THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 16

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!

W. C. CROCKET, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
—AND—
SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1886—3m.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE,—FISHER'S BUILDING,
Residence Queen Hotel.
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
May 13, 1885

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE:
First Door below Peoples Bank, Queen Street, Fredericon, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.
Fredericton, May 20, 1885

Dr. McAllister,
DENTIST,
Office Queen St., Opp. Queen Hotel,
MAKES A SPLENDID CASH OFFER.

FULL SET OF TEETH	$8.50
EXTRACTING TEETH	25
FILLING TEETH, (Silver)	50

Only the BEST material used.
This offer is for CASH only.
Do not forget the place. Dr. McAllister's, opposite Queen Hotel.
Fredericton, April 14, 1886—1yr.

C. E. DUFFY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated. Also, Agent for
The North American Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:—Over J. & J. O'Briens, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
November 10—3m

J. W. McCREADY,
Barrister, Notary Public, Etc.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE:
YORK ST., - FREDERICTON, N. B.
April 21, 1886—1 yr.

FOR SALE.
THE Building on the corner of Queen and Carleton Streets, owned and occupied by HOWARD & CRANGLE as a BILLIARD HALL and the MARITIME FARMER.
Enquire of the proprietors on the premises.
HOWARD & CRANGLE
Fredericton, October 5, 1886—3m.

FOR SALE.
The Subscriber has for sale, the Pure Bred
Red Polled Norfolk Bull, Sir Henry.
He is from Imported Stock, and was bred on the Government Stock Farm. Has been carefully handled, is sure and thoroughly docile.
WILLIAM McKAY
Fredericton, Sept. 29, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN
in sums from $100 up to $3000, at 6 per cent.
ON REAL ESTATE.
Smaller sums at 7 and 8 per cent
BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers
Fredericton, April 21, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
Real Estate or Personal Property.
Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities bought and sold at Current Rates.
OFFICE:
York Street, - - Fredericton, N. B.
WILLARD KITCHEN.
Fredericton, March 24, 1886.—1yr.

Shingles, Clapboards.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Plated Flooring, Seaming, 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

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

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

A Common Cold

Is often the beginning of serious affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Therefore, the importance of early and effective treatment cannot be overestimated. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral may always be relied upon for the speedy cure of a Cold or Cough.

Last January I was attacked with a severe Cold, which, by neglect and frequent exposures, became worse, finally settling on my lungs. A terrible cough soon followed, accompanied by pains in the chest, from which I suffered intensely. After trying various remedies, without obtaining relief, I commenced taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was

Speedily Cured.

I am satisfied that this remedy saved my life.—Jno. Webster, Pawtucket, R. I.

I contracted a severe cold, which suddenly developed into Pneumonia, presenting dangerous and obstinate symptoms. My physician at once ordered the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. His instructions were followed, and the result was a rapid and permanent cure.—H. E. Simpson, Rogers Prairie, Texas.

Two years ago I suffered from a severe Cold which settled on my Lungs. I consulted various physicians, and took the medicines they prescribed, but received only temporary relief. A friend induced me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking two bottles of this medicine I was cured. Since then I have given the Pectoral to my children, and consider it

The Best Remedy

for Colds, Coughs, and all Throat and Lung diseases, ever used in my family.—Robert Vanderpool, Meadville, Pa.

