THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 15

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

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.

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,
McNamee'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, 14 air 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—

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

FOR SALE LOW BY

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, Sept. 1.

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.

Received and in Stock

W. H. VANWART'S

A well selected and assorted stock of Groceries.

100 Barrels Apples—Bishop Pippins, American Baldwin's;
C. C. Cranberries, very fine;
Valencia Raisins, Valencia Layers;
1 Crown Imperial Cabinet Raisins;
Condensed Milk, } Lesiccated Cocoanut;
Condensed Coffee, }
Day & Martin's Blacking, New Figs;

Together with a full stock of Flour, Meal, Fish, Salt, Oil, Tea, Sugar, Molasses. All at the very lowest possible prices.

November 17

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE. So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince free. D. S. LAURENCE & Co., Newark, N. J.

Riverview Nursery!

For sale at bottom prices,

PLANTS

of the following, for present or spring delivery:

CURRANTS.

"Black Naples," "White Grape."
"Red Cherry." "Versaillaise."
"Fay's Prolific."

GOOSEBERRIES.

"Smiths' Improved." "Downings."
"Houghton Seedling."

STRAWBERRIES.

"**Sharpless,**" largest and finest berry cultivated.

"**Mount Vernon,**" large, late, delicious.

"**Crescent Seedling,**" extra production and early.

"**Charles Downing,**" standard sort, productive find.

☞ Freight paid on all orders over $5.00.

For prices, &c., address

J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

Hampton, N. B., Nov. 8, 1886—tf.

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 Plated, 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.

JUST RECEIVED:

Sulphate of Lime for Preserving Cider;
Scott's Emulsion;
Eno's Fruit Salt;
Keplonized Milk and Cod Liver Oil;
Ayer's Sarsaparilla;
Sharp's Balsam;
Diamond Dyes;
Pain Killer, West Fills;
Burdock Blood Bitters;
Kennedy's Medical Discovery;
Holloway's Pills and Ointment;
Warner's Safe Cure;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Pond's Extract Teaberry;

ALSO IN STOCK:

5 GROSS DAVIS'

Quinine Iron and Wine,

—AT—

GEORGE H. DAVIS',

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

Fredericton, Nov, 3, 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.

P. LUCY.

Temperance Vale, York Co.
June 2, 86

STOVES.

Cooking Stoves;
Hall Stoves;
Parlor Stoves;

If you want a first-class Stove at a low price, give me a call.

Z. R. EVERETT.

November 24

Acme Club Skates.

ACME Club and Wood Top Skates, for sale low at NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

November 10

SCROFULA

Humors,

I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.

Erysipelas,

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Canker, and

For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.

Catarrh,

I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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

Price $1; six bottles, $5.

320

"GOLDEN FLEECE."

FALL, 1886

NEW GOODS!

DRESS GOODS

IN ALL THE

Latest Shades and Styles!

NEW STRIPED VELVETS,

A splendid 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.

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.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Bronchitis, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, 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 D[illegible] 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.

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.

Agriculture

Fattening Stock.

The amount of time and feed required to fatten stock depends largely upon the condition they have been kept in while growing. If they have been allowed too largely take care of themselves, making, of necessity, a slow growth and being thin in flesh when you commence feeding, a much larger quantity of feed will be required, while if a good, steady growth has been maintained from the start, and they have been kept in good, thrifty condition, they can be fattened much easier, requiring considerable less time to get ready for market.

We may be able to save something in feed while the stock is growing, by not feeding them, as should be done, to keep them in a good condition, but they must be fed a much longer time, and when you commence to fatten, considerable more feed will be required than when a quick growth has been secured and the stock are already in a good thrifty condition.

A good plan of feeding stock is to keep them growing as rapidly as possible. It is not considered necessary to feed so heavily as to keep them what we might consider fat, but in good, thrifty condition. A faster and larger growth can be secured, and with more profit, than when less feed is given and a slower growth made.

Good breeds, that will grow rapidly and mature early, will pay much the best profit in the end. The amount of feed saved in the same time, required to feed, while a larger amount of feed is required to fatten after the growth has been made. So that by keeping in a good condition during growth, so that they can be fattened readily, will cost less than if less feed is given and a slower growth made. In order to realize the largest profit, it is, of course, necessary to feed as economically as possible. This does not imply saving feed at the expense of the growth, but my experience is rather that sufficient feed must be given to secure the most rapid growth, without unnecessary waste, and that stock fed in this way, especially if of good breed, will cost less than when fed less, requiring so much longer time to get the proper growth before fattening.

Then, especially in the fall, if a rapid growth has been made, and the stock are in a good condition, they can be fattened in a short time, and often some advantage in market be so secured.

Astounding Figures.

Reliable authorities estimate the value of the poultry raising products of the United States for the year 1886, at the enormous sum of six hundred millions of dollars. But even this amount, large as it is, does not represent the total value of this great industry for a single year. In 1876, the United States imported from foreign countries about five million dozen eggs—but in 1885 the quantity had increased to over sixteen million dozen. If these figures are correct, (and there is no reason to doubt them) the poultry industry amounts to more than either the wheat crop, the cotton crop, the hay crop, or the entire product of all our gold or silver mines. We say these figures are astounding; probably not one person in ten thousand is aware that the poultry industry stands at the head. But what is it that has lifted the poultry industry to this surprising eminence? No doubt the discovery of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay, had much to do with it, but not all. The fact is the women and children are beginning to learn that there is no way by which they can secure a constant inflow of ready cash with so little effort, as by keeping and intelligently caring for hens. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, have published recently a valuable book on this subject, entitled "The Farmer's Poultry Raising Guide." They will send one copy for 25 cents, or they will send the book and two twenty five cent packs of Sheridan's Powder for 60 cents, post paid, and for $1 20 a large 2½ pounds tin can. The information contained in this book is just what is needed to enable any one to start in the business, and to make money.

How to Secure the Feeding Value of Oat Straw.

Farmers in Scotland and the north of England, remarks the *South Agricultural Gazette*, depend a great deal on the oat straw for carrying their horses and cattle through the winter, and use comparatively little hay. Green oat straw contains about as large a proportion of albuminous compounds as occurs on an average in ordinary meadow hay. When the oat straw is allowed to get over ripe before cutting however, the amount of albuminous compound dwindles down to about one-half. Over ripe straw is, therefore, not only absolutely poorer in albuminous or flesh-forming matter than greener straw, but it likewise contains these important constituents in a less soluble, and therefore, less digestible form. They are, therefore, particular to cut the oats as soon as the slightest change shows in the color of the straw immediately underneath the panicle, no matter how green the stem may be, and not allowing it to stand on the ground until it is dead ripe, as in that condition there is a great loss f[illegible] grain. [illegible] from shed [illegible] when cut early they require a little longer in the shock, but the grain is quite matured, and the straw is then much more valuable for fodder.

A full blooded Arabian stallion arrived in New York last week from London. The horse answers to the name of Carribee, is about 3 years old, 14½ hand high, and weighs about 1,050 pounds. Carriboe is a pure chestnut with clean cut limbs, a broad chest and well shaped head. He has bright piercing eyes, and looks capable of speed with the keen intelligence attributed to Arabian steeds.

Cleaning Horses.

Few farm horses are cleaned and cared for as they should be. Many never feel a currycomb or brush, unless it be to remove manure adhering to the hips and sides from lying down. Then the merest superficial currying and brushing follows. If a general currying is resorted to, it is seldom thorough, and the comb is harshly applied to the belly and legs in a way that is very disagreeable to the horse. No matter how hard the horse has been at work in the field, he must stand in his sweaty and dust-filled coat, and sleep in it as well. The best thing he gets is a roll on the ground, which he is almost sure to take, if he can get a chance. He stands all winter in a cold stable, his hair gets long and shaggy, giving him a forlorn and neglected look, and as soon as warm weather comes, this hair begins to loosen, producing intense itching. If the curry-comb is applied, it is only to remove the loosened hairs that appear on the surface and adhere to everything they touch. Such treatment is not humane or commendable. It is not even excusable. The horse is entitled to a thorough cleaning after working in the sweet and dust, or being driven through the mud. Such cleaning not only adds to the comfort of the horse, or rather saves him from discomfort, but is valuable as a piece of economy, for it will do more good than an extra feed of oats. Some one may say that in a state of nature the horse would not get a cleaning. We reply that, in a state of nature he would not get so dirty. He would not be worked in the field and covered with sweat and grime, nor covered with mud from being d[illegible] on a muddy road. Neither the [illegible] nor any or our other animals is in [illegible]tate of nature, and we must take care of them in accordance with the conditions that exist.

Keeping Butter.

