THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 2

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE!

GERMAN

SOAPS and PERFUMES,

from Moussom & Co., Frankfort.

Fraser's Horse Remedies

100 lbs.

DALMATION

INSECT POWDER.

500 lbs.

PARIS GREEN.

JUST RECEIVED.

JNO. M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School, Frederioton,

Fredericton, June 23, 1886.

FANCY GOODS!

We have now in stock the

GREATEST VARIETY

ever offered in this city, and at

Very Low Prices!

We invite you to call and examine them, and take a look at our stock of Books, which will be found just what is wanted for the Holidays. Also on hand, a number of

Organs, Pianos,

AND

Sewing Machines,

which will be sold at

Low Prices and on Easy Terms,

AT

McMURRAY & Co's

Book and Music Store,

QUEEN ST., FREDEBICTON.

December 3.

FARMERS & THRESHERS

Consult your best interests and buy the

OSHAWA MOWERS.

They surpass all other Mowers in workmanship, quality of material, excellence of construction, and performance of work.

NEW MODEL THRESHERS,

The best threshers in America, they do the largest amount of work, thresh cleaner than any other machine can do the work, in excellence of construction they are unequalled, they are the best made in Canada, and only equalled by their namesake in the United States.

PORTABLE ENGINE.

No better agricultural machine made, gives threshers satisfaction,

HALL THRESHERS.

The best in the market for horse power, repute long established.

UNDERSHOT CLOVER MILL

None to equal it, superior to all others in every respect, superb.

CHAMPION REAPERS.

Of well established repute, only a few remaining unsold this season,

Dougherty Shingle Mills,
California Horse Powers,
Woodbury Horse Powers,
Planet Horse Powers,
Pitts Horse Powers.

Repairs on hand for every Machine made.

JOHN LIVINGSTON,

Trustee Joseph Hall Machine Works.

Oshawa, August 11, 1886—1m.

Fire, Fire.

The Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company of London, England.

ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1821.

Invested Funds, - - - $20,000,000

THIS Large and Wealthy English Company having opened an Agency in the city is prepared to receive applications for Fire Risks on all descriptions of Insurable Property at lowest rates.

Weldon & McLean, St. John, General Agents for New Brunswick.

JOHN RICHARD,
Agent, Fredericton.

Fredericton, June 30, 1886

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

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,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

Hats. Hats. Hats.

JUST OPENED:

HARD and soft, Fur and Felt, Hats, in great variety, for Men, Boys and Children. A large stock of Straw Hats, in all sizes, very cheap.

S. NEALIS.

May 26

TRUNKS AND VALSES,

JUST OPENED:

THE best and cheapest assortment of Trunks and Valises and Satchels, yet offered to the public. Please call and examine.

S. NEALIS.

May 26

Piano and Organ Stools,

Ranging from $2.00 each and upwards, at

LEMONT'S.

July 21

PARIS GREEN

IN STOCK AT

W. H. VANWARTS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. **LINIMENT**

BLOOD *Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Constipation, 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.*

1886. SPRING 1886.

NEW GOODS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now receiving a large selection of

English and Scotch

SUITINGS,

—IN—

CHECKS and PLAIDS.

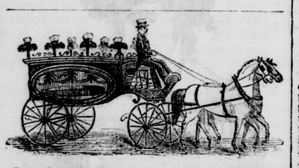
IRISH TWEEDS

—AND—

CHEVIOTS.

WM. JENNINGS.

Fredericton, March 17, 1886.



JACKSON ADAMS,

PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

FREDERICTON.

Funeral Furnishings

of every description always on hand.

Fredericton, March 17.

GUANO!

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO!

The BEST FERTILIZER in the Market.

FOR SALE BY

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Manufacturers' Agents.

Call and get one of our Pamphlets, and read the many testimonials.

Fredericton, June 2

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

CHEAP ROOM PAPER.

JUST OPENED:

6,000 ROLLS Room Paper and 250 Fancy and Green Paper, Window Blinds, for sale low.

S. NEALIS.

May 24

Sugar. Sugar.

20 BARRELS Sugar bought before the raise. Will be sold at the old price. Call and see at

W. H. VANWARTS.

P. S.—Goods delivered free of charge in the city, to St. Marys and Gibson.

May 26

White Lead and Oil.

WHITE LEAD and Oil, for sale at lowest rates.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 23

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS' Insure your buildings. Every Citizen owing a house should have it insured very low rates for one or three years.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm property situate in the Barony District, Parish of Dumfries, York County, lately occupied by Frank Moers, Esq., and adjoining the property of James Haughs, Esq., containing 70 acres, more or less. There is a small dwelling house, barn, shed and blacksmith shop thereon. Also a young orchard.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE. Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

Notice of Sale.

To JOHN RUSSELL, now of the State of Maine, and ELIZABETH ANN, his wife, and all others whom it may in any wise 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 fourth day of May, A. D., 1882, registered in Book R, 3, pages 774, 775 and 776 of the York County Records, and made between the said John Russell, therein discribed as of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and Elizabeth Ann, his wife, of the first part and James L. Clayton of the Parish of Douglas, County and Province aforesaid, of the second part, which said Mortgage and the lands and premises therein described, and the debt secured thereby were by Indenture, dated September 29th 1885, and registered in Book A, 4, pages 96 and 97 of the York County Records, duly assigned and transferred by the said James L. Clayton to one Alfred G. Edgecombe, who duly assigned said Mortgage and assignment and said Mortgaged lands and premises, and the debt hereby secured to the undersigned, Sarah Ann Brewer by Indenture, dated the eighteenth day of May, 1886, and registered in Book B, 4, pages 611, 612 and 613 of the York County Records; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by said Indenture of Mortgage and assignments thereof, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of September next,** at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"A certain piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the County of York, and Province aforsaid, it being a part of lot No. 5 in the Pioneer Block bounded as follows, to wit:—on the northwest by lands owned by William McKeen, thence running across the said lot forty rods, a south-east course, thence running from the Madam Keswick stream a south-west course, until containing one hundred acres more or less," together with the buildings and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

Dated this ninth day of July, A. D., 1886.

SARAH ANN BREWER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage.

BURNED OUT,

BUT STILL ALIVE!

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favors, beg to inform the public that they are again to work at the old stand, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and as many new ones as wish to call.

We have now on hand [illegible] and for purchasers to select from a [illegible] good assortment of

CARRIAGES.

which will be sold Cheaper than the Cheapest.

We are also prepared to make to order from the best stock and good workmanship, any style or make of Carriages required.

Repairing in all its branches attended to with neatness and despatch.

COOPER & PINDER.

Fredericton, April 14, 1886.

Notice of Meeting.

GRAHAM, L. O. L. No. 20, meets in the ORANGE HALL, Queen Street, Fredericton, on the FIRST FRIDAY of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

RICHARDSON BOONE, *W. M.*
JOSEPH WALKER, *Rec. Sec'y*

Fredericton, Aug. 5, 1886—1y

Just Received:

BOSTON Sugar Cured Hams; Challenge Shoe Blacking; Sawyers Blue; 10 cases Royal Baking Powder; 3 cases Lime Juice; Choice Table Cod Fish; Box Herring; Half bbls. Herring; New Cheese; Split Peas.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 28

GRANULATED Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar extra C. C. Sugar, extra Yellow Sugar Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Toilet Soap.

80 BOXES Toilet Soap, just received at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Haying Tools.

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STOCK:

A LARGE Quantity of Haying Tools, consisting of Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Hay Forks, Hay Rakes, Scythe Stones, Fork handles, Grindstones, &c., &c. For sale low, wholesale and retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take nice light work at their homes. $1 to $3 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Steady Employment Furnished. Address with stamp **CROWN M'F'G. CO., 291 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.**

Agriculture

Care of Animals in Summer.

The American Humane Association presents the following suggestions relative to the care of animals during the heated term:—

Provide water—fresh, pure water. Think, reader, how you are refreshed by a drink of cool water on a hot day. The lower animals are equally in need of the means of quenching thirst.

The active dog requires drink frequently during the hot day, as does also the cat; and a dish of fresh water should stand where they can have access to it. Undoubtedly many a dog is driven to madness through lack of water; and the testimony is that hydrophobia is almost unknown in those localities where dogs can drink when they wish.

Every city, village and country town should be liberally supplied with drinking fountains for animals, and they should be so constructed that even the smallest dogs can drink from them. No gift to a people confers a greater pleasure than a fountain, and that person who turns aside a stream from the field and gives a watering trough at which man and beast can drink pure water, is truly a public benefactor.

Give the horse frequent opportunity to quench thirst at times when not too much over-heated, and before eating. To drink freely immediately after eating prevents a favorable digestion of food.

Provide shade. How instinctively we seek the shadow when the sun is pouring its hot rays on the dry and parching earth. If the pasture is not provided with shade trees, in a convenient locality set four, six or eight supports, across which place straw or grass, and thus in a brief time and with little labor make a shade in which animals can rest from the heat of the sun, to the great comfort of themselves and benefit to their owners.

Remove the harness from the horses in the hot day whenever you desire to give them a full, free rest, and once during the day, preferably at night, a thorough currying and grooming will not only give rest, but will do about as much towards improving the animal's condition as will the oats.

Examine the harness on your working team, and you will discover that blinds, check-reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them all for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of the horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect themselves against flies, feed regularly, hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the subject.

The World's Wheat Supply.

The wheat producing countries of the world, exclusive of the United States and Canada, promise an aggregate of fully 1,500,000,000 bushels this season, or 35,000,000 bushels below an average annual production for such countries, and 100,000,000 bushels short of last year's crops; in the United States and Canada the production will be about 75,000,000 bushels greater than last year, or, say, 15,000,000 bushels short of what may be accepted as an average, so that the year's wheat crop of the world, as now indicated, will fall 50,000,000 bushels short of an average production, and approximately 25,000,000 bushels below last year. If these calculations be justified by actual results, and it be considered that the United States has an available surplus of previous growth amounting to 30,000,000 bushels, with practically normal stocks abroad and afloat, it is apparent that there cannot be likely to rise any special stringency in the needs of the wheat importing countries during the year, although all the surroundings justify an expectation of materially better average prices than have been realized for wheat the past year.—During the past year the [illegible] States exported [illegible] wheat [illegible] 000,000 bushels of flour included. With a crop of fully 325,000,000 bushels this season, and an available surplus of previous growth of 30,000,000 bushels in excess of needed reserves, the available supply is approximately 465,000,000 bushels, from which can be spared for export 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 bushels quite comfortably—say 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels more than thus disposed of the past year.

Potatoes made into Cheese.

A foreign paper says that cheese is made from potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a caldron, and after becoming cool they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or mortar. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets when the superfluous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen days. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first and most common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curded milk; the third with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds—they do not engender worms, and they keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry place and in well closed vessels.

Training Colts to Trot.

The question has been brought up whether there is any valid objection to the method of colt development adopted in Kentucky—leading by the side of a running horse. The colt carries no artificial weight, his only incumberance is the simple riding bridle. He has all the needed stimulus to his ambition in the competitive running horse, and the inspiring voice of the trainer, without any impediment except the occasional check upon the bit from the hand of the trainer. It has been urged by veteran horsemen, that the tendency is to draw the head and neck of the trotting youngster out of the line, towards the running horse. This is obvious when they are going at a moderate pace, but it is largely obviated by training the colt to keep one step in advance of the running horse, so that the trainer upon the saddle horse, literally drives the trotting colt with the bridle reins. When in full motion, the trotting horse carries his head and neck and body as straight as he would in harness.

