THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 12

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

FARM FOR SALE.

MY VALUABLE FARM, situate in the Parish of Ludlow, Northumberland County, seven miles below Boiestown, consisting of four hundred and thirty acres, about eighty-six of which is intervale of excellent quality, and one hundred acres of forest land, partially covered with saw logs. This Farm is well watered, and the buildings consist of a fair house, one barn 125 feet long, and outbuildings.

☞ Time will be given for payment of a certain portion of the price.

For further particulars apply to

F. McNAMEE,
McName's Office, Northumberland Co.
October 5th, 1886—3mos.

LAND FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 81, and being a part of "The Bustin Homestead," containing 65 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.

☞ For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Bustin, Stanley, or Miss Bustin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.

Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 1886.

WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal claims or demands against the Estate of the late S. F. SHUTE, will please leave the same at the store lately occupied by him on Queen Street, Fredericton, where they will receive due attention, and all persons indebted to the late S. F. SHUTE, will please pay to either of the undersigned.

Dated at Fredericton, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1886.

JEANIE P. SHUTE,
Executrix,
EDWARD MOORE,
Executor late S. F. Shute.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm on which the Subscriber now resides, situate in Lower Douglas, and having a frontage of fifty rods on the St. John River, (next above the residence of B. Robinson, Esq.,) is offered for sale on reasonable terms, together with stock, crop and farm implements.

The stock, which is in good condition, comprises, 1 pair Working Horses, 7 Cows and one dozen Sheep, and may be seen at any time on the premises.

If not sold shortly, the place may be rented from 1st May next.

☞ For terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES JOHNSTON.
Lower Douglas, August 25, 1886.

IN STORE:
3000 Bbls.
FLOUR!

Comprising the following well-known brands:

Pillisbury's Best,	Ocean,
Harvest Moon,	Peoples,
Star,	Buda,
Queen,	King,
Diamond,	Purity,
White Eagle,	White Pigeon,
Riverside,	

—ALSO—

500 bbls. Cornmeal, New England A.
250 bbls. Oatmeal.

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Sept. 1.

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 for purchasers to select from, a 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 image of Carriages required.

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

COOPER & PINDER.
Fredericton, April 14, 1886.

Shingles, Clapboards.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Planed Flooring, Scanling, Hemlock Boards, Plank &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.

D. LUCY.
Temperance Vale, York Co.,
June 2, 886

CHEAP ROOM PAPER.

JUST OPENED:

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

S. NEALIS.
May 25

Sugar. Sugar.

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

W. H. VANWART'S.

☞ P. S.—Goods delivered free of charge in the city, to St. Marys and Gibson.
May 26

Parlor Suites, Etc.

PARLOR Suites, Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattrasses, Childs Carriages, Chairs and all Kinds of Furniture, very cheap at

LEMONT'S.

☞ Upholstering work done to order.
July 21

COTTON GOODS.

JUST OPENED—Gray and White Cottons, Prints, Cretons, Skirtings, Bedticks, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c. All extra good value—Cash only.

S. NEALIS.
September 15

W. H. TISDALL & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SPORTING GUNS,
RIFLES and REVOLVERS,
Gun Cases, Cartridge Cases, Belts, Game and Fishing Bags,
POWDER and SHOT FLASKS,
AND GUN IMPLEMENTS.

☞ All Guns are Shot and Rifled, and guaranteed patern, "as per London Field trials," given with each gun.

Guns re-stocked, browned and repaired.

WORKS:
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
AND
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.
Fredericton, June 9, 1886.

SOMETHING ALL WANT!

A GOOD fitting suit of Clothes is what everyone wants, and there is no reason why they should not have it.

Thos. W. Smith is now receiving his Fall stock of Cloths, consisting of the very best makes, and the latest designs; and his genial Cutter, Mr. James A. Robinson, being ably assisted by Mr. C. E. Collins, a First-Class Pressman, is willing to warrant every garment made in this establishment in both fit and workmanship, unsurpassed by any other establishment in the trade. We solicit an inspection of our stock, which will be shown by the affable Messrs. E. McGarrigle and W. J. Crewdson, who will be delighted to show the goods, and take orders. With such a genial and competent staff of aids, the subscriber feels assured, that everyone who favors him with a call, will receive every attention, and be kindly treated, whether they cave their orders or otherwise.

