THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Edtior and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 33

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The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough. CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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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.

BURPEE'S SEEDS, FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886 Will be sent **FREE** to all who write for it. It is a **Handsome Book of 128 Pages,** with hundreds of new illustrations, two **Colored Plates,** and tells all about **the Best Garden, Farm** and **Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Stock** and **Fancy Poultry.** It is the only complete catalogue of the kind published, and describes **RARE NOVELTIES** in **VEGETABLES** and **FLOWERS,** of **real value,** which can not be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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.**

Burdock Blood Bitters *Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.*

Notice of Sale.

To John R. Tompkins and Frances C., his wife, formerly wife of William B. Mills, deceased, and to the Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns of the said William B. Mills, late of Beaufort, in the County of Carleton, Gentleman, deceased, and to Alfred Mills, and to all others to 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 twenty-first day of November, A. D., 1881, and made between the said William B. Mills, then of Beaufort, aforesaid, Gentleman, and Frances C., his wife, of the one part, and the undersigned Harriet J. Phair of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Widow, of the other part, duly recorded in the Records of the County of Carleton, in Book Y, No. 2 of said Records, in pages 227, 228 and 229, on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1881, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the Principal and Interest secured by the said Mortgage, be sold at Public Auction, opposite the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the said County of York, on **THURSDAY, the 22nd day of April, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows, namely, a tract of land situate in the Parish of Kent, in the County of Carleton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, to-wit :—

"Beginning at a post standing on the south-western side of a reserved road at the north-western angle of number four in Deputy Garden's survey, made in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, called Beaufort Settlement; thence running by the magnet, south seventeen degrees and forty-five minutes west, sixty-seven chains to the north-eastern side of another reserved road; thence along the same, north seventy-two degrees and fifteen minutes west, fifteen chains to the south-eastern side of another reserved road; thence along the same, north seventeen degrees and forty-five minutes east, sixty-seven chains to a post standing on the south-western side of the first above mentioned reserved road, and thence along the same, south seventy-two degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifteen chains to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as Lot number Two, together with all Mills, Mill Machinery, Belting and all other Machinery of any and every kind in connection with such Mills, and together with all and singular, the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining."

Dated at Fredericton, this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

HARRIET J. PHAIR, *Mortgagee.*

WETMORE & WINSLOW, *Solicitors for Mortgagee.*

1886 MARCH 1886

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

MEN'S Tweeds and Worsted Suits; Men's Coats, Pants and Vests: Men's Reefers, Jumpers and Rubber Coats; Boys' Suits—New York Styles, all sizes from 4 to 18 years; Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests; Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs; Mens Fancy Regatta Shirts; Men's Wool and Tweed Shirts, *a variety;* Men's Shirts and Drawers of all kinds; Neck Ties, Scarfs and Braces; Handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps; Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Furnishing Goods of every description and at very low prices for *Cash only.*

S. NEALIS.

Fredericton, March .

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST

Illustrated Catalogue for 1886

Containing description and prices of the choicest FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada

Wm RENNIE, TORONTO.

LIME, FEED, PLASTER.

In store and landing:

2 CARS EXTRA No. 1 LIME,

1 CAR EXTRA HEAVY FEED.

ALSO,

Plaster and Superphosphates,

at the lowest prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Opposite People's Bank,

Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

March 17.

Sibley's Tested Seeds Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

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 1850, 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. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY, *Mortgagee.*

JOHN BLACK, *Solicitor for Mortgagee.*

FIRE, LIFE —AND— ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having assumed entire control of the **Insurance Business,** desires to thank the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past **twenty-five years,** and he hopes by personal attention and close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

The very best insurance Companies represented. Specially low rates for three years on detached dwellings and farm houses.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, 23rd January, 1886.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE

Johnson's Liniment,

Cure All Liniment,

Turner's German Liniment,

Electric Oil,

Hagyard's Yellow Oil.

JUST RECEIVED.

JNO M. WILEY,

Druggist, Opp. Normal School,

Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1885.

HEAR YE DEAF!

