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 22, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 34

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.

VALUABLE

INTERVALE FARM

For Sale near Fredericton.

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

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

☞ Possession given at any time. Terms moderate.

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

March 18, 1885

Farm for Sale.

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

STEPHEN CARLISLE, SR.

Douglas, March 4, 1885—3m

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Gold and Silver Watches

GEM RINGS,
SIGNET RINGS,
SCARF PINS.

Elegant Gold suits of Jewellery, Fine Gold Necklets and Lockets, Rolled Plate Silver and Jet Jewellery.

The finest stock in the city of

SILVERWARE

All new patterns, in

Tea Setts, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAS. D. FOWLER,

Successor to John Babbitt,

Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street.

Fredericton Dec 12

PRACTICAL

PLUMBING.

AND

GAS FITTING!

ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

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

GAS STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

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

☞ Prices to suit the times ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE. ONLY $1,

BY MAIL POST-PAID.

KNOW THYSELF.

A Great Medical Work on Manhood

Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance.—Price only $1.00 by mail, post paid. Illustrated sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom THE SCIENCE OF LIFE will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated success fully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper.

HEAL THYSELF

JUST RECEIVED:

15 SALES

ROOM PAPER!

For Sale Low,

Wholesale and Retail.

McMURRAY & Co.

February 25, 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

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

WANTED.

Raw Shipping Furs.

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

☞ Cash and the very Highest Market Prices Paid at

F. & O. McGOLDRICK'S,

Queen St., opposite Soldiers' Barracks.

Fredericton, Jan. 23, 1885.

FERTILIZERS

MANUFACTURED AT THE

Chemical Fertilizer Works,

HALIFAX, N. S.,

JACK & BELL, Proprietors.

THE STANDARD FERTILIZERS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

"CERES" SUPERPHOSPHATE,

(The Complete Fetilize,)

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

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

Orders may be left at Fenety's Book Store.

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

March 4, 1885—3m

Raw Furs Wanted

AT

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

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

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

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, January 14, 1885

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.

Nails. Nails. Nails.

IN stock and for sale at lowest rates. A full assortment of Cut Nails.

Z. R. EVERETT.

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

MINARD'S LINIMENT

Cures RHEUMATISM,

Cures DIPHTHERIA,

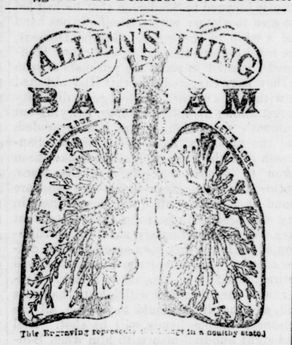
ALSO CURES

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

$500.00 REWARD

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

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



Title Engraving represents [illegible] in a healthy state.)

STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

In Consumptive Cases

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

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

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.)

SOLE AGENTS,

MONTREAL

Buckthorn Fencing.

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

Farmers will find this the Best Fencing.

It is BROAD, cattle can see it.

The barbs are shaped so that they will not injure Cattle, nor tear wool.

It is made of rolled steel and is much stronger than Barb Wire.

It is as cheap as any ordinary Barb Wire fencing.

For sale by Local Merchants, and by

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,

St. John, N. B.,

Sole Agents for New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

April 15, 1885.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me.

HORACE FAIRBROTHER."

Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,

MRS. EMMA GEDNEY."

159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried. A. J. CRANE."

Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN."

Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles. F. BRADDOS."

Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will *always cure* when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

Whips and Lashes.

JUST ARRIVED:

ONE CASE American Whips and Lashes—Splendid value for the money.

Z. R. EVERETT.

April 15

Canned Tomatoes.

JUST RECEIVED:

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

GEO. HATT & SONS.

March 17

Agriculture

Eggs for Hatching Purposes.

It is often a problem with some why they at times secure good hatches from a portion of the eggs placed under hens, while but poor results are obtained from other sittings. In the first place, in a majority of cases, the trouble is with the eggs and not with the hens. For hatching purposes, especially in the winter, the eggs must be collected as soon as they are laid, in order to prevent them from becoming chilled, for extreme cold is fatal to the germ. No monstrosities in eggs should be used, such as those large enough for two yolks, or that are pointed at both ends. Ordinary, smooth, medium sized, well shaped eggs should be selected, and the fresher the better. The nest in winter should be made in a warm location, which is not exposed to drafts, nor is dampness essential, though a moist nest is better for the summer. Avoid giving the hens too many eggs to cover. Common consent has adopted thirteen as a sitting, no matter whether the hen is large or small, but it is more economical in winter to place only ten under a hen, and she will be enabled to impart more heat to a smaller than to a larger number, as a full nest sometimes does more injury than one but partially filled, owing to the larger number of eggs that become exposed. there to remain until they in turn are changed to the centre of the nest by the hen. In extremely cold weather an egg so exposed is destroyed by the low temperature, but if the hen succeeds in covering a small number she will save the difference in the cost of the eggs required, and also hatch more and stronger chickens. It would be well if the eggs were tested after being under the hen for a week; the incubator operators understand this, and why should not the same practice be followed with sitting hens? It is a very easy matter.—Make an egg tester by pasting paper boards together, or by using thin boards if preferred. A box should be made so as to fit over a lamp globe; say a square box with a round hole on top and an oval hole on one of the sides. Place the box over the lamp, allowing the chimney to pass through the hole on top; now darken the room using no light but that from the lamp; hold each egg to the oval hole on the side, and look through the egg at the light. If the eggs are a week old they will appear dark, should they contain chicks, the upper part, or large end, appearing clear; this clear space around the inside of the large end is the air-sack (or air-bladder as some term it.) Below this airsack the contents of the eggs will appear dark. Should the egg contain no chicks they will appear clear, and if compared with fresh eggs will show the same appearance; therefore always use a fresh egg for comparison. Put the dark eggs back into the nest, and keep the clear ones, cook them and keep them for feeding the young chicks.—*Farm and Garden.*

Preparing Potato Seed.

Long before potatoes are to be planted, the seed potatoes should be got out of the dark pits or bins in which they are necessarily stored during severe weather. Exposure to light for some time before planting is very important. If the planting is to be early the seed should be cut and spread thinly in a light, warm room, to allow the cut surface to harden. The seed will then be much less liable to rot if a cold, wet time comes after planting. The dampness in the soil will find its assaults on the seed checked by the dry, calloused surface over the cut. If the potatoes are not to be planted until late, cutting the seed should be delayed until a few days before planting. It is a difficult matter to keep a large quantity of cut potato seed just right for a long time. If put in heaps, barrels or bags, some of it will heat and spoil. If kept very long exposed to light and air, moisture will all dry out of the cut pieces and they will appear like chips. In a moist soil most of these will grow, but, should a dry time come just after planting, there will be some failures. But whether to be planted early or late, seed potatoes should be exposed to light and air. The vigorous green shoots which will be just ready to push out when the seed is put in the ground will be so much gain, instead of a detriment, as are the pale, thin sprouts which push from potato seed in dark, warm places, the latter robbing the potato of the substance on which the young plants must first depend before they can put forth roots for their own support.

The Real Test of a Horse.

Test trials of speed against time to make a record, can never be considered as the correct determination of what constitutes the true value in horse flesh. The true test of a horse is a contest of strength, speed or endurance, surrounded by the conditions met in the contest of everyday life. A horse may exhibit great speed in a trial against time when all the conditions are most favorable, and yet fail entirely when the elements of a hardly contested race are present. However perfect may be the drill of a body, that does not count for the preliminary discipline in the contest of battle. Neither does what a horse may do in a race where the speed is merely against time; and nothing could be more injurious to the true interest of breeders than the craze that is made over the performance of some animals owned by an individual to advertise his wealth, or to draw money to his coffers by these hippodrome exhibitions against time. If the law of the turf compelled these phenomenons to enter into contests of actual trial with horses who can trot in a race dangerously near to their time, or disqualify them from holding the championship, some of the flyers might have to be relegated to second place.—*Veterinary Journal.*

Seeds and Seeding.

