Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 40

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm in the Parish of Bright, about three miles from Zealand station, known as the Henry J. Fowler farm, containing one hundred acres, about fifty of which are cleared, and under cultivation.

There is a fine house and a first-class barn, and other suitable accommodation thereon.

☞ Possession given immediately.

Terms easy. Apply at once to

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Barristers.

Fredericton, May 5, 16—3i

FARM FOR SALE.

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

For terms and particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offer for sale his Farm, situated in the Parish of Kingsclear, about one mile and three quarters from this city, containing 100 acres, fifty acres of which is under a good state of cultivation, the balance being pasture land. It is well watered, and there is on the premises a new one and a half story house and one large barn.

☞ Terms made known on application on the premises.

ROBERT WYNN.

Kingsclear, March 10, 1886.—3m

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS!

Eartern Fresh Meat Co.

will resume their business of slaughtering

Sheep and Lambs

COMING SEASON.

Their buyers will call on parties as usual, having Sheep and Lambs for sale.

Eastern Fresh Meat Co.,
HOULTON,
MAINE.

May 5th 1886.—3m.

N. B. Riverview, Hampton, K. C.

For sale at reasonable rates,

TWO REGISTERED AYRSHIRE COWS,

with Calves, from two to four weeks at side—sired by registered Bull.

ALSO;

Strawberry, Gooseberry, and Currant Plants

of the best standard sorts, in lots of 50, 100, 500, 1000.

☞ Write for particulars—no stamps for return postage wanted.

FURTHER:

The undersigned will quote prices on Clydesdale Stallions, Shorthorn, Hereford and Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs, either imported from G. B., or bred by leading Stockmen in Ontario. Agricultural Societies and private Breeders can have orders filled with despatch and at reasonable rates of commission, by applying to

J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

March 30th, 1886.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS,
FROM MARCH 22nd,
—IN—
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES, &c.

The largest stock in the City. New styles and quality. Warranted as represented.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

S. F. SHUTE,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK, - - QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 22nd, 1886.

LIME, FEED, PLASTER.

In store and landing:

2 CARS EXTRA No. 1 LME,
1 CAR XTRA HEAVY FEED,

ALSO,

Plaster and Superphosphates,

at the lowest prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,
Opposite People's Bank,
Queen Street, - - Fredericton.

March 17.

Seeds. Seeds.

To arrive—due in a few days:

200 BUSHELS Timothy Seed, 2000 lbs. Clover Seed, Alsike Clover Seed, Turnip Seed, all of which are the best obtainable. When in stock call and examine at

W. H. VANWART'S.

April 7.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin'ti, O.

Baird's French Ointment.

This Ointment has been used with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all *eruptions* arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or *breaking out*, on the skin may be—whether *Itch*, or *Salt Rheum*, or *Scald Head*, or *Ring Worm*, or *Humor* of any kind, *a cure may be relied upon*. It also stimulates the action of old or Indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, obstinate Sores and Wounds, &c. An excellent remedy for Piles. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents a box.

Wholesale by R. W. McCarty, St. John; Brown & Webb, Halifax.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

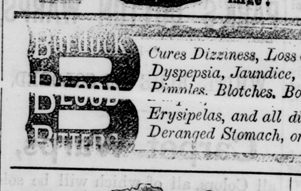
Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. **Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder.** Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively **prevent and cure**

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

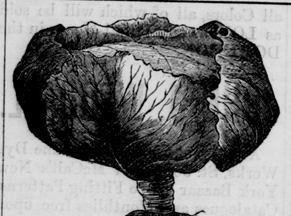


FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING:

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellowmen his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent **FREE** to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but **nearly twice as large!** James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

B. B. B.

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.



WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

'86 SEEDS. '86

The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of

GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS,

which will be sold at Lowest Market Rates.

DAILY EXPECTED:

One Car Load Timothy and Clover Seed.

JNO. M. WILEY,
Opp. Normal School, Queen St.

Fredericton, April 28. 16.

FRESH GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

37 SACKS and Packages of fresh London Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which will be found fresh and true to their kinds.