The only serious objection could result from forcing so much speed at such tender ages, before the muscles are seasoned, and the bone structure is hardened. It is certainly more strain than the colt endures in his freedom, from colthood and horsehood. But the question whether this increase of strengthening food, and grooming, and all the developing tendencies of handling, is one that can only be answered by carefully noting the career of these forced youngsters throughout their maturity. One thing is certain, this system of colt development is superior to the minature track method. In the latter the colt if turned loose upon a circular or oval track, not over one-quarter of a mile in length, and forced to trot, by the aid of bitting rigging, and frequently toe weights over the short stretches and constantly recurring short turns. Under the former mode of development, he can be practiced either upon a straight road or a full mile course. Moreover, he is under more restraint, as the rider of the running mate can instantly check his propensity to break. In addition to these advantages he becomes accustomed to the company of the running horse, and the constraint of the trainer. But either method is a wonderful means of forcing colt development.

Dressed Poultry.

The following is an extract from the Revised Statutes of Massachusetts concerning an act for the sale of dressed poultry, and is at present the law which is rigidly enforced in Boston:—

Sec. 1.—No poultry, except it be alive, shall be sold or exposed for sale, until it has been properly dressed, by the removal of the entire head, entrails and feathers, and the crop when containing any food or other substance.

Sec. 2.—Whoever sells or exposes for sale poultry contrary to the provisions of Sec. 1 of this act shall be punished by a fine of five dollars for each bird sold or exposed for sale. The board of health in the several cities and towns shall cause the provisions of this act to be enforced in their respective cities and towns.

Sec. 3.—This act shall not apply to green geese or ducks at any season of the year, nor to broiler chickens weighing two pounds or less, with crops shrunken to the body, during the months of July, August and September.

Pink Eye.

Horse scarlet fever, or the so-called "pinkeye," is the subject of an interesting paper by Dr. John C. Peters in the New York *Medical Journal*, of a late date. The conclusion is that various diseases of animals, communicable to man and *vice versa*, had frequently prevailed in our great car stables and in stables along the river fronts, among such diseases being diphtheria, scarlatina, and true measles, or a hybrid of measels and [illegible] fever. Inoculations [illegible] with the blood, [illegible] and [illegible] mucus have produced [illegible] disease, the so-called "pink eye," having thus been conveyed from a partly blooded horse to a cart horse, from that to guinea pig, and from them to a pony. Young horses take the disease more frequently than older animals, although the latter are not always exempt. On the seventh day improvement generally commences, but the disorder seems most contagious at that time. The trouble is self-limited ordinarily, so that palliative treatment is all that is required.

Applying Cold Water.

A correspondent of the *London Garden* maintains that cold water for watering plants does but little if any injury to them. In a large palm house, sixty feet high, he applied cold water copiously with a hose. This was continued for ten years, and the plants were reported to be in excellent condition. No difference was observed between this and other treatment. Some grew rampantly. This writer remarks that if cold water exercises a very injurious effect, there would certainly be an end to cucumber growing in many of the London market gardens, where the only water to be obtained is cold. The cold water remaining for a few minutes only on the plants, it is soon brought to the same temperature as the house. It is well to inquire whether the common directions to gardeners to use tepid water in watering house and other plants are the result of distinct experiment, or whether they do not come from theoretical reasoning. The trial on plants placed side by side is easily made.

Weeds on gravel walks may be destroyed and prevented from growing again by a copious dressing of the cheapest salt. This is a better method than hand pulling, which disturbs the gravel and renders constant raking and rolling necessary.

A Fibre of Wool.