Some time ago I took a slight Cold, which, being neglected, grew worse, and settled on my lungs. I had a hacking cough, and was very weak. Those who knew me best considered my life to be in great danger. I continued to suffer until I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Less than one bottle of this valuable medicine cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to its curative powers.—Mrs. Ann Lockwood, Akron, New York.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is considered, here, the one great remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs, and is more in demand than any other medicine of its class.—J. F. Roberts, Magnolia, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, non-resident rate payers, of the Parish of New Maryland, in the County of York, are hereby required to pay their respective County and Wild Land Tax for the year 1886, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising, 25 cents each, to the undersigned, at his residence at New Maryland, York County, N. B., within two months from date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

	County Tax.	Wild Land Tax.
Barker, Mrs. Wesley	$0 40	..
Babbit, Benjamin H.	..	$0 75
Morrow, David	52	71
Peabody, Mrs. Stephen	80	..
Donaldue, Thomas	80	..
Morgan, John	50	..
Smith, Mrs. Daniel, Est.,	50	2 00
Beedell, Rankin	1 00	..
Fraser, Judge	24	55

DAVID HAINING,
Collector of Rates.
New Maryland, December 8th, 1886.

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, Gentleman, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

Dated at Fredericton, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.

JOHN L. FLETCHER.
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER.
Administrator and Administratrix of Estate Thomas Jones with Will annexed.
J. A. & W. VANWART
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Lucy Hartt Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of the City of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.

JOHN L. FLETCHER.
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER,
Executor and Executrix Estate Lucy Hartt Jones, deceased.
J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

FOUNDRY and PLANT FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Foundry and Plant, situate on Queen Street, and known as the West End Foundry. To an enterprising man with a small capital, this would be a desirable investment.

Also, for sale in connection with the above, a number of Farmers' Stars and Cylinder Stoves, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply to

B. McCAFFREY.
Fredericton, Oct. 27, 186.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
—ON—
Queen Street, For Sale.

THE Buildings and Leasehold premises situate on Queen Street, in this City, opposite Messrs. George Hatt & Sons, owned by MRS. HARLOTTE RUSSELL.

The Buildings have lately been put in thorough repair throughout, and may be inspected at any time. TERMS EASY.

Apply to
BLACK & HAZEN.
Barristers
Fredericton, Oct. 27, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.

MY VALUABLE FARM, situate in the Parish of Ludlow, Northumberland County seven miles below Indiantown, 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 Austin 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. Austin, Stanley, or Miss Austin, 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.

Shirts, Under Clothing, &c.
FINE White Shirts for Men and Boys, Regatta Shirts for Men and Boys, Woolen Shirts in Good variety, Knit Shirts in all colors, Under clothing—all kinds—cheaper than ever.
Trunks, Valises and Satchels, best value ever offered—Cash.
S. NEALIS.

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE
Sogreat is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince free. B. S. LATHERMAN & Co., Newark, N. J.

Agriculture

The North West a great Cattle Country.

Mr. Moreton Frewen, who is largely interested in the cattle ranching in Wyoming and Alberta, passed through Montreal a few days ago and was interviewed by a *Gazette* reporter as to his impressions of the North West. He said:—

"You want to know my impressions of the North West. Well that is a large question; it is asking for one's impressions of a country as large as a continent. I am quite ready to say, however, off hand that I went out a scoffer and have returned a true believer. On Vancouver and again on the mainland opposite you have the most attractive country all round, sport, scenery, climate and natural resources, that I have found in America. There are all conditions of soil and climate that will make hop cultivation successful, only tiny patches of cleared ground are needed for hop fields, and as the yield—a ton to an acre—is worth $300 to $700 per acre, the cost of the long haul to market, even by all rail route, to Montreal will not be any considerable tax on profits. Timber and the metals seem to be in prodigious supply, the quality of both the coal and iron very good.

THE RANCH COUNTRY.