The above will be sold in bulk or in packages, wholesale and retail.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. H. DAVIS,
Druggist and Seedsman,
COR. QUEEN & REGENT STS.,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

April 28th, 1886.

Manure Forks, Hoes, Etc.

Just received from Cedar Dale, Ont.:

111 PACKAGES, consisting of Manure Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Garden Rakes, Manure Fork Handles, Scythe Stones, Hay Forks, etc., etc, For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

March 31.

Just Received;

Via Steamship York City, from London.

66 HALF CHESTS TEA, consisting of:
Congou, Oolong, Japan, Young Hyson and Scented Pekoe;
10 cases Colman's White and Blue Starch;
1 case " Mustard;
40 doz. Coy's Gelatine; 25 doz. E. Lazenby's Pickles;
12 doz. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade!
1 case Nutmegs. For sale low

GEO. HATT & SONS.

April 14.

Notice of Sale.

To ROBERT COWE of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between Robert Cowe of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book X, 2, pages 49, 50 and 51 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on **THURSDAY, the eighth day of July, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, To wit:—beginning at the north-easterly angle of lot number twenty-eight, on the south-west side of the Williamsburg settlement road (heretofore deeded to one John Craig) thence running along his side line by the magnet of A. D. 1874, south 51 deg. 45 min. west, seventy-two chains of four poles each, or to the Feltwood line, thirteen chains and fifty links to lands deeded to one Alexander Gibson, thence north 51 deg. 45 min. east, along said Gibson's line seventy-seven chains to the settlement road above mentioned, and thence along said road south-easterly twelve chains or to the place of beginning, being known as Lot number twenty-nine south-west side of Williamsburg settlement, and containing ninety acres more or less; which said piece of land was conveyed to the said Robert Cowe by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company by deed bearing date the fifth day of August, A. D. 1884, together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and previleges thereto belonging.

Dated this fourth day of May, A. D. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY,
Mortgagee.

BLACK & HAZEN,
Solicitors for Mortgagee. 2m.

Notice of Sale.

To James H. Miller, lately of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, and all other persons whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and made between James H. Miller of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book B, 2, pages 888, 889, 890 and 891, of the Sunbury County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on **SATURDAY, the fifth day of June, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, beginning on the south-easterly side of the Hardwood Ridge Road, in the northerly angle of Lot G, in Newcastle, purchased by Henry Scott; thence running by the magnet of the year 1851, south sixty-six degress east fifty-four chains; thence north thirty degrees east eighteen chains and seventy-five links; thence north sixty degrees west fifty-four chains to an ash stake standing on the aforesaid road, and thence along the same south thirty degrees west eighteen chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot F, in Newcastle;

"Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Northfield, beginning at a stake standing on the north-eastern angle of Lot F, granted to Henry Ridgewell, on the eastern side of the Hardwood Ridge; thence running by the magnet of the year 1850, south forty-nine degrees east thirty-one chains to a stake; thence north thirty-one degrees west two chains and seventy-five links to a stake; thence fifty-nine degrees west thirty-one chains to another stake, and thence north thirty-one degrees east thirty-two chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot J, east of the Hardwood Ridge Road, being the same lot of land granted to Stephen Ridgewell by the Crown," together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging.

Dated this second day of March, A. D. 186.

TIMOTHY McCARTY,
Mortgagee.

JOHN BLACK,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Steel Nails.

JUST RECEIVED: 250 Kegs Steel Nails. For sale low at the Old Stand.

J. NEILL.

Tar, Pitch and Oakum.

5 BBLS. Tar, 5 bbls. Pitch, 20 bales Oakum. Just received and for sale low at the old stand.

J. NEILL.

March 31.

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.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Agriculture

Preparing for Corn.

Now is the time to prepare the land for the corn crop, if indeed a portion of the work has not already been done. This crop is growing more popular in our state every year as a profitable crop to raise. A continued experience in the hands of intelligent cultivators has proved it to be one of the most reliable crops grown, while the study of modern ways and means has enabled growers to reduce the cost much below the former standard and entirely within the range of cost on the market One of the most effectual means of reducing the cost of this crop, is the thorough preparation of the land before the seed is planted. This thorough preparation serves a two-fold purpose. It saves much of the labor of hoeing and keeping the fields clear of weeds after the corn is up by doing a large share of the work when it can be done with teams and tools at small cost; and it also serves to increase the crop by putting the land into a condition which shall enable it to contribute freely of the elements in the soil towards the support of the crop. Good ploughing, deep and effectual stirring, thorough pulverization and frequent working are quite as effectual in increasing the crop as is the manure applied. Not that we would represent that these can be depended upon to supersede the necessity of manure, but a given amount of manure may be made to accomplish more in producing crops where this preparatory work is carefully attended to. Good farmers everywhere are coming to realize this as experience has proved its correctness. The plan of plowing and harrowing in autumn now practiced by many of our largest corn growers is to be commended. This is preliminary to the further preparation which should follow as soon as the land is in suitable condition to work in spring. If this pulverizing is repeated several times at intervals before the corn is planted, the soil becomes thoroughly fined. The fining of the soil itself is important, and taken in connection with the frequent workings, set at liberty a manure of the plant food always existing in a soil, but which otherwise remains insoluble and therefore unavailable to the plants. Corn is not a gross feeder. Its supply of nitrogen, the most costly element of all manures, somehow or other it manages to secure largely without the help of the farmer. On warm lands profitable crops have been grown, and on a large scale, with commercial manures alone If this can be done, then the supply of barn manure is not the limit of the crop. Farmers should experiment in these matters with a view to extending this important crop.—*Maine Farmer.*

The United States Dairy Interest.

There are in the United States over 15,000,000 cows producing annually over 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter and 300,000,000 pounds of cheese. The product is worth $250,000,000. An amount of milk equal in value is consumed as milk, so that the total product of the dairy interest in the United States is worth over $500,000,000 annually.

The cows were worth on an average $40 per head, until the introduction of counterfeit butter, and are now worth $30 each, making a total loss of $150,000,000 on milch cattle alone, and all this for the benefit of a few manufacturers of counterfeit butter. During the last year there were slaughtered in Chicago alone about 300,000 milch cows, or on an average of 1,000 per day. There are from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 persons engaged in the dairy business in the United States, and they will be driven into some other overworked branch of business unless they can be relieved of the present ruinous competition with cheap imitations of butter and cheese. The cost of producing the usual counterfeits of butter is from seven to eight cents per pound, while the cost to the consumer is about equal to the price of genuine butter. Who can expect the farmer with his cow to compete with the manufactory with its neutralized lard, horse fat and house greese? About 200,000,000 pounds of spurious and imitation compounds and mixtures sold as butter are now being manufactured annually, which not only take the place of so much butter, but stop the consumption of much more by the demoralization of the trade.

Prince Edward Island Horses.

The day after the arrival of the fine lot of horses, brought from the Island by Messrs. Keegan and Farrar, Augusta, we spent, says the *Maine Farmer*, some little time looking them over. The three year old stallion by "Barrister," one of the best stallions ever bred, weighing over fourteen hundred pounds, is not only a choice bred animal, but in style, symmetry and size an ideal horse of his type. Such horses are coming to be in demand, for his services surely indicates a change in public opinion. The entire lot, forty-seven, ranging from nine to fourteen hundred, were good representatives of the class of horse that will soon be bred in Maine. They were in great demand and sold rapidly, brood mares being called for by most purchasers. Judging from present indications, the next ten years will find the State producing such stock in sufficient quantity to meet the demand of the home market, and thus thousands of dollars saved which now go out across the border. We cannot produce too many such horses. There can be no over production where the practical working qualities are the objective points.

When cream is colder than the surrounding air, it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When air is colder than the cream it takes up moisture and whatever escapes from the cream. In the former case the cream purifies the surrounding air; in the latter case, the air helps to purify the cream.

Farming in Scotland.