A very small thing, to be sure, is a fibre of wool—a small subject to write a paragraph on. But it is an animal organism, a real entity, and plays a very important part of human affairs. If it did not exist, wherewithal would a large portion of the human race be clothed? It is an appendage to the skin of the sheep, and with its fellows affords a natural protection to the animal against the cold. When it has served the first purpose of its existence, it is secured for still further uses, and these uses are manifold. Peasant and potentate alike crave its friendly services. It has no partiality for sex, appearing in the grab of both man and woman, but it mostly adorns those of the masculine gender. Some of the most beautiful and costly fabrics of the loom owe their existence to the fibre of wool. It is made to appear in all colors, and in almost all kinds of costumes. Although most useful and coveted in a cold climate, it is produced in greatest perfection in a temperate or moderately warm one. It has been cultivated by man since the earliest historic ages, and how much prior to that we can only guess after interrogating tradition. It will probably continue to be cultivated as long as man inhabits the earth and needs clothing to keep him warm. We could do without butter and cheese, or pork and lard, with less inconvenience than we could dispense with the fibre of wool. It is a necessity which must long, if not forever continue to make wool production a leading industry. Then there are many varieties of fibre. There is the long fibre and the short fibre, the round fibre and the flat fibre, the course fibre and the fine fibre, the crinkly fibre and the straight fibre, the strong fibre and the weak fibre, the perfect fibre and the imperfect fibre, the glossy fibre and the dull fibre; and every one of them tells its story to the experienced eye with more certainty than any general observation or investigation could do. It speaks of health and thrift, of sickness and retarded development, of proper and improper feeding, of breed and breeding, of soil and climate, and, in short, of all the conditions and surroundings that combined in its development. A wonderful, almost magical thing is a fibre of wool. See to it that it may speak well for the intelligence and humanity of its producer.

Horns or no Horns?

Whenever we stop to consider the matter, the utter uselessness of horns upon domestic cattle becomes more and more apparent. Why should cattle carry these deadly weapons about with them? No man has yet been able to give any satisfactory answer, and it is probable that there is hardly a prominent cattle man or breeder in the country who would not gladly let the horns go if by their loss his cattle would not for a time lose value from being different from other specimens of the breed. We fully believe that the public could in time be brought to look upon polled cattle of every breed with satisfaction. One mistake is made by the advocates of polled cattle in ascribing too much gentleness to their favorites. Polled cattle are, as a rule, more gentle than their horned companions, but they are by no means lambs. They could strike a terrible blow with the head, and in many instances have beaten horned animals. Still, they are quieter and more easily handled, and far less dangerous as a rule.

How to keep Cider Sweet.

Pure sweet cider that is arrested in the process of fermentation before it becomes acetic acid or even alcohol, and with carbonic acid gas worked out, is one of the most delightful beverages. An exchange recommends the following scientific method of treating cider to preserve its sweetness. When the saccharine matters by fermentation are being converted to alcohol, a bent tube he inserted are tight into the bung, with the other end into a pail of water, to allow the carbonic acid gas evolved to pass off without admitting any air into the barrel, a beverage will be obtained that is a fit nectar for the gods. A handy way is to fill the cask nearly up to the faucet when the cask is rolled so that the bung is down. Get a common rubber tube and slip it over the end of the plug in the faucet, with the other end in the pail. Then turn the plug so the cider can have communication with the pail. After the water ceases to bubble, bottle or store away.

Queen Victoria takes a keen interest in the royal farms, and keeps some choice pure-bred stock. There are 37 cows and heifers and eight bulls in the shorthorn herd, which was established by the Prince Consort and the knighty blood predominates. The Jerseys consist of 22 animals, the foundation stock having been carefully selected from the best herds. The Devon herd (also established by the Prince Consort) is a very fine one, and no collection is the country is better known in the show yards. There are only 17 cows and two bulls, several of them being prize winners, and Baron Golsencott, the principal bull, was first at Norwich last month. The Hereford herd of 31 cows and heifers and three bulls is also at the Flemish farm, and the beasts have been chosen with great care. It includes several prize winners, and the Lord Wilton blood is very prominent. The Queen often visits the farms when she is at Windsor.

One of the chief reasons why orchards should not be cropped is because it requires cultivation during the summer season. When roots are destroyed by deep working the ground it often results in permanent injury to the trees, especially if done late in the season. In clearings the winds have a free sweep which causes the soil to dry out much faster, and this makes trees more liable to injury from mutilation of their roots.