"East of the mountains I found a very promising stock country. The grasses are excellent, water abundant, and it seems to me there is a country there as large as all Texas, admirably adapted for cattle and horses. Yes I know the ranchmen there think that the winter ranges are confined to a small portion of Alberta only, and of course they know more of the country than a stranger like myself, but I have heard this cry before in the States. It is but a few years since I was told, 'Oh! impossible to winter cattle without hay north of the Platte, all snow further north.' Then the northern boundry was placed at Powder River, then Tongue River—then the Yellowstone, but finally it was admitted that the whole country from New Mexico to the British line was much of the muchness as regards the winter. And I expect you will find that not only Red Deer, north and northeast of Calgary, is a fine winter stock country, but that even the heads of Peace River, 600 miles north, was the winter range of the buffalo, and will carry stock as safely as Little Bow summer and winter. Why not? It is the nearness of the Pacific and the warm winds from the Pacific that makes Alberta what it is in winter, and the further north you go under the mountains, the lower in elevation are the mountain ranges, and therefore the less will be the effect on the warm winds of the cold snowy summits. It is a fine country. From a considerable knowledge of the United States ranges, I believe that there is more grass to the acre in Alberta than there ever was on four acres of the Platte River in the days when they were virgin prairies.

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTION.

"Yes, further east there is a variety of land, good, bad and indifferent, but still a country of vast extent and varied resources. At Winnipeg, I found the citizens much excited over the commencement of the railroad to Hudson's Bay. I venture no opinion as to the practicability of that route. If practicable, it is of the utmost importance to the Dominion, and will give the Dominion even at present prices the control of the wheat market of Europe. No one knows so much about ice and ice risks as Capt Markham, and his opinion will attract much attention in Great Britain, where he is well known. He reports almost unconditionally that the route is a practicable highway for commerce five months of the year. If so it will be an invaluable feeder for the Canadian Pacific road, attracting immense settlement over the whole line of the road from Winnipeg west. It will help us very much with our cattle interest also to have a seaport comparatively at the door of our ranches, as near to Liverpool as New York is to Liverpool. Politically also, it is of the first importance. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railway will have the same effect in levelling the local markets of Lower Canada that the completion of the great prairie railroads of the United States has had in destroying the farm industries of certain large sections in the Eastern States. It will be a great relief to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec to have the product of Manitoba and the Saskatchewans carried out of the country by this northeast passage. Failing that, I think the farmer of Lower Canada must look for an era of lower prices."

Horse Shoeing.

The late M. Bouley, head veterinary inspector, laid down that the shoeing of horses was intimately connected with the prosperity of a realm. He classed the "farriers" among the useful arts. It is difficult in any case to conceive how the "noble animal" could be utilized in civilized countries on paved or macadamized roads without an iron protected hoof. Over natural roads, hard or rugged though they may be, the ordinary growth of the horny shield of the hoof is ample protection. Should the wear and tear be excessive, the animal must be allowed, as with the Boers, to lie by till the horn grows. A foot-sore horse soon becomes lame unless in the absence of a farrier. Even the Arabs though their horses must have but sandy tracts to patter over, esteem a shod horse of greater value than one left to nature.

In modern horse-shoeing France has much lee-way to make up, and so it is not surprising that a society is to be formed for promoting improvements in farriery. This ought not to be, as the Gauls shod their horses before they were conquered by the Romans, just as do their descendants in modern France to-day. And it was William the Conqueror who introduced farriery into England. The shoe is the fulcrum, the motive power of the horse. The horny part of the foot grows all the same whether shod or free; but if the former it has to be periodically pared to keep it in shape, in harmony with its plate armor. Hence, for working horses especially, the necessity of periodically changing the shoes. The hoof would become disproportionately long, and the grip, the motive power or sustained balance of the horse, would be deranged. If it be essential not to wear away the hoof quicker than it grows, it is also important not to permit it to so develop as to waste the animal's power of draught. The hoof is only the covering, the shell or case, over a very sensitive organ. Too often the principle was to rasp the hoof so as to make it fit the shoe. Nature was compelled to be subservient to man's errors. All the art of shoeing consists in making it not a fetter, but a buffer or shield against extra wear over artificial surfaces. There are farriers who forget that the fore foot which is round, is of the same importance as the hinder ones which are oval. Farriers ought to know less, and trust more to the rasp. For the front of the foot than the [illegible] to secure equality of level on both sides. Shoes ought not to be either too heavy or too light, neither too small nor too large. There is also something to be effected in nails and nailing on, and a greater readiness to try new models, no matter whether they be shoes from America or England.—*Paris Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

Jersey Cattle.

