THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1885. VOL. VI., NO. 28

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourteenth day of March, next, at twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein Jane Dibblee is Plaintiff, and George Rideout is Defendant, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the Leasehold Mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill as "All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at the point where the Bridge Road (so called) meets the Little River Road, (so called,) thence in an easterly direction along the said Little River Road thirteen and one-half rods, thence in a northerly direction five and one-half rods to a stake, thence westerly thirteen and one-half rods, or until it strikes the Bridge Road above mentioned, thence southerly along the said Bridge Road four rods to the place of beginning, making a gore lot," also the Indenture of Lease and the several assignments thereof, mentioned in said bill, and the term of years therein yet to come and unexpired, and all the right, title and interest at Law or in Equity, of the said parties in and to the same, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated the 10th day of December, A. D. 1884.

JOHN BLACK, *Barrister.*

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March 26, 1884

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

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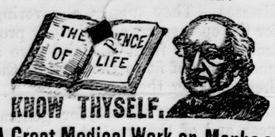

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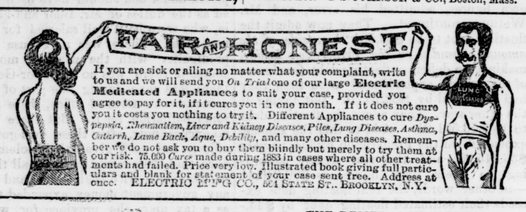

This Engraving represents [illegible] in a healthy state.

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CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED,

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As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

☞ Directions accompany each bottle.

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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

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Just opened:

Flannels, Blankets, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Suitings, Tweeds, Winceys, Fancy Wool Goods in Shawls, Jackets, Vests, Clouds, Hoods, &c., Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery, Yarns, Hemp Carpets, Cloths and Tweeds, for men and boys' wear, Cotton Goods of every description, and a general stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at extremely low prices for Cash only.

HATS and CAPS, for men, boys and children—great variety, cheap

CLOTHING!

Special Bargains in Ready-Made Clothing.

Made up Suits for Men, Youths, and Boys, Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants and Vests. This Clothing is Extra Good Value, the Cloth all sponged, and warranted in every way equal to Custom Made, at prices sure to please.

CHEAP UNDERCLOTHING—Men's Shirts, Collars and Ties, Wool and Merino Underclothing for Ladies, Men and Boys.

Trunks, Valises and Satchels, cheapest lot, ever offered. Waterproof Circulars and Coats, Umbrellas, Room Paper, etc., with hundreds of other articles which cannot here be enumerated.

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

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

CHASE & SANBORN'S

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

☞ *Ask your Grocer for it.* ☜

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Cures RHEUMATISM, Cures DIPHTHERIA,

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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.

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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. E. BRAGDON."
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.

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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.

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.

Fresh Fish.

FRESH CODFISH and Fresh Herring, at

Feb. 4. W. H. VANWART'S.

Agriculture

THE PROVINCIAL STOCK FARM.

The Manager's Report to the Board of Agriculture.

The following is the report of the Manager of the Stock Farm, Mr. T. F. Barker, which was submitted to the Board of Agriculture at its Annual Meeting, and which is incorporated in the Agricultural Report for 1884:—

I arrived at the Farm on November 11th, 1881. I found the house in a very good state of repair and the barns somewhat better than are ordinarily found upon farms throughout the country; but the latter needed some little repairs which I made. I got well settled in the house and had the barns all prepared, so that when the stock arrived on November 19th I was ready to receive them, and by seven o'clock in the evening of their arrival I had every animal in its place.

I made an estimate of the hay and other crops on the Farm when I arrived there. The hay I estimated at seventy (70) tons which was thirty (30) tons less than it had been put at in the estimate made before my arrival. I received and measured all the oats, of which I found there were eighty-one (81) bushels. I estimated all the other crops, but as they were settled for by the Government, on a basis concerning which I was not consulted—and it is very difficult to form an accurate estimate—it is unneccessary to give my own opinion. All the grain and roots were measured: the articles of which the quantity is expressed in weight were estimated only, as I had no means of weighing, except in the case of wool and superphosphates hereafter mentioned, the latter being bought and the former sold by weight.

