THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 51

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

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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.

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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

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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.

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.

THOS W. SMITH,

In returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their very liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has now a complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CONSISTING OF

English, German and French

WORSTEDS,

—IN—

SUITINGS,

COATINGS and TROUSERINGS.

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TWEEDS,

of best quality and latest designs, which will be made up to order in the very latest styles, and satisfaction guaranteed every time.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety, at the very lowest prices.

HATS and CAPS

of the latest styles—very cheap.

☞ Call and examine stock, you will receive every attention whether you purchase or not.

THOS. W. SMITH.

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JACKSON ADAMS,

PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER,

COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE,

FREDERICTON.

Funeral Furnishings

of every description always on hand.

Fredericton, March 17.

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

For sale at reasonable rates,

TWO REGITERED

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.

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JUST OPENED:

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

S. NEALIS.

May 26

Sugar. Sugar.

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

W. H. VANWART'S.

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

May 26

White Lead and Oil.

WHITE LEAD and Oil, for sale at lowest ratse.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 23

Pure Paris Green.

JUST received and for sale at the lowest market rates at Neill's Hardware Store.

J. NEILL.

June 23

Toilet Soap.

80 BOXES Toilet Soap, just received at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm property situate in the Barony District, Parish of Dumfries, York County, lately occupied by Frank Moores, 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.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, 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.

Notice of Sale.

To JOHN RUSSELL, now of the State of Maine, and ELIZABETH ANN, his wife, and all others whom it may in any wise 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 fourth day of May, A. D., 1882, registered in Book R, 3, pages 774, 775 and 776 of the York County Records, and made between the said John Russell, therein discribed as of the Parish of Bright, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and Elizabeth Ann, his wife, of the first part and James L. Clayton of the Parish of Douglas, County and Province aforesaid, of the second part, which said Mortgage and the lands and premises therein described, and the debt secured thereby were by Indenture, dated September 29th 1885, and registered in Book A, 4, pages 96 and 97 of the York County Records, duly assigned and transferred by the said James L. Clayton to one Alfred G. Edgecombe, who duly assigned said Mortgage and assignment and said Mortgaged lands and premises, and the debt thereby secured to the undersigned, Sarah Ann Brewer by Indenture, dated the eighteenth day of May, 1886, and registered in Book R, 4, pages 641, 642 and 643 of the York County Records; there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by said Indenture of Mortgage and assignments thereof, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-fifth day of September next,** at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"A certain piece or parcel of land, situate and being in the County of York, and Province aforsaid, it being a part of lot No. 5 in the Pioneer Block bounded as follows, to wit:—on the northwest by lands owned by William McKeen, thence running across the said lot forty rods, a south-east course, thence running from the Madam Keswick stream a south-west course, until containing one hundred acres more or less," together with the buildings and improvements thereon, with the appurtenances thereto belonging and appertaining.

Dated this ninth day of July, A. D., 1886.

SARAH ANN BREWER,
Assignee of Mortgage.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitor for Assignee of Mortgage.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, 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.

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

VALUABLE INFORMATION.

YARMOUTH, N. S., May 15, 1886.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.:

Having used your Minard's Liniment for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the *best* thing for horse flesh I know of. In the family we have used it successfully for nearly every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain that I have ever met.

B. TITUS,
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere.

PRICE 25 Cents.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

for sale low at Neill's Hardware Store.

J. NEILL.

June 9

Steel Nails.

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

J. NEILL.

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.

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.

Agriculture

How to make Farmers of Farmers' Sons.

In a country like ours, where farming must for many generations to come, continue to be the leading and most profitable industry, the problem of how to "keep the boys on the farm" is sure to be an important one. The professions have long been so overcrowded that nothing short of extraordinary aptitude and exceptional industry and perseverance can secure for a young man a reasonable promise of a competence in any of them, except it be after years of yaplent labour and stringent economy. In the trades there is certainly no better promise as the nine-hour movements and other devices for dividing the available employment among as many as possible amply prove, while the lighter employments such as those of dry-goods, grocery salesmen, bookkeepers, and copyists offer still less promise of satisfactory remuneration.

And yet in spite of all this farmers' sons will continue to leave comfortable homes where, through patient industry and reasonable economy, they can be sure of a competence and a life of comparative independence to still further swell the ranks of pauperdom in our cities. To the boy of eighteen the near prospect of four or five dollars a week more than his board is too apt to be over tempting. Looking no further than the present and the very near future, he thinks only of having absolute freedom after regular working hours and four or five dollars each week with which he can do as he pleases. The allurements of city life invariably take a strong hold upon the imagination of a country bred boy to whom rural enjoyments have become such matters of every-day existence that they are sure to be greatly undervalued. Could he always remain a boy and never be subjected to the wants and necessities of mature manhood, the life to which his boyish fancy has drawn him would not be such a bad one after all. But in a few years he marries on a small income, which, though sufficient for his personal necessitives and comforts, falls miserably short when he tries to spread it over those of a wife and growing family. Everything that his wife and his children eat, drink, and wear has to be paid for out of the small sum which he formerly expended on himself, and his life becomes one long and miserable struggle to feed and clothe his family and keep up appearances that will be as decent as circumstances will permit. He quickly finds that he has reached the top of the tree so far as a salaried position in his particular line is concerned, and his only chance of bettering his circumstances lies in becoming an employer of underpaid workers like himself. What his opportunities are of getting started in business for himself with anything like a reasonable prospect of success can be easily estimated. To start in business he must have capital, and while the cost of supporting his family absorbs every cent he can earn, it is impossible for him to save anything with which to make a commencement. That a farmer's son having plenty of health and strength, as well as a practical knowledge of farming, should thus blight his own future, is indeed a pity, especially in a country like this where unimproved homesteads can be had for the asking, and where wild lands can be purchased at a nominal figure. Canada has land and remunerative work for everybody who wants to be a farmer, and yet she has thousands upon thousands of half starved men, women, and children whose life is one long and bitter struggle with pinching poverty.

The farmer sincerely regrets the tendency of his sons to leave the farm and seek employment in the towns and cities, and yet he has in most cases himself to thank for it. The boys leave the farm because they find life upon it of the dullest and most humdrum character. It is the same dull routine year after year, an existence of lifeless materialism, without change and without hope of change.

And it often happens that the system of farming pursued by the farmer may be extremely dull and distasteful to the boys. The farmer who sells his farm produce in the shape of grain, roots, hay, and even straw, cannot expect to induce an intelligent boy, who has any ambition in his composition, to remain at home and follow in the footsteps of his father. Year by year the annual farm product is sure to shrink, and to the boy who looks ahead eight or ten years the prospect is a well nigh hopeless one. Let such a farmer cease to skin his farm by selling off the raw material and dispose of the manufactured product instead. Let him sell his farm product after it has been manufactured into butter, cheese, milk, wool, beef, mutton, pork, or eggs. In this way he keeps all the refuge on the farm in the shape of manure, and besides annually enriching and improving his land instead of depleting it, he secures a better price for the manufactured product than he could ever hope to realize on the raw material. In improving his farm and the finances by such a change the farmer would be much more likely to interest his sons in farm work than by adhering to his old improvident methods. Nine boys out of ten will take much more interest in live stock than in inanimate objects, and a stock or dairy farm is much more apt to excite the interest of the boys than a grain farm.

