THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1888. VOL. X., NO. 5

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

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NEW "RAYMOND,"

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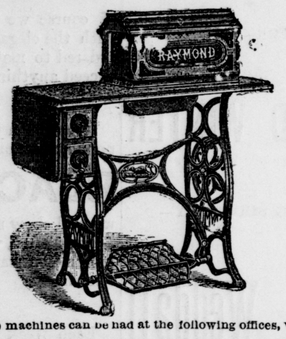
D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B



These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N. B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Chatham, Mirmichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campellton, Restigouche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scota.

D. McCATHERIN, *Manager for Maritime Provinces*

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.

A. L. F. VANWART,

UNDERTAKER!

COFFINS and CASKETS of all sizes and prices in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic Robes, and Brown Habits of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

Particular attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discoloring.

Parties ordering Caskets by telegram, can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms, or at Residence, King Street, opposite P. McGinn's.

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888

L. P. LaFOREST

Offers BARGAINS in all lines of his business,

TINWARE

in all lines a specialty.

FURNACES AND PLUMBING,

of all kinds. Prompt and satisfactory work guaranteed.

Phœnix Square, North Side, Fredericton.

Fredericton, November 23, 1887

JUST OPENED:

ROOM PAPER,

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

SIMON NEALIS.

CLOTHING.

Mens' uites,

Boy's Suites,

Children's Suites,

VERY CHEAP.

SIMON NEALIS

April 18

PHOTOS

of all kinds and styles,

—AT—

HARVEY'S STUDIO,

164 Queen St., Fredericton.

Call and have some taken in a NEW STYLE introduced for the first time in this city.

PICTURES

Copied and Enlarged.

STOVE BOARDS.

JUST RECEIVED;

3 DOZ. CRYSTALIZED STOVE BOARDS, cheaper than usual, at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

September 19

JUNE, 1888.

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Ready-Made Clothing, etc.,

—AT—

O. SHARKEY'S

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Cashmeres and Stuff Goods,

in all the leading shