Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1887. VOL. VIII., NO. 27

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

J. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S.,
Graduate of Penn. Dental College, 1874.
OFFICE:—OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Offers for Cash; for Cash; for Cash only.
☞A Full Set of Upper or Lower Gum Teeth, the Best that can be obtained, for $10.00.
Gumless sets, plain teeth, for $8.50.
Extracting Teeth, 25 cents. Small Silver Fillings, 50 cents.
Do not be deceived about these rates; you will be told the work is inferior in quality, &c. THIS IS NOT SO. The rates only have been lowered, not the quality of the operation. Take advantage of low rates and good work.
Fredericton, December 19, 1886.

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

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

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Special Certificate in Midwifery.
Office, - - Fisher's Building, Cor. Phœnix Square.
Residence, - - 109 Brunswick St.
Fredericton, December 22, 1886—3m

DR. C. W. SMITH,
ALBION HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.,
CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN!
HIS marvelous power whilst in trance of describing the physical condition and disease of a patient, either personally or by lock of hair with such unfailing accuracy, is remarkable.
All Hair may be sent from any distance by letter, and should be cut close to the head, and not handled if possible by any person but the patient. Most of his patients have been from the higher walks in life, having been consulted by two of our Lieutenant Governors and several members of the Legislative Council and Assembly, also Ministers, Judges, Lawyers, Government Officials and leading business men of this City and Province. But in order to reach a class that could not pay his former price of $5.00 for one examination and prescription, he felt it advisable to reduce the fee to $2.00. Patients unable to attend personally, can have lock of their Hair brought in or sent by letter, (with fee) and thus ascertain the condition of a patient and avoid the expense of sending for Doctors at a distance. His remedies are simple and mostly composed of herbs, a great many of which can be gathered in the country.
Inclose $2.00 with lock of Hair giving name and address, and I will give you an examination and prescription, or examination $1.00.
Examination personally or by Hair, 50 cents, or by Hair sent by letter with fee, $1.00.
☞ Mention this paper.
Fredericton, December 29, 1886.

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

Shingles, Clapboards.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Planed Flooring, Scanling, Hemlock Boards, Plank &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.
Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.
D. LUCY.
Temperance Vale, York Co., June 2, 1886

IN STORE:
3000 bbls. Flour,
Comprising the following well-known brands:

Pillisbury's Best,	Ocean,
Harvest Moon,	Peoples,
Star,	Buda,
Queen,	King,
Diamond,	Purity,
White Eagle,	White Pigeon,
Riverside,	

—ALSO—
500 bbls. Oatmeal, New England A.
250 bbls. Oatmeal.
FOR SALE LOW BY
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

ROSSMORE, L. O. L., No. 21,
Meets at Orange Hall, Gibson, on the first and second TUESDAYS of each month, at 7.30 P. M.
☞ Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
LIEUT.-COL. HEWITSON, *W. M.*,
WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, *Rec.-Sec'y*
Sept. 29—1y.

Cheap Cloths.
LADIES' Jacket Cloths, and Heavy Tweeds for Men and Boys' wear. Prices very low. Cash.
S. NEALIS.
January 26

For Toilet Use.
Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.
AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. —Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.
HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.
VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. R. Foss, Milwaukee, Wis.
Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.
PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.
I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain.—William L. Page, Richmond Va.
Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

