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, JANUARY 13, 1886.

VOL. VII., NO. 20

PIPSISSEWA.

THE GREAT

INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER and SMALL POX PREVENTATIVE.

The LONDON and NEW YORK INDIAN MEDICINE COMPANY have decided to give away **$15,000** in Cash presents to purchasers, in order to advertise and place upon the market this valuable remedy.

Grand Distribution of Presents will take place in Portland, N. B., on the 1st of February, 1886:—

1st CAPITAL PRIZE,	$5,000
2nd " "	3,000
3rd " "	2,000
Three Prizes of each,	1,000
Twenty each of	100

Price of Medicine **$1.00 per Box, or Six Boxes for $5.00.** Mailed to any address on receipt of price. All letters and communications must be addressed to the

London & New York Indian Medicine Com'y, Portland, New Brunswick.

BAYLIS & COMPANY, Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sae at the BARKER HOUSE, Fredericton.

Every box of Medicine is numbered, a duplicate of which is retained by the Agent or Proprietors for the Drawing. Agents wanted in every town or settlement.

OLD AND RELIABLE

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES!

"Imperial" of London, England;
"Ætna" of Hartford, Conn.;
"Hartford" of Hartford, Conn.;
"Northern" of London, England;
"City of London" of London, England;
"Fire Insurance Association" of London, England.

Representing in the aggregate in Capital and Assets, over One Hundred Million Dollars.

All kinds of insurable property covered at LOW RATES.
Detached Residences insured for three years at **very low rates.**
A *fair* and satisfactory *adjustment* of loss guaranteed, and claims *promptly paid.*
LIFE POLICIES written in the OLD "Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York,"—**Assets $104,000,000.00**—the wealthiest in the world, and pays the *largest profits.*

JOHN BLACK, Barrister, &c.,
Agent for York County.

Fredericton, December 16, 1885

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.

1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1886

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 specially fine and 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.

THE FREDERICK WATCH,

THE BEST WATCH in the Market for Railway and Mill men, or anyone requiring accurate time combined with strength. Made in Nickel and Gilt movements, with straight line escapements, with equi-distant lockings, Micrometer Regulator, Safety Pinion, Raised Jewels, &c.

S. F. SHUTE,
Sole Agent.

ALSO:

A splendid line of the following makes, just opened in

LADIES' AND GENT'S SIZES.

Waltham, Elgin and Springfield in American.

Agassiz, Longines, Valley Watbh Co. in Swiss.

in Solid Gold, Rolled Filled, Silver and Nickel, Hunting, Open, Dustproof and Demi Hunting Cases.

Prices as Low as the Lowest,

and will sell to responsible parties on the instalment plan.

S. F. SHUTE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
Queen Street, - - Fredericton.
Oct. 27, 1885

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO

Notice of Meeting.

GRAHAM, L. O. L. No. 20, meets in the ORANGE HALL, Queen Street, Fredericton, on the FIRST FRIDAY of each month, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

LT. COL. HEWITSON, *W. M.*
W. D. SMITH, *Secretary.*

Fredericton, Aug. 5, 1885—1y

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to make more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

LEMONT & SONS.

Established 1844.

CHRISTMAS CIRCULAR, 1885.

Still in Full Blast.—Goods away down in Price.—Full Lines of Goods.

OUR Furniture Warerooms are full;
The cheapest place to buy;
Our Ten Cent Counter is running;
Christmas Presents in great variety;
Glassware and Crockery in abundance;
Lamps, Chandeliers and Side Lamps;
China and Bohemian Glass, very nice;
Buy a good Parlor Suite;
Invest in a Beautiful Bedroom Sett;
Don't Forget the Boys and Girls;
Gent's and Ladies' Moccasins and Snowshoes;
Children's Sleds and Sleighs, different makes;
Toy Indian Goods;
A large Collection of Silver Plated Ware;
Triple and Quadruple Plate, Setts Castors;
Cake Baskets, Pickles, Card Receivers;
Fruit Dishes, Tea Setts, Plated Knives and Forks, &c.