Being invited to give some of my experience at farming in Scotland, says a correspondent of the *New England Farmer*, I will confine myself to the subject of potatoes which is the second principal crop in Scotland; the first, as all the world knows, is oats. Working on a farm in Scotland is a different thing from farming in this country. There we have got to learn from a boy up as we have to handle all sorts of machinery. Some of the farms are 500 acres in extent and employ a man and double team for every fifty acres, so that on some, ten men are kept the year round. First class men get from thirty to forty pound a year and free house fuel, &c.; second class men get from £25 to £30 and so on down to the tenth man, with the understanding that only the foreman is married, the rest living in a room fixed off for them on the farm. When I came to this country six years ago the old fashioned way the majority of the farmers cultivated their land, the piling up of stones in the fields and spreading them out again when ploughing, the slow laborious way in planting potatoes and other things, struck me as funny. On some of the larger farms in Scotland as many as 100 acres are planted to potatoes in eight or ten days. Potatoes follow oats, and after the land is thoroughly harrowed two teams begin on one side of the field and with double mouldboard ploughs make drills 24 inches; then come the manure teams, two or three abreast, each throwing the manure into a single furrow as the horses walk along; after this persons with small forks spread the manure more evenly in the furrow. After the potatoes have been planted, which is done by a machine planting two rows at a time, the potatoes being cut by hand first, two more teams split the drills right in the middle so as to cover the manure and seed, the drills being as straight as an arrow. When the potatoes are above ground they get one or two cultivatings then are hilled up again, (hardly any hoeing being done,) with the mouldboard plough. In the fall when harvesting we use a machine with two horses attached; beginning on one side of the field it takes one drill at a time and goes back and forward throwing all the potatoes on the surface. There are a number of women stationed along the drills with small baskets which they fill and empty into larger ones which are removed by the teams as they get full. As many as six acres a day can be done this way. The machine is constructed so that it has two big driving wheels, one on each side of the drill; from the centre beam there is fastened a big steel coulter, which goes under the drill; a wheel with sixteen spokes revolves very rapidly right over the coulter throwing the potatoes and dirt against a strong netting side of it, the dirt passing through and the potatoes dropping in a row ready to be picked up.

Watering Horses.

The *Scottish Ayricultural Gazette* holds these sensible views on watering horses: It says the rule is to water but twice a day, bnt there is little doubt that horses should have access to water more frequently, being like ourselves or any other animal liable from some cause—some slight derangement of the stomach, for instance—to be more thirsty at one time than another, and it is a well-known fact that, where water is easily within reach these creatures never take such a quantity at a time as to unfit them for moderate work at any moment. If an arrangment for continual access to water be not convenient, horses should be watered before every feed, or at least thrice a day, the first time being in the morning, an hour before feeding (which hour will be employed in grooming the beast); and it may be observed that there is no greater aid to increasing their disposition to put on flesh than giving as much water as they like before and after every feed.

A horse should never be watered when heated, or on the eve of any extraordinary exertion. Animals that are liable to colic or gripes, or under the effect of medicine, particularly such as act on the alimentary canal and predispose to those affections, should get water with the chill off.

Watering in public troughs, or places where every brute that travels has access, must be strictly avoided. Glanders, farcy and other infectious diseases may be easily contracted in this way.

Grass for Pigs.

In some cases it is not convenient to pasture pigs; under such circumstances, they may be kept healthy by feeding succulent grass in pen, with a yard for exercise. If grass in the most succulent condition is given, 25 per cent. may be deducted from our figures. A pig will get a large part of its living upon nutrititious grass for several months, but if confined wholly to grass will grow too slowly, and will not mature as easily as desired, and if the pig is to be kept several months longer to mature, nothing is gained by the grass, as its sappy growth must be ripened on grain, and it often takes more grain than to have ripened it while the grass was fed. One error often made by pig-feeders is in counting the value of growth made upon grass alone as equal to growth made upon grain, or grass and grain together. When pigs are pastured upon good grass, and fed a small amount of grain at the same time, the growth made is ripened as fast as made, and if the pigs were sold directly from pasture, would not shrink, as in the other case. When pigs have been fed for some months upon grass alone, and are taken from pasture to fatten, it is often found that they will not gain in weight on grain feeding for several weeks because the grain is all used to ripen the sappy growth upon grass; therefore, pigs should always be fed grain with grass.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Milk Fever in Cows.