But it is not merely the fact of having live stock that ought to satisfy the farmer who hopes to make farmers of his sons. He should excite in them the desire to equal or surpass the neighbours in the matter of farm stock. If he cannot afford to at once stock his farm with finely bred horses, cattle sheep, and pigs, he can at least take steps in that direction. It will not cost much to buy a thoroughbred bull-calf, whether Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein, Galloway, Hereford, or Short Horn, and a pure-bred ram lamb or boar pig is always obtainable at a low figure, while the services of a valuable well-bred stallion will always pay better at the price than those of a cheap scrub. Let the half bred produce of these acquisitions be well-nurtured, warmly-housed, and liberally fed, and the very marked improvement in the farm stock can hardly fail to excite the interest and ambition of the boys, such small investments would be among the most profitable he could make. In a short time his half-bred females will be ready for breeding again, and their produce from a thoroughbred male would in all probability be nearly or quite as good for beef or butter production as animal that are strictly thoroughbred, and at all events one more cross will make them undistinguishable from thoroughbreds, so that only a few years of this upward breeding will give the practical characteristics of thoroughbreds to what was a band of inferior, unprofitable scrubs. Such progress is sure to secure the interest of any boy who has in him those qualities which go to make up the successful farmer or stockman, and in all probability the father will find that the charge, while it has made him a richer and happier man, has also cured his boys of a dangerous and hurtful longing after the excitements, the temptations, and the ultimate poverty waiting for them in the city and set them fairly on the road to wealth and distinction in that calling to which nature, circumstances, and the conditions of the country have called them.

Single Judges.

A change is necessary in our system of judging stock in all classes. The subject of employing only one judge for a class is being discussed freely in many sections, and especially in Great Britain, To this we must surely come for in no other way can we satisfy the public. At the present time there is a shifting of responsibility that causes frequent complaints. With one judge in the class, and the several owners and breeders watching every movement, and quick to detect anything unfair, there would be far less cause for complaints than under the old system. The *National Live Stock Journal* of London has the following to say on this question:—

Now, the question which suggests itself is, would single judging be the means of securing a more just award of prizes than has hitherto been made? I believe it would, and for the following reasons, viz., none but well known and practically experienced men would be appointed to act as judges. If a man were nominated and appointed for any class with which he was not thoroughly acquainted he would almost certainly decline to act, not daring to carry on his work with many keen critics looking on while the awards were being made.

A really competent judge would feel perfect confidence in his own practical knowledge of the animals placed before him, and would be regardless of the criticism of any number of persons looking on.

Where two or more persons act together as judges, I contend that in the examination of competing animals the same amount of care and close observation is not given as would be given by any one man with a full sense of personal responsibility.

If a single judge, when making his awards, had ever proved himself incompetent or untrustworthy, he should never be asked to serve again; whereas if a man showed himself to be a thorough master of his work and always reliable and independent of external influence, then such a man ought to be asked to act as judge as frequently as possible.

If such a plan were followed out, good men would come to the front, while men of inferior practical knowledge might "look on and learn," in the endeavor to qualify to act some day as single judges themselves.

It will probably be asked, where the good judges I have described are to be found? and, if found, would they care to act in this responsible capacity? My answer is, there are many men within my own knowledge who are first class judges of various kinds of animals, and who would prefer to exercise their own unfettered judgment rather than act in conjunction with others in whom they have perhaps little confidence.

There are many other strong points that could be brought forward in favor of the single-judge system, but for the present I shall content myself with this short statement of opinion.

Warbles in Horses.

From reports in our English exchanges, it appears that a new evil has appeared among the horses in England. It is a "warble" or grub similar to the larva of the *Œstrus bovis* which creates so much mischief in the backs of cattle. At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a report was presented by Miss E. A. Ormerod, honorary consulting entomologist, that information had been sent from various localities of warble attack on horses. In the cases noted the attack differed from that to cattle, in the warbling being almost always solitary, and not necessarily on the back, but alas on the neck, flank, or quarter. Also it differed in the instances specially reported, in the warble being obviously painful or causing widely-diffused swelling. In the case of a thoroughbred horse with a warble on its neck, the swelling extended to the extremity of the shoulder blade. The maggot from the warble, which was forwarded to Miss Ormerod by the veterinary surgeon who removed it, was somewhat more prickly than those of cattle warbles. Miss Ormerod finds that attack of warble maggot on horses has been recorded in some parts of the continent, and especially in the north of France and on the coasts of the North Sea; but the fly to which the maggot turns does not appear to be as yet described, nor the attack to have been worked out in England. Miss Ormerod is endeavouring to obtain information on the subject.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Propagating Weeds.