TOYS. TOYS. TOYS.

Blackboards, Cars, Blocks, Gunboats;
Towers and Cottages, Zithern, Telephones;
Students' Book Racks, Frisky Cows;
Combination Desks, &c., &c.;
Dolls, Dolls, great variety;
Colored Glassware in profusion;
Buy a nice Colored Combination Dinner Sett;
French, English and Austrian Tea Setts;
Table Cutlery, various makes;
Large Collection of Students and Easy Chairs;
Two Upholsterers working in our Workshop, making up Parlor Setts, &c., for Christmas Trade. Furniture Repaired and Upholstered.
Dr. Howe's Inhaling Tube, to be carried in the pocket, for breathing pure air, as a Remedy for Throat and Lung disease, $2.25, by Mail $2.50, to any address in Canada.
Looking Glasses, small and large;
Feather Pillows and Mattrasses, all kinds;
Fancy Folding Chairs, Rattan Rockers;
Granite Iron Tea and Coffee Pots.

Call and see our beautiful Stock, at

LEMONT & SONS.

Fredericton, Dec. 16, 1885.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, Near Fredericton.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale, his Farm situated on the Old Woodstock road, two miles above Fredericton, containing five hundred acres or thereabouts, one hundred and fifty acres of which are well fenced, and the greater portion of it is in good cultivation. The Buildings consist of a dwelling house, three barns and outhouses, all in good order. One of the barns is a new one built this season. There are two good Orchards on the premises, and the fields are well watered.

For terms and further particulars, apply to the undersigned on the premise, or to Henry E. Rainsford, Barrister.

A. W. RAINSFORD.

Fredericton, Oct. 21, 1885

New Goods.

RAISINS, Currants, Figs, Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Prunes.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, December 2.

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., 704 Vine St. Cin'ti, O.

Sunbury Municipal Council.

Proceedings of the Semi-Annual Meeting.

BURTON, SUNBURY Co, January 5th.

At the session of the Municipal Council, to-day, all the councillors were present.

Gladstone—D W Hartt and J Tracey.
Blissville—J W Hoyt and J Murphy.
Lincoln—Parker Glasier and A Grass.
Burton—J Holden and G E Armstrong.
Maugerville—G A Perley and R W Foster.
Sheffield—S P Taylor and C J Burpee.
Northfield—R Linton and J Welton.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary-treasurer, and all who had not previously filed their oath, took and subscribed the same. Coun. Perley was then nominated for Warden, and elected,

On motion of Coun. Burpee, W. E. Taylor was unanimously elected Secretary-Treasurer, and David S. Duplisea Auditor.

The minutes of last sesssion were read and approved as printed.

The salaries of the Secretary-Treasurer and Auditor were made the same as last year.

Committees were appointed by the Warden as follows:—

On Secretary-Treasurer's accounts—Burpee, Hoyt and Hartt.

On Buildings—Foster, Murphy and Taylor.

On Jail—Armstrong, Grass and Tracey.

On Parish Accounts—Councillors for respective parishes

On motion of Coun. Taylor they adjourned for dinner, and, on account of a case of diphtheria in the jailer's family, the Counsellors had to go to Oromocto for that meal.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the Warden called the meeting to order.

On motion of Coun. Burpee, the Secretary-Treasurer was authorized to made a statement of Lincoln delinquent list, as shown by the books.

Coun, Murphy moved that the Sheriff be heard in reference to the prisoner now in jail. That official stated that some time since he received a letter from the Judge who sentenced the girl McCarthy, six months in the common jail, stating that he did not know that the jail was unfit for prisoners at this season of the year, and asking him for date in reference to matter. Within the last day or two he had received a telegram stating that the papers would be forwarded in a few days, and that the girl was not clothed in a fit state to be turned out now. The Sheriff wanted to know if he would be justified in getting her some new clothes. He was ordered to procure the same.

On motion of Coun. Murphy, seconded by Coun. Hoyt, it was decided that the old weights and measures now laying at the Record Office be sold and the proceeds be paid into the Secretary-Treasurer, the sale to be either by public auction or private contract as thought best.

A bill of $4 for Parish Clerk, Blissville, passed; a bill for use of school house for holding parish election for parish of Blissville, also passed, as did a like bill for use of building for holding election for parish of Lincoln.

The accounts of the overseers of poor for the parish of Sheffield, Maugerville, Blissville, Gladstone and Lincoln were passed.

The committee appointed to report on the auditor's book reported that they had examined the same and found it kept in a satisfactory manner and recommended that he be allowed the sum of $5 for stationary and postage; received and adopted.

The committee on the secretary-treasurer's accounts submitted a report which seemed to be very satisfactory, showing a balance of $790 in secretary's hand.

The following amounts were voted for parish purposes:—

Parish of Sheffield	$ 50
" Blissville	30
" Lincoln	40
" Gladstone	300
" Burton	250

Parish of Maugerville did not receive any as it had sufficient on hand for ensuing year.

The list of parish officers for the parishes of Northfield and Gladstone were passed.

A bill of Sheriff Clowes for $100 for summoning jury and attending court during year 1885 was passed. A bill of John Haley, jailer, was presented and, on motion of Coun. Hoyt, it was taken up item by item. Coun. Taylor thought it was getting too late; he would move to adjourn till 10 o'clock to-morrow when the bill would be referred to; carried.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Warden took the chair, the councillors all being present.

John Haley's bill passed, less $6 50, leaving the bill as corrected $128 35.

The parish officers for Blissville, Sheffield, Burton, Maugerville and Lincoln were passed.

The accounts of the overseers of the poor for the parish of Burton; also the bill of R. Brannen for parish clerk, $5; and the bill of John Haley for $1 for putting up stove in the jail passed; and the bill of James S. Neill for $11.91 for material for repairing record office, and bill for stove for the record office was set aside till the June session on account of the building committee not having seen the stove. The bill of George E. Armstrong, one of the jail committee, $18 50, for stove and bedding, passed.

The building committee was authorized to make the necessary repairs on the jail.

On motion of Coun. Burpee, the revisors fees were made the same as last year; on motion of Coun. Hoyt the Assessors and Collectors receive the same as last year.

The sum of $2,015.25 was voted for County School Fund for the ensuing year; the sum of $960 is to be assessed on the county for county purposes.

A bill of $1 for parish clerk of Maugerville pass; also a bill of $2.60 presented by the assessors for the parish of Maugerville for searching records.

On motion of Coun. Holden, a committee was appointed to see if the old seal now at the Record Office could be changed so as to be used by the Probate Court for the County of Sunbury, and the following were appointed: Couns. Holden, Hart and Glasier.

On motion, $40 was voted on the parish of Northfield for poor purposes.

On motion of Coun. Hoyt, a committee consisting of Messrs. Hoyt, Taylor and Burpee was appointed to see if they could get an Act passed at the next session of the Legislature, similar to that now in use in York county, with regard to the collecting of taxes in the County of Sunbury.

On motion of Coun. Hoyt, warrants of assessments are to be issued upon the several and respective parishes for amounts for county contingencies, school fund and parish purposes, and a sum equal to the percentage heretofore ordered to defray the expenses of assessment and collecting was decided on.

On motion, C. Barker and T. P. Taylor were accepted as bondsmen for the treasurer for the year 1886.

A bill of John Haley for $2 for constable for attending during session, was passed.

Coun. Glasier presented a petition from a number of electors for the parishes of Lincoln and Burton, asking that a gate be allowed to be placed across the road near Donahue's residence, to keep the cattle from coming on the intervale. Carried.

Coun. Grass read several articles he had written out with reference to expending the bye-road money for the County of Sunbury, and moved that they be laid down as bye-laws in the county, and after considerable discussion his motion was carried.