The Jerseys show breeding far quicker to the casual observer unacquainted with stock "points" than do any other breeds of cattle. And this for the reason that there is an air of gentility about the Jersey that no other cow possesses in anything like the same degree. The points of a Jersey cow may be enumerated as follows: "The head should be small, slender, and lengthy from the eye to the nose; the horns thin and open, not cramped or too curly; the eye full, but not too prominent, as this denotes restlessness; the ear lengthy and broad, and well fringed with hair, which indicates a strong constitution.

A broad muzzle is not held to be desirable as it shows a tendency to fatten, which is not what is required or wanted of the Jersey, and no fact is more certain than that a fat producer cannot be a butter producer; the two attributes or qualities are entirely opposed. The neck should be long, flat and narrow, with a tendency to rise at the withers, and breadth behind the arm to allow of a fuller expansion of the lungs; the chest more deep than broad; the flat sided cow is more specially to be chosen as a milker; the hips should be wide and high, and the pelvis wide and large, drooping toward the tail; the thigh long and lean from hip to hock, the milk veins prominent and easy felt; the legs slender with flat bone and small flat feet, the hinder ones having good width between, to afford room for the udder. The udder is the milk reservoir, and there should be no sign of any tendency to mere flesh; it should not be at all pendulous, should be free from hair, should be smooth and soft, should project well forward and should be even and regular in shape, and high up between the thighs. The teats should be of good size, well separated and should not point away from the quarters. The feeding veins should be looked for and noticed with care, as they are almost infallible signs of a good milker, and the larger the feeding veins the greater the flow of milk.

The first point to be attended to in the selection of a bull is to see that he comes of a good milking strain; the bull should have a good "manner and action," should not be heavy and clumsy in his movements, should be deep in the flank, should never be fat, have a good escutcheon, a good skin, and be somewhat closely bred. He should have a bright eye, and should have a strong constitution. He should not be allowed to run with the herd, nor should he be confined at all times; a box stall with a runaway in the yard will probably be found the most convenient way of keeping him in proper condition. According to experience Jersey bulls become somewhat playful after reaching two years of age, and on this account should be watched with some care."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Look out for the Colts.

Winter is at hand and the colts require a little attention. Don't give them a little stived dark pen, with only room enough to turn around and above all don't [illegible] them the barnyard and shed for a winter home. Provide good, comfortable pens, where they can be warm, have the light, and be assured of fresh air by by means of ventilation. The value of the horse depends on the care and attention given the colt. It does not pay to keep a neglected animal. Better knock it in the head at once and save money. It will pay to house and keep warm the colts. If there is any poor, worthless straw, or coarse meadow hay to be fed, give it to the best cow in the stable, but not to the colts. A little grain fed daily, good hay, roots once or twice a week and clean pens, and the colts will thrive and grow all winter. The aim should be to keep them, not fat, but in good growing condition, and to do this we must feed good hay and some grain. The barnyard is a good place for them to exercise in, but they should not be turned out among the cattle. Reduce the chances for accidents by greater care and better feeding, and thus secure greater profits.

It is estimated that a bushel of apples makes four gallons of vinegar of such a strength that it frequently needs the addition of considerable water before it can be used as a condiment.

FARM NOTES.

Milk which stands too long makes bitter butter.

The Crown Prince of Germany sells 1,000 quarts of milk every day from his farm in Panetz, near Berlin.

Don't forget to give the pigs charcoal at least twice a week. Warm styes also save one-third of the feed.

A ton of bran fed with two tons of hay is worth as much as four tons of hay fed alone to either horses, cattle or sheep.

One toad on a farm destroys more insects than his price in lime, worrying and Paris green. One toad is as good as a hoe.

Overfeeding swine is waste of food and of hog, and possibly of human life, for it produces disease and unwholesome food.

According to Stohmann, the same amount of nutritious substance may be obtained five times cheaper in skim milk than in meat.

Order, harmony and punctuality are important for success in any enterprise, whether on the farm, in the workshop or the store.

Too much prominence is given by some agricultural societies to speed. Farmers don't want speed as much as they want strength and endurance.

Blessed is he who stores his mowing machines, rakes and ploughs in the fence corner, for he maketh the heart of the manufacturer to rejoice.

The value of tried stallions in England is enormous. Hermit stands at 250 guineas ($1,250.) Petrarch and Galopin at 150 guineas, and Robert the Devil at 100 guineas. Fifty guineas is a common fee.

Several new breeds of sheep have been formed by breeding in and from the first cross, as in the case of the Oxford Downs, which were originally raised from a cross between the Cotswold and the Hampshire Down.

Good blood is appreciated more and more each year by those who purchase horses for city purposes. The farmer who has the best bred animals to sell generally fares the best—a good thing to think about as breeding time approaches.

The United States experiment station is preparing to carry on experiments in feeding during the coming winter. Ten yearling steers, four cows and six pigs have been purchased for the purpose on which the experiments will be commenced at once.

Horses bear exposure better than any class of farm stock, except, perhaps, sheep, but both should have good shelter. Well-ventilated stables are a great saving of fodder, and where stables are not regularly cleaned out there is a vast waste of manure.

Smooth form rather than large size is important for seed potatoes. They need to be large enough to insure a presumption of ripeness; but those as large as hen's eggs, if of good shape, will make good seed, though requiring care not to cut too small or too many eyes in a piece. Large potatoes give large pieces and few eyes in each one.

If the stock raiser were to put a hundred gold dollars in his pocket and lose one gold piece daily, the loss would be apparent upon counting what remained at stated periods, and he would not be likely to let this loss continue beyond the discovery once made. This kind of loss is not more positive than is the loss on a shrinking animal. It should require no argument or illustration to make this clear.

The bones go from the table to the dogs, which, as a matter of course, as it is characteristic of dog kind, after finishing his repast, leaves them in the grass or anywhere he happens to be. "A nuisance," you say. Sure enough but we can turn them to good account, if no other way is open, by digging a trench at the base of the fruit trees and burying the bones in it, where they will help to fertilize and increase their growth. Try it.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says that threshing corn is coming into fashion. An ordinary grain thresher is used, the corn stocks drawn to it and run through the cylinder, the shelled corn being delivered the same as other grain cleaned for market. It is said the shelling is more perfect than any corn sheller can perform the work. The fodder is in admirable shape for feeding; the cobs are broken into pieces an inch or less in length and of varying diameter, the butts, however large, are torn into strips and mixed evenly with the leaves and husks.

Parsnips are often left in the ground through the winter and come out fresh in the spring, but some prefer to pull a portion in the fall that they may be used in the winter. Those left out begin to grow and make new fibrous roots very early in the spring; and all such growth, like the sprouting of potatoes in the cellar, injures their quality for the table. The parsnip is a root that is not appreciated as it should be by farmers in general. It is a very rich vegetable and is esteemed by many as highly as the potato. Parsnips are easily and quickly cooked, either by boiling or baking. They are excellent sliced, or halved lengthwise, and fried on a buttered griddle.

Says the *N. E. Farmer*:—"It is a matter of history that the best fat steers in the show rings of the world have been produced by crossing Hereford bulls on Shorthorn cows." That is what a breeder of these cattle said at a Vermont State fair. Why the cross will not work equally well the other way is a question not yet answered. We only know that it don't. The first cross of pure breeds often gives superior progeny, but it is never advisable to continue the cross beyond the second generation. That seems to be what experience has taught those who have tried mixing the blood of two strong breeds. The blood of a pure breed and of what we term native, seems to blend more harmoniously than the blood of two distinct breeds.