One of the nuisances encountered on the farm is the growth of weeds. They are a crop that never fails, wet or dry, hot or cold. It is a constant warfare to keep them down. The soil is full of the seeds. They are allowed to perfect their seeds from year to year, and these are scattered broadcast. Some grow and some remain in the soil for years, if we can believe the scientists, ready to sprout up at the first favourable condition. Seeds deeply buried by ploughing are the ones that do not sprout. So we have an everlasting accumulation. In addition to this nearly every crop that is harvested, and more especially the hay crop, is full of matured weeds. These weeds shell out their seeds in the barn-yard, in the stall, and where ever fed, and they are mixed with the barn-yard manure. This manure, in the spring, is usually drawn out and scattered over some field. In modern times the stable manure is often carted out and scattered over the field as fast as made. Here goes out an additional accumulation of weeds to fructify and overrun every uncultivated spot, and many spots that are cultivated. For even in the case of hoed crops, as corn and potatoes, the weeds have an abundant opportunity to grow and mature their seeds after the last hoeing or cultivating. Who that has had a chance for observation has not seen the ground in a potato or corn patch literally covered with weeds? The question is how to prevent this growth of weeds and the annual sowing of their seeds. We know of no better way than to prevent the ripening of their seeds by early and frequent cutting, thorough cultivation, and the better rotting of manure, so as to kill the vitality of the seeds before applying it to the soil. It is some work to properly rot manure, but we doubt if it is more than to fight the barn-yard weeds. Besides, the rotting puts the manure in better condition to afford food for crops.

Cut the Oats Early.

W. D. Boynton, in the *Indiana Farmer*, says:—"Men are generally afraid to cut oats while they show much green. The field must be yellow, and straw all but dead. They make but little allowance for the grain filling out from the stalk. It has been abundantly proved by a multitude of actual tests and comparisons that a better quality and greater weight can be obtained by cutting before the straw becomes quite dead and yellow. Like many other farm operations the cutting must be done just about the right time. Grain can be, and sometimes is, cut rather too green; but there seems to be little danger of farmers erring on this side. It may safely be said that nine-tenths wait too long.

"I think other farmers as well as myself have often noticed that a field of grain may look quite yellow and ripe at a distance, but upon going into it with a view to cutting or for closer examination, have found a decided green tinge through the whole. I used to back out of a field when I found it in this condition, and I noticed that it is generally the practice to wait a few days after this for the field to 'yellow up.'

"By actual test I am now positive that this is just the time to cut. Out it while there is yet a preceptible green tinge running through it. Some of the heads, and often quite clumps of them may be entirely green. Don't be afraid to cut it even then. It will fill out wonderfully in the sheaf. Good oat straw is more valuable to feed than wild hay is. It will not be good, however, if left standing until dead ripe. The oat crop above all others is liable to rust. This will often strike the straw after the grain is well filled out. In fact the straw usually rusts more or less at this time. It should be anticipated so far as practicable by early cutting. Much less grain will be shelled out and left on the ground when cut a little green. The drain upon the soil is also considerably lessened. By all means cut the oats before they become dead ripe."

Grain for Young Pigs.