FARM NOTES.

The harvest in New South Wales is expected to be the best since 1870.

The wheat product in Great Britain for the present year is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels.

There has been so much rain this season in the southern part of Ireland that the potato crop has been almost ruined.

Why should not there be as many grades and prices for milk as for butter. There certainly are as many qualities.

Salt should be kept out of the way of turkeys. In disposing of refuse salt from old brine, put it where these birds cannot get at it. They will die off very suddenly after partaking of it.

A Calgary rancher says that at least 30,000 head of cattle have gone into the Calgary districts during the past summer. There are now at least 100,000 head of cattle in that section, distributed among 60 ranches.

The average exportation of horses from Canada to the United States for some years past has been 22,000 head. A few years ago the average value per head of horses so exported was $96, whereas last year it was $140.

Let the horse's litter be dry and clean underneath as well as on top. Standing on hot, fermentated manure makes the hoofs soft and brings on lameness. Change the litter partially in some parts and entirely in others every morning; brush out and clean the stall thoroughly.

The potato crop in Maine has been shortened somewhat by the prevailing dry weather all over the State. In return for this reduction of the crop, however, the quality, from the same cause, is first class, and should the dry weather continue there will be little danger of rot.

Strawberry growers in the United States this year hit upon a cheap gift package with handle, holding several quarts of berries, which were sold on the cars or in town, and easily carried home by the purchaser. In this inviting and at the same time convenient way, people bought more berries, than when obliged to order through the grocer.

Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Experimental Farm, has received a letter, from Her Majesty's Farm Steward, at Windsor Castle, asking if he will part with the Hereford Bull "Conqueror" No, 7510, which he purchased from the Royal Herd in 1884 for $5,500. This, implies that nothing betcan be got in England. The animal is only four year old, and is simply one of the most perfect of his kind, being a full son of the "Lord Wilton" (4740) that sold last year for $19,000 when eleven years old.

As soon as as harvesting is over all the machines should be cleaned up and put in perfect order and carefully stored. It is much easier to remember now if there is bolt, nut or screw gone, or any little repair needed than it will be next season before they are wanted. If the woodwork is given a coat of paint and the iron work cleaned and oiled, or covered with a coating of tallow and rosin melted together, they will last much longer. When costly machines are left out of doors for weeks at a time they are rusting out much faster than they would wear out while in use.

When we consider that the fathers of the present generation, in most cases, not only hewed their houses out of the wilderness, but managed to pay for their land at a time when an average farm would not produce one-fourth as much as it does now, surely we must conclude that there is no necessity for the farmers in these days to go in debt, if they would be content with comforts and necessaries, and not to servilely try to imitate the dress and extravagance of other classes who have not, as a rule, half the wealth, intelligence, and respectability that is to be found amongst themselves.

The following is from the *Stock-Growers' Journal*, Miles City, Montana; "Added to this unprecedented drought, the range is covered with myriads of grasshoppers, which, in some localities, are lying bare the brown earth, stripping it of every vestige of vegetation, and rendering it entirely useless for pasturage. This is a pest, against which there is no known remedy, and rangemen, where they have settled down, can do nothing but sit supinely by and watch the devastation of the ranges, upon which they had based their hopes for fat beeves and winter feed. Truly, the grasshoppers are a burden in the land.

A pork-packing establishment is about to be established at Winnipeg by a number of local men under the name of "The Winnipeg Packing and Provision Company." Its object is to found a pork-packing establishment there similar to those which have done so much to increase Chicago's wealth. The company will apply to the City Council for a bonus of $10,000, and if this be granted, the erection of suitable buildings will be immediately commenced, which will be completed and in running order by the middle of September. The stock is being rapidly taken up, and it is expected the entire capital stock, $75,000, will be subscribed for within a short time.