The Council adjourned till June next.

Agriculture

Advantages of Underdraining.

1. It prevents drought.
2. It furnishes an increasing supply of atmospheric fertilizers
3. It warms the lower portions of the soil.
4. It accelerates the disintergation of the mineral matters in the soil.
5. It causes a more even distribution of nutritious matters among the parts of the soil traversed by roots.
6. It proves the mechanical texture of the soil.
7. It causes the poisonous excrementitious matters of plants to be carried out of reach of their roots
8. It prevents the grass from running out.
9. It enables the surface soil to be deepened by removing excess of water.
10. It renders soil earlier in the spring.
11. It prevents the throwing out of grain in winter.
12. It allows work to be done sooner after rains.
13. It keeps off the effects of cold weather longer in the fall.
14. It prevents the formation of acetic and other acids, which induce the growth of sorrel and other weeds.
15. It prevents, in a great measure, the evaporation of water, and the consequent abstraction of heat from the soil.
16. It admits fresh quantities of water from rains, etc., which are always more or less imbued with the fertilizing gases of the atmosphere, to be deposited among the absorbent parts of soil, and given up to the necessities of plants.
17. It prevents the formation of so hard a crust on the surface of the soil as is customary on heavy lands.
18. It prevents in a great measure grass and winter grains from being winter killed.

The first care of the farmer, that on which the success of his future crops almost entirely depends, is the removal of unnecessary supplies of water—whether arising from the tenacity of the surface retaining too much, or from springs exuding from the surface. For it is evident that as different crops requiring very varying quantities, so the cultivator must adopt the moisture of the soil to the crops he proposes to produce; the damp soils which are so favorable to the growth of grasses, would be much too moist for the cereal crops. The nature of the climate, the soil and the sub-soil must all be taken in to account. The plants growing on sandy soil, of course, will bear a larger proportion of water than those vegetating on clay soils. Underdrains commonly vary in depth from two and one-half feet to four feet, and in peat soils, on account of the very material settling which takes place as they are brought into cultivation, from three to six or seven feet. The first operation upon a field to be drained is the examination of the strata, or veins of earth, of which it is composed, and this is commonly affected with the boring auger, or by diging small pits or open drains, as by this means the oozing or weepings will speedily display themselves, and indicate pretty correctly the source from whence the superabundance of water proceeds. This being ascertained the direction of the underdrains will be more easily decided. If the soil is of such a description that the sub-soil plow can be used with advantage, then the tops of the stons, bricks or tiles by which the drain is formed and preserved, should not be less than two and one-half feet from the surface of the soil.

In the formation of these drains the workman always commences at the lowest extremity. By this means, the water, as he arrives at it, drains away from him, and shows him by its escape that he is preparing a proper fall. When the drain is cut to the proper depth, it is filled up with the materials through which the drainage waters are to flow, to within such a distance only as is out of reach of the plow, and then the earth is shoveled back again over the drainage materials.

Draining not only deepens the soil, but largely increases the effect of the application of manures. Every farmer may have noticed the difference resulting from fertilizing material applied alike to a single field, without being able to satisfy himself as to the cause of that difference. This variation in effect most frequently takes place of clayey soils, or on springy spots with an impervious sub-soil, and such wet places, however highly manured, cannot be made to produce good crops. Yet, when thoroughly drained, there are no soils which better reward manuring and cultivation than these. The elements of manure act upon plants only in a state of solution, hence it is of the greatest importance that they be so applied, and that the soil be so prepared that they may not only readily dissolve by the rain, but that the rain may freely pass through the soil, which, acting as a filter, arrests and holds these elements where they will best serve as food for vegetation.

Manures applied to undrained land are readily dissolved by the rain, but left floating upon the surface, and thus often pass away by evaporation, or in the surface drainage of heavy rains, the saturated sub-soil not allowing them to sink to the roots of the plants, or to be absorbed by the soil. This is one great reason why manures produce such trifling results on heavy lands, especially in seasons of abundant moisture. In very dry weather but little mere effect follows their application from the want of a solvent, such as is ever supplied by the water retained in mellow, porous earth. Draining renders the land penetrable to water, enabling the rain to descend freely through it, carrying to the roots the fertilizing elements with which rain water is always charged, as well as those it takes in solution from manures. The effect of manures is also much increased by an intimate mixture with the soil Such mixtures can be but imperfectly obtained in the case of hard and shallow land, either in a wet or dry state. It will always be found that mellow and friable lands receive most benefit from manures, and that clayey soils, if made melow by draining, possess the greatest absorbent powers, and are of the most productive character, compared with sandy and light, or mucky loams. The true policy of the farmer is to use every means in his power to render his labor more effectual, and his farm more fertile, and in no way can this be better accomplished in the case of wet and retentive lands than by draining, and thus deepening and increasing the productive powers of the soil. —*Boston Post.*

The Poetry of Stock Breeding.

No, gentle reader, this heading does not mean a disquisition upon bucolics. We are not going to meddle with verses that jingle pleasantly, nor with blank verse of any other kind. By poetry we mean the very spirit of the thing—the soul with all may be found embodied in verse, but which lives without that habitation. Suppose you never could pen a line of verse to save your life, excepting those lines to—well, never mind, when you were about eighteen; is not the memory of that eighteenth summer itself poetry, the soul of poetry, although the verse of which (it may be) you are now ashamed, is "a worn-out fetter—broken and thrown away?" And is there not poetry in the memory of the flowers and sunshine of your childhood?

Well, man, with all his sentiment, is carnivorous, to a certain extent, and he must eat beef. He likes his bread well buttered, too, and a bit of cheese is palatable, and helps digestion; then the milk, if he does not take much of that in his years of maturity (although, under the recommendation of the medical profession, milk is much more used in the diet of adults than it was formerly,) yet anyhow the children can stow away, in its liquid state, the milk of a cow or two. So we must have cattle that can weigh well, and cattle that can fill the pail. Then, for horseflesh, we want to go ahead along the road, and we want beasts with limbs competent to perform our field work, and the heavy draft work of our cities; and our sheep must clothe and feed us; our swine give us hams of bacon worth cutting. But how do we meet the demand for animals capable of doing all of this? By confining our attention to the weighing machine, the slaughter-house, the milk measure, the butter scales, the other tests of the commercial results of our stock breeding? Not so. The men who originate horses qualified to trot or draw, cows to fill the dairy, steers to feed the hungry, and improved varieties of smaller, but not less useful animals to discharge their respective duties, have been and are mostly men whose business is true poetry. Hear them talk. Is their conversation all about weights and measures, and hard cash? Far otherwise—putting aside for the present the mere speculators: it is style, form, grandeur, color, action, and it is earnest, told out with gusto! Unpremeditated descriptions of head and eye, of step and carriage, are word pictures which, if they could be translated into the work of pencil upon canvas, would make the reputation and the fortune of a painter. The man's mind is going at his work in earnest zeal—his heart is in it, too, and the work of a man who delights in what he is doing, will generally, in the long run, beat the work done dryly by square and rule, without enthusiasm, without the spirit of poetry. —*Live Stock Journal.*

There must be Reform.

There is no lack of interest in the trotting horse, but there is a lack of interest on the part of the public in attending races, and it all comes through crookedness, either on the part of the drivers or judges. How shall the old-time crowds be got out to the meetings? The answer is simple, reform the abuses now practised. While conversing with the President of the Gentlemen's Driving Park of Philadelphia, that gentleman suggested that there must be a change, and asked where to begin. Our reply was, "In the stand." His reply was, "You are right; there is altogether too much crookedness and ignorance in the judges. We must have men of character and firmness, and who are incorruptable, and who when they see a job have the moral courage to stamp it out. That is what we advocate at this track, and what we are bound to have. We will have the best or none at all. No man shall act as judge whom I know to be corrupt or in any way interested in the pool-box. There is too much of that kind of business, and the sooner it is stopped the better it will be for everybody." We concur fully with him, and hope the day is not far distant when men of character and known to be thoroughly honest and thoroughly versed in the rules only, will be permitted to enter the judge's stand to take part in the races. Honest judging will lend prosperity to any track, while dishonest work will as quickly destroy.—*Sportsman.*

Weaning and Watering Colts.