There is no branch of farming in which deception is so easily practiced as in purchases and sales of seeds. They may be old seeds with new names and new prices, and the fraud cannot easily be detected. They may have travelled all over the continent before they reached you. It would pay you to organize farmers' clubs all over the Dominion, if for no other purpose than to know where to purchase honest seeds. The tendency to change seeds is yearly becoming greater, and the swindling keeps pace with it. But the blame for alleged bad seeds should not always be laid to the charge of the seedsman.

Let us examine what some farmers do. They buy cheap seeds on grounds of economy. No investment can be more ruinous; it is equivalent to a loss of half the crop at least. There would be money in cultivating half the land by using good seeds, and the labor would be much less. Others buy good enough seeds, but plant too deep or to shallow, or use straw, which they call manure. Others plant at unseasonable times or on worn out soils, expecting that expensive seeds will make amends for defective or improper cultivation, and exhaustive systems of rotation. By purchasing expensive seeds we do not mean the paying of fancy prices for boomed up varieties.

You cannot understand how to plant intelligently without first comprehending the principles of germination. A seed cannot sprout unless it has moisture, air, and warmth. The young shoot is nourished by the nutriment contained in the the seed, and when this is exhausted, no futher growth can take place until the leaf comes to the light. If now the seed lies too near the surface, it will likely have deficient moisture, and if too deep, the air may be deficient, and the leaf will not be near enough to the surface, especially if the surface soil is firm. As a rule, large seeds should be planted deep than small ones.

A great deal of experimenting has been done at the Stations with regard to the germinating powers of the various grains and other seeds at different depths, and it has been ascertained that the largest percentage germinated when planted between one-half and one inch deep, the former depth giving better results than the latter. After one inch the percentage decreases in proportion to the depth. There have been made on soils that were in good mechanical condition, so that if the soil is too rough, to firm, or to porous, those figures should not be regarded as very reliable. These conditions make a wider difference than the size of the seeds.

Make Drainage Observations.

Every farmer should make observations in each field as to drainage requirements several years before he lays a tile. Just as in the erection of buildings, he cannot lay his plans too soon. It usually requires but little observation to ascertain the direction of the water flow; but the location of the damp spots, the duration of the periods of stagnant water in the wet seasons, the depth of the water line, and many other observations, should be taken long before drainage operations begin. The more these suggestions are regarded, the greater the economy in the performance of the work and the greater the accuracy in calculating beforehand the profits of drainage.

The condition of the surface soil is not always a reliable guide; the character of subsoil must not be overlooked, and those spots which are sufficiently drained by nature should be marked out. First of all, let it be laid down as a rule that the soil to the depth to which the roots of the crop penetrate should be free from stagnant water,—that is, in such a condition in which the pores of the particles of soil are saturated with moisture, but the space between the particles filled with air. These are the best conditions for germination and growth, and spring is the best time to make observations.

In looking over your fields in spring you will observe that some portions usually dry in patches, and others in streaks; and if a crop covers the ground, the land which contains stagnant water for too long a period will produce a growth with a yellowish tinge, instead of a dark green color, as is the case with soils drained artificially or naturally. Clay soils, when the drainage is unsufficient, will be observed to crack, more or less, according to the rapidity of the evaporation. In all fields saturated with excessive moisture, there is a tendency to the growth of such weeds as usually flourish in damp places, the development of which are checked by drainage. In cases of suspicion as to the efficiency of the natural drainage, holes should be sunk here and there to the depth of about four feet in order to ascertain the length of time in which water will stagnate therein; and if you are in doubt, when digging drains, how far they should be apart, a similar test may be adopted, making the holes at varied distances on each side of the drain, and observing, after rains, how long it will take for the water to find its way into the drain.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Keeping up the Flow of Milk.

If drying off cows within one month after parturition, and causing them to go dry eleven months in the year, will in ten generations, reduce the flow of milk so much that the dams will not give enough to sustain their young, going dry four months of the year, must have a proportionate effect in the same direction. It must be apparent to the dullest apprehension, that going dry three or four or more months in the year, must produce an effect very different from giving milk the year round

No farmer should be so ignorant of physiological law as not to appreciate the inevitable effect upon the milking capacity of cows, between going dry a very long time or a very short one. The difference is greater with heifers than with cows of established habits, It is important that heifers should be milked continuously, if possible, and it is better for older animals that their season for milking should run well nigh to the next birth.

It is thought by many that a good, long season of rest, in which to recruit in flesh and strength, is the best means for fitting cows for successful future work, and, no doubt, it is better than to let them get reduced to poverty and great feebleness, but it is better still to supply them with feed enough to sustain them, and let the flow of milk continue as long as it will than feed so scantily as to cause them to run so low as to require stopping to rest. There is no more need of a cow's stopping milk to rest than there is of a musician's stopping practice several months to give his fingers increased strength. The longer he abstains from practice, the more his fingers lose their skill, and his will the power to control them, and it is about the same with a cow's udder. The longer it is idle, the more is its aptitude for secreting milk enfeebled.

We say, let the milk continue to flow. Ample feed and good care are better than a rest. They will make a cow give more milk, at less cost, and make her endure longer—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Light Brahmas in England.

The origin of Brahmas, both light and dark, was probably the same, with a most respectable ancestry among the Asiatics. The breed came into prominent notice in America about the year 1850. The American light Brahmas differ in may respects from the English. They are, as a rule, longer in leg and back, seldom vulture-hooked or much feathered, and show less pencillings in hackles. In these hackles. In these points they are considered inferior to the English birds. They excel, however, in purity of white and size. To obtain these points they have been from time to time introduced into some of the English yards, but thus far without very satisfactory results. English fanciers report light Brahmas as good layers in the winter months, and no amount of cold seems to diminish the fertility of their eggs. In England, it is very desirable to get hatching over before the middle of April, if possible, so as to have the chickens up to eight or ten pounds weight for the autumn shows. The hens will mostly go on laying steadily up to about August, when they become broody. It is well to give them a month's rest on the nest, after which an early moult may be expected.

All English fanciers agree in admiring the shape and color of the light Brahmas. No variety of fancy poultry shows to greater advantage on the meadow. They have, however, their drawbacks, one of which is that their foot feather becomes greatly damaged by running on long grass, and another that they must be well washed before they are sent to a show, or they would stand no chance of winning. They are considered as easy to breed as most other varieties, certainly more so than the dark Brahmas. They are beautiful to the eye and useful in an economical point of view. Above all they are the most easily tamed and give no trouble to their owner by straying away from home.

How to Raise Chickens.

There are so many different breeds of fowls that there is certainly an opportunity for all lovers of poultry to suit their own fancy. Yet it is difficult for a farmer to get just what he wants. He desires a flock of hens that will lay plenty of eggs, produce good meat for the the table, not try to set all summer, nor do too much running over the grain fields. We have found the Leghorns excellent layers, but they forage too much, go to the back end of the farm and scratch up the corn, and fly to the highest part of the barn to get on the wheat mow or grain stacks. Most strains of Brahmas are intolerable sitters.

We have finally made choice of the Plymouth Rocks for a farm breed, although in some respects they may be surpassed by others. The fowls should be provided with a building for their exclusive use. With a well-planned poultry house, the care of fowls is lessened, and the annoyance of having them scratching everywhere is prevented. Considering the value of a good flock of chickens, the profit in keeping them well, and the fertilizing qualities of the manure, it is strange that the fowls should be neglected as they are on many farms The horse and cow stables are cleaned every day, why should not the hen house? Keep their house clean and ordorless, if you would be successful with fowls. Have a good floor under the roost, which can be scraped clean every day. After cleaning, sprinkle sawdust over the floor. Whitewash the inside of the building frequently, and kept the air pure. Keep lice away by placing tobacco leaves in the nest of the setting hen. Pour a small quantity of kerosene along the roosting poles. If you do all this and cannot kill the lice, then kill the hens! In summer the chickens should have the run of a roomy, grassy yard, if they cannot be allowed at large on the farm. It winter feed plenty of green food, such as cabbage leaves, etc. Summer and winter give the hens milk, sour milk or buttermilk, and the eggs will be plentiful. Have an arrangment for watering, so that the young chicks will not be tempted to drown themselves in the water trough where the horses drink.—*American Agriculturist.*

A Promfret (Conn.) farmer, whose cows are accustomed to run beside barbed wire fences, wishing to open a part of the mowing to them for fall feed, drew two lines of old cord and other pieces of twine across the field, making them fast here and there to some bean poles. The whole thing was the work of only a few minutes, but not one of his eight cows ever crossed or molested that fence. They fed up to it and then turned aside. Such is the force of habit.

Shoeing Horses.

The Massachusetts *Ploughman* says: As the sole object of shoeing the horse is to prevent too great a wear of the ground surface of the outer crust of the hoof, it is very obvious that in certain districts where the roads are sandy and loamy the shoe may be dispensed with, much to the relief of the animal and to the pecuniary benefit of his owner. On pavements and macadamized roads the wear is too great and the foot must be protected. There are very many young animals that are shod merely because it is the custom to do so, and not because necessity calls for it. Where the shoe has never been applied, the hoof takes on a natural hardness, which fits it for an an astonishing amount of work without injury. When it is desirable to remove the shoes entirely, the foot should be gradually inured to this new order of things by slow work, otherwise lameness will follow, especially in those cases where the owner has allowed the sole and frog to be mutilated by the knife of the blacksmith. These parts ought never to be touched with instruments. On icy roads, with heavy draught, it is probably that calking cannot be given up, but these projections to the shoe are employed uselessly in many cases, much to the injury of the limbs of the animal, especially where they are not all of equal height. In fine there is no reason why every farmer should not try the experiment of using his horses without shoes, especially in the farm work.

Concentrated Fertilizers.

Most farmers measure stable or barnyard manure by the load; but the phrase, "a load of manure" is as indefinite as regards value as is the size of a "piece of chalk." Not only do loads vary in bulk, but there is a great difference in the plant food contained in each. The character of a man's farming is very largely determined by the kind of manure he applies to his soil. If he feeds stock mainly on straw, the manure will be so poor as not to be worth drawing to the fields, except when men and teams have nothing else to do. There is really more reason than is commonly supposed in the practice of some poor farmers, who leave their straw manure to rot down and buy fertilizers which give equal fertility in much smaller doses. But there is no reason why barnyard manure should be of poor quality. Good stock properly fed will pay for feeding enough grain, oil cake or mill feed to make the manure valuable for all crops.

The best way to free fowls from vermin is never to have them. This is easily done by exercising simple precautions, as follows: Have no wooden floor in the house, but only the earth; remove all the manure at least once a week: have no fixtures whatever in the house or crevices in which vermin can gather and breed; dust the house and roosts with fine, dry air-slacked lime every time the manure is taken out; occasionally pour kerosene oil upon the roosts, especially at the joints or in every crevice; treat the nests also in the same way. The fowls will then be perfectly free from lice. Rats and mice should be kept away, as these carry vermin wherever they go. When a nest is made for a hen, put a handful of tobacco stems in the bottom; this will deter lice from entering the nest.

A good horse will always show well standing at rest. The man showing a horse for sale who keeps the animal constantly stepping about, to show off, is to be looked upon with suspicion. The time to examine a horse is when he is at rest. It is then that his weak points will be shown. If the horse "flies up" at some object on the grond, nearsightedness may be suspected. If brought suddenly into the light, from a dark stable, and the light oppresses him, his eyes are weak. His gait and speed should be tested by actual service. At rest, if the horse is sound, he will stand square on his limbs, without moving any one of then, the feet being placed flat on the ground, and all his legs plumb and naturally placed. If one foot be thrown forward, with the toe pointing to the ground, and the heel raised, or if the foot be lifted from the ground, and the weight taken from it, disease or tenderness may be suspected.

