THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 4

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE!

GERMAN

SOPS 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.

"Golden Fleece."

THE

CHEAP SALE!

OF

Dress Goods,
Prints, Cottons,
Hamburgs,
Tweeds,
Homespuns,
Cretonnes,
Flannels,

still continues; also a lot of

DRESS GOODS!

for 8 and 10 cents, former price 25 and 30 cents

☞ Call and see for yourself.

T. A. SHARKEY,

"GOLDEN FLEECE,"

Fredericton, July 28.

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's 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.

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 RICHARDS,

Agent, Fredericton.

Fredericton, June 30, 1886

Hats. Hats. Hats.

JUST OPENED:

HARD and soft, Fur and Felt, Hats, in great variety, for Men, Boys and Children. 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.

American Cutlery.

Just Received from the Russell Cutlery Co.:

6 GROSS Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; 2 doz. Pairs Carvers; 1½ doz. Butcher Knives; 2 doz. Bread Knives; Cheese Knives; Ham Slicers; Fish Scalers; Shoe Knives and Putty Knives, for sale at the lowest market rates, at the old stand opposite County Court House.

J. NEILL.

August 4

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**

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, 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.

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

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.

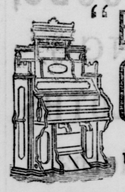
which will be sold Cheaper than the Cheapest.

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

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

COOPER & PINDER.

Fredericton, April 14, 1886.



"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.

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

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

Gas Stoves.

DURABLE, Simple, Cheap, No Smoke, No Smell, No Dust, Always Ready, Always Clean. Call and examine them.

Z. R. EVERETT.

SOMETHING ALL WANT!

A GOOD fitting suit of Clothes is what every-one 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 Pressmen, 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 leave 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.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness 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.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, house-keepers, 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.

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.

Shingles, Clapboards.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Pianed Flooring, Scantling, 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, 86

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.

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., 204 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agriculture

Lessons in Butter Making.

Miss Smithard, a noted French dairy-woman, recently gave a lesson on butter making before the Royal Agricultural Society. From the same we condense the following suggestions:

1.—The most rigid cleanliness in all things connected with the dairy. Filthy habits somewhere in the process is one ruling cause of failure. All utensils have three washings, first, well rinsing with cold water; second, well scalded with boiling water; third again washed with cold water.

2.—The human hands should never touch the butter in any of its stages, unless they are first washed in warm water, next in cold water and last in buttermilk. Bad-keeping butter is largely owing to the use of the hand in making. Better use wooden utensils.

3.—Cream should never be more than slightly soured when churning.

4.—Commence to churn slowly and be sure the churn is well ventilated at first.

5.—She churned with cream at about fifty-nine degrees. Always use a thermometer, and never depend on the finger.

6.—To bring the cream to a proper temperature do not use hot or cold water turned into cream, put on a tin cylinder filled with hot or cold water as wanted, and keep stirring the cylinder in the cream to raise or lower the temperature as might be required.

7.—She salted with brine instead of dry salt. The brine was made by mixing one pound fine salt with a gallon of water, to be added before the butter was taken from the churn, and just after the granular butter has been thoroughly washed with cold water. If the brine is too strong reduce by another washing of cold water. Referring to Normandy butter, she said that it had driven all but the very finest English out of their markets, owing to its excellent keeping properties; it came unsalted by sea, then land carriage, and after passing through several hands in the regular course of trade, it was sold by the retail dealer pure and fresh as when sent out from its foreign markets. Until English makers could produce butter of equal keeping properties they would have to submit to the severe foreign competition.

8.—Always stop churning when the granules are the size of a pin head, and be careful never to begin washing with cold water until every drop of buttermilk is drawn from the churn.

9.—Wash with cold water until the water runs clear.

10.—Never leave the butter unwashed to do other work.

Beginning a Herd.

The fall fairs are close at had, and it is well for a contemplating buyer to avail himself of these occasions for studying, not only the usual type of animals in a given breed that, as a rule, wins, but the several breeds as they stand in their stalls, and as they are placed side by side in the show ring. One's own eyes will guide him tolerably right, though he may not have educated himself up to a high point in cattle matters, yet if he will secure the aid of a thorough cattle man to pass with him among the beasts on exhibition, he can very easily be placed right in essential points. It is not uncommon for the novice, in looking over a row of cattle, to overlook points of paramount interest and be attracted by features that cut but a slight figure in the value of a given animal. For instance, he will look directly over and not seem to see rare excellences—rare because situated in parts that the highest skill in breeding quite often fails to make satisfactory—passing a criticism upon the length or set of the horn. Thus, how few unskilled seekers there are who are competent to estimate at its value, in the case of cattle bred for meat production, the fall, well rounded crops, so admired by well-informed cattle men.

The contemplating beginner could readily be shown how he could pass along at the rear of a row of cattle in their stalls, and stand close at the rear of each, looking forward, estimating, as the eye surveys the top of the beast: (1) the rump, as to its width and levelness; (2) the setting on of the tail, in so far as this contributes to appearances; (3) the manner in which the parts between the rump and point of the hip are filled up, and made wide by having large, full muscles packed into this point, so commonly deficient; (4) estimate the width of the hips, because here we secure a great gain when we breed a heifer that at three years is as wide in the hips as her dam was at four years. This width extends, of course, from top downward, proportionally, and an added inch, from top downward, and from front to rear of hind quarter, is a gain of no mean importance. (5) Just forward of the hips we come upon the beauty spot in first-class show cattle, namely, the point made level by the short ribs standing out at good length and level from their attachment to the spinal column. This part, when found as indicated, and packed full of flesh, is a point of value, beside which the horn and its shape are insignificant. Without this feature being well developed, there can be no level top on the beast, and without a level top no beast can be first-class.

Now (6), let the eye consider the manner in which the parts that are, in part, shaped up by the short ribs, merge into the trunk proper, or that part which receives its spread from the spring of the long ribs. All this, like every other portion of the top, can be thoroughly estimated from the position at the rear of the beast, and it cannot be from any other. Then (7) looking forward over the spring of the ribs, and estimating the rotundity given by these and the flesh upon them, we look along the upper line and make our estimate aright better from the rear view than from any other. (8) Looking forward we can readily see whether there is a symmetrical union between the ribbing and crops of the shoulder, estimating how well the shoulder sides are evened up, and how symmetrically they are rounded over the top. (9) The neck can be pretty correctly estimated from the same point of view, as can also the general make-up of the head of the animal.

A cattle beast that can stand scrutiny under the eye of a competent judge, from the point of view named, is quite likely to have all the minor parts fairly well shaped up. There is hardly any place so good as a fair ground in which to put cattle under this sort of inspection, and no lesson that a contemplating beginner can take that will, having a competent person with him, be nearly so valuable as the one pointed out. We are well aware that this is a point of view the least likely to be selected of any, yet this is, of several, one of the most important things to be learned by the beginner, and, once mastered, will not be forgotton. After the awards are made, if the party interested will pass along at the rear of the cattle, carefully inspecting the points we have pointed out, studying wherein the prize animals differ from the others, he will be wiser after he is through with this inspection than when he be gan it. He needs only to see each individual animal from the point of view indicated, as from that point he can take in the leading and more important feature. If the top parts are formed as above pointed out, the flanks are quite likely to be in good shape, and the twist fully in view. With the crops and shoulder well modeled, the neck short and the face broad, it will be pretty nearly certain that the bosom will be sufficiently widespread and deep.

It matters not which one of the beef breeds the contemplating beginner has fixed his mind upon as the better one for his purposes, the rules as to formation of the various parts referred to apply alike to all.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

The Horse's Ease in the Harness.

Dr. Harvey, in a lecture delivered before the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture, made the following allusion to the above subject:—

"The horse should be made comfortable at his work. His harness should fit without galling. His bridle should be long enough to bring the bit down to the angles of his lips—not so short as to draw them up an inch or two above their natural position, as is so frequently the case. The blinds should not touch his eyes, nor his eyelids, either. His head should not be reined uncomfortably high. On a long journey, or in pulling a heavy load, he should not be reined up at all. He is sure footed when his head is free, and, if he should stumble, he recovers better if it can throw his head down and thereby relieve his forelegs of a part of the weight of his body until they get in place again. It is the same principle as is applied when men jump and throw a stone backward from each hand at the same time. If a horse's neck is tired by tight reining, he is a tired horse, and he has been tired without having accomplished anything to show for it. We have all felt what it is to be tired all over by the torture of tight shoes, and the relief that comes to the whole body with a pair of slippers. He should always have a free head when traveling in the night. He needs then the free use of all his faculties. Do not understand me as meaning that the check rein should never be used at all. It has several uses. A horse can be more easily managed, if he is disposed to be a little to lively, by checking his head up. Horses naturally carry their heads up when excited, and reining them up into that position excites them. A dull horse may, for a short time, be made much lively by checking his head up a little while he is going. This effect will not continue long, but, for a short drive about a town, with a light weight behind him, there is not much objection to it if the horse is fresh. When a horse is checked up while going he should be unchecked while standing, that he may rest. The check rein should be easily shortened and lengthened, so that his neck may be relieved without giving him entire control of his head while standing, for he might rub his bridle off or get his foot over the lines if he could put his head low down."