We have always in stock the best and cheapest line of Gents' Furnishing Goods men's and boys' fur and felt hard and soft hats, very cheap.

Also, the balance of our Trunks and Valises we are selling regardless of cost, in order to clear them out.

The balance of Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes are being cleared out at a sacrifice.

THOS W. SMITH,

192, Edgecombe's Building,
Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.
Fredericton, August 11.

1886. FALL 1886.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Is now showing a

LARGE and VARIED

ASSORTMENT

of the following Goods, suitable for this season's trade.

MELTON NAP,
Chinchilla and Worsted
OVERCOATINGS,
in Plain and Fancy Colors.
BEAVERS and PILOTS
FANCY TROWSERINGS.

Also, a nice selection of

English and Scotch
SUITINGS,
in all the Latest Patterns.

WM. JENNINGS.
Fredericton, September 15, 1886.

Sporting Guns.

Just Received from New York:

12 REMINGTON Breech Loading Shot Guns; 4 Remington Breech Loading Rifles; 2 Winchester French Loading Rifles; 1 case Revolver; 4 cases containing Loading Tools, Cartridge Cases, Cartridges, Cartridge Belts, Game Bags, etc. For sale low at No. 10's Hardware Store, opposite County Court House.

J. NEILL.
Sept 1

White Lead and Oil.

WHITE LEAD and Oil, for sale at lowest rates.

Z. R. EVERETT.
June 23

FREE! New Book of Fancy Works with 100 illustrations. 150 New Stitches, 10 Special Offers. 200 Picture Bulletin, 48 col. story paper, all for 4c. postage. NATIONAL BAZAR, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the Bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, became greatly debilitated, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted our family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally commenced taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the time I finished two boxes of these Pills my tendency to headaches had disappeared, and I became strong and well.—Darius M. Logan, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for over a year, with Loss of Appetite, and General Debility. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and, before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite and strength were restored.—C. O. Clark, Danbury, Conn.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all diseases caused by a disordered Stomach and Liver. I suffered for over three years with Headache, Indigestion, and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was weak and nervous most of the time.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and, at the same time dieting myself, I was completely cured. My digestive organs are now in good order, and I am in perfect health.—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kans.

Ayer's Pills have benefited me wonderfully. For months I suffered from Indigestion and Headache, was restless at night, and had a bad taste in my mouth every morning. After taking one box of Ayer's Pills, all these troubles disappeared, my food digested well, and my sleep was refreshing.—Henry C. Hemmenway, Rockport, Mass.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They not only relieved me of that painful disorder, but gave me increased vigor, and restored my health.—John Lazarus, St. John, N. B.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

320

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

FALL, 1886

NEW GOODS!

DRESS GOODS

IN ALL THE

Latest Shades and Styles!

NEW STRIPED VELVETS,

A splended assortment of Ladies' Black Fur Lined Shoulder Capes.

New Jerseys, heavy weight, for Fall and Winter wear, New Jackets and Ulster Cloths.

☞ At the LOWEST PRICE at the "Golden Fleece."

T. A. SHARKEY.

Fredericton, October 6.

OVER WORKED Women.

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.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
YARMOUTH, N. S.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphteria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Soreness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

C. C. Richards & Co. Sole Proprietors.

It is an invaluable Hair Renewer and cleans the scalp of all Dandruff.

The Dreadful Disease Defied.

GENTS:—I have used your Minard's Liniment *successfully* in a severe case of croup in my family, and I consider it a remedy no household can afford to be without.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.
Cape Island, May 14, 1886.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere.

PRICE 25 Cents.

Piano and Organ Stools,

Ranging from $2.00 each and upwards, at

LEMONT'S.
July 21

Agriculture

Feeding for Milk.

In the course of an English discussion on the value of ensilage, a correspondent of the *London Agricultural Gazette* remarked that as an experiment he would have tried a diet made up of mangels alone for a length of time, then changing to ensilage alone for comparison. Sir J. B. Lawes takes this for a text for an article on feeding cows for milk, from which we make extracts. It will be seen that scientific conclusions tally closely with the best practices of the day in feeding. Why, then, should pratical men fight shy of science? Dr. Lawes says:—

A very interesting paper might be written upon the use and abuse of food for stock, and I could not desire a better illustration of the abuse of a food than that of feeding a cow which was yielding milk with mangels.