Young pigs will soon begin to relish a little grain of some kind. It should be such as will help make muscle. They get a fair share of bone material in the mother's milk. But a little muscle-making material is relished, and will make them grow. They will eat corn—either ground or unground. They look cunning as they crack the kernels and take in the taste of the corn, but this is not the best grain for them to eat. There is very little muscle or bone material in it, comparatively speaking. The principal ingredients are starch and potash, neither of which they require in conjunction with the milk of the sow. The starch is simply heat and fat producing. The pigs do not want to fatten; they need growth, and fat is not growth, it is simply loading the tissues with superfluous material for future use in heating the animal system, should it be required. Like the coal in the bin, it is so much carbon stored away for heating purposes. In the case of a lack of food this fat would be burnt up in the body of the pig to keep it warm. But this is not what the owner should feed for. He wants a development of frame and muscle on which to put the fat later on. For this purpose oatmeal, shorts, or wheat bran, are preferable to corn, and for feeding purposes it will pay to sell the corn, and with the money buy some of the feeds named. These are also better for the mother sow, for she needs good, strong nitrogenous food, out of which to elaborate the necessary amount of milk for her pigs—and they draw a lot of it. Few have any idea or thought about how much milk a sow must give to keep a litter of pigs. Plenty of skim milk with any of the seeds named, in conjunction with grass will enable her to furnish milk for her pigs and keep in good condition.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Value of Subsoiling.

The greatest advantage of subsoiling is to increase the amount of moisture and to make it available for the plants. This condition always tells most favorably in the time of drought, but it is proportionately a disadvantage in a wet season. It is then always an injury, and these two conditions are shown by the experiments of Professor Sanborn. Plants grow near the surface, or rather mainly feed near the surface. Their natural home is in the soil, and this extends but a few inches beneath the surface. It is the vegetable matter—humus, as chemists call it—which fits the soil for plant growth. It is more important then that the farmer should increase as much as possible the amount of organic matter in the soil. This is the foundation of growth rather than in a deeply stirred or broken up amount of the ground. If it could be known beforehand that the season would be dry, then subsoiling would be the thing to do, so that the surplus waters of the spring might remain in the more open ground and be available when the drought should come. A deep soil is a good absorbent and it should be the farmer's aim to make the soil deeper and richer. There is more real improvement in this than in subsoiling the undercrust. A rich soil is always just the thing, but subsoiled land may bring more moisture than is required, and this is always a damage.

Preparing for Wheat.

In preparing the ground for wheat, plough thoroughly to a depth of six inches when the soil is of a degree of moisture when it will not stick to the implements and yet is not too dry. In the best wheat soil—clayed loam—the time to plough is when the ground is friable and easily crumbles to the touch. After ploughing work well with the best harrows at your command. There is no danger of ground being too well tilled, and the poorer the tools the more tillage necessary. A first-class smoothing harrow run over the field, followed by the roller and then by another application of the harrow, till all lumps are broken, is good treatment after ploughing.

But tillage is not of first importance in grain growing. The primary requisite is plant food, and where food is necessary nothing is equal in the long run to good animal excrements. Commercial fertilizers have their value, and should not be underestimated, but they cannot take the place of animal manures. Some farmers starve their fields. All through the wheat country crops are insufficiently fed, and the result is the continual search for more productive varieties. To be sure some varieties are superior to others, but if our fields were less starved not so much fault would be found with the variety.

The common practice of pasturing meadows in the fall is not sufficiently considered by our farmers. It is ruinous to the meadow to put on much stock after the hay crop is removed, but much more so on some soils and in some seasons than others. Some varieties of grasses are also more easily killed out than others. All these facts can be ascertained by a little observation. The farmer who practices soiling soon finds out that in some instances it would be cheaper to continue soiling the cattle after the hay crop is removed than to suffer the meadow to be damaged. There is no wonder that many fine meadows are "winter killed;" but the winter is not to be blamed, the soil is not to be blamed, the grass is not to be blamed, the stock is not to be blamed, but the farmer *is* to be blamed. Besides the soiling system has the advantage of saving the manure for any special purpose. As a rule, the cost of soiling will be compensated by the better condition of the meadow in future crops. Each farmer should know how much tramping and eating his meadow will stand just as accurately as he knows how much feeding pressure his cows will stand.