An English dairy woman gives the following rules for practice in farm dairies. Butter that has been properly worked, salted and packed, will go mouldy or rancid unless due care is taken to exclude damp air, etc. Premising that the butter is well packed to within half an inch of the top of the crock, make it perfectly level and smooth, and spread over it a square of cotton or linen rag a little larger than the top of the crock; press it over the butter, and on this put a layer of finely ground salt to the thickness of a quarter of an inch; see that it is quite to the edges of the linen and fold it over the salt. Stand the crock in a shady corner of the dairy table, and in a few days a natural brine will probably have formed, or the butter may be so dry that the salt will hardly melt; in either case I have found the butter keep perfectly and at present there are crocks in our dairy put up in June, and the butter is as sweet and of as good a color as if newly packed. Another advantage of the system is, that the butter can be looked after by simply raising the edge of the cotton covering, and if showing any sign of too much damp, a dry cloth, and fresh salt can be put on.

Winter Treatment of Stallions.

The condition of the stallion for next season's business will depend largely upon the manner in which he is kept, until the next season commences. It is a period of rest or recuperation from the strain resulting from the season's service, but it should not be a season of pampered and over-fed indulgence, as is too often the case. If a draft horse, let him be driven moderately by the side of a quiet mare or gelding, worked regularly, and fed enough grain to keep him strong and healthy, but not fat. If the stallion is a trotter or roadster, by all means drive him on the road. If you can use him regularly as a business horse, so much the better; and as in the case of the draught stallion, feed enough to keep him strong and hearty, and work him right along as though you intended that he should earn his living. The main feed in most cases must be good h[illegible] Due attention must be paid to [illegible]wels, lest he becomes too constipa[illegible] condition that can usually be [illegible]ted or remedied should it occur, by [illegible] use of an occasional bran mash. There is nothing that will so soon destroy the health and vigor of the horse as close confinement and high feeding.

Half Mile Track.

Draw two parallel line 600 feet long and 452 feet 5 inches apart. Half way between the extreme ends of the two parallel lines, drive a stake; then loop a wire around the stake, long enough to reach to either side; then make a true curve with the wire putting down a stake as often as a fence post is needed. When this operation is finished, at both ends of the 600 foot parallel lines, the track is laid out. The inside fence will rest on the lines drawn, but the track will measure half a mile three feet from the fence. The turns should be thrown up one inch to the foot, and the stretches may be from 45 to 60 feet wide.

The potato is composed so largely of starch as to make cooking an almost indispensable aid in digestion. A little raw potato is beneficial to the hog's stomach, when fed [illegible] corn. It is [illegible] largely upon [illegible] laxative and cooling, allaying the feverish tendency arising from the heating effects of corn. When fed to realize the most benefit from them for fattening, they should be boiled soft, and if grain be fed with the them, they should be boiled together. Potatoes and corn go well together, the former giving build and the latter concentrated nutriment. The potatoes have more value, judiciously fed, as promoting health than for nutriment. Although more nutritious than other roots, the potato, nevertheless, is 75 per cent water, so that its nutriment value is far below that of corn. In fact it takes 383 pounds of potatoes to be equivalent in nutriment to 100 pounds of dry corn.

War Elephants in Burmah.

Attached to the British Indian army, which is now in Burmah trying to wipe out the murderous bands of Dacoits that are affrighting the country, is an elephant battery. Seven-pound guns, including their carriages, are fastened to the framework and hoisted upon the backs of the elephants. In this way the troops are able to transport their artillery through long stretches of the country where there are no wagon roads, and where they would not be able to take their cannon if they did not have beasts of burden strong enough to carry the artillery on their backs. When the troops meet the enemy the guns are quickly unloaded by means of a tripod, to which is attached a swinging arm and tackle.

The elephant takes a more humble place in war nowadays than formerly. He used to be one of the combatants, but in these days of gunpowder and bombshells, he has been reduced to the transportation department. Centuries before the Christian era the rulers of Egypt maintained stations as far south as Khartoum for the sole purpose of collecting wild elephants to be tamed and trained for war purposes. They were used not only to carry archers and javelin hurlers into the field, but were also trained to rush upon the enemy and trample them under foot. While opposing warriors on their elephants would fight at short range, the elephants themselves would fight each other. It is said that the notion that the Asiatic elephant is superior to his African brother dates from the time when, in a battle between Antiochus III, King of Syria, and Ptolemy Philopater, in 217 B. C., the Asiatic elephant in the army of the Syrian monarch killed every one of Ptolemy's African animals. The idea of the superiority of the Asiatic elephants is still held by many, though it is probably groundless.

Mistakes of Life.

Somebody has condensed the mistakes of life, and arrived at the conclusion that there are fourteen of them. Most people would say, if they told the truth, that there was no limit to the mistakes of life; that they were like the drops in the ocean, or the sands of the shore in number, but it is well to be accurate. Here, then, are fourteen great mistakes. "It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world; to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; to yield to immaterial trifles; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything."

The Permanency of Natural Gas.

Prof. Charles A. Ashburner, geologist in charge of the Pennsylvania Survey, according to the Pittsburgh *Commercial Gazette*, is of the opinion that the practical application of natural gas has opened up a new era in fuel economy and the development of heat and mechanical power. "There is no doubt in my mind," says he, "but that the greatest advance to be made in the practical arts and sciences during the next two decades is to result from a practical consideration of the question of the manufacture and utilization of gaseous fuels and the adaptation of plant and machinery to the new fuel relations that I believe we are bound for economy's sake to establish." As to the probable duration of the present gas supply in the Pittsburgh region, the Professor ventures the belief that, although two-thirds of the product has been going to waste, "very little alarm should be entertained as to the exhaustion of the gas sands of Pennsylvania and the prostration of the manufacturing interests that became dependent upon its use."

Of all the feelings of the human mind, it is that which is the most treacherous in its workings, the most insidious in its approaches and the least at the command of a generous temperament. While doubt exists, everything may be suspected, the thoughts having no definite facts to set bounds to their wanderings, and distrust once admitted, it is impossible to say to what extent conjecture may lead, or whether credulity may follow. That which had previously seemed innocent assumes the hue of guilt as soon as this uneasy tenant has taken possession of the thoughts; and nothing is said or done without being subject to the colorings and disfigurations of jealousy and apprehension.

In the hands of one man a team will contentedly do a large day's work without being fretted or materially wearied when night comes, while in the hands of another doing a like amount of work, they may be kept in a foam, get off their feed, and shrink from day to day. Some men will drive a team a long distance, making good daily stages, coming out at a journey's end with the team in good condition for starting on the return after a night's rest, while in hands of one possessing less discretion, there is no estimating the time that may be required for "resting up."

Califoania is reputed to have the largest trees in the world. One of a grove in Tulare County, according to measure made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 286 feet in height, 108 feet in circumference at base, and 77 feet in a point twelve feet above the ground. Some of the trees are 376 feet high and 34 feet in diameter. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age from 2,000 to 3,500 years.

FARM NOTES.

Animals cannot breath foul air and be healthful.

In building stables, make sure of the future comfort of the animals.

If a small area can be made to yield as large profit as a larger space, the farmer should avail himself of such an opportunity.

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure the eyes.

In 1850, the number of bushels of Indian corn grown in the United States was 600,000,000. The total product for the present year will fall little short of 1,600,000,000 bushels.

Unquestionably buchwheat meal should stand at the head of the list of food for fattening fowls. The French, who are famous for their skill in fattening fowls, make this article the basis of their grain food.

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

If you have a good farm horse keep him. The difficulties in the way of securing a good horse cannot be realized until the animal is really required and attempts are made at purchasing. But few horses are exempt from defect of some kind.

In buying a horse, one should not mistake nervousness for mettle, dulness for docility. The horse of mettle has such courage—always of a limited kind—as those of its race may possess; the nervous horse is a coward, and is given to panics. The docile horse accepts correction without resentment; the dull horse is wilful and headstrong.

The best way to improve your stock and system of farming, as well as to increase the real value of your farm, is to take and read the FARMER. You can rely on it, that where you see improved stock, neat and well managed farms, well kept orchards, and there is an air of thrift and prosperity, those farmers are and have been readers of this paper.

The advantage of having the ewes lamb early will be very apparent in the fall of the year. The early weaning of the lambs allows the ewes to become well-fleshed and robust before the commencement of winter. When lambs come late the weaning must be correspondingly late, in which case the ewes enter winter at a disadvantage as regards condition, which in all probability they will not fully overcome while the winter continues.

Artificial irrigation is doing wonders for Southern California. Three years ago land sold above Riverside for $5 an acre. It was without water and was counted valuable only for grazing. A gentleman made a contract with a large number of owners of land to furnish them abundant water at $10 per acre. Then he dug an 11-mile canal, supplied with water partly from Santa Ana River, but mainly from artesian wells. Lately water was turned into the canal, and land which sold for $5 now readily sell for $300 an acre.

The corn, bean and tometo packing season is over, says the *Maine Farmer*, and the packers have figured up the results. It has been many a year since they were so satisfactory. The packers of Maine have put up this year 445,900 cases of corn. As each case contains 24 cans, the total number of cans mounts up to 10,701,600. These statistics leave out the vast quantities of Lima beans, baked beans, tomatoes, squash, etc., which have been canned, but all these products together do not come up to the output of corn. The packers have paid to Maine farmers for vegetables, nearly $400,000. Fully $400,000 more has been paid by the packers to their can makers and others employes.