Milk is a highly nitrogenous substance; while mangels—though they contain a large amount of most valuable food in sugar—have a low percentage of nitrogen, and a considerable proportion of what they do possess is incapable of producing the nitrogenous compound which we find in milk. How, then, is milk to be obtained from mangels? The cow would for a time furnish the necessary nitrogenous compounds from her own body, but at the same time would be losing in condition. Whether a cow could go on yielding milk from a mangel diet alone, I do not pretend to say, but, if she could, the result would only be obtained by a great waste of respiratory matter.

Bran very closely resembles milk as regards the relation of its nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous matters, but bran and mangels differ very much in the respective amounts they contain of these substances. If you ask a chemist to produce, out of a given weight of mangels a substance having the same proportion of nitrogenous and non nitrogenous matter as he finds in bran, his first operation would be to get rid of a large amount of sugar. A diet of mangels to a cow yielding milk would be an abuse of the roots. A singular abuse often occurs when two many roots are given to ewes. A lamb which when born is little more than a lump of nitrogen and phosphates, is expected to be formed from a food which is exceedingly poor in both these substances; and then, when wholesale abortion is the result, it is said that the manure which grew the roots is to blame. That the quality of roots is greatly dependent upon the manures employed to grow them, I am quite prepared to admit; but, no matter how they are grown, roots when used alone cannot be considered a milk-producing food. In practical agriculture a considerable waste of food is often unavoidable, but at the same time there is a good deal to be learned before we arrive at such true economy in the use of food as will enable us to produce a pound of beef or mutton at the least possible cost.

Farmers and Game.

To the question "Does the farmer own his farm and all it produces?" everyone will apply in the affirmative; but the well known facts regarding the habits of wild animals and birds forbid that they should be classified or considered as "produce." Every species of game migrate, (though some, such as quail and partridge generally to a limited extent,) somewhat, so that they cannot be specified as belonging to a certain spot, as is a crop of corn or potatoes, nor to a certain farm or town even. They feed to-day in one place, to-morrow may be miles away. The woodcock breed here, but shortly leave, while those which come from the north hardly stay with us for a day. The partridge and quail live with us the year round, but who would be fairly sure after flushing a bird once or twice in a certain spot that the third time he would find it there again. The different wild animals are the same; some species migrating more than others, but all for the greater part of the year being more or less on the move. While in a locality they may be found at certain times in the same place; but how long they may remain, no one can foretell. The geese, duck, plover and other so-called migratory birds scarcely stop; but while they are with us take their share of the food provided for them. Can a person claim that a bird is his property because it fed for perhaps a day upon his land, or a part of the time for six months. And if the bird has, (as is probably the case,) obtained its food from different farms and places, to whom does it belong? The claim is not reasonable. From the earliest settlement of the country it has been held that wild game belonged to the people and many laws have been enacted acknowledging that fact, only restricting the time and methods of capture that the game might not become extinct, but also at the same time recognizing the rights of property owners by different forms of trespass laws, which, though by no means perfect, still if taken advantage of by land owners would in a great measure protect them from injury.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Why Butter is Harder in Winter than in Summer.

Why butter is harder in winter than in summer, depends on several causes. One of the causes is attributed to the greater combustion of the softer varieties of fat in cold weather. It is notorious that all kinds of fats are burned up in the bodies of animals to sustain animal heat, and it is equally well known that the softest and most volatile one burn the most rapidly. In the winter, therefore, the combustion varieties, and as these are the softest, there is left relatively more hard fat than soft to be secreted in the milk, which makes the butter harder. We have seen this fact many times confirmed by tests of milk from cows exposed to the cold, as compared with the milk of the same cow in more comfortable condition. The more a cow is exposed to the cold, the poorer and harder her butter. The more comfortable she is kept, the softer and higher flavored her butter, and the more of it, when all other conditions are equal. The amount of fat, and flesh also, burned up in the bodies of cows, and other cattle as well, to restore the heat carried away by eposure, is enormous, and most of it is needless, and would be obviated if appreciated.