Notice of Sale.
To DANIEL LUCY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, now of Southampton, in the County of York, Merchant, and SARAH A. LUCY, his wife, and all others to whom it may in anywise 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 first day of April, A. D. 1881, registered in the Records of the County of York, in Book P, 3, pages 485 to 490, on the 4th day of April, A. D. 1881, numbered 43885, made between the said Daniel Lucy and Sarah A. Lucy, his wife, The Mortgagors of the one part, and the undersigned Henry M. Campbell of the County of Kings, Farmer, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House in Fredericton, opposite the Queen Hotel, on **THURSDAY, the third day of March next,** at 12 o'clock noon, the Lands and Premises in said Mortgage described as follows, that is to say:
All that certain piece or tract of Land, situate lying and being in the Town Plat of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and known and distinguished as Lot number two hundred and seventeen, (217) in Block number thirteen in said Town Plat. The said Lot, piece or parcel of Land, fronting on Brunswick Street, and extending back northerly one hundred and sixty-five feet, until it meets lands now or lately owned by Christopher Broderick and Spafford Parker, and being the same Lands and Premises Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by James M. Wortman, by Deed dated the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, recorded in the York County Records, in Book U, No. 2, pages 501 and 502, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.
Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the said City of Fredericton, known and distinguished as the upper or north-westerly half of Lot number two hundred and fifteen, (215) fronting on said Brunswick Street, thirty-three feet, and extending back to the rear of said last mentioned Lot, one hundred and sixty-five feet, such last mentioned Lot, piece or parcel of Land having been Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by John Owens and wife, by Deed dated the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, recorded in the said York County Records, in Book T, No. 2, pages 387 and 388, the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and being the same Lands and Premises, upon which the three houses owned by the said Daniel Lucy on Brunswick street aforesaid, are situate, together with all the rights of way, rights of ingress and egress, and other rights of the said Daniel Lucy in and to the said Lands and Premises, and together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appertenances to the said Lands and Premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions issues and profits thereof. *Each of the above houses and buildings, and Lot in connection therewith, will be sold separately.*
Dated at Fredericton, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886.
H. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL,
Mortgagee.
WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

FARM FOR SALE.
MY Valuable FARM situated near Wassis Station, Sunbury Co., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. This Farm is well fenced and watered. The buildings consist of a good house, three barns, granary, hog pen, &c. For further particulars apply to
CHARLES HIGGS,
Wassis Station, Sunbury Co
January 26—3mos

LAND FOR SALE.
ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 81, and being a part of "The Bustin Homestead," containing 65 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.
☞ For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Bustin, Stanley, or Miss Bustin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.
Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 1886.
WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Estate Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, Gentleman, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.
Dated at Fredericton, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER,
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER.
Administrator and Administratrix of Estate Thomas Jones, with Will annexed.
J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

Estate Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Lucy Hartt Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of the City of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER,
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER,
Executor and Executrix Estate Lucy Hartt Jones, deceased.
J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

Riverview Nursery!
For sale at bottom prices,
PLANTS
of the following, for present or spring delivery:
CURRANTS.
"Black Naples." "White Grape."
"Red Cherry." "Versaillaise."
"Fay's Prolific."
GOOSEBERRIES.
"Smiths' Improved." "Downings."
"Houghton Seedling."
STRAWBERRIES.
"Sharpless," largest and finest berry cultivated.
"Mount Vernon," large, late, delicious.
"Crescent Seedling," extra production and early.
"Charles Downing," standard sort, productive find.
☞ Freight paid on all orders over $5.00.
For prices, &c., address
J. E. FAIRWEATHER.
Hampton, N. B., Nov. 8, 1886—tf.

1886 FALL 1886
Dry Goods
—AT—
OWEN SHARKEY'S.
Ladies' Dress Goods,
in various Styles, Textures, Shades, and at all prices—suitable for Fall or Winter wear.
Wool Squares, Wool Jerseys, Ulsters, Mantles, Fur Caps, Capes and Trimmings,
Skirts, Corsets, Hose and Gloves, etc. etc.
Ulster Cloths, Mantle Cloths,
☞ Scarfs and Ties, Suitings, Cretones, Prints Wool Flannels, Cottons, Swandowns, Dickis Towellings, Table Linens, Shirtings.
BLANKETS,
in Grey, White Blue and Garnet. Wool, Hemp and Brussels Carpets. Floor and Table Oil Cloths. Men's Youths' and Boys'
CLOTHING,
in Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Braces, Fur Caps, in Astracan, Persian Lamb, Baltic Seal and Cooney. Knitted Wool Gloves, Kid Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, and Furnishing Goods. Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valise. Horse Blankets. A large stock of
Sleigh Robes.
Prices as low as the lowest in the trade.
☞ Remnants of all kinds always on hand.
OWEN SHARKEY

Hats and Caps.
HATS and Caps of all kinds, for Men, Boys' and Children, at greatly reduced prices. Must be cleared out to make room for the Spring Stocks.
S. NEALIS.
January

CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE
So great is our faith we can cure you, dear sufferer, we will mail enough to convince free. R. S. LACHERMACH & Co., Newark, N. J.