When we once consider munure as a crop, we will take just as much pride in making a big crop of manure as of corn; and we will no more allow part of the manure crop to go to waste than would part of the wheat or hay crop. Generally but little can be charged against the production of the manure crop; all at cost is often the expense of harvesting (gathering and storing), this crop: On the most fertile farms this crop is worth to the farmer several time the cost of harvesting it. And it is the greatest wonder of our farming that we do not start out in the fall with a determination to make a better manure crop than our neighbor, as we start out in the spring with the determination to make a better oat, or potato crop. Why should not a man boast that he has harvested so many tons of hay? Really a big manure crop is better evidence of shrewd, careful and profitable farming than is a big crop of corn.

The object of curing pork, says John M. Stahl, in the *Maine Farmer*, should be to preserve the natural juiciness and flavor intact; and my method does this to a nicety. As soon as the carcasses have coolod, and before they have frozen. I cut them up and put the pieces, flesh side up, on boards in the cellar or in some outbuilding, where the meat will not freeze. A handful of salt is rubbed around the end of each bone, and dry salt is sprinkled over the meat. In this condition it is left for twelve to twenty-four hours, when it is packed in layers, compactly, in a hogshead, dry salt to a depth of half an inch being placed on each layer. The meat is weighted down when the hogshead is filled and covered with brine strong enough to bring an egg above the surface until as much of its shell shows as can be covered with a silver quarter. In this brine the meat remains from four to six weeks, according to the size of the pieces. It is then taken out, washed off and smoked. When smoked, I pack the pieces in a cool, dark place, putting clean, dry timothy hay between and around the pieces.

ALL SORTS.

Her Challenge.

The maiden sat so near my arm
Around her waist I threw it,
And then, not meaning any harm,
I kissed her e'er she knew it.

She threw one angry glance at me,
Her face grew red, and then
She frowned and said, "I'd like to see
You just try that again!"

"Why certainly, sweet maid," I said,
I did—could I be blamed?
This time she only blushed, and said,
"You ought to be ashamed!"

A lean compromise is better than a fat lawsuit.

A pen may be driven, but a pencil does the best when it is lead.

Woman's greatest glory is her hair, and she should be very economical of it when she is cooking.

A train moving at the rate of sixty miles an hour gets over a space of eighty-eight feet per second.

The once highly-prized Cashmere shawl has gone so completely out of fashion that the manufacture of them has stopped, and there is a probability that this fabrication will become a "lost art."

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Congestion, Irritation of the Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Bairds Balsam of Horehound* will give immediate relief as if by magic. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

A dead bird does not help the appearance of an ugly woman, and a pretty woman needs no such adornment. If you can get the women to recognize these two things a great deal will be done for the protection of the poor birds.

CAUTION.—Beware of diphtheria, influenza, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, coughs and colds at this season of the year. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house ready for immediate use. It may save your life; it has saved thousands.

On one occasion Sam Jones, the revivalist, called for the man who had never said a cross word to his wife to get up. One solitary man stood up. It was on old bachelor. Suppose he had asked some man to arise who had never spoken an ugly word to his mother. The response would have come from some dumb person.

Tone up the system and improve the appetite by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will make you feel like a new person. Thousands have found health, and relief from suffering, by the use of this great blood purifier, when all other means have failed.

A Mr. Heron, of Manchester, Eng., took his life the other day by means of strychnine because his wife never gave him a birthday present. "If it had only been a penny cigar," he wrote to his inattentive spouse, "I should have prized it. I have struggled to find something or other on your birthday, but you always pleaded poverty."

A member of the Georgia Legislature has introduced a Bill providing that no person shall charge a profit of over 15 per cent, on the cost price of the necessaries of life, such as corn, flour, bacon, coffee, etc., under penalties for misdemeanor. It is said the Bill will pass the House. The Georgia ladies are considering the expediency of urging a similar law in relation to dry-goods and millinery.

"Sallie," said a good old grandmother to a young girl who was busily engaged in whitening her complexion and arranging her hair. "What is it Grandma?" "You girls think of nothing but trying to improve on Nature." "We are obliged to do that Grandma. We are compelled to do a great deal of decorating nowadays in order to present a handsomer appearance." "Yes, my child, but when I was a young lady us girls used to decorate our hearts as well; and there wasn't an old maid in our county, but now the woods are full of them."

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.

Searching for proof.

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, frost bites, burns, bruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, aches, pains and soreness.

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 guarranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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.