There is unusually quite a difference in the density of fat in the summer and winter food of cows. The fat in grass yields, on analysis, sixty per cent of high colored and soft, and forty per cent pale and hard. When that grass has become matured and made into hay, the above proportions are reversed. There is a wider difference still between the young herbage of grain and the ripened straw of the same plant. As the fat in the food of the cow reappears in her milk, the hard pale fat in her customary winter food contributes largely to the harder consistency of the butter made from her winter milk.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Profit in Horse Raising.

In solving the very important problem to the farmer of raising that for which he will find ready sale, the many advantages afforded by a little attention to the raising of a serviceable class of horses should not be forgotten. There are few farmers who could not, at a really trifling outlay and with comparatively little trouble, raise a couple of good colts for sale every year. In this manner, as in all other operations of crop-producing, the character of the product raised must be desirable; the farmer who raises scrubs, and the farmer who raises weeds, are on the same footing.

Unquestionably, the kind of horses most easily raised on the farm is a cross between the draught-breeds and our common native mares. As a rule, such animals are tractable and in such general demand as to be readily sold, when three years old, for good sums. Indeed, the farmer whose resources are limited and who wishes to dispose of them earlier, can do so at very remunerative figures.

To those farmers who are ambitious to raise a still higher grade of animal, the coach horse offers unusual attractions, while necessarily calling for more skill in the selection of the parents, and greater care in the raising of the product. The demand for well-trained, well-matched horses for the equipages of the wealthy is practically unlimited and likely to be so for a great many years to come. The difficulty of securing a well matched team of coach horses is not appreciated save by those who have attempted to do so.

Of course, as we have already indicated, raising of such horses as this requires exceptional qualifications in the breeder, but the raising of good serviceable horses, such as referred to in the first part of this article, is available to every farmer owning one hundred or more acres of land.

Wheat Bran for Horses.

The value of wheat bran is, we think, sadly, underestimated, and that it may be fed with profit to our work and driving horses there can be no doubt. Whatever may be the result of chemical analysis, against that is the fact that in practice its value is clearly demonstrated to be greater than any scientific tests determine. Whether this comes from its effect upon the more solid food elements, by lightening the mass and so increasing its digestability, or by its own properties, stimulating a more healthy action, the fact is patent to all who use it, that, fed in connection with corn or corn meal, its effects are very soon noticed in the appearance of the animal. Horses, like men, desire a variety of grains, and the system tires of a steady diet of corn and oats. Mare than this, there is, with the continued feeding of any one kind of grain, a gradually increasing waste of food supply. In the natural craving for a change, there comes a time when the full amount is not digested, and the animal is soon pronounced out of condition. The trouble is with the system of feeding. The prime object should be to convert every ounce of hay and grain possible, into bone, muscle and flesh, and in proportion as we reach that condition we shall find the true economy of breeding. Any agent, whether valuable in itself or not, that will aid in the assimilation of the heavier grains, and render a large portion digestable, be comes valuable as food. For this reason, if for no other, wheat bran has claims upon our attention. A practical test will soon determine its true place and value, which we believe to be far greater than usually accorded.

Cats on the Farm.

Cats ought to have an honored place on the farm, but too often the have no place at all. This is beceuse they are kept at the house fondled by the pet-loving children, and fed by the kind hearted women until they become lazy and worthless. The farmer esteems cats less highly than dogs; but the former are sometimes the greater value to him. Barn cats should rarely be allowed to the house, and never be fed there. All that they need is plenty of milk; compel them to get the rest of their living, and they will find it about the barn, granaries, cribs, shods, and in the fields. A good mouser is worth ten cents per day about a granary, crib, or barn. Mice not only destroy grain, but make it filthy for stock; they nibble sacks and implements, and do much other mischief. A good cat will destroy large rats as well as the young ones. At this season, when barns, granaries, and cribs are filled, a cat is doubly useful. Give Tom and Tabby a fair trial, and you will always keep cats.

FARM NOTES.

Dear country life of child and man!
For both the best, the strongest,
That with the earliest race began
And has outlived the longest.
Happy the man who tills the field,
Content with rustic labor,
Earth does to him her fullness yield
Hap what may to his neighbor.
Well days, sound nights—O, can there be
A life more rational and free?

Large, coarse hogs are no longer favorities. Dealers prefer pork weighing from two to three hundred pounds.

Sons and daughters are the most valuable products of the farm. Treat them accordingly, or at least as well as colts and calves.

From one end of Scotland to the other during the last year or two there has been a very material decrease in the use of artificial manures.

An inferior animal will make an inferior use of the feed it eats. A good animal will make a more profitable use of the same or even a greater quantity of food.

Steady applicatien is what counts in any business, especially in farming, for in this employment a day or an hour wasted is usually more than loss of time, for it is opportunity gone.

The extent to which really fine fowls are being bred, and the prices which they bring, are things quite wonderful; and the farmer who clings to the old common barnyard fowl is away behind the times.

Streaky butter is not only disagreeable to the eye, but it is evidence of inferior workmanship. It tells that the butter is not of high flavor, it will not keep, and that it contains an abnormal quantity of salt, or water, or both.

The fruit growers who want better prices should pay more attention to the temperance reform. Shut up the saloons, and open up a new market four your fruits. It is a matter of business; the less liquor sold the more fruit bought.

Hogs differ as much as other animals in their ability to taken on fat. Thrifty young hogs of improved breeds will gain much faster on the same amount of food than old and unthrifty animals that belong to no recognized breed.

An exchange paper truly says:—"The farmer should take an interest in the etablishment of all kinds of new industries at points close by him, both to give him a higher price for him land, a higher price for his products and at the same time give him profit in holding shares in all these industrial enterprises."

A Canada bee keeper uses chloroform instead of tobacco in managing his bees. He finds it a very valuable aid in removing old queens or in introducing new ones. These operations are very perplexing to a novice but a few whiffs of chloroform blown into the hive enables them to be performed without difficulty.

Artificially grown ducks are said to be the best fattened and plumpest birds in the Boston market. The largest duck pond in America is at South Easton, Massachusetts, where 7,000 have been hatched this season. It is only a few years since patent incubators found their way into public notice, and now they form the basis of a large industry.

A London agricultural journal speaks of the heavy drain of horses from Scotland as follows: "America, within the past eight years, has taken close upon a quarter of a million dollars' worth of the famous Scottish horses, and the evil consequences are being seen in the showyards now; the standard, so far as weight and size are concerned, having been lowered."

A new species of wild horse found in Central Asia, has been brought to St. Petersburg. It is met with in troops of five to fifteen, led by an old stallion. The species has highly sensitive powers of hearing, smell and sight, and is very shy and fleet. The long hair of the tail does not begin till about midway down the tail. On the short, erect mane there is no forelock, and there is no dorsal stripe.

If you have a piece of ground upon which you propose to plant strawberries next spring, you should give it a heavy sowing of salt as soon as possible, for the purpose of destroying the grubs which so often ruin these plants. Sown now, it could be applied in quantities sufficient enough to destroy almost all these pests. If left until spring, a heavy sowing sometimes kills the plants as well as the grubs.

No kind of stock has borne the general depression to farm prices better than horses. We do not mean the fancy prices paid for extra fast roadsters alone, but also the kind of horses suited to hard work on the farm. The reason is the growing belief that good horses are essential to successful farming. Whenever money becomes more plentiful with average farmers the first investment they are likely to make is in providing themselves with better teams. The labor-saving machinery now in use on the farm requires more horse labor, and therefore good teams are more important than ever before.

What effect has salt upon animals? This question is asked very frequently. There is a small body of "reformers" who hold that the use of salt in the cause of many human ailments, as well as the disease of our domestic animals. The necessity for salt in the human system was recognized in the ancient laws of Holland, which condemned criminals to be deprived of salt in their food, and they died in the greatest torture. Wild animals, especially deer, show that they regard salt as necessary, by travelling great distances in order to reach the "salt licks." Domestic animals show by the avidity with which they dispose of the salt at the periodical salting, that it meets a want of their systems. We should regard these manifestations as proof that animals needed salt, and that it was in some way beneficial. Physiologists tell us that the blood contains a large per cent. of salt, and that this is necessary in order to keep the blood in its proper condition.

The Canary Bird.

(From the Guide and Friend.)

We have the French to blame if our birds of to-day are not as musical as were their ancestors; for that nation cared more for a standard of beauty and markings, and labored as arduously to perfect their desires, as did the Germans to increase their vocal powers.