I began the winter of 1881-82 on November 19th, with twenty six heads of cattle, thirty-six sheep, and one small pair of horses. I fed short feed to the cattle and oats to the horses as well as hay all winter, and turned them out to grass on July 1st. I had sufficient hay for the first winter.

On August 1st, 1882, I began to feed at the barn, four horses and four bulls, and on October 1st I began to feed the cattle at the barns. This makes one hundred and ten days more that the horses and bulls had to be fed the second year than the first. This would require at least twelve tons of hay; twenty-five pounds for each would amount to eleven tons. The cows were fed, as will appear from the above, fifty days more the second winter than the first. They had no heavy feed the second winter but only turnips in addition to their hay. At least fifteen tons more would be required the second winter on this account alone, than was needed the first winter, which added to the twelve tons extra for the horses and bulls, would make the additional amount of hay required during the second winter twenty-seven tons.

I think this simple statement will show that the reason why the stock of hay fell short the second winter was not because the amount cut was less by reason of the crop falling off, but because so much was required for the stock. This is an answer to the question, which had so often been asked, as to the reason why the cut of hay while sufficient for the first winter was insufficient for the second.

And, sir, while I am speaking of the criticisms made upon the management of the Farm, I may refer to the allegation that the meadow lot was not cleared off every spring. I think I fully satisfied the committee of the Board that this had been done, as well as shewing them full details of the cost of the men and teams.

After getting the barns fixed up and the cattle in their places, I began to look around the farm and try to form an idea of its suitability for the purpose for which it was intended. I was much disappointed and discouraged, but I matured plans for such improvements as were absolutely necessary, and afterwards received orders to make them.

I began by cutting the bushes growing on a piece of brook intervale, about twenty acres in area, and on eight or on ten acres on the bank of the brook. The intervale at the time was covered with ice, and I thought it best not to pile the bushes until the following summer. I piled them and burned the land off after planting, but was much disappointed to find that most of the intervale was so wet that only wild grass would grow upon it. There was a narrow strip on each side of the brook, I think about ten or twelve acres in all, which would afford good pasture. If there had been forty acres of such pasture, the cows would have done very well, but the area was so small, in proportion to the number of animals, that they kept it eaten short all the time.

In July I finished burning all the bushes that I thought it advisable to burn, there being a part of the intervale of no value unless a good ditch is made to carry off the spring water which comes out of the bank.

I found it necessary to cut and haul enough fencing material to make about one mile of new fence, and I used old rails in making about another mile, or two miles of fencing in all.

I fenced off about fifty acres of land by Walker's crossing with the intention of raising grain on a part of it, and making a sheep pasture of the remainder. This ground was in stumps, and it cost between $5 and $7 per acre to make it fit for the plow. The land was very rough and some of it very poor. The first year about eight acres were not worth plowing. I reported it to Mr. Inches, but he agreed with me that it was better not to leave the field in its then rough state.

The only fields in a condition for cropping were two near the house, one of about ten acres and the other about twenty acres. I have been obliged to keep these fields for roots and other hoe crops as there was no other chance without going over a mile and a half away. Nor having a calf pasture I decided to use the ten acre field for that purpose. About five acres of this field were in crop the year before I went to the Farm, and the other part in grass. I plowed the sod and sowed four acres in oats, four bushels to the acre, and threshed forty-eight bushels. This poor yield was owing partly to the couch grass, which smothered them before they ripened, and partly to a fly which was in the oats that year. I sowed one acre in buckwheat, which yielded about fifteen bushels. On the remainder of this field I planted turnips, fodder corn and potatoes. I put on this part of the field I planted [5 acres] about forty loads of good barn-yard manure and four hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre. The next year I sowed between three and four acres to grass, cutting this year about two tons on the whole field. In three years I have used in all over eight hundred and fifty loads of good barn yard manure, and about $250 worth of special manures.

THE SHEEP.