A Massachusetts farmer of large experience in the care of diary stock contributes to the Lewiston *Journal* the following good advice regarding the prevention of milk fever in cows:—

The cows most subject to this disease are the best and largest milkers; if quite fleshy, they are still more liable, and it occurs within three days after dropping their calf. Sometimes the fever appears without any apparent cause, and then again it is brought by injudicious management. Many of the cases coming under our observation, were caused by eatting fresh cut grass, warm slop mixed with bran or meal, drinking cold water or by becoming chilled. The symptoms are, refusing to eat, eyes becoming dull, when lying down showing no disposition to rise, getting up with difficulty, a heavy staggering gait, partial paralysis of the hind parts, and refusing to notice her calf.

In fact, milk fever is the clogging and consequent stopping of the machinery (if I may so term it) of the system. Parturition and changing the channels from feeding the fœtus to depositing the milk in the udder by overtaxing the delicate organs brings it on, resulting in paralysis. To prevent this requires special care.

In hundreds of cases without a single failure, my mode of treatment has been, to give the cow nothing but good hay to eat, commencing one or two weeks before calving, then after calving for one week give only warm water and dry hay. A day or two previous to dropping her calf, give one pound of epsom salts and one large spoon heaping full of ginger, dissolve this in a pint of warm water, and turn down the cow by means of a long necked bottle; give nearly the same quantity again within twenty-four hours after calving. This dose is for a medium sized cow weighing about 1000 pounds; vary according as the cow varies in size. If the weather is cold blanket the cow for a few days. The salts and ginger may be omitted to medium milkers.

If this course was pursued it would lessen the loss from this cause ninety-nine per cent. These precautions are seldom necessary only for the choicest cows.

Deversified Crops.

The failure of many potatoe crops last year from rot is not an unmixed evil. Where potatoes are grown largely the loss to farmers was a serious one; but it will teach them a wholesome lesson, not to rely on one crop, or even two or three, exclusively. Even those farmers who grow only enough potatoes for their own use will be taught the same lesson on a smaller scale. When potatoes rotted many farmers did not have a bountiful supply of other vegetables to take their place. This spring they will plant more carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbage and beets, and then, whether potatoes rot or not, they will fare better than ever before. The potato is unquestionably a most valuable vegetable, but there is such a thing as depending on it out of all reason. The Irish learned this lesson forty years ago, and so may we, though it is to be hoped not in so severe a school. Though bread is the staff of life we are told that man shall not live by bread alone. Potatoes are still less to be lived on exclusively, because they do not contain all the elements of nutrition necessary to vigorous life and growth. We need a varied diet, and one abounding more in the nutrition which gives growth and strength rather than fat. The use of more oatmeal and fewer potatoes will be an improvement in this direction.

Farmers don't want it.

Says the New York *Herald*:—"The farmers of New England and New York are entirely opposed to any system of reciprocity with Canada which shall permit the entry free of duty into the United States of the farm products raised by the cheap, ignorant and degraded French laborer, or, in fact, of any crop raised on foreign soil by those who do not have our taxes to pay nor government to support. The Eastern farmer has a hard task in the competition with his Western brother, who tills the land presented him by a generous nation and who markets his crop over railways built by government land subsidies. But to add to his burdens free trade in farm products, while the coat he wears, the plough he uses, the coal he burns and the groceries he consumes are taxed to sustain the government and to add prosperity to other industries, is to invite the abandonment of Eastern farms in favor of the habitant of the province of Quebec."

Destroying Weeds.