CARMORE'S ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS As Invented and worn by him perfectly restoring the hearing. Entirely deaf for thirty years he hears with them even whispers, distinctly. Are not observable, and remain in position without ail. Descriptive Circular free. JOHN CARMORE, Cincinnati, O.

Just Received:

BOSTON Sugared Hams and Sugar Cured Bacon. Also, 600 lbs. Corn Starch.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1886.

Farm for Sale.

A VALUABLE FARM, comprising 100 acres, with house, situate in the Hanwell Settlement, eight miles from Fredericton.

For further particulars apply to F. A. H. Straton, Esq., Fredericton.

ANNE POWERS.

Fredericton, 24th March, 1886.—1m.

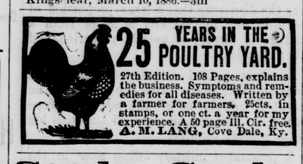
FARM FOR SALE.

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



25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD. 27th Edition. 108 Pages, explains the business. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. Written by a farmer for farmers. 25cts. in stamps, or one ct. a year for my experience. A 50 page ill. Cir. free. **A. M. LANG,** Cove Dale, Ky.

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, 1886.

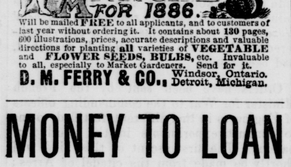
Manure Forks, Hoes, Etc.

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.



Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 130 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ontario. Detroit, Michigan.

MONEY TO LOAN

—ON—

Real Estate or Personal Property.

OFFICE:

York Street, - - Fredericton, N. B.

WILLARD KITCHEN.

Fredericton, March 24, 1886.—1yr.

Daily Expected:

My usual supply of

FIELD,

GARDEN and

FLOWER SEEDS,

which will be warranted fresh and true to their kinds.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Cor. Queen & Regent Streets.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

April, 7th, 1886.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

SYMPTOMS Yellow Eyes, Sallow Complexion, Pain Under Right Shoulder, Alternate Costiveness and Diarrhœa, Tongue Coated with dark heavy Slime, Dull Spirits, Weariness, Sick Headaches, Variable Appetite, Poor Circulation, Debility, &c.

CAUSE The Liver being the Largest Glandular Organs, and a filterer of the Blood, is oftener diseased than most other Organs, both in animal and human beings. Its chief office besides is to Secrete Bile, which is the Natural Cathartic to the Bowels. Whatever then deranges the Blood or Bile—as improper food, bad drinks, bad air, cold, malarial poison, bad drainage, etc.; or whatever will clog up the Bile Ducts will induce Liver Complaint.

CURE The Diet should be Plain and Nourishing to make Pure Blood and Healthy Bile. Shun the causes above enumerated. Keep the Bowels free, and the Digestive Powers active, and

Arouse the Sluggish Liver with that Grand Liver Regulator

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Which acts at the same time upon the Bowels, Stomach and Blood, while it regulates and strengthens every Organ.

THUS B. B. B. CURES LIVER COMPLAINT.

HEALTH, JOY and PEACE

INSTEAD OF

PAIN and MISERY,

is obtained by the use of

TAPLEY'S REMEDY

in all cases of Neuralgia, nervous or sick headache of long standing, or Sciatica, it has no equal; it works like a charm. During the last year it has brought happiness and comfort to hundreds of homes. Sufferers try its great worth you will never regret it.

CAR load round and flat Iron just received.

Z. R. EVERETT.

March 10.

Agriculture

General Purpose Cow.

However much we may advocate special work, there will always be wide room for cows which are good at the pail, and will also breed calves valuable for steers and for the final purpose of beef. Recently little is being said in this direction, and in fact little attention is being given by breeders to this class of cows. As a consequence, such cows as are breeding the choice steers found on the farms or shown at the fairs are not plenty, and are growing less each year. The following article relating to this matter, though written for the west is equally valuable to New Brunswick farmers :—