In reference to the sheep upon the Farm, I have to report that they wintered well the first winter, there being no signs of disease, except two cases of foot rot among the rams. These rams had this disease when they came to the farm. I did not use them the following season, but cured them of the disease. The sheep went out to pasture fat, with fine lambs. About July 15th I noticed that they began to fail, the lambs more than the old sheep. After the hay was cut I turned them on the intervales, when the sheep improved, but the lambs did not seem to come on as they should have done. In the fall I fed the sheep on oats and turnips and they improved. The second year I fed the sheep and lambs with cracked oats and cotton seed meal until June 15th, and when I turned them out to grass they were as fine lambs as I ever saw. About July 25th I noticed that both sheep and lambs were going back very fast. I found the ewes had no milk. I separated the lambs from the sheep, and fed them again on mashed oats and cotton seed meal, and they improved very much; but this year it seemed as though nothing would make their condition better. Since the old sheep were housed this year, I can see a marked improvement. The only cause I can give for their bad condition in the summer season is the presence of lamb-kill in the pasture. This I have known to kill sheep, and I suppose it has acted as a slow poison in the case of sheep on the farm. The sheep and lambs are getting smaller every year and the clip of wool less.

The following is a statement of the clip of wool in 1882:—

380 pounds of wool from thirty-six sheep, an average of 10½ pounds to the sheep. The total amount received for the wool in 1882 was $69.18.

The clip of 1883 was as follows:—

341 pounds of wool off forty sheep, being an average of 8½ pounds for each sheep The wool in 1883 realized $54 56.

This year the wool has not been sold or weight, but I estimate the clip at 250 pounds, showing the same decrease as in former years.

It may be objected that the clip of wool falls off as the sheep grows old, but I think this ought not to be noticeable until after the sheep are three years old when there will be an average decrease of about a pound a year per sheep. As a general rule, sheep are better for breeding after they are three years old, and until they are six years old.

Several sheep died on the Farm. The first was a Shropshire ewe poisoned in May, 1882, by eating lamb-kill. Another was poisoned in the same way, but I cured her.

In June, 1882, a Cotswold ram was killed in the pasture. When I found him, blood was running from the nose, and he appeared to have received a severe blow upon the head.

A Leicester ram died last spring from catarrh in the head. I also found a Leicester ewe dead in the pasture last summer.

A Shropshire ram was killed by a dog in the pasture, or it appeared to have been so.

The number of sheep now on the farm is as follows:—

1 Border Leicester Ram and 14 Ewes,	15
10 Shropshire Ewes,	10
1 Cotswold Ram and 7 Ewes,	8
	33

In reference to the cattle I have to report that there are now twenty-two head of cattle on the Farm, all in good condition, having been much improved since they were housed. It was thought best to milk them after the calves were sold, but the Short Horns, with one or two exceptions, were all dry, and in fact, except the Red Norfolk, none of them were worth milking. These give more milk to day than they did when the calves were sold. I think this breed is the best adapted to the general wants of the country of any of the breeds on the Farm, as they promise to be better milkers and butter for beef than the Ayrshire. I would prefer them to any others for milk and beef combined, and as far as I know they make the best cross with the common breed of the country. The Polled Angus have done next best to the Norfolk in crossing with common stock kept in the neighborhood of the Farm, but if I were upon a good intervale farm I would prefer the Short Horns as a cross for beef purposes alone. My experience is that the Short Horns of the present day are are not good milkers. Thirty years ago they were considered the best milkers in point of quantity but not in quality.

The Ayrshires are so well known that I need not say much about them. I think that they are perhaps the best breed for farmers to keep, whose pastures are rough or on new land, because the Ayrshire cow's udder is so formed that the animal can move with safety over rough ground, stones, stumps, etc., and through wet places. They are good milkers and hardy.

The first year we had one Hereford heifer on the Farm. She calved about May 1st, 1882. She held her flesh the best of all the cows, and her calf was fat when sold. As this stock did not seem to take well at the sale, and we had no bull of the breed, it was thought best to sell the cow.

I regret to say that some of the heifers got with calf, but this was unavoidable, as about a mile of the fencing was very poor, and about 150 acres of the pasture was thickly covered with bushes, so that the stock could not be watched at all times, and the same thing would be likely to happen again if the neighbors on either side had a bull in their pastures. I requested my neighbor to remove his bull from his pasture before I turned out the cows last spring, which he kindly consented to do, although he thought it hard that he could not keep a bull, but on his learning the effect it would have on the Government stock, he, at great inconvenience to himself, sent the animal away.

I feel that I owe it to myself, the Board and the Government, to make the above simple statement of facts, as they afford a complete answer to the criticisms which have been made upon the management of the Farm.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Their operations in York for 1884.

(From the Agricultural Report.)

Southampton and Queensbury So'y.