OVER WORKED Women.
For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfils a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive *guarantee*. See wrapper, around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**
A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
TRADE MARK
PROCTERS PAIN
THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY
FOR MAN & BEAST.
PRICE 25 CTS PER BOTTLE.
C. C. RICHARDS & CO.
YARMOUTH, N. S.
CURES—Rheumatism, Diptheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

ANOTHER PROOF.
GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your **MINARD'S LINIMENT.** After *first* application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.
JOHN S. McLEOD,
Elm House.
Lawrencetown, N. S.

Agriculture

Horses for the Farm.

It is with horses as with men, says the *American Cultivator*. Large size and great weight do not always indicate the possession of the greatest strength, much less of that more important quality, endurance. When our civil war broke out army surgeons were often surprised to find that many soldiers of apparently excellent physique, large, hearty and strong, broke down early under the hardships of the march, while others that at first seemed more frail toughened under exposure, and rallied quickly when in hospital from wounds. We are told that "the spirit of a man will sustain his infirmities; but a wounded spirit who can bear?" He is no clear sighted lover of a horse who does not see some applicability of this quotation to his favorites.

The life, spirit and energy of a thoroughbred horse seem more akin to the finer attributes of a noble man than are the characteristics of any other domestic animal. The horse possesses great intelligence, and at the best often contrasts with some brutal and inhuman owner, and almost as strongly as the satirist has portrayed in his mocking representation of the traveller Gulliver, who was left in his wandering to contemplate the great inferiority of man as compared with the Hounhymes in the land where their supremacy was unquestioned.

A horse at his best must be well bred, well fed and have received during not only his own life, but generations before, a great deal of intelligent human kindness. It is not possible to build up at once a horse, however perfect in form, that has not enjoyed these advantages. If we hear occasionally of neglected or even abused young horses that afterward prove great winners on the turf, it is always easy to show that they owe their success to some strain of blood further back that has the making of spirit and endurance in it These horses, better cared for in their later years, produce progeny that excel themselves. And, aside from all desire for increased speed, the energy and especially the endurance, which characterizes the best race horse, are almost equally important for farm uses and heavier work anywhere.

Weight counts for something in heavy labor, but character counts for still more. Add to the massive proportions of the Clydesdale or the more compact solidity of the Percheron a slight stain of the old Diomed, Messenger or Morgan blood and there can be little doubt that it will produce an animal fitted alike for the heaviest pulling or for good traveling on the road.

Points in the Breeding and Care of Horses.

Of all the rules that should be kept in mind by the breeder of horses, the first is, sire and dam should be free from disease. That constitution and endurance, like weakness and disease, are inherited, no intelligent observer or student denies. Because there are exceptions to this rule does not make it safe to deviate from it. A sound horse is far more like to get sound colts than an unsound one. Among the Arabs and the English special stress was laid on the soundness of the mare. The method of stabling in damp, dark stables, in a vitiated atmosphere, together with excessive strain on constitution and powers of horses by exposure to storms and extremes of heat and cold, and sudden stopping in cold winds after violent and wearing work, all tend to weaken the race of horses. All artificial methods of keep and feed and work are abnormal and against nature, and tend to undermine the stamina and hardiness of the horse. The science of breeding, together with better knowledge of sanitary laws, must help to prevent the ills incident to these dangers attending the horse in civilization. The mare is capable of breeding at two years old; but as size, good form, and sound health are essential to the value of the horse, it is unwise to risk these by so early taxing nature heavily. The old English view is a safe one, that one or the other of the parents should be mature. If a young mare is to be bred, the horse should not be less than eight or ten years old, and it is generally accepted that an aged mare, if bred at all, will do better bred to a young horse. If both horse and mare are very young or very old, the colt is generally weak and small. Many of the best horses have been gotton by old stallions. Old or worn out mares are never successful. The history of trotters does not show a remarkably good colt from any of the noted old mares that have been retired to the harem from the track. Old mares that have been kept breeding, and not worn out by hard labor, have produced some noted horses. A good rule is to wait until the mare is past three, and then breed her to a horse of full maturity.