"The general purpose cow!" Probably the reader has heard something of that sort before. It is very persistently contended in some quarters that there can be no such thing, that the highest beef and dairy qualities cannot be secured in the some animal, and that the farmer should select animals superior in one direction or the other. Possibly there may be some truth in this claim, so far as mere dairy cows are concerned, where the purpose of the farmer is to make a specialty of dairying, and to devote as far as possible, the entire resources of the farm to this one branch. Considering the period of usefulness of a cow, it may be conceded that one individual may be so superior to another at the pail or churn as to more than counterbalance the difference in the value of the two at the end. But while this may point to the true road to profit for the exclusive dairyman, it is not conclusive as to the best cattle for the general farmer. Every farmer cannot devote his attention exclusively to dairying, and he must have cattle with something besides dairy qualities to recommend them. The general farmer is necessarily, to a greater or less extent, a beef producer—there are products of the farm which can be satisfactorily disposed of in no other way, and he must have cattle which can be profitably grown for beef. And however true it may be that cattle can be maintained specially for dairying, it is doubtful whether with existing markets and breeds, cattle can be raised on small farms for beef alone. Those who own large farms, who command large capital, and are content with a moderate return on the same, may perhaps keep cows simply for the sake of the stock calves they bring; but on smaller farms, where closer management and better returns in proportion to the investment are necessary, it is doubtful if cows can be maintained for no other purpose than to produce calves to stock the pastures. The calves the farmer must have, and better ones can be bred upon the farm, than are likely to be found for sale in the open markets, and how to obtain them at the cheapest rate is the question upon which will depend all or the better part of expected profit. For this reason the farmer desires a general purpose cow, one that possesses enough of dairy quality to pay for her own keep and feed, leaving the calf she raises, and sometimes besides a handsome profit. Such a cow may not possess dairy qualities to a superlative degree, but her average excellence in this respect has served the farmer's purpose. The calf she produces may not perhaps, for mere show purposes, be as perfect a model as can be made from the offspring of animals in which the beef qualities are developed to the practical exclusion of all others, but raised and prepared for the common market by any practical system of feeding, will prove very little their inferior; not enough at any rate to represent the keeping of dams through an entire year. So a general purpose cow—one as good for dairy purposes and as good for feeding purposes as can be found combined in the same animal—is a necessity to the profitable management of small and moderate sized farms. And it is just such farms as these that are most numerous, and though the logic of events the farming area will be still further subdivided into smaller holdings. Upon those will develop the task of producing the major part of the beef which is to feed the millions of the future, and the general purpose cow will thus become even more of a necessity, and much more eagerly sought after than at present. It is her merit as a general purpose cow all-the-year-round cow, which has made the Shorthorn cow a prime favorite with the general farmer. Those who are compelled to make one hand wash the other, will search far before they find a better. Rivals there may be, but they can never displace her by claiming excellence in one point alone. She can only be vanquished when excelled in all points, by an animal that can show better performance at the pail, and at the same time produce more and better beef, giving a better return for grain as well as grass, and handling with greater kindness in pasture and in the stall.—*Cor. Breeders' Gazette*

Good Farming a Teacher of Morals.

It behooves every man in every pursuit to do what he has to do to the best of his ability. For his own sake, not only because it pays him better, and wins for him more of what is desirable in the world, but also for the sake of the influence and moral effect. A man does not live to himself. Tied together by all bonds which bind in its aggregate what we call "society," a man may feel that as an unimportant integer in the great mass of figures he has no influence, but no man can safely act on this assumption. Even the farmer, whose life is always quiet and generally comparatively isolated, has influence for good or evil, if not in his personal associations, then in the exhibit he makes to the world in his work.

If one sees a botched job of carpentry a poor piece of blacksmithing or any other specimen of defective handicraft, the thing most prominently suggested in his mind is the worthlessness of the mechanic who did the work. So it is with farming. A man riding along a country road and looking at the farms that lie along on each side will involuntarily draw conclusions as to the characters of their owners, from the appearance that each presents. If a farm is well fenced and looks trim and clean, cleared of briars and weeds, well drained and well tilled, it takes no effort to picture a man, bustling, active, shrewd and energetic, square in his dealings, methodical and systematic in his work, with his farm paid for and money in bank. Nor is that all; it is easy to go on with the picture. One will expect to find the household of such a man as well ordered as his farm; a wife who is a thrifty, busy housekeeper, and children who are obedient, intelligent and industrious, who stand at the heads of their classes, and who, when they arrive at years of maturity, will not be found loafing in disreputable places, but following in the footsteps of their father.