The best specimens come from the Hartz Mountains, and the pioneer of this tribe undoubtedly is the St. Andreasburg, which can be taught to imitate the music of the flute, the tingling of bells, or the gurgling of water They command immense prices. In August the season opens, and from that time until the opening of spring, several thousand are shipped every week from Germany in charge of a few men whose duty is to attend to their feeding and wants. Each bird, is confined in a wicker cage, measuring 4x6 inches with six inches in height. In this it is placed while young, and after becoming thoroughly reconciled to its prison life, it is shipped to the American market. Not less than one hundred thousand Canaries are imported into this country every year.

Strange to say, there is no standard to breed Canaries by. The sole purpose seems to be the aim for song. The art is to produce fine rollers and night singers. What is said to be the purest German Canary, is a bird five inches long, with a tail a little over two inches; a beak of five lines; of white color, stout, and sharply pointed; legs of a flesh color, measuring eight lines high, body short; broad shoulders and a full chest. There is an erroneous belief among some people that color has a great deal to do with song. Our experience has been entirely to the contrary. We have seen a dark green bird placed beside a purely yellow one, and the best of judges could not decide which one was the superior in his melody to the other. Birds with long, straight, tapering bodies are undoubtedly the best singers.

FEEDING AND BREEDING.

Upon the feeding depends largely the health of the bird. Feed plain Canary seed, with a little rape and millet mixed some times. Hemp seed we avoid altogether, as it has a tendency to fatten too much, which not only makes a lazy bird, but spoils all prospect of a good singer. Always have a piece of cuttle fish bone in the cage, and strew the bottom of the cage with gravel. Fresh water is given daily, and a bath once or twice a week, according to the weather, or the atmosphere of the room. During winter use tepid water for a bath. Keep the seed bottle full, replenish water every morning and never feed greens of any kind, excepting once and a while a piece of sweet apple. By this feeding, and no other, the birds are kept in the full enjoyment of health, and are never too indolent too sing.

There is a great deal of pleasure in breeding Canaries, and it affords an excellent pastime. About the last of March place the birds in a large sized breeding cage, and strew the bottom of the cage thickly with fine gravel. After a day or two hair is given them and more added as the demand increases. The food consists of the yolk of a hard boiled egg, crumbled together with about its equal of grated crackers. About ten days after pairing, you will find an egg in the nest, and then regularly one each day until from three to six are laid. The period of incubation is about two weeks. During all this time it is best not to disturb the housekeepers, but let them alone unless actual necessity requires it. Let everything be as quiet about the room as possible.

IN TIME OF SICKNESS.

Prevention is better than cure, and that depends, in a measure, upon the enforcement of the rules of cleanliness in the first place, and proper feeding in the next. But birds like everything else that has life, are apt to become sick sometimes.

Above all things, keep the birds in a well ventilated, and even temperatured room, so that they may not suffer from the effects of a cold. Cold oftimes produces husk, so called on account of a dry, husky cough, which is very difficult to cure. In such cures feed some flax seed with the regular seed, and put a little rock-candy in the water, and a little boiled bread and milk for several days.

Red lice are not only troublesome to birds but are dangerous. A good way to clean out the mites is to place a white towel over the cage at night, and generally next morning you find them on it. In cases where this does no good, sprinkle flower of sulphur among the feathers, and thoroughly clean the cage.

For gapes feed on small pieces of salt pork, strewn thinly with a small quantity of red pepper.

When a bird, without any known cause, droops, give a little powdered charcoal, mixed with bread and egg.

During moulting feed the yolk of a hard boiled egg mixed with bread crumbs, and saffron in the drinking water; avoid cold air, but do not deprive the bird of the sunshine.

New Postal Law—of Interest to Farmers.

The new Law premitting the sending of small quantities of fluids by mail is of wide value to the people at large. It it in the direction of the small tendencies of trade, which, while it centralizes the manufacture in the best possible form, brings its results to every man's door, at the lowest possible price. England has gone very far in this direction, permitting packages of even eleven pounds weight to be sent by post, while our limit is yet four pounds. The admission of fluids under certain restrictions is another step in advance.—Until now, such packages could only be sent by express, and HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., have been obliged for twenty years past to require an order of at least $5 00 to send free of charge, their invaluable VETERINARY SPECIFICS and WITCH HAZEL OIL to customers. They now offer to send them in *quantity* to *any address* on receipt of the price. Thus the tendency of modern trade is everywhere to bring the manufacturer or producer and the consumer, practically face to face. Every man thus has in practice the best medicine, dry good or book store, in the country at his own post office.