Eggs for Hatching.

If the rules given by an authority in France—where poultry matters receive so much successful attention—were strictly followed, we should hear less about addled eggs, chickens coming dead, or too weak to break out of the shell when fully developed. Never let the eggs pass over one day in the nest when laid, and it would be better to pick them up three or four times a day, as soon after being laid as possible. This prevents the prolonged contact to the heat of each successive laying hen, which is apt to create a premature development of the germ in the egg, making it liable to perish when this is withdrawn. Reject all with soft shell or in any way misshapen, or surrounded with a circular ring, or having one end with an uneven or rough surface. Also those very narrow or unusually round, or wanting in size, or too large, or double yolked. The sooner they are set, the more certainty of hatching, and the more quickly; eggs set immediately after being laid often hatch in nineteen days instead of in twenty-one, the general prescribed time. Eggs will preserve their germinating powers twenty days; but in order to be well kept during this time they ought to be turned once a day, as is done by the hen while sitting. This turning has the effect of keeping the yolk in the centre, which is important; it being the greater specific gravity than the white or albumen, its tendency is to work through to the side of the shell.

Don't employ vicious workmen.

Provide Plenty of Bedding.

If there is any one thing more than another that farmers and breeders are censurable for not providing in abundance, it is bedding for winter use. Straw is, on many farms, stacked, or rather dumped, in the field where the crop of grain was grown; not put up in a manner that will insure its shedding rain, but rather in a manner that permits it to be wet from top to bottom. Then, again, cattle are turned into the field where the straw is piled up; they work into it, over it, pull it down and lie upon it, and befoul it. Hence, by the time winter is well advanced and straw is wanted for bedding, between the conditions referred to and a snow storm having covered the pile, an attempt to get a fair load of dry straw from a ten or twenty ton pile will be attended with a good deal of labor, and the resulting load will, in nine case out of ten, be a very unsatisfactory one at best. The chances are that cattle, horses, or hogs, sleeping on such straw over night, will rise stiff and rheumatic from their nest in the morning. A man hardly needs to be told that for comfort he requires something easier to lie upon than a plank floor, yet as the score of health, he had much better accustom himself to sleep on a dry plank than upon wet straw, or even such as is dampened by wet

Getting Potatoes In.

Potatoes should be ready for harvesting this month, and they are not improved in quality by remaining in the ground until the fall rains have begun. Dig them when thoroughly ripe, have them dry when picked up, and pack them away in a cool, dry place. If they are to be sent to market put them in clean barrels; assort them handsomely, leaving in no small ones, and making a gradation of sizes in different packages as far as possible, as a good housewife will be attracted by a basket of potatoes which run evenly in size.

Something might be done toward improving potatoes by selecting seed from the best and most prolific hills, where the grain is not too manifestly due to an excess of manuring. It is the medium sized potato, about as large as the hen's egg, which has seemed to prove the best for seed in nearly all experiments. Very large ones or very small tubers do not produce as great a yield, while the seed from very large potatoes seem to give an increased number of small potatoes in the next crop. This may be in part owing to the tendency to overseeding or an overgrowth of vines.

Corns in Horses.

A corn is regarded as an unsoundness. When a horse is first observed to be lame, he should be examined for corns, unless the lameness can be plainly traced to some other cause. In nine cases out of ten, they result from bad shoeing. A corn is a bruise of the sensitive sole, causing an effusion of blood to the affected part. It is usually located in the inner heel, and is chronic in some horses. It usually terminates in suppuration.

The affection is recognized by lameness, tenderness of the quarter when tapped with the hammer, and when the heel is pared down, extravasated blood is noticed, and sometimes there will be an exudation of puss, known then as a suppurating corn. Corns are seldom found in the hind feet.

A corn is treated by removing the shoe, then thinning the sole to relieve pressure; apply a poultice two to five days. Afterwards, when working, remove the shoes every month.