Farrowing sows must be looked after closely. Give them warm, dry pens. It makes a vast difference with the young pigs that the pens are kept dry. Clean them out twice a day and renew their beds with fine chaff and chopped straw. A little attention in this way may save whole litters of pigs and the time required is a trifle. When the pigs are two weeks old let them have a run into another pen and eat at their pleasure from a small trough prepared for the purpose. The pigs will grow rapidly and at the same time be strong and healthy and will not drag down the sow so thin and weak as when left to her alone. When so managed, they should not be weaned till five weeks old and will be found worth much more at that age than when left to themselves. Pigs and pork are low and if not well managed will not bring a rich reward for their keeping. The narrower the margin of profits, the better must be their management.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump, healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly-fed hen, is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, may lay eggs, to be sure, but when those eggs are broken to be used for cakes, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as posible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and gives you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than water or diluted milk.

Miscellaneous.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers.

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability.

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitetrs the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility.

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting We.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, 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.

If seed corn is taken from any place except as hung up in braids on the rafters of a warm room it will need to be tested before planting.

Stable manure should always heat somewhat before being drawn on the land, to destroy weed seed and to place the element of plant food in a more available form.

Before the busy season begins, hoes, cultivators and other farm tools should be looked to and got in good condition for use. Labor would be much cheaper if tools were sharper.

Timothy sown alone in the fall may make a hay crop next summer if the winter is favorable, but it is generally safer to sow with winter wheat, which shades the ground and the young grass in severe weather.

Before warm weather comes the pork barrel should be looked after, and if any redness or scum appears the brine should be taken out, boiled until all the impurities rise and returned. The least taint of blood will make trouble.

A life saved for thirty-five cents. A lady in Boston had Diphtheria and was almost dead from strangulation, but was instantly relieved and finally cured by *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Every family should have a bottle ready for instant use.

Harness requires considerable care for its proper preservation, chiefly because of the damaging effects of the sweat from the horses, which rots the leather. Before it is oiled it should be applied with a sponge and well rubbed in. Castor oil or neatsfeot oil makes the best dressing.

There is no food equal to wheat for the production of eggs. For other stock it should be ground or boiled and mixed with other grains, but for poultry it may be fed whole and raw. The manure from all kinds of animals fed on wheat is very rich and should not be allowed to go to waste.

HOLD THE FORT.—Minard's Liniment, Minard's Family Pills, Minard's Honey Balsam and Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge have not only held the fort over all other preparations of a similiar nature but have increased in their sales over 200 per cent., and in their cures several hundred per cent. during the past year.

For early cabbage the concentrated forms of manure are especially valuable. Care must be taken to purchase good seed. That grown from the stumps or roots which never headed will produce fewer good heads under the same conditions than seed taken from cabbage where the root and head are both planted.

Mrs. Barnhart, cor. Pratt and Broadway, has been a sufferer for twelve years through rheumatism, and has tried every remedy she could hear of, but received no benefit until she tried Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil; she says she cannot express the satisfaction she feels at having her pain entirely removed and her rheumatism cured. There are base imitations of this medicine for sale; see that you get Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

Coal ashes alone are of more use as applied under fruit trees, rather than on grass or ploughed land. The effect is to a large extent mechanical, as they contain very little fertilizing material. Spread under plum trees they will sometimes repel the attacks of the curculio on the fruit. The little Turk drops to the ground whenever anything occurs to frighten him. He does not like to fall on a smooth, hard surface, as coal ashes will make when tramped. A considerable portion of the coal ashes made in any house may be used to sprinkle over the contents of cesspools or henhouses. The ashes will absorb much fertilizing matter that would otherwise be lost, and make these manures less difficult to manage.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall street, New York.