The food of pregnant animals is an important consideration. Creatures in this condition should be well fed, especially if they have to accomplish a certain amount of labor or yield milk. The appetite is generally increased, and there is a tendency to fatten. This tendency should be somewhat guarded against, as it may prove troublesome, particularly if it is allowed to proceed to an extreme degree, when it may retard the development of the fœtus, induce abortion, cause difficult parturition, or give rise to serious after consequences. This precaution is more to be observed in the second than the first half of pregnancy, when the food should be plentiful, but not in excess, and flesh more abundant in the animal than fat. The food should also be of good quality, very neutritive, easy of digestion, and not likely to induce constipation. Indigestion should be carefully guarded against, and unaccustomed, hard, damp, bulky, fermentable, mouldy, or otherwise hurtfully altered food, should be avoided, as it is likely to prove indigestible, occasion tympanitis, and produce other injurious results.

Horses, especially those hard at work, suffer more from overfeeding than from almost any other cause. They may not eat too much, in fact, overfeeding is often a cause for a horse not eating enough. It is much easier to put too much hay or grain before a horse and let him eat what he will and muss and soil the remainder than it is to give just the right amount and see that all is eaten cleanly. No animal is more delicate in its feed than a horse. If the manger is half filled with some hay or other feed the odour from this takes away his appetite for what is freshly placed before him. Disrogard of this fact is one reason why horses often grow poor on cut feed moistened and fed to them in warm weather. It sours very quickly at this season and a very little left in the feed box will soon destroy a horse's appetite.

FARM NOTES.

Neatness about the farm and buildings promotes health as well as improves the looks of the premises.

Keep the ground about newly-set fruit trees clean and mellow, for a distance of at least six feet from the trees.

Horses that eat their oats too greedily may be cured of the habit by putting a number of stones, say about the size of a hen's egg, into their feed box.

If the pigs must be confined to pens or yards, they should have green food in the form of grass or clover, delivered to them daily in such quantities as they will eat.

A correspondent of the *American Agriculturist* claims that winding a cord tightly around the body of a barren fruit tree in August will cause it to yield the following season.

The destruction caused by the botfly amounts to £2,000,000 in Great Britain and Ireland, and the estimated loss caused by ergot in the grasses reaches £1,000,000. The latter is the chief source of abortion.

It is not uncommon to find people taking off the leaves of the grape in order that the sum may colour the fruit. Grapes colour better under the shade of good healthy foilage than when the foilage is removed.

Hogs in the orchard until apple-gathering time, is going to become a popular thing. They will destroy thousands, yea, millions of embryo insects, by picking up the blasted fruit as fast as it drops. Hens, too, can do good work in an orchard, if they have the run of it.

In Germany a small nursery is attached to nearly every common school, and the children are taught to grow trees from seed and cuttings, to graft and to bud, so that they acquire some practical knowledge of and intelligent interest in the growth of trees and shrubs.

Clean culture and fall ploughing are the secrets of success in ridding land of cut worm. By removing all vegetable matter in the fall the young worms will starve, and by turning them out of their winter quarters with the plough they will often be killed.

It has been well and truly said that the training and education of a young animal should begin before it is born. This is not only possible but easy. The disposition and character of the progeny is most apt to be like that of the mother, and a nervous, vicious, restless mare will be apt to produce a colt with similar faults.

There is such a thing as doing too much work on a farm. It is a waste of time and labor to cultivate two acres if a larger crop can be secured, proportionately, on one. He should not cultivate fifty acres if he can secure better results from twenty-five. It is not the gross amount of produce he received that pays, but the net.

For seeding lawns use a mixture of redtop and June grass. No other kind is needed. These root well, make a thick, soft sward and are persistent growers. The month of August is the best time of the whole year to seed a lawn. All weeds that start with the grass will be killed in winter, leaving the grasses clean and perfect.