It is not the worst thing that might happen to a boy to be born on a stony farm. It was the rocks and the stumps that were in the way, and which had to be cleared out to make smooth land fit for cultivation, that developed the energy and persistence that have made some of our great men what they are. A boy that can undertake the job of picking small stones from a four-acre field and carry it through without complaining, has acquired a training that will carry him through almost any difficulty he may be called upon to overcome in after life. The men who project tunnels through mountains and under rivers, who dig canals and build railroads across States and continents, are not men who when boys had everything done for them, but they are men who when boys had to do for themselves or go without, who had to hoe their own row, cut their own swath, and take their fair share of the disagreeable work that somebody must do in this busy world.

It has recently been found by Dr. James Cameron, that cows may suffer from a peculiar, hitherto undescribed, infectious disease, and that the consumer of the milk of these cows may get scarlet fever. The symptoms are known to many farmers as "sore teats," "blistered teats," etc. The disease is said to be more common in newly calved cows, and is capable of being communicated to healthy cows by direct innoculation of the teats with virus conveyed by the hands of the cowman. The disease usually continues four or six weeks, during which the patient suffers general constitutional disturbance, a short fever, a dry, hacking cough, sometimes quickened breathing, sore throat in severe cases, discharge from the nostrils and hind quarters, vesicles on the teats and udder, alteration in the quality of the milk secretion, and well marked visceral lesions.

A writer in a London paper says: "During the past year a frozen flock of sheep, numbering 778,000 head, came over the sea into the port of London; whereas all the live sheep penned in the London market during the same period amounted to only 603,000."

Surely one of your main objects in attending the Show and Fair is to profit either in money or knowledge. Time well spent is knowledge, and knowledge is money.

FARM NOTES.

Save the best and earliest seeds.

Cows should be milked with dry hands.

Shelter your vehicles and tools when not in use.

Great Britain manufactures nearly three times as much wool as it grows.

The craving for salt in animals is natural, and not a result of the care of man.

Now is a good time to whitewash your poultry houses, if you have not already done so.

About three eggs apiece for each man, woman and child in the United States were imported last year.

Cows like cabbage leaves, but it is better to feed them just after milking, otherwise them may flavor the milk.

In order to keep animals healthy and thriving when in stable, the air they breathe must be pure and fresh.

In exhibiting hogs for breeding purposes, excessively fat animals should be ruled out of the breeding class.

Severe bits are sometimes the cause of balky horses. See that your horses' mouths are not made sore by sharp bridle bits.

Nothing will add more to a market gardener's popularity than the fact that his vegetables are always neat and clean.

A new method in dahlia cultivation is practiced in France. It consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow.

Don't delay in starting the stubble plows. With the early harvest, plowing for next spring's seeding should be done before freezing.

"Whip the horse that will pull" is too often the motto for teamsters. It may be a good idea for the driver, but it is hard on the willing horse.

A New Yorker has invented a farm harness that does away with whiffletrees, traces and many other of the cumbersome straps and buckles.

There were 21,070 horses imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1886, free of duty. They were valued at $2,320,418.

England purchases of corn on an average annually about 58,000,000 bushels, of which the United States furnishes about 36,000,000 bushels.

It is not a good policy to force the growth of colts by giving them stimulating foods and overfeeding them. The overgrown horse is seldom a durable one.

The nutritive value of beans is greater than almost any other food in common use. Considering their richness, they are probably the cheapest food we have.

Cucumbers for pickles should be watched every day, and all those of a suitable size be gathered. Cut away all that have grown too large, unless wanted for seed.

Planting whole potatoes gives the best yield, according to the trials of the New York Experiment Station; half tubers are next best; quarter tubers next; single eyes yield least.

If a colt is never allowed to get an advantage, it will never know that it possesses a power which man cannot control; and if made familiar with strange objects it will not be skittish and nervous.

Deep tillage of heavy lands is one of the surest safeguards against drought, for it constitutes provision for storing moisture in the place where it is most readily available for the support of plants.

American cheese stands fourth and fifth class in the foreign market, whereas it used to be pretty near the head. Canadian cheese is much preferred to it, because it is firmer, less watery and better made.

If rheumatism, neuralgia and similar diseases are as common among horses as in the human family, and the best of veterinarians claim they are, there is certainly a great amount of suffering endured that no one is aware of.

The calf born in the fall, fairly well wintered and given the vigorous growth that grass food gives the following summer, makes a better cow than the spring-raised one, and she is two years old—the right time for the birth of her first calf.

Flowers about a farm house give evidence of refinement. They cost something, but are well worth their cost. If they cannot be turned into money, they add to the comfort, pleasure and happiness of home, and money can hardly do more.

