesally preferred for horses, though, according to authors, even a much earlier date may be chosen, some English veterinarians being accustomed to operate at as early a date as ten days from birth. It is immaterial, however, at what precise time the operation may be performed, since it is a conceded point that the earlier it is done the better.

When it is possible to chose the season most favorable for the operation, and for securing the best chances of recovery, the spring, or the early stages of the fall, are those to which the operator should give the preference, provided the atmospheric temperature is moderate and not susceptible to sudden variations. It is to be remembered that at some periods of the year, without any known or apparent cause, a tendency appears in wounds to take on gangrenous or septicemic complications which are not so generally observed in the mild weather of spring and early fall. Another essential condition which surgeons will do well to take into consideration is the general health of the subject, as in all cases of surgical interference, any diseased tendency already existing (perhaps latent) in the patient, such as an anæmic condition, a gourmy predisposition, or typhoid susceptibility, are likely to give rise to the development of serious and perhaps fatal sequelæ to the operation.—*Liautard's Animal Castration.*

A New System of Judging.

At the Highland and Agricultural Society show, to be held at Aberdeen, Scotland, the following system of judging is to be tried: Three judges are to be appointed whose names are published before-hand, only two acting, however, the third being in the ring ready to pass his opinion in case the other two do not agree. It will be decided by ballot which two shall act in each class. The advocates of this plan claim that "by this system no exhibitor can tell beforehand which two judges will judge a particular section, and it will stop all attempts to canvass or influence the judge beforehand; it will have an element of fairness which will commend it to exhibitors, which the present system does not always do; and each judge will incur more personal responsibility than when three judges act, as exhibitors and the public will know on whose shoulders a particular decision rests."

There is nothing more profitable on the farm than a good flock of sheep.

FARM NOTES.

A new seedling grape has just come into notice in France.

Many seeds never come up because they are buried too deep.

Late potatoes are the best winter keepers, but they are more subject to the ravages of the bugs than are the early crops.

The actual number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, including their families, is placed at 25,000,000.

There are 1,600 kinds of pears, 1,500 sorts of apples, 150 plums, more than 150 varieties of gooseberries and about 125 strawberries.

Most people choose fruit by the eye more than by the palate. This is why the most productive and showy sorts are profitable to the growers.

A pumpkin vine should be grown on every waste place, as quite a large crop may be thus grown without occupying land required for crops.

Crop reports from California show that the grain yield in all the counties will be only from one quarter to three-quarters of that of last year.

A shovelful of manure over the roots of hop vines will not only increase the yield but act as a protection against drouth in summer and cold in winter.

The two strong points of the credit system are profit and loss. The storekeeper gets the profit, and the farmer the loss. The cash system does way with the loss and divides the profits even.

It is estimated that 80,000,000 pounds of wool will be imported into the United States during the current year, against 87,000,000 pounds during 1884.

Level cultivation is said to be the best for potatoes and the ground be kept clean and loose until they have blossomed, when they should remain undisturbed till dug.

Grass is nature's remedy for sick animals, especially those whose digestive organs have been impaired by over feeding, fast driving and badly ventilated stables.

Go out among the trees and vines at every opportunity; remove all suckers and shoots that are starting in places where they ought not to be; destroy all insect preparations.

One of the best deodorizers in stables is ground plaster. It may be sprinkled about the stands and over the manure heap daily. It will absorb the odors and retain them, thus increasing the value of the dressing.

For the improvement of heavy soils lime should be used for the first dressing, and the crop for the first season should be potatoes, the second season oats, then corn, next wheat, and then clover, commencing again with potatoes.

The earlier the tomato vines the sooner they begin to bear, as age seems to be a very important matter with the bearing of the vines. The early ones also bear the most fruit and endure the drouth better than those that are late.

Of the 413 species of trees found in the United States there are sixteen species whose perfectly dry wood will sink in water. The heaviest of these is the black ironwood of Southern Florida, which is more than 30 per cent. heavier than water.

Compost can be made with every advantage during the summer. There are many opportunities for gathering materials at this season and by mixing lime with them the decomposition will go on so rapidly that the manure will be ready for use in the fall.

Two cents' worth of common green copperas dissolved in a quart of hot water makes a first-class disinfectant. It removes bad smells like a charm It should be mixed in whitewash, sprinkled upon cellarways and floors, and poured into vaults and outhouses.

Sheep should never be allowed to suffer from the heat of the sun and from being worried by the gadfly for want of shade. If it is not possible to have shade trees in the pasture field, then some cheaply constructed sheds should be erected, in which they can escape the heat and the flies.