Jesse Parent, President; Upper Queensbury.
John B. Grant, Secretary; Millville.
Jas. K. Pinder, Treasurer; Temperance Vale.

INCOME.

Balance from previous year,		$13 23
Subscriptions and Donations,		82 00
Provincial Grant,		204 00
From the sales of Implement,		4 00
		$303 23

EXPENDITURE.

Premiums,	$61 84	
Stock and expenses,	250 65	
For expenses of Show,	5 00	
Other expenses,	60	
		318 09
Balance due Treasurer,		$14 86

The general character of the past season was cold and wet. Hay was about a two-thirds crop. A small quantity of fruit raised of generally a good quality.

In cattle the stock is principally native, with some grades of Durham, Jersey and Ayrshire. In horses, Percheron and Clydesdale with native stock. In sheep, Border Leicester and Shropshire. In pigs, Yorkshire grades, Berkshire, Chester and Pol. China. Wool, about 7,500 lbs.; butter, 15,000 lbs.; pork, 20 tons; cheese, 1,000 lbs.; poultry, 4,000 lbs.

Taking into consideration the time this Society has been organized, this being the third year, a very marked change has been made in the improvement of stock. The season has been very favorable for crops with the exception of hay and turnips, hay being only a two-thirds crop, and turnips almost a total failure. Wheat, barley and oats were exceptionally good. Potatoes were an average crop. The annual show of the Society was held on the fifteenth of October, and was very largely attended. The entries were a good deal larger than last year, and of better quality. The show of horses was especially good, making this part of the show very attractive. The exhibit of sheep was remarkably good. The Society intends getting a piece of land and enclosing it for a permanent show yard.

Stanley Society.

Harry Beckwith, President; Fredericton.
Edward Spear, Secretary-Treasurer; Stanley.

INCOME.

Balance from previous year,	$126 12
Subscriptions and Donations,	115 58
Provincial Grant,	192 00
From other sources,	2 00
	$435 70

EXPENDITURE.

Premiums,	$207 45	
For Expenses of Show,	43 08	
Paid to Officers of Society,	15 30	
		265 83
Balance,		$169 87

Hay crop below average, Wheat was above average, and of splendid quality, and a large quantity grown in the district. Oats also above the average; buckwheat about the average crop.

Potatoes rather below average, but good quality. Turnips below average; they appear to be a great deal harder to raise in this district than they used to be. Beets and carrots also below average.

Fruit raised in small quantities for home use. Apples and plums are the principal fruits raised.

There are no pure-bred cattle in the district. Durham and Ayrshire grades are the principal breeds in the district. Durham, as a pure breed, appears to be most appreciated.

Kingsclear Society.

J. L. Inches, President; Fredericton.
J. E. Camber, Secretary; Fredericton.
J. A. Campbell, Treasurer; Spring Hill.

INCOME.

Balance from previous year,		$112 86
Subscriptions and Donations,		68 69
Provincial Grant,		183 00
From the sales of Seeds,		141 37
		$505 92

EXPENDITURE.

Premiums,	$130 00	
For Seeds and expenses,	155 87	
Expenses of Show,	19 25	
Paid to Officers of Society,	12 20	
Other expenses,	7 00	
		324 32
Balance,		$181 60

Hay on high land 30 per cent. below average, on islands 10 per cent. below.

Wheat, average 25 bushels per acre; oats, average 40 bushels per acre; buckwheat, 35 bushels per acre; barley, average 40 bushels per acre.

Potatoes, average about 150 bushels per acre; turnips, average about 350 bushels per acre; carrots, average about 500 bushels per acre; other roots a fair average crop but very few raised. The turnip crop continues uncertain. It promised well throughout the season, but on being pulled were very uneven in size.

There are a number of apple orchards consisting of Famuse, Red Astrachan, New Brunswickers, Alexanders, etc., in full bearing, also many old orchards of ungrafted fruit.

No pure bred herds, a number of grade, Short Horns, Ayrshire and Herefords. The Short Horns is held in high estimation for beef purposes, the Ayrshire for their milking qualities.

There are a number of good flocks of sheep, no pure bred, but will mixed with Leicester blood.

This Society held its annual show on the 17th of October. A good attendance from Fredericton and the surrounding country was on the grounds. The show was not equal to former years, owing to the coldness of the day. The show of horses and colts were excellent, cattle small, sheep fair, and swine no where. Roots and grain were up to the mark. Domestic manufactures were represented.