The silent influence for good of such a man can hardly be estimated. The contemplation of a good example has an influence extending beyond the limits of his own line of life. "Act well your part, there the honor lies," applies as forcibly to farming as to any other calling, and the mere fact of doing well what falls to one's lot is a standing rebuke to the slovenly and careless, and braces up the weak to renewed efforts. For it is a speaking illustration of what may be done by grit and determination, and invincible proof of how much better it is to make good use of our means than to abuse them.

The farmer whose farm not only thrives but presents the outward evidences of it, which bears the sign manual of his thrift and prosperity, always commands the respect of his fellow men. If some one is wanted for a responsible position, he is the man selected. If he should want to borrow money, he can always get it. He is naturally ranged by all who see his farm with the honest, the upright, the sober, and the patriotic.

On the contrary, the man whose farm presents a shiftless look will naturally be set down as a shiftless character. Vice and crime and intemperance are the concomitants of slovenliness and an unthrifty appearance. To a stranger such an appearance of any farmer's home is *prima facie* evidence against the character of the man. He may be a good man, but he is not likely to be one, and he certainly will not be taken to be such.

The moral of this is, keep up your fences, keep down your weeds, clean out your fence corners, run your farm, systematically, be prosperous and be honest, and you will be respected and have influence for good beyond what you may expect.—*Journal of Agriculture.*

Does Farming Pay?

This is a question that is being very often asked but seldom answered to the entire satisfaction of the inquirer. Farming pays or fails to pay according to the amount of skill, industry and prudence of the operator. Of course no small business can yield as large a gross income as one in which large investments are judiciously made, yet a small business may pay a larger per cent. of profit on the amount of capital invested than a larger business.

The reason why the question so often asked. "Does farming pay?" is not more satisfactorily answered is, we believe, because those engaged in farming do not as a rule kept any sort of an account with their business that will enable them to show beyond dispute whether their business is paying or not, or if paying at all, how much it is paying.

It is no indication that a farm does not pay because the farmer uses up the income of the land in the support of his family. Neither mill operatives nor mill owners are sure to have a surplus left at the end of their year of toil or anxiety, yet because of this it will not do to say that running a mill or working in a mill does not pay. Farming certainly pays, but few of us can show by our books just how much it pays us. Let the present spring see the beginning of an attempt to know exactly, or at least approximately, how much our farms and farm operations are actually worth to us.

We believe that a great many farmers and farmers' wives would be betsatisfied with their vocation if they could know for a certainty just what income the farm is bringing into the family, that they might the better compare their situation with others engaged in other pursuits. When the farmer gives his farm credit for house rent, fuel, carriage hire, all kinds of food, such as meat, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, fruits, grains and vegetables consumed or given away to friends, and takes account of all the days or parts of days when he is not actually engaged in productive labor, he will find that it would require a higher salary to carry him through the year than he had calculated. Do not again call farming poor business till you can show by accurately kept books just how poorly it has been with you.

Deep Ploughing.

In farming, as well as in dairying or grazing, everything depends on the condition of the soil. Here is the foundation, and unless this is in proper condition the superstructure is bound to fail.

A great deal has been said and written as to the proper depth to plough, and there is such a difference of opinion held among farmers in regard to it that the question is still as far from being settled as ever. We think, however, that the leading cause for such difference of opinion may be found in the difference in the land itself. That good crops are and can be grown, on shallow-ploughed land that is good, no one will deny, provided the season be neither too wet nor too dry; i. e., with moderate rains the whole season. In such a season any one can grow good crops. But such seasons are rare, and, in fact, every season is likely to be attended with either a long drought or a long wet spell. Now what the farmer wants is to guard against both, and the only way to do it is to break up his land as deeply as possible—say not less than from seven to ten inches. But how is this to mend the matter? We answer, very easily. In case of a heavy rain, a large portion of the water, instead of running off, will be absorbed by the deeply disintegrated land, where it is held as if by a sponge for the use of the plants, and if a drought should intervene, there is a supply of water just where the plants want it, and when exhausted, its place is at once supplied by capillary attraction from below. It will thus be seen that by deep ploughing the farmer provides against drought by having a supply of water in reserve, or a place ready to receive and hold it whenever it comes. The better to insure this, however, as well as to facilitate the escape of too much water, it is better to use a subsoil plough and an additional team, running the same immediately after the breaking plough, and ripping up the subsoil the desired depth. This need not be done for every crop raised on the land, but only once in every three or four years.