Poultry Manure.

Every farmer values the manure from the poultry-house for its use on corn, cabbages and other field and garden crops. He knows how it is immediately taken up by these crops, changing the pale color to a deep green, and starting a luxuriant growth It is one of the problems of the art of fertilizing, that certain manures exert an effect quite disproportionate to their supposed fertilizing value. Thus in one hundred pounds of poultry manure there are two pounds of phosphoric acid, one pound of potash and two and a quarter pounds of nitrogen; in one hundred pounds of fresh wood ashes there are six pounds of potash and three pounds of phosphoric acid; in one hundred pounds of plaster there are seventy-five to ninety pounds of sulphate of lime in all, five pounds of phosphoric acid, two and a quarter pounds of nitrogen, seven pounds of potash, forty pounds of sulphuric acid, and forty-five pounds of lime.

A Pathetic Incident.

The New Orleans *Democrat*, commenting upon the sale of Cole's circus, says:—"His ring horses had been sold when Cole discovered that unintentionally three particular duns had been allowed to go. They had been with him since the earlier days of his venture in the circus business, and had aided him in accumulating the $500,000 that he now possesses. They seemed like a part of his own family, and were as affectionate with one another as three kittens. He determined not to part with them under the circumstances, and seeking out the purchaser, bought them back. Then turning to the livery stableman, who was standing by, he said that he would never consent to have those horses pass into the hands of any one who would make them work. He could not think of their being driven to a wagon, cart or dray, receiving blows and abuse from careless owners or cruel drivers. They should be bled to death. This was his determination, as he thought it would be an easy mode of putting them out of the world and away from laborious duties. It was suggested that chloroform would be a better and less painful mode. This was finally decided upon and a reliable man procured to perform the operation. They were all collected in the circus tent. There were Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers and leapers, and the three pet duns. Calling the little mare by name one of the actors told her to kiss them all good by. As if she knew the fate awaiting her, the intelligent animal, stretching forward her head, kissed each and every one an affectionate farewell. This was more than they could stand. Tears glistened in every eye, and the sacrifice was put off. Cole had no place to take them to, no farm no stable. So Mr. Leonard, the livery stable man, promised to find some one who would assume charge of them under a guarantee never to work them, but to keep them in good order until old age should claim them for the grave. This he did, and the three old circus horses, well fed and cared for, will dash no more around the sawdust ring."

Four-Footed Doctors.

HOW ANIMALS TREAT THEMSELVES WHEN SUFFERING.

Animals get rid of their parasites by using dust, mud, clay, etc. Those suffering from fever restrict their diet, keep quiet, seek dark, airy places, drink water and sometimes plunge into it. When a dog has lost its appetite it eats that species of grass known as dog's grass, which acts as an emetic and purgative. Cats also eat grass. Sheep and cows, when ill, seek out certain herbs. An animal suffering from chronic rheumatism always keeps, as far as possible, in the sun. The warrior ants have regularly organized ambulances. If a chimpanzee is wounded it stops the bleeding by placing its hand on the wound or dressing it with leaves and grass. When an animal has a wounded leg or arm hanging on it completes the amputation by means of its teeth. A dog, on being stung in the muzzle by a viper, was observed to plunge its head in running water, and eventually recovered. A terrier hurt his right eye. It remained under a counter, avoiding light and heat, although it habitually kept close to the fire. It adopted a general treatment, rest and abstinence from food. The local treatment consisted in licking the upper surface of the paw, which it applied to the wounded eye. Animals suffering from traumatic fever treat themselves by the continued application of cold water.

Many physicians have been keen observers of animals, their diseases, and the methods adopted by them in their instinct to cure themselves, and have availed of the knowledge so brought under their observation in their practice.

Spring or Fall Foaling.

The question of spring or fall foaling has given rise to different opinions by those interested in live stock raising, and in order to ventilate the subject Mr. Miles Langstaff, no mean authority, gives his views, with the hope that other farmers will do likewise. He says:—"The custom has generally been to have colts foal in in the spring. I think there is an objection to colts coming in the spring, as it is very little use you have of the mare in the summer. If you work the mare hard the colt will not thrive, and if mares are in foal heavy in the winter they are not fit to do much work. I have lately been trying the fall for foaling, I think with good results. I have a large Clydesdale mare, which I have worked throught the summer. She had a colt in October last, and is doing well. She stands the cold well, is full of play, and grows finely. In the spring I can use the mare, put the colt to pasture, and it will grow right along."

Slaughter of Birds.

The following figures taken from an official source will give some idea of the wholesale slaughter of the birds that has been going on,—and which has stirred up this defence of the birds, not a minute too soon:—"We know that a single New York taxidermist handles 30,000 bird-skins in one year, that a single collector brought back from a three months trip 11,000 skins; and from one small district on Long Island about 70,000 birds were brought to New York in four months time. The supply is not limited by domestic consumption. American bird-skins are sent abroad. The great European market draw their supplies from all over the world. In London there were sold in three months from one auction room, 404,464 West Indian and Brazilian bird-skins, and 356,389 East Indian birds. In Paris 100,000 African birds have been sold by one dealer in one year. One New York firm recently had a contract to supply 40,000 skins of American birds to one Paris firm.

Horses Overfed.

Many farmers overfeed their horses and in fact most of them do. They seem to think a horse must eat all the time because they will, very nearly, if allowed to do so. This is all wrong. A horse should be limited in the amount of hay or straw given to it, and the limit should be graduated by the kind of work required of it. A horse for fast driving or a roadster should not have more than two or three pounds of forage, at most, and it will perform better with a less quantity because there will be less pressure on the diaphragm and, consequently, more room for the expansion of the lungs.

Many horses are fed too much grain. If a horse fed strongly does not do well, give less meal or oats and more coarse bran. Give it ginger for a tonic, if necessary—horses often have flatulency and colic. A little bicarbonate of soda (a teaspoonful) with the food will help a horse which does not thrive on a liberal feeding. Regular doses of Glauber salts with the grain are good, as the salts will correct the acidity of the stomach, prevent flatulency, and cool the blood by carrying off fever germs, or in other words, salts will cleanse the stomach and bowels and will prevent the absorption of foul and poisonous matter. A clean stomach is necessary for health and a good digestion.

Sheep on Poor Farms.

It is the benefit to the farm that one of the profits on sheep is dirived. Many farmers do not take this into account, yet it is one of the most important items in sheep raising. In this connection an exchange says:—

"If you have a field which is poorer than any otuer part of your farm, make of it a pasture for a flock of sheep. If it be necessary throw up a moveable fence, so as to confine the sheep somewhat and pasture the field in sections. The improvement will be so marked that you will never forget the value of this experiment. If you have no sheep, the experiment is wort the purchase of a small flock, and the sheep will be no loss to you afterward."

We do not believe in keeping sheep on the poorest part of the farm, as that is where the sheep-raisers have for centuries made their grand mistake, but the solution is given in the above, by constructing the movable fence, and pasturing the sheep in sections. Such a method is the only true one, and will always give a large profit.

Shorthorns.

The Shorthorn is one of the best general purpose breeds of cattle they have in England. In color they are red, roan, white, and red and white. They are heavy milkers, and are good for fattening. They are to be found in nearly all the counties of England, also in Scotland, Wales and Ireland. In the north of England, where they are special favorites, the calf is taken from the cow as soon as dropped, given what new milk it can drink until about a month old, when it gets half new and old milk. Boiled linseed or meal mixed with the milk is also given. When about two months old the milk can be dispensed with. The calves are then turned out to good grass, or given cut roots and hay. When about three or four months old, they are weaned. They are fed during the winter with straw, roots and a little meal or cake. In May they are turned out to grass, and in the fall the best heifers are kept for cows, and will be timed to calve when about three years old. The others are put into the fattening yards, and are sold to butchers in the spring. The best cows will bring about $100 each.

Mixed Stock Better for Grazing.

Better results are obtained by grazing land with a mixed stock of cattle, sheep and horses than by any one kind alone. Sheep eat many kinds of plants which cattle and horses refuse to eat, and horses and sheep eat some kinds that cattle do not. Cattle grazed alone in pastures leave many good places which horses would graze. If cattle, horses and sheep are grazed in the same pasture, the grass will be wholly grazed and but few plants will be allowed to grow unmolested. Mixed stock graged together render the feed better than when grazed alone.

New Postal Law—of Interest to Farmers.

The new Law permitting the sending of small quantities of fluids by mail is of wide value to the people at large. It is in the direction of the small tendencies of trade, which, while it centralizes the manufacture in the best possible form, brings its results to every man's door, at the lowest possible price. England has gone very far in this direction, permitting packages of even eleven pounds weight to be sent by post, while our limit is yet four pounds. The admission of fluids under certain restrictions is another step in advance.—Until now, such packages could only be sent by express, and HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., have been obliged for twenty years past to require an order of at least $5.00 to send free of charge, their invaluable VETERINARY SPECIFICS and WITCH HAZEL OIL to customers. They now offer to send them in *quantity* to *any address* on receipt of the price. Thus the tendency of modern trade is everywhere to bring the manufacturer or producer and the consumer, practically face to face. Every man thus has in practice the best medicine, dry good or book store, in the country at his own post office.

A miner in Leadville, Col., who cannot read or write, is worth to-day at least $3,000,000. Four years ago he hadn't a penny except what he earned from day to day as a miner. His name is John L. Morrisey. He is a young man, not over 32 or 32. There is said to be in the mine of which he is half owner $5,000,000 worth of ore in sight.

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.

FARM NOTES.

W. K. Vanderbilt, it is said, recently paid $1,000 for thirty imported chickens.

Turnips are a native feed for sheep. Farmers in England feed scarcely anything else.

There were eleven cases in England last year of thoroughbred mares dropping twins.

There are over 1400 trotters with records of 2.30 or better that are liable to appear on the turf in 1887.

No class of men are more indebted to their wives for the success that comes to them than are farmers.

The total egg crop of the United States, or the product handled by the larger cities and towns, is estimated at $150,000,000 annually.

An implement which, with good care, would last twenty years, will, when exposed to the weather, become useless in five years, or even less.

Two things are needed for cows, regular feeding and sufficient feeding, but not too much. In regard to this latter point every dairyman has much to learn. A dairyman needs to be a physiologist.

The extent to which really fine fowls are being bred, and the prices which they bring, are things quite wonderful" and the farmer who clings to the old common barnyard fowl is away behind the times.

An American paper defends these farmers who meet and "sit around" at the blacksmith shop. The editor says he has spent many a half hour thus and received as much instruction as at a regular organized club.

Many persons complain that they cannot grow good crisp radishes. The trouble is the land is too heavy and rich. A load of clear sand worked into ten or twelve feet square of ground will make good radish soil,

Armour & Co., of Chicago, killed 1,112,979 cattle, 380,656 hogs and 86,777 sheep during the past year. They canned nearly 40,000,000 pounds of meat. They employ over 5,000 hands in their works, and 150 office clerks.

There are 2,400 places in New York where cows are kept to be milked for the public benefit, and a health officer reports that "there are not fifty places in the long list where a decent man can remain five minutes without being made sick."

Cows need light, not only for their own health and comfort, but because good butter cannot be made from cows kept in dark stables. Air, light, cleanliness and warmth are four essentials of a cow stable, where cows are kept for profit.

Among the causes which produce brittle hoofs in horses and cattle, is standing on rotten manure heaps or in pools of liquid manure. Standing in such decomposing organic matter is still more injurious when the animal is confined in a stall, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the other conditions.

The hog is, properly handled, one of the most profitable products of the farm; but the most profitable products are, as a rule, the result of skilled care and intelligent handling. He, then, who would secure the most and the best, must devote his time and attention, his care and protection, faithfully to his swine herd just as much as to any other business of which he would make a success.

Save all the bones. They are valuable for fertilizers in any form. Even when placed whole in the soil the roots of plants will be sure to find them, and form such a knot-work of roots about them that much nourishment will be drawn from them. If broken in small pieces they will afford more food to plants, and if finely ground or dissolved in moistened wood ashes or sulphuric acid, are rendered still more available for the use of plants.

Farmers and others should wear wool and eat more mutton. In a climate like ours woolen underclothing is best at all seasons of the year. It protects the system against sudden changes, and chills after prespiring freely. All who have any tendencies towards rheumatism, lung affections or neuralgias, should wear woolen underwear throughout the year, Mutton is a wholesome food and should be more generally used, instead of so much pork and beef. By wearing more woolen clothes and eating more mutton our people would be improved in health, and the sheep industry would be promoted.

Judge Wellhouse, of Fairmount County, Kansas, has an orchard "as is an orchard." He set out his first orchard in 1876. It covered 117 acres. In 1878 he planted one hundred and sixty acres more, and in 1879 he set one hundred and sixty acres. It took over fifty thousand trees to plant these orchards. In gathering his fruit he makes three grades. The first he calls shippers, and embraces all sound fruit above a certain size, usually two and one-quarter inches in diameter. These are sent to market. The second grade contains all sound apples below this size and all defective ones above it. These are turned into cider vinegar. The third grade consists of rotted or partially rotted apples, which are fed to stock.

A very simple method, and an improvement upon the Rarey system of training vicious horses, was recently exhibited, and the manner in which the wildest horses were subdued was astounding. The first trial was made on a kicking or balking mare, which, her owner said, had allowed no rider on her back for at least five years. She became tame in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished was a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare just above the front teeth, crossed in her mouth, thence secured back of her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a horse after receiving that treatment a few times will abandon his vicious ways forever.

ALL SORTS.

By-and-Bye.

Lads, with manly hearts and true,
Sturdy hands to carry through
High and bold endeavor;
Shun the Street of By-and-Bye!
Go not near—I'll tell you why;
That's the road to Never.

Down the Street of By-and-Bye,
He that stands to gaze will spy
Many a dreary token;
Ruined walls where grass has grown,
Wains of treasure overthrown,
Houses wrecked and broken.

All is failure, gloom, despair;
Cheerful hubbub hums not there,
Axe nor hammer clashes;
Mist, and mold, and silence deep!
While the townsfolk drowse or weep,
O'er the whitened ashes.

Turn not down its winding track—
Whoso enters comes not back;
Ah! the woe, the pity!
Forward, lads, with earnest brow—
Tread the busy street of Now,
On to Fortune City.

He covered the whole point—The man who sat down on a carpet tack.

If everybody would mind his own business we wonder how the lawyers would live.

When a girl talks about "two strings to her beau," does she means his suspenders?

Keep your sleeping-rooms well aired, even in this cold weather. Many a headache and unpleasant taste in the mouth, is caused by sleeping in impure atmosphere.

There is just one thing that will make time slide away faster than a toboggan, and that is a three months' promissory note signed by yourself.

Baird's French Ointment will cure the Itch in a few days, cures Salt Rheum, Chapped hands, Scald Head, Obstinate Sores and Wounds—Sold by dealers.

"How many rooms have you in your house, Mrs. Blunt?" "Let me see, we have the dining-room, six bedrooms, the drawing-room and the salt rheum." "The what?"

A California woman owns and runs the factory which makes nine-tenths of the orange boxes for the Pacific coast. She invented the box while trying to make a cradle for her baby.

A Maine farmer revenged himself on his neighbor by throwing 10 pounds of Epsom salts into his well. As soon as the water began to taste, the report went out that it was a mineral well, and a dozen people rushed to buy the farm.

South Carolina has never had a divorce case on its records, and never can have until the laws are changed. The only thing a married couple can do is to separate, run away from each other, or one commit suicide for the other's benefit.

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes; that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflammation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual.

An English doctor says that if a person would take good care of himself from the age of 10 up—not over-eating, catching cold, exposing himself, etc.—he would very likely live to the age of 100. It is human carelessness which shortens human life.

Mr. C. E Riggins, Beamsville, writes: "A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says it is the best thing he ever used; to quote his own words, 'It just seems to touch the spot affected.' About a year ago he had an attack of bilious fever, and was afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such happy results."

George—I saw the most wonderful thing at the theatre last night. A Hindoo juggler raised a mango tree from nothing but the seed.

Fred—Pshaw! that's nothing, my boy. My wife raises Cain every night for less than that.

"Be wise to-day: 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if ta