The one judge system is gaining ground at exhibitions. It is contened that under this system, the whole responsibility being placed on one judge, he would refuse to act unless he was competent and able to shoulder the responsibilities, whereas, under the present system, when an incompetent judge acts, he throws the responsibility of his bad judgment upon his fellow judges.

The practical benefit to be derived from raising good stock depends, among other things, upon the treatment recieved at its owner's hands. Blood, and breeding, and rare natural capacity are powerless to contribute to successful stock raising unless accompanied by the co-operation of humane thoughtfulness, intelligent management and regular care. Merit is not proof against neglect and starvation and abuse.

An English paper says that American horse-breeders are taking the cream of English horse-flesh out of that country. The same journal also asserts that the English horse on importation into this country, develops new vigor and increased size, and that in this country he is destined to reach the highest state of perfection; also that England must soon look to America, not only for work horses, but for breeding stock.

Garden seed raising is a rapidly developing industry in California, which has already become an important interest there. Onion, lettuce, carrot and celery are the seeds most extensively raised. In the mild climate and long summers of the State all seeds ripen completely, and the absence of rain during the growing season insures the safety of all those which are liable to become injured by dampness and untimely rains.

The judicious live stock breeder may easily convince himself that the poultry upon the farm is quite as capable of improvement, and that this species of domestic stock is as readily made to contribute to his pecuniary profit, as any kind of animal he may breed, while in proportion to the cost of its purchase, its care, its feed and its betterment, no sort of marketable commodity he may cultivate begins to pay so well when prudently and rightly managed.

Two ounces is probably the average weight of eggs, but some often reach three ounces Those from pullets are not only lacking in size, but also in weight proportionately. Some of the small breeds lay eggs larger in size than do the larger breeds, such as the Black Spanish, but if large eggs are desired they can only be procured from fully matured birds, no matter what the breed may be. No amount of food will compensate for youth or imperfect growth. The hens over a year old lay the largest eggs.

Miscellaneous.

OH, FOR A MAN!

Oh, for a man! the clear voice sang,
And through the church the echo rang.
Oh, for a man! she sang again—
How could such sweetness plead in vain?

The bad boys' grinned across the aisles,
The deacon's frowns were changed to smiles.
The singer's cheek turned deepest pink—
At base and tenor's deepest wink.

The girls that bore the alto part
Then took the strain with all their heart;
Oh, for a man, a man, a man—
And then the full voiced choir began

To sing with all their might and main
The finis to the girl's refrain.
Oh, for a mansion in the skies,
A man—a mansion in the skies.

A married couple who are dumb never have any words.

"Any port in a storm," so long as it is not a Canadian port in the mackerel season.

A little child, becoming wearied with the quarrelling of two younger children over a glass of milk, exclaimed, "What's the use of quarrelling over that milk? There is a whole cowful out in the barn."

The year in which August has five Sundays is called ministers' leap year; for, in effect, a week is added to the usual vacation season. The present is the third successive year in which the pastors' holiday has thus been prolonged.

The evil consequences resulting from impure blood are beyond human calculation, so are the vast sums expended in worthless remedies. *Parson's Purgative Pills* make *new* rich blood, and taken one a night for three months will change the blood in the entire system.

An English cracksman with a lot of burglar's tools in his possession, was an emigrant landed at New York the other day. He thought that he was legally entitled to land without molestation, for he could show that he was quite able to support himself, and in no danger of becoming a pauper.

A husband reading, while his wife near him sat embroidering a pair of slippers, remarked:—"What surprises there are in statistics. A German physician affirms and proves by figures that half of the female sex are touched with insanity." "He is right," replied the wife, dryly, "for more than half the women prove it by getting married."

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.

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.

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.

Questions Answered!!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irratation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly *"Some form of Hops!!!!*

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c., and they will tell you

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable.

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II

"Patients"

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaint, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail."

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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