Wolf Hunting in Australia.

One generally waits to begin these hunts till the season is sufficiently advanced to render the animals infuriated by hunger and ready for anything. We used to start at ten or eleven o'clock in the night, choosing a moonlit evening. Four of our swift-horses were put to the sleigh, whose management was confided to a prudent and steady old coachman who had been in the service for ten years. All depends on the driver in these expeditions, for if he loses his head and allows the frightened horses to run away during the chase one stands a very good chance of being thrown off the low sleigh and devoured by the hungry animal one seeks to kill. A bundle of straw is tied behind the sleigh and allowed to drag in the snow, and you take with you a young pig tied in a strong canvas bag. You have occassionally to pinch the poor brute so that his squeaking may attract the attention of the wolves and make them persue you in the hope of a hearty supper.

When once arrived on the white, smooth plain, the horses are started off at a gallop and you soon see whole squadrons of wolves making for you at full speed. Their fiery eyes glare in the semi-darkness like burning coals, and their low, growling bay is enough to unsettle the courage of all novices. As soon as they are near enough you shoot them with ball cartridges, and it is not unusual to kill from one hundred to three hundred animals in one night. There is no excitement comparable to this, as one's life is continually hanging on a thread and the swiftness of the motion coupled with the delight of success when one sees the ugly beasts fall from the shots is enough to stir the tamest blood.

St. Patrick's Church in Rome.

Rome possesses, say the guide-books, 364 churches, and the guide-books seem to think it a pity that there is not one for every day in the year. Another church is to be built and is to be dedicated to the great Irish saint and to be the church of the Irish people. Every nation in Europe except Ireland has had in the Eternal City its own representative basillica. England's is that superb St. Paul's, which, lying outside the walls of the city and it the heart of a malarious tract, is one of the stateliest of all the sacred edifices. Some time ago the Augustinian College in Rome was expropriated. The State granted £16,000 compensation, and the money is to be devoted to building a new college in place of the old one, which has been demolished. But the founders of the new institution has resolved to do more and Leo XIII. has given them his help. The Irish Bishops are assisting in the rearing of an edifice which will be known in the guide-books as the Church of St. Patrick, and which will assemble within its walls the Irish priesthood hitherto scattered about the different Roman churches, and accepting the hospitality of buildings reared by the subscriptions and dedicated to the faithful of other nations.

When will the Earth Stop Revolving.

A problem which is attracting to its study astronomers, relates to the earth as a time-keeper. We measure time by dividing either the period during which the earth revolves around the sun, or that in which it turns on its axis. By the first method we measure a year; by the second a day. The earth, according to some astronomers, is losing time. Through two causes, the sun's attraction and the friction, so to speak, of the tides, the earth each year revolves more slowly on its axis. The speculative question which these astronomers are discussing is whether in the end the earth will stop its revolution upon its axis and will present always the same face to the sun. When that event occurs there will be perpetual day in one part of the earth and perpetual night in another. But there is no occasion for immediate alarm. The rate at which the earth is supposed to lose time only shortens the year by half a second in a century. There are more than 31,000,000 seconds in a year. Therefore, if the earth ever does cease to revolve on its axis, it will be more than 6,000,000,000 years before it will stop.

Cremation Coming.

Cremation, as a means of disposing of the dead, is attracting an increasing amount of attention in England. So prominent a journal as the London *Daily News* in a late issue discusses it favorably as "one which demands the quiet and earnest consideration of all thinking people." The danger to the health of the living is the chief thought of those who support the innovation. This, in a city like London, is a serious matter. The burying grounds have little that is sacred about them. Graves in which coffins are piled one on top of the other with a few inches of earth between awake few sentimental thoughts such as linger round the last resting place of a friend in a grassy churchyard in the country. The dead in London are soon forgotton and the burial places are seldon visited, and the assertions of students of science that safety from pollution is only to be had by destroying by fire all a body that may contain the germs of disease may not be so long in making an impression upon the public mind as might be expected.