The Society imported a quantity of seeds, etc., from a reliable seedsman, which was sold at remunerative prices. Much of the grain raised from this seed is now thrashed and the return has been much better than from home raised seed. Farmers must learn that change of seed will pay 10 or 15 per cent every time.

A representative of this Society attended the sale on the Goverment Stock Farm, but made no purchases, the selection being limited to so few animals and the competition so keen that he did not feel at liberty to purchase at the prices.

St. Mary's Society,

Geo. J. Colter, M. P. P., President; Mouth of Keswick.
Norman Hallett, Secretary; Dunphy's Office, Douglas.
Luther Goodspeed, Treasurer: Marysville.

INCOME.

Balance from previous year,		$88 07
Subscriptions and Donations,		68 00
Provincial Grant,		182 00
Sale of Stock,		123 00
Sale of Seeds,		122 02
		$583 09

EXPENDITURE.

For stock and expenses,	$292 40	
For Seeds and expenses,	166 27	
Paid to Officers of Society,	5 00	
Other expenses,	5 00	
		468 67
Balance,		$114 42

Hay about two-thirds of an average crop.

Potatoes is the principal crop, with a few turnips and a small quantity of barley in some localities.

Apples are raised quite extensively along the St. John river and the present season brought an abundant crop. Plums are also quite extensively cultivated, but the present season, they were almost a failure.

Pure bred Durham stock liked very much. In submitting this report I beg to state that this Society bought three thorough-bred bulls and a quantity of grass seed, which were sold and gave very good satisfaction.

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, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell 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 for 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.

Much of the delay in getting butter to come in winter is caused by its being too cold. If the cream is warmed as it should be before putting it into the churn, it is often cooled by the latter, brought from some cold room where it has remained since last used.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice Herbs and Gums, noted for their Healing and Tonic Properties, while at the same time the Balsam produces easy expectoration and gives rest and comfort in all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all dealers, price 25 cents.

It is doubtless a good idea, and easy to do, to mould the batter in small long rolls, and then roll in muslin and sow it up tight and immerse these bags of butter in strong brine and head up the crock. This is the mode practised in England to supply the special wants of some consumers. The barrel should be clean and sweet and the brine pure. Butter must keep well put up in this manner.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites

A Most Nutritous Food and Medicine.

DR. LINDSAY JOHNSTON, of Cartersville, Geo., says: "I take great pleasure in saying your Emulsion has proved itself in my hands a most efficient remedy, in the various wasting conditions calling for such a nutriment."

Allen's Lung Balsam is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States. See adv.

Russia has 24 public holidays during the year.

The manufacturers of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* inform us that their powder will effectually prevent hog cholera and all other diseases in hogs, and that they will increase the size and weight one quarter.

The latest discovery of the statisticians is that black eyes are increasing in Europe.

For skin diseases, pimples, erysipelas, salt rheum and old sores use Minard's Family Pills and bathe freely with Minard's Liniment and sweet oil or cream in equal parts; sure cure.

The Mohammedans have ninety-nine names sor God, but among them all they have not "Our Father."

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

Mr. David Dudley Field's recipe for preservation is exercise. He walks from his house to his office every day, a distance of three miles and a half, and is in sound health at eighty years.

CROUP.—A physician writes: I have found by giving Minard's Honey Balsam and using Minard's Liniment on the chest spread on brown paper, a perfect cure in all cases, and advise all families to use it for croup and cold.

Land is still falling heavily in Scotland. A farmer has recently paid $15,000 for the privilege of surrendering a leasehold farm, and a property has just been sold for $16,000 which a few years ago cost £27,000

N. McRae, Wyebridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

John Bright has figured out the cost of the wars of Queen Victoria's reign, and at a Liberal demonstration in Birmingham he announced that England has sacrificed $750,000,000 and 68,000 lives in war since the coronation of her present illustrious sovereign, nearly forty-eight years ago.

If there is a person in this country who does not know of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* we hope this paragraph will reach that person's eye and that he will write us for particulars of it. It is more valuable than gold, silver or precious stones.

Education is a companion which no misfortune can repress, no crime destroy no enemy alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend! abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, in society an ornament, it chast