Wetting the soil around cucumber, squash and other cucurbits three or four times, at intervals of as many days, with a solution of saltpetre—an ounce per gallon of water—is referred to as a preventive of the ravages of the borer; and sprinkling the leaves with the same is suggested as useful against the striped bug.

Canada thistles are more easily destroyed when they are flowering than at any other time. In order to kill them, however, they must be cut down when they throw out new shoots, which weakens them at every cutting, but which finally exterminates them, if they are closely attended to.

There are some things that are impossible, and one of these is to make bad butter good, by any process whatever. Those farmers who are packing butter must therefore be exceedingly careful to avoid every fault that would injure its quality. They should be aware that every fault or bad quality will only grow worse and worse by lapse of time in the package.

I do not know any mulch for trees and bushes of all kinds so effectual and so handy as coal ashes. Besides keeping the soil moist, it prevents weeds growing round the stems of the bushes, and helps a good deal to keep down vermin, as the hard gritty substance is not favorable to them. About a couple of inches is enough, and when dug in in the fall, as it should be, lightens the soil materially.

Cooked food at any time is much easier to digest than it is in a raw state, and it is claimed by chemists that the nutritious value of some kinds of food is increased by cooking it. It has been experimented with in feeding swine and cattle over and over again, and with excellent results, for any method of softening grain, either by cooking it, or by fermentation, turns the starch into sugar, which is much easier digested.

Miscellaneous.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

* * * "Pretty Wives,
Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and
"My wife!"
"Who?"
"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became
"Sallow!"
"Hollow-eyed!"
"Withered and aged!"
Before her time, from
"Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.
"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of billiousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had
"Lost!"
"Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this country, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.
"The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I 'can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be *more pretty wives* if my brother farmers would do as I have done."
Hoping you may long be spared to do good I thankfully remain,

C. L. JAMES.

BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

☞ 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.

BAIRD'S FRENCH OINTMENT cures Itching of the Scalp, or any Eruptions thereon, it stimulates the growth of the Hair, a small quantity applied to the heads of children keep them in a clean healthy condition.

Swimming manœuvres are now practised by some of the French regiments, in order to accustom the troops to ford a river in the face of the enemy. Thus, at Limoges, the dragoons in garrison cross the Vienne on horseback, fully armed, and carrying the ammunition on their heads to keep it dry. On landing, they immediately draw their sabres and charge an imaginary foe.

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

A lady who has been abroad was describing some of the sights of her trip to a party of her friends.

"But what pleased me as much as anything," she said, "was the wonderful clock at Strasburg."

"Oh, how I should love to see it," gushed a pretty young woman in pink, "I am so interested in such things. And did you see the celebrated watch on the Rhine, too?"

NEURALGIA, by which so many lives are made wretched, is cured *permanently* by the use of SCIATICINE. It cures by neutralizing the Rheumatic POISON in the BLOOD. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

"What would you do if you were me and I were you?" tenderly inquired a young swell of his lady friend, as he escorted her home from church. "Well," said she, "If I were you, I would throw away that vile cigarette, cut up my cane for fire-wood, wear my watch chain underneath my coat, and stay at home nights and pray for brains."

The most distressing case of scrofula or blood poison that we ever heard of was cured by *Parsons' Purgative Pills.* These pills make new rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

In Alaska in midsummer, according to a correspondent, the almont continuous light of day shines upon bright green slopes, shaded here and there with dark timber belts, rising up from the dark blue waters. An endless variety of bright hued flowers, the hum of of insects, and melodious song of birds, together with a degree of heat dispensed by the solor orb, which to our thickened blood appears oppressive, would cause a stranger suddenly transplanted there to think himself in any country but Alaska.

The continued use of PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, invariably cleanses the blood from all impurities and restores the system to a state of healthfulness, that is manifested in increased constitutional vigor, mental activity, and lightness and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for PHOSPHORIZED Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

The total length of the great Forth bridge is 8,091 feet, or upward of a mile and a half. The length of the main portion, from cantilever pier to catilever pier, is 5,342 feet. The two main spans north and south of Inchgarvie, are 1,710 feet each. The two main half-spans are 680 feet each. In the approach of viaducts there are fifteen spans—ten on the south side and five on the north—of which thirteen are spans of 168 feet each, the other two next to the cantilever piers, being 179 feet. The height of the rails above high water will be 150 feet. The breadth of each cantilever at base is 120 feet, at top 35 feet, and at the extremities 35 feet. The height of the cantilever columns is 350 feet. The number of men employed on the work is about 2,000. The estimated cost of the whole undertaking is $8,000,000. The work has now been in progress for two years and a half. It is exp