A horseshoe has been patented which has a continuous calk, and inwardly and forwardly projecting lips at its heel, with upwardly projecting lugs, and other novel features, making a shoe which can be readily put on by an amateur after fitting by an expert, and also one which will not ball or pick up stones, and will give the horse an excellent foothold.

Be sure that no weeds are allowed to ripen to seed in the barn yard. Besides the untidy appearance it gives a place, the seed will be scattered over the farm in hauling out manure, greatly increasing the labor of cultivating crops, and diminishing the yield. It is a common thing to see a manure pile surrounded by a hedge of rank weeds. This is unprofitable.

It is claimed by the advocated of cow currying that it cleanses the hide of superfluous hair, keeps it active and healthful, and void of that peculiar odor so commonly found in milk and sometimes in butter; that it promotes the secretion and disposition of the putrid particles of the animal system which would otherwise be absorbed by the secretory glands and be carried off in the milk, and leaves the latter not only purer but much better, and gives promise to the butter maker of a higher color and a purer flavor to the butter from the churn, and hence a higher price in the market.

ALL SORTS.

BE CONTENT.

It may not be our lot to wield
The sickle in the ripened field;
Nor ours to hear on summer eyes
The reaper's song among the sheaves.

Yet when our duty's task is wrought
In unison with God's great thought,
The near and future bleed in one,
And whatsoe'er is willed, is done.

And ours the grateful service whence
Comes, day by day, the recompense;
The hope, the trust, the purpose stayed,
The fountain and the noonday shade.

And were this life the utmost span
The only end and aim of man,
Better the toil of fields like these,
Than waking dreams and slothful ease.

But life, though falling like our grain,
Like that revives and springs again;
And early called, how blest are they
Who wait in Heaven their harvest day.

Every time I borrow a newspaper I do a very small act, says a farmer.

Cat-tails stained red, blue, purple, and other colors are being sold by the Boston small boy as specimens of rural ingenuity.

A young lady bookkeeper, who has just married, says that there shall be no side door to her house. She proposes to keep her husband on the single entry system.

Hot alum in the best insect destroyer known. Put it in hot water and let it boil until all the alum is dissolved. Apply hot, with a brush, and all creeping things are instantly destroyed.

We see it asserted, though we do not know upon whose authority, that a tea made of chestnut leaves and drunk in the place of water, will cure the most obstinate case of dropsy in a few days.

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

An umbrella that has been presented to Queen Victoria has on the end of the handle a round globe of fine gold, representing the world, with precious stones to mark Her Majesty's dominions.

The world is a looking glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face. Frown at it, and it will in turn look surly upon you; laugh at it, and with it, and it is a jolly, kind companion.

Pickles keep best in wood or stone ware. Anything that has held grease will spoil pickles. Be sure and use enough vinegar to cover them well. Tie the spices in small muslin bags and put into the vinegar.

Dyspeptic symptoms, low spirits, restlessness, confusion, sour stomach, pain in the bowels, sick headache, variable appetite, raising food, appression at pit of stomach, low fever and languor, *Parson's Purgative Pills* give immediate relief and will ultimately cure the disease.

An expert English lion-tamer, who claims to be able to train the most savage lion to kiss him, jump through hoops, etc., in two months, says: "animals are all alike, and that there is no animal so ferocious but can be overcome by kindness and patience."

Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is prepared from drugs known to the profession as thoroughly reliable for the cure of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, griping pains and summer complaints. It has been used successfully by medical practitioners for a number of years with gratifying results. If suffering from any summer complaint it is just the medicine that will cure you. Try a bottle It sells for 25 cents.

In papering a wall for the first time it is important that, after being dusted, the walls be well wiped down with damp cloths, frequently renewed, previous to applying the paper. If this precaution be neglected the almost imperceptibly fine dust will be collected by the damp paste, giving the paper a streaked dirty appearance, which no after treatment can efface.

Can consumption be cured? Yes. One man only discovered the laws of gravitation. One man only discovered the virtues of vaccination. And one man after years of study and reflection, has discovered the cure for consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" *is its specific.* Send two letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's pamphlet treatise on consumption. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An ordinary solution of gum camphor in whiskey is said to be a permanent and excellent sympathetic ink. The writing must be done very rapidly, as the first letters of a word have disappeared by the time the last are written. Dipping the paper in water brings it out distinctly, and it becomes invisible again when the paper is dried. It can be brought out repeatedly without affecting its vividness.

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.

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 thd Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tons 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.