It has been well said that it is better to have two acres of good land, one on top of the other, than as many acres alongside of each other, as it costs only half as much to tend them. The way to do this is by deep ploughing, and thus double the depth of the soil, as well as the crops grown thereon.

Gentleness to Horses.

Horses—and the same may be said of every sort of farm animal—are best controlled by mild methods. Coercion, and every description of arbitrary treatment provokes suspicion, and calls up whatever of stubbornness the animal may have within him. It is the part of wisdom to overlook trifling faults, rather than to magnify them, using the whip to make ill-temper and undue impatience more keenly felt. The most unintelligent cur gives evidence of being ashamed after doing a wrong thing. Does any one think that the horse is not equal to the cur in astuteness? If the horse is capable of feeling a sense of shame for any act his master may disapprove of, does not this imply that he has a perception of justice—can distinguish between right and wrong? If this be so, then he takes cognizance of unjust treatment at the hands of his master, and can he be justly censured for resisting and retaliating when abused? Taking men upon the doctrime they usually stand upon, the horse is, at best only an unreasoning animal; hence, if at all responsible for his acts, not nearly so much so as the exactions of some would make him out to be.—*Ex.*

Sheep Pastures.

Some of the disappointments and failures in keeping sheep, are due to the prevailing, but mistaken idea, that sheep can live and do well with good food. "Turn them into a waste field, and let them eat the briers and thorns and weeds," is the frequent advice of writers who never kept a sheep. One might as well say that a countryman might do well in a city, by living off the garbage barrels and heaps in waste places. It is all very well for a farmer to turn a few sheep into a rough, neglected field, and let them trim down the briers and weeds, if he will then provide them with sufficient good food. In this way, the folding of sheep upon an old field, may be turned to good account. But for regular business, one cannot hope to raise sheep in this way. A good pasture, roots for winter feeding, well-made clover hay, and good, careful attention and management, are essential to success. Sheep are fond of a variety of food — briers and weeds, and such things. Confined to that diet they run down fast. They thrive on substantial food.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

Exercise.

The horse, more than any other animal, requires exercise. The young colt especially must stretch its limbs, and it is in great danger of getting unsound unless it has a run frequently in the yard. To keep a young colt confined on a plank floor is to invite ringbones and other diseases of a similar nature. A box stall, or a stable with a gravel bottom, where the colt can run loose is the right thing, and if a farmer is going to rear colts it will pay to furnish such stables. There is, with them, scarcely any danger of injury ever coming to the colts, and the relief from anxiety is a great deal. When running free in such a stall colts need not be turned into a yard for exercise, as they can take it in their quarters. It is not always safe to turn colts out, as they are liable to run and slip. They are often ruined in this way. One colt thus injured is reduced in value, often enough to pay for a box stall which would last a life time and save other colts. Such stables are useful for cows, mares with foal, or to put any horse into.

Keeping the Cows Clean.

Great care should be taken in bedding in winter time, and in cleaning the stables. Unless extra pains are taken foul-smelling stables will be the result; consequently the milk will be more or less affected. I am well satisfied that filthy stables and filthy habits of milking are the chief causes of so much poor butter being made in winter and in spring. I am well aware that butter made in winter lacks flavour and colour, but with proper care it can be made sweet and clean. It is quite a common sight to see cows, in winter time, with their hips loaded down with manure, their bags ditto, also their backs covered with hay seed and dust. The brush and card are never seen in the cow stables, to them the rows are total strangers. Now, this is all wrong. As a rule, the cows are well fed; some have bank barns, but there is a want of care in grooming and handling. It pays to card and brush the cows daily. They look better, and are better, and certainly the milking can be done more cleanly.