ALL SORTS.

A Sweet Challenge.

"Good-night," he said, and he held her hand
In a hesitating way,
And hoped that her eyes would understand
What his tongue refused to say.

He held her hand and he murmured low:
"I am sorry to go like this,
It seems so frigidly cool, you know,
This 'Mister of ours and 'Miss.'"

"I thought—perchance"—and he paused to note
If she seemed inclined to frown.
But the light in her eyes his heartstrings smote
As she blushingly looked down.

She spoke no word, but she picked a speck
Of dust from his coat lapel;
So small, such a wee, little, fleck,
'Twas a wonder she saw so well.

But it brought her face so very near,
In that dim uncertain light,
That the thought unspoken, was made quite clear,
And I know "twas a sweet, 'Good-night.'"

Hear, see, and say nothing, if you would live in peace.

Punctuality in meeting engagements is a virtue that in its observance brings direct reward.

A man in the circus in Berlin rolls live snakes into balls, and tosses them about jaggler fashion.

Did you ever see a man with a diamond collar button who did not think that neckties were going out of fashion.

A New Zealand chief claimed a piece of land on which he had settled on the ground that he had eaten the preceding owner.

To count the annual drink bill of the United States in dollars would take one person, working day and night, seventeen years.

For Kidney trouble use Minard's Liniment freely internally and externally; it will relieve you in one hour and make a permanent cure.

"Papa," said a little five-year-old, pointing to a turkey gobbler strutting around in a neighbor's yard, "ain't that red-nosed chicken got an awful big bustle?"

Doing, not dreaming, is the secret of success. Thinking out plans will not amount to anything unless the thought be followed by a determined will to execute.

For Diphtheria, Pains and Lameness in any part of the body, Sore Throat, Headache, Neuralga, Toothache, Cramps and Colds, use Baird's Cure-All-Liniment. Keep it on hand, it may save your life.

What every married man in this country wants is a trained, fierce-looking little mouse that will appear whenever called. It will settle a family quarrel in less time than it takes to provoke one.

If people troubled with colds, will take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church they will avoid coughing. The Pectoral soothes and heals the irritated tissues, and controls all disposition to cough.

Two little boys were discussing the strength of a bee. "He can pull more'n a fly," said one of them. "Well," said the other, "I dunno how much he can pull, but when he backs up to you and pushes, I guess you'll fall back every time."

Castors made of leather are a new invention which will prove very useful. Heavy furniture which must be moved often for sweeping, soon wears bad places on floors or carpets, and a solid sole leather castor must prove a blessing to housekeepers.

"I regret to zay zat Mademoiseell Fayette eez a leetle hoarse zis evening," explained a French manager to an English-speaking audience, who had assembled to hear a prima donna sing. "Trot her out, then if she's a little horse," bellowed an urchin, whose feet hung over the railing on the gods' gallery.

The Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, &c., act as so many waste gates for the escape of effete matter and gases from the body. The use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery helps them to discharge their duty. Mr. W. H. Lester, H. M. Customs, Toronto, writes: "I have personally tested the health-giving properties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and can testify as to its great value."

"I am very sorry I did not get acquainted with you until I had become a widower," said a fond husband to his second wife, with whom he does not live very happily."

"What do you mean by that," asked the partner of his joys.

"Nothing, except that I would much rather that you had been my first wife," replied he carelessly.

"Why do you wish that I had been your first wife?"

"Because some other woman would be my present wife darling."

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes:—"For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ankle, which caused me much trouble and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil.

A gentleman at a recent matinee at a theatre was seated behind a lady wearing one of the most fashionable tall hats. "Excuse me, madam, but if you do not remove your hat I shall not be able to see anything." The lady ignored him. Excuse me, madam, but if you do not remove your hat something unpleasant will happen." The lady ignored him again. The gentleman put on his own hat. Loud cries of "Take off that hat!" "Take off that hat!" arose from the audience behind. The lady thought the cries referred to her hat and quickly removed it.

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 suffer 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.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervour weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.; I will send a recipe that will cure you FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D. New York City.*—1y.

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.