The conversion of skim-milk into some marketable product that shall greatly increase its value should be the study of every dairyman. Prof. Long, of England, is making some valuable experiments. From skim-milk alone he produces a cheese of his own invention, which he has named the "Gravely cheese," which resembles somewhat the Limburg of Germany and the Livasot of France, Intelligent labour properly expended will convert the raw material into valuable products. The iron ore in the mines can be bought for a trifle per acre. Labour produces the fine cutlery, the polished needle or the elastic watch spring worth thousands of times the value of the crude ore.

ALL SORTS.

The Baby's Sleep.

Gently and softly the mother bent
Over the baby in sleep's embrace,
Watching the rosy smiles indent
And dimple the little dreamer's face;
And the longed-for kiss she would not take,
Lest peradventure the child might wake.

Gently the mother watched and wept
Over the coffin where lay her child,
Only one thought in her bosom crept
As she bent to the lips in her anguish wild,
Again and again the lost kiss to take—
Oh! if the baby would only wake!

Prick potatoes before baking, so that the air may escape.

Out in the world men show us two sides of their character: by the fireside, only one.

The most effectual remedy for slimy and greasy drain pipes is copperas dissolved and left to work gradually through the pipe.

The truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of men the country turns out.

War, famine and pestilence all combined do not produce the evil consequence to a nation which result from impure blood in our veins. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood and prevent all manner of diseases.

Did it ever occur to the reader that there is just as much water in the air above him on a clear, bright day as on a cloudy or rainy one? Rain does not come from somewhere else, or if it is wafted over you by the wind from somewhere else, the water that is over you is simply wafted on to some other place. Water is absorbed in the air above us at a certain temperature, and it becomes insensible.

CONTRACTION OF THE MUSCLES.—"I had the muscles of my hand so contracted that I could not use it for 2 years. I used Minard's Liniment and now have the use of my hand as well as ever.—MRS. RACHAL SAUNDERS, Dalhousie.

Squatters are said to make clearings in the heavily-timbered lands of British Columbia by boring one large hole in the trunk slanting upward and another from a point well up the trunk and slanting downward, both meeting in the heart of the tree. Then the upper hole will be filled with any convenient combustible and ignited. The long hole acts as a chimney, and the fire burns furiously until the tree is destroyed.

The late Wilson G. Hunt, at a reception one evening, heard a young man express a desire for a drink of whisky. "It's the worst liquid, my friend," said he, "you can take into your stomach, and I will prove it to you." He then obtained a piece of raw beef and put it in a glass of whisky. In half an hour or so he took the piece out, and asked his friend to feel of it. It was almost as tough as leather.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

Some Reasons why Humyhreys' Homeopathic Specifics are so Popular.

They are no quack medicines, but are made by a justly celebrated physician of forty years experience. They are not cure—alls, but specifics each for a particular disease or morbid condition. They are not poisonous or disease producing drugs; so that any person may take them without any danger. Each particular Specific cures its particular disease without producing an other. They cure without prostrating or debilitating the patient. They are not new, but have been in use for thirty years, and are being used by thousands with perfect success. They are simple, so that no mistake need be made in selecting or giving this remedy. Their use constantly tends to build up the health and free from disease those who use them. Thousands of families use them with perfect success—rarely having serious sickness, or need for a doctor. Those who use them have more vigor, better growth, and health; less disease and longer and more vigorous lives than others. We might add a page more, but these are sufficient. These are only some of the reasons *why* they are so prudent.

One Experience of Many.

Having experienced a great deal of
"Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so
that I came near losing my
Life!
My trouble always came after eating any
food—
However light
And digestible,
For two or three hours at a time I had to
go through the most
Excruciating pains,
"And the only way I ever got"
"Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains
that I had to go through, until
"At last?"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks lay
in bed and
Could eat nothing!!!
My sufferings were so that I called two
doctors to give me something that would stop
the pain.
Their efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!!!!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not
seen a
"Sick!"
Hour, from the same cause, since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of
others. You have no such
"Advocate as I am."
GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to
"Suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented
and cured so easily
With Hop Bitters!!!

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.