FARM NOTES.

Milk should never be allowed to strnd where it is subjected to foul odours of any kind.

The loss of a few days at the start in our short season of growing and ripening necessarily means loss to the quantity and quality of the crop.

To remove rust from ploughs or tools nothing is better than a mixture of half a pint of oil of vitrol poured slowly into a quart of water, and apply this to the rusted metal. Wash off with water.

No man in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powder, simply because it is put up in *large* packs. *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* are put up in small packs, but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

Prof. Bartholomew, the successful horse trainer, says that the hearing of that animal is more acute than a man's, and yelling at him only tends to make him harder to manage. You can lay it down as a certain rule that the louder a man shouts at a horse the less he knows about horses.

Keep all stable manure out of the strawberry patch, unless you know it to be tolerably free from weed seeds, It is cheaper to buy and apply commercial fertilizers than to be pulling weeds all summer. Before going heavily into the small fruit business, you must have a full supply of manure or the money to buy it.

There is no crop grown that requires more attention in the selection of seed than the onion. Without good seed there is a tendency to scullions or stiff necks, which ruins the crop for market purposes, but with seed grown from as perfect specimens as can be selected there is no such tendency, but rather to perfect, fine, regular tubers.

A farmer can continue to learn as long as he can read and labor. Books and papers cost so little now, that every farmer ought to have a goodly number of each. The greater the talent, the greater the success of the farmer; therefore, why should he not exert himself to obtain all the knowledge he can from agricultural papers, books and meetings of farmers.

Experience has, it is said, shown that cows supplied with warm water to drink give one third more milk than those allowed to drink water at its natural winter temperature. Every farmer knows the advantage of feeding warm mashes of bran and meal in stimulating milk production. It is also true that the butter product is increased by warm food and drink.

Bushes along the fences cause the cattle to reach over the fences and break them down. After awhile they crawl over, and when they get over once the second offence comes easier. Breechy cattle are made in this way, and damage often done which would pay for cutting the weeds and brush for years Foul seeds are grown and spread from these sources. Clean-kept fences do the eyes good. How are yours?

Bad horses, like bad boys, have good grounds usually to abuse their masters for their "bringing up." In each case the evil natures have been cultivated and the better inclinations destroyed. Intelligeuce and tractability should be as high a necessity in the product of a stallion as size and form—and then with these qualities in a colt, a good groom must be procured, or what has been expended in care and wisdom in breeding will go for naught.

The farmer's boy has been taught long enough how to figure out the gains and losses in mercantile transactions; let him now be taught, for example, how to calculate what per centage of nitrogen is in the carbonate of ammonia which is constantly escaping from the manure heap, and the enormous losses which farmers suffer by allowing the nitrate of lime to escape with the drainage water. Such are real practical questions which would tend to draw the boy's attention to the farm instead of to the counter.

The dairyman that sells milk only is the one most interested in the cow that gives a large flow of milk; but to the butter-maker the quality is of the greatest importance; he wants the cow that will produce the most pounds of butter on a given ration and for the least expenditure of labor. He can not afford to waste food in supporting the carcase of an overgrown animal in the hope of prospective beef; nor can he waste time and labor in drawing twenty-four pounds of milk from a cow to make one pound of butter, when twelve to fourteen pounds will not only do it, but do it better.

The first herd of cattle known on the continent of America were brought by Columbus on his second voyage. From these, and from other small herds brought by later Spanish navigators, the wild cattle of South America descended. In 1553, the Portuguese took cattle and hogs to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The Canadian cattle were introduced in 1608. In 1620 Virginia had 500 head of cattle. The most stringent laws were passed prohibiting the killing of any domestic animal. In New England, cattle were introduced in 1624. It is said that for a time price was regulated by color, a red calf being cheaper than a black one because it was more likely to be mistaken by the wolves for a deer and killed.

Make it a rule that a weed shall never go to seed on your garden. The average farmer's garden of one-fourth of an acre ripens enough weed seed to supply the entire farm. It is not difficult to keep a garden clear of weeds if all the crops are planted in rows running the length of the garden; those that mature at the same time should be put near together, and as soon as past use removed, and the land thoroughly worked with the horse cultivator and some other crop planted. Keep all the garden in use, if it is only to grow sweet corn for the cows, and this planted as late as August 1st, has tasseled and set ears and produced from each square rod enough good fodder to feed two cows a day.

Miscellaneous.

A sun of red is weather warm,
A sun of blue is general storm,
A crescent red is weather cold,
A crescent blue is fair foretold,
A star of red no change implies,
A blue star, local stormy skies,
A square of black on flag of white,
A cold wave comes in all its might.

A Nebraska Shylock recently took a chattel mortgage on a well.

There are 31 female preachers in the Universalist Church in the United States.

Colorado Springs gaol holds a tramp who has an ingenious harness—his own device—which he could ride in safety all night, under the train and fast asleep.

A missionary's wife writes from Jaffa that there is nothing in the missionary boxes that more delights them than dressed dolls for the little girls in their schools. They can never have too many dolls.

John White, the well-known boat builder of Cowes, England, has designed a fishing vessel on life boat principles, which, he claims, will not sink if overwhelmed by the sea and filled with water. Already two such vesaels of thirty tons have been sent to the coast of Ireland.

The daughter of a rich widower in Holland fell in love with one of her father's young clerks, and the old man favored the suit. The clerk, however, put an end to the match by disclosing that she was a poor girl who had taken on male disguise as a means of earning a livelihood. Thereupon the old man married her himself.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do dothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

There are 5,000,000 Indians in Mexico, making 33 per cent. of the entire population. They speak thirty-five idioms and sixty-nine dialects. They are nearly all grossly ignorant, and live by themselves a wild, half savage life in the country districts. Governor Jose Maria Ramirez of Chiapas, will soon ask the President to appropriate $1,000,000 to educate these Indians.

Why suffer from weak nerves, want of appetite, and general debility? letting the loss of sleep and rest impoverish the system and thin the blood, when such a really meritorious remedy as Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine may be had at any drug store. This article is recommended by the highest members of the medical faculty in cases of indigestion, general debility, loss of appetite, and nervous affections of all kinds. It is also specially beneficial to children and delicate females, and to business men, students, and those who have much brain work. We would say, never be without it. It will strengthen you, keep your system in regular order, and enable you to successfully grapple with the work you have to do. It is pleasant to the taste, and contains nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Druggists sell it.

A Valuable Find.

James Alex. Sproul of Orangeville, says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for kidney complaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B. B. B. without a rival.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Success in Life.

There are some who seem born under a lucky star. Everything they touch is a success, and what is ill luck to others is a find to them. But such geniuses are no patterns. The most of people must depend for success in life upon some plain common sense every-day gains and savings. Some men will live better on one dollar than another will on a dollar and a half or even two dollars, will wear better clothes, eat better food, and have more time for improvement and leisure. A dollar in one woman's hands gets more living and comfort for the family, than two dollars expended by another. And such people always get on in the world. They save in the little things; know how to provide comforts, and know how to save sickness and doctor's bills. They waste not, and want not. A few shillings expended for HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS for the Summer Complaint, for Malaria, for Fever or Rheumatism, or Cough or Cold or Whooping Cough, for Croup or other illness, at once cures the child and saves the sickness, and the druggist's and doctor's bills. Such people know what they buy, and they save every time, knowing that the dollar saved is not only one dollar in money, but another dollar in the habit, and they always gain. HUMPHREY'S MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in Cloth and Gold, will be sent post paid upon application to the Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Narrow Escape.

* * * ROCHESTER, June 1, 1882. "Ten Years ago I was attacked with the most intense and deathly pains in my back and —*Kidneys,*

"Extending to the end of my toes and to my brain!

"Which made me delirious!

"From agony!!!!

"It took three men to hold me on my bed at times!

"The Doctors tried in vain to relieve me, but to no purpose.

Morphine and other opiates!

"Had no effect!

"After two months I was given up to die!