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.

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.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
ARABIAN MINARD'S LINIMENT
THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY FOR MAN & BEAST. PRICE 25 CTS PER BOTTLE.
C. C. RICHARDS & CO. YARMOUTH, N. S.
CURES—Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sciatica, Cramps, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Throat Ailments, Burns, Bronchitis, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, 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.

ALL SORTS.

TALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

"You think I am dead,"
The apple-tree said,
"Because I have never a leaf to show—
Because I stoop,
And my branches droop,
And the dull grey mosses over me grow!
But I'm all alive in trunk and shoot;
The buds of next May
I fold away—
But I pity the withered grass at my root."

"You think I am dead,"
The quick grass said,
"Because I have parted with stem and blade!
But under the ground
I am safe and sound,
With the snow's thick blanket over me laid.
I'm all alive, and ready to shoot,
Should the spring of the year
Come dancing here—
But I pity the flower without branch or root."

"You think I am dead,"
A soft voice said,
"Because not a branch or root I own!
I never have died,
But close I hide
In a pluny seed that the wind has sown,
Patient I wait through the long winter hours;
You will see me again—
I shall laugh at you, then,
Out of the eyes of a hundred flowers!"

Matchless: An old maid.

A suitable name for a lawyer's daughter—Sue.

Among the "hundred best books," the pocket-book ranks first.

To break up colds and fevers, use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed.

A stew of snails in which onions predominate is something that gladdens the Frenchman's heart.

The woman who marries a man for his pocketbook should not expect to find his heart inside.

Baron Rothschild has surprised his London friends by appearing among them wearing the Blue Ribbon.

An eating-house keeper advertised for "a boy to open oysters about fifteen years old." An oyster ought to be able to open itself long before it reaches its fifteenth year.

I have used Minard's Liniment for rheumatism with great success. Please send by express 1 dozen bottles, as I cannot purchase it here.—W. H. SHERWOOD, Boston, Mass.

"So you are 13 years old, are you, Jenny?" "Yes; and I now realize that it is an unlucky number, It's too old for dolls, and pa says it is not old enough for gentlemen's society."

A novel ornament of a Chicago dairy exhibit was a monument of salt, a most useful article of butter-making, and on the top of the monument was a representation of Lot's wife turned into a pillar of salt.

A clear head is indicative of good health and regular habits. When the body is languid, and the mind works sluggishly, Ayer's Cathartic Pills will assist in the recovery of physical buoyancy and mental vigor.

A young man from the country called at the Secretary's office one morning lately, to procure a marriage license, but became so confused that he was unable to give the name of the bride-elect. He retired and soon after the young lady called, and after answering all the questions satisfactorily, received the license.

Very many persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If attacked do not delay in getting a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly, and thoroughly, subdues the pain and disease.

An Irishman, in the course of discussion touching the superior natural productions of various countries, said: "You may talk as you plaze about it, but Scotland is the finest counthry in the world for natural productions." "How so?" cries one. "Give us your reason," demands another. "Why, gintlemen," said he, "don't you see that Scotland has got a whole *river of Tay* running through it."

The story goes that a well known and beautiful young lady of New York promised her parents before her marriage that if her husband ever came home to her intoxicated she would immediately return to her parental roof. The other night two policemen took the young man home and deposited him at the foot of the stairs. The young wife kept her promise, and now a very sober individual is calling for a lost mate.

Two years ago 50,000 cards were sent around in New York city advising the burning in the kitchen range of all vegetable refuse. As a result of this it is estimated that 10,000 families now dispose of their garbage in that way. An effort is to be made to extend the practice, and it is claimed that if it can become general, New York will yet be the cleanest and healthiest city in the world. The garbage question is an old one, but in every large city it is important.

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.

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.

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 goods or book store, in the country at his own post office.