Now is the time to prepare for destroying weeds in crops already up. The light harrow in the potato field, the garden rake in the onion field or among the early peas, can be made to do good work before the hand hoe is used. Taken in season they will destroy a multitude of little weeds, almost too fine to be seen, but which would have attained a considerable size if allowed to remain until the rows were plainly to be seen, enough to admit of hand hoeing. It is easier to kill a thousand weeds one inch high or less, than a hundred that have attained a growth of four inches. inches. Remember that the weed four inches high has taken almost as much fertility from the soil as would a useful plan of the same size. Nor is this all. It has taken nearly as much water and in a season of drought this is of nearly as much importance.

A goose farm is said to be one of the interesting sights in Western Virginia. It has an area of about 3,000 acres, and is well supplied with water. About 5,000 geese of every variety are kept there and fatted for the market in the north. The geese have herders, and are managed and cared for like so many cattle. Big dividens are realized annually by the owners of the farm.

FARM NOTES.

Allow no manure to waste around the farm yard.

Butter making is indeed the fine art of agriculture.

England owns 25,000,000 fowl, and 1,000,000,000 eggs were imported in 1885.

Rabbit destruction is being carried on with great success in Australia by means of phosphorized oats.

A Florida firm shipped the other day, 2,500 bird skins to Newark, N. J., to be used as hat decorations.

A consignment of bumble bees have been sent to New Zealand to aid in fertilizing clover blossoms that it may seed better.

Professor Wagner has published analyses supporting his opinion that steamed potatoes are far more nutritious than boiled ones.

Some of the ranchmen are going to raise buffaloes, which have almost disappeared from the West on account of the reckless slaughter.

An English farmer remarked that "he fed his land before it was hungry, rested it before it was weary, and weeded it before it was foul."

To make a mare own her colt, take some milk from the mare and rub it on the colt's nose; then let the mare smell it, and she will own her colt at once.

A great many farmers abuse themselves by excessive labor—too many hours and close application to field tasks when there are unfavorable conditions of weather.

During a recent hail storm at Mineral Point, Ohio, hailstones fell measuring eleven inches in circumference. A colt was killed by being struck with one of these masses of ice.

Hay water is a great sweetner of tin, wooden, and iron ware. In Irish dairies everything used for milk is scalded with hay water. Boil a handful of sweet hay in water and put in the vessel when hot.

This paper has done as much as any other to expose the worthlessness of the big pack Condition Powders, and means to keep it up, too. We know of only one kind that are absolutely and strickly pure, and that is Sheridan's.

The American Refrigerator Car Company shipped from St. Louis to New York the last week in Lent, 150 full cars of eggs at a single shipment. There were 175 barrels in each car and seventy-five dozen in each barrel, making a total of 23,625,000 eggs.

Diarrhœa in calves is successfully treated by giving the whites of eggs beaten up with water into an emulsion, eight eggs being used to a pint of water, and half a teaspoonful being taken at a dose and repeated every two hours.

In work never use the check rein, except to keep the horse from eating crops among which he is walking. This cruel and useless arrangement has been discarded in England, and in most of the countries on the continent. It retards a horses progress in every position while at work or upon a journey, especially in travelling up a hill.

Terrible drought prevails in Presido County, Texas. Thousands of cattle and sheep have died. Several flock masters were compelled to kill their lambs because the mothers are unable to nourish them. The praries for many miles are bare of all vegetation. It is feared every human being and animal will be compelled to leave the district.

Ashes are good for cucumbers; they are not only a ferlilizer but also repel bugs. It is a question if the ash of the wood consumed in the stoves during the winter can be more profitably disposed of than in the garden and and orchard. Buy your soap, save the bother with the "leach," and put the ashes "where they will do the most good."

There is one class of toilers who can not strike, and yet if their interest do not prosper it is useless to look for prosperity among the great masses of the people. We refer to the farmers. If they are dissatisfied with the yield of their crop they can not strike. They can not boycott nature. The agricultural interests of this country are the basis of the nation's prosperity.

Says the *Maine Farmer* of the 20th ult:—"Considerable quantities of potatoes are being imported from Scotland, England and Germany. These are brought over not to supply a scarcity, but to meet a demand which has come up in the large cities for potatoes from abroad. With cheap ocean freights and a duty of only 15 cents a bushel, foreign potatoes can be laid down in Boston and New York at as low rates as from home grown product."