There are without doubt more good horses spoiled the first winter of their lives than during any other period. Although breed or heredity has a great deal to do in making good, fine horses, quite an inferior colt can be made a noble horse, if properly fed and cared for from the time of weaning, and especially the fist winter. But if stunted or half starved the first winter, the colt seldom recovers from it.

It is with a colt as with an infant—injudicious practices at the time of weaning, says the *National Live Stock Journal*, may lay the foundation for disturbed digestion, and in the case of the colt, this comes at a very inopportune time, as the winter, with its dry feed and deprivation of grass, requires to be met. The colt is readily weaned, and this can be done with safety, provided the change be made gradually, suitable food being given, and this with care. The dam is readily relieved of her milk; her small udder has room for but little at a time, and soon ceases to give milk. A colt that is worth raising at all, is worth giving all the care that is necessary, in order that it may develop to the best advantage from the start, losing no ground. To reach this end requires more judgment and care than is usually exercised upon the average farm. Some farmers advocate giving no grain to young colts, relying upon hay, after frost. The effect of this treatment is to give them a big abdomen, but from day to day they get thinner upon the ribs. The coat stares, and as cold weather comes on, the colt shows that sort of discomfort that always comes of insufficient nourishment being given. The weanling should be so fed that its sides remain straight from point of shoulder to quarter. This means a moderate amount of hay, and very nearly what clean oats the colt will eat. At first a pint of oats twice daily is enough, to be increased as winter sets in. Many colts when spring opens, show that they are unwiling victims to a slow and relentless system of starvation. They mope around spiritless, and if they have gained any weight during the winter, it will be found to be weight of abdomen. A deceptive appearance is maintained by the free growth of hair. When this is shed, the ribs are altogether too plainly seen, and colts wintered in the scant manner referred to, seldom, if ever, get rid of the abdomen acquired during winter. The internal organs grow unduly, as compared to the bony, muscular and tendonous systems—these latter remaining pinched, the muscles being flabby. The so-called toughening process to which colts are often subjected during winter, is the outgrowth of inhumanity and the lack of common sense. Discomfort from any cause means suspension of growth and no influence can so completely, tend to this end as suffering continually from low temperature. The grown-up horse, injured to many winters of exposure, cannot be pointed to as an example of what a weanling can stand. Hence, the only safe practice with the colt is to feed liberally with food well chosen, alternating careful protection at night with midday exercise in the open air sunlight. It is well to bear these things in mind, as these lead to growth, health and unvarying success with the young colt—namely a dry bed under shelter, suitable feed properly given, and outside exercise in the sunlight.

An English Farm Laborer.

A farm laborer with us now goes to service at from 12 to 14 years of age. Previous to this time he is often employed during his holidays and occasional abstentions from school, in field work on a farm. At first he earns about half a crown a week and his food. His wages are gradually increased until he earns 3s. or 9s. a week and his food. When he gets married, which is mostly at from 20 to 25 years of age, he generally ceases to live in the farm house, and his money wages are increased accordingly. He earns from 15s. to 16s. a week.

If he be a wagoner, or a good workman generally, he often has, in addition to his wages, a cottage and garden, rent free, on the farm. He has also an extra allowance during the weeks of harvest, ranging from 10s. to £1, and if he has the care of sheep, an extra allowance also at lambing times. He is further allowed, free of cost and ready manured, enough of land on the farm to grow a sufficient quantity of potatoes for the year's consumption. During the performance of certain works—sowing, mowing, harvesting, and the like—he has also an allowance of beer (in Herefordshire, cider.) My teetotal readers may think this is a mistake, but it is the custom. I may add for their consolation that the amount of alcohol which farmhouse beer usually contains is infinitesimally small. In some cases it is the cup that neither cheers nor inebriates; but good or bad, the men like to have it. Our agricultural laborer has still further the opportunity of earning a little more wages occasionally by "task work" in, for example, turnip or potato getting, and other works, in some of which he is often helped by his wife and children.

FARM NOTES.

Last year the United States paid Canada $2,000,000 for 11,500,000 dozen hen's eggs.

Soot is on excellent "starter" for corn, as it is rich in nitrogen. It is a substance that is often wasted, but which is really valuable.

Dried potatoes are being prepared in immense quantities for the German fleet. They lose 65 per cent. of their weight in drying, and when used are said to be as good as fresh ones.

The Russian thistle, brought to the United States by the Mennonites in their first importation of seed wheat, is becoming so thickly spread in parts of Dakota as to cause serious alarm.

A good farmer will not rest contented in a cozy corner, or sleep peacefully in his warm bed on a cold night, while he knows his stock in exposed to the cold winter blasts with no shelter.

In cold weather much good is done by feeding hogs heated food. It warms up the body, and stimulates the digestive organs to vigorous action. It pays always to warm slops in cold weather.

A well known dairyman observes that the want of a sufficient supply of salt is undoubtedly the reason why so much difficulty is found in churning in the winter season when the cows have no opportunity of getting their natural supply from the soil, which they take up in various ways.

The horned cattle of sixteen sovereign states of Europe number only 89,000,000; the United States count gives 50,000,000—more than half as many as in all Europe! Twice as many as in European Russia. three times as many as in Germany, four times as many as in France, and more than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France and Italy combined!

The average product of farm crops in the United States for nine years ending with 1879 was $1,420,460,297, from a cultivated area of 100,623,967 acres, which shows an average yield of $12.96 per acre. The most profitable of these nine years was 1871, when the average crops were $16.03 per acre. The least profitable year was 1878, when the average product of the whole country was only $9.97 per acre.

According to good authority, turnips designed for table use, or for the market, should be kept under earth. No other method has yet been discovered by which the peculiar flavor of the turnip can be retained. They may be placed in conical piles of not more than one hundred bushels each, over which a thin coat of straw may be spread, and this covered with six or eight inches of earth. The tops and roots should be carefully cut from turnips before they are stored.

We know of no stock that is more profitable than a good breeding sow, well handled. A litter of early spring pigs will always sell for a good price. The second litter sells lower, it is true, but the two will bring the income up to thirty to forty dollars for the year, or fully as much as that from an average cow. The cost of keeping a sow after it has retained its growth is but little. In summer it needs little but pasturage, and in winter will get along well on potatoes, or other cheap food. It should not be kept fat.

The Farmer's wife is emphatically a partner in his business. On her devolves the care of the dairy in addition to the routine of household duties. Her sphere of action, though strictly domestic, is a wider one than that of the ordinary house-wife. As her husband, in virtue of the ownership of land which he subdues and tills, is entitled to the name of landlord with all the cares and honors the name implies, so she is entitled to the name of landlady, and must assume the responsibility as well as the respect.

In building, it is important that there should be a flue in one or more chimneys, going directly from the cellar to the top of the chimney, so that there may be a draft to carry away the inevitable exhalations. These do little harm in summer, for our houses are then open, and the air draws more or less through them at all times. Whereas in winter we too often shut ourselves up, and the cellar exhalations draw up through the floors, and gradually, but surely, poison those members of the family whom we most love and cherish, and would screen from every harm.

Says the New York *Herald*, potatoes are advancing in prices and a large proportion of the receipts are inferior in condition. Already the subject is discussed of importing potatoes from Great Britain, where the crop is heavy this year, to this country. A slight additional advance in prices will stimulate the trade in foreign grown potatoes. Many of the Beauty of Hebrons are affected with dry rot. In addition to the Early Rose, Aroostook county (Me.,) growers are raising many Hebrons. A large percentage of Prolifics appear in the recent receipts by sailing vessels from the British provinces. It is evident there will be no surplus of good potatoes the balance of the season.

Cattle and horses require fresh air as much as human beings, and if deprived of it the same evil results are as likely to happen, as in the case of men and women shut up in a confined atmosphere, which has been breathed over and over again until it becomes changed into a fœtid poison. Under a long confinement to such air the constitution of the animals becomes debilitated and tendencies to disease are engendered which might have remained latent, or under more favorable circumstances, have been outlived by the animals. Even strong healthy cattle lose vitality in close, unventilated stables. Nor should it be forgotten that while an abundance of fresh air is essential to health, warmth is equally so. Especially should draughts about the feet—as through cracks in the floor communicating with the outer air—be carefully guarded against.

Miscellaneous.

A one-legged man will never be troubled with wet feet.

A married woman in Chicago has a sister so closely resembling her that the husband of the former is sometimes puzzled to tell them apart.

We bend the knee, but not the elbow, enthusiastically exclaimed an orator at a temperance meeting the other evening. That's so said an unreclaimed sinner on a back seat. It's the only way you can get your mouth to the bunghole.

If your child is suffering from worms, we would recommend you to give at once Dr. McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup, it is not only a safe and effectual remedy, but an exceedingly pleasant one.

Did you ever study botany, Miss Clara?" he asked, as he handed her a beautiful bouquet.

No, she replied, I never had a taste for anything of that sort, but I am passionately fond of flowers.

One Dakota editor offers his paper free for a year to every couple married before July 1, 1886, and another will send his paper a year for every child born within twelve months, and two or three years for twins or triplets respectively.

It is said that one of our learned Professors while addressing a graduating class in medicine recently, in drawing distinctions between lawyers and doctors, remarked that one important difference was this: that when a lawyer loses his case, it *goes up*; but when a doctor loses his, it *goes down*. This is almost too true.

IMPURE BLOOD.—Boils, blotches, pimples and festering sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood by acting on the four cardinal points of health—the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood.

London would seem to be fast becoming the paradise of domestic servants. A lady living in Regent's Park, advertising for a cook and housemaid, announces "that they will be allowed the use of piano and late dinner." They will also be allowed out two nights a week and every other Sunday. So considerate an employer has a right to require that candidates shall be "furnished with highest testimonials."

Costly homes are not needed for comfort. Indeed, in them is not always found as much genuine happiness as there is in a humble cottage of only three or four rooms. Kindness and contentment do more to make homes happy than gold. Some of the palatial homes doubtless are built to gratify pride, but that object is not always accomplished because, however fine and costly a home may be, somebody is sure to build a finer and costlier one.

As an evening train was pulling into Sawyer City, on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, a young man and his best girl happened to be the only occupants of the rear coach. The young man was improving each opportunity to do a little hugging and kissing, just at the moment the brakeman stuck his head into the door and yelled:

Saw-yer! Saw-yer!

As soon as the young man recovered, he retorted:

I don't care if you did; we've been engaged more than two weeks.

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 women'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.

The "London News" says:

"Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of various kinds and a general family medicine, none have met with such genuine appreciation as Hop Bitters. Introduced to this country but a short time since, to meet the great demand for a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, it is the most popular medicine known. It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative power without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicine, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child and weakest invalid to use.

"Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not been hailed as a deliverer and welcomed as a friend. It does what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and successful combination. Nothing is wanting. Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasant to the palate, agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all.

Hop Bitters are used in Six of the large London Hospitals and in similar Institutions throughout the world, and are the purest and best medicine ever made.

Given Up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die, from Kidney and Liver trouble!!!!"

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.