No farm animal chills sooner when exposed to the cold than a hog, and no animal works industriously to protect itself against cold than it. But we think hogs suffer more from wet than cold. A cold rain chills the body drives the blood inward, opens the pores of the skin, and makes an animal doubly liable to contract disease. When the ground around the pig pen is thoroughly drained, as it should be, bare earth makes the best and certainly the most desirable floor.

The French intend doing honor to the potato by celebrating the centenary of Parmentier, who not only introduced that root into France, but inveigled his country into eating it. Parmentier's efforts to popularize a plant which has since become a staple article of food were in vain until he bethought him of the old proverb concerning the stolen fruit. He planted a large field with potatoes at Sabbens, and when they were fit for digging he caused them to be protected all day long by gendarmes. All night the officers were withdrawn, and as Parmentier calculated, his potato field was plundered. The taste thus acquired spread with amazing rapidity. Parmentier had a title bestowed on him by Louis XVI., and took for his crest a potato flower.

What word is that composed of five letters from which if you take two one remains? Stone.

Which is the longest word in the English language? "Smiles," because there's a mile between the first and last letters.

For drunkenness, drink cold water; for health, rise early; to be happy, be honest; to please all mind your own business.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

More women has been named Mary than other name which has blest or cursed the feminine sex. And in every language of Asia and Europe, as well as that of Egypt, this name appears almost without variation.

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humour, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

Mr. T., of a prominent banking house, reached home at 2 o'clock one morning last week. "William is that you?" asked his wife. "W-w-why," said William, with profound surprise, w-who else d-d-did y-you expect?"

In a parish church in Forfarshire, the other Sunday, a hearer rose after the sermon and addressed the minister as follows:—"Weel dune, maister; a guid enough sermon, tho' I hae heard it afore. Farewell congregation—I'm awa.

Baird's Balsam of Horehound is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties strengthen the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech, it promptly relieves Croup, Asthma and Irritation.

A person at Keswick, England, wanting to dispose of some bees, to attract purchasers printed the following placard: "Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasture."

"Mamma," said Johnnie, "can anybody hear with their mouth?" "No, child, I don't think they can," replied his mother. "Then, mamma, what made Mr. Jones tell sister he wanted to tell her something, and put his lips to her mouth instead of her ear?"

After two years' trial we unhesitatingly pronounce the Boss Leather Collar Pad the only durable and successful one that we have ever used. It retains its shape, is cooling, prevents chafing, and thereby keeps the horses' necks clean and healthy. HIRAM G. DODGE & SONS, Wood and Coal Dealers, Madison, Wis.

A Scotch dominie, after relating to his scholars the story of Ananias and Sapphira, asked them "why God did not strike everybody dead who told a lie?" After a long silence, one little fellow got to his feet and exclaimed: "Because, sir, there wadna be onybody left."

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rhoumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid np with Rheumatism, and have tried nearly every kind of medicine without getting any benefit, until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c.

Three dudish young men decided to call upon three young women who were not at all anxious to see them. They did call, rigged out in their best clothes, were ushered into the parlor, and there found, conspicuously displayed, a quart of salt and a spoon. After gazing at these for some time, and waiting in vain for the young women, the callers came to the conclusion that they were indeed too fresh, and went home.

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys, For Female Complaints it has no equal.

They were sitting as close together as the sofa would permit. She looked with ineffable tenderness into his noble blue eyes. "George," she murmured, with a tremor in her voice, "didn't you tell me once that you would be willing to do any great act of heroism for my sake?" "Yes, Fannie, and I gladly reiterate that statement now," he replied in confident tones. "No noble Roman of old was fired with a loftier ambition, a braver resolution than I." "Well, George, I want you to do something real heroic for me." "Speak, darling; what is it?" "Ask me to be your wife. We've been fooling long enough."

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the Kidneys and Liver *Medicines.*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the *Ague*, Fever, and bilious *specifics*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives.*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined*. Fail!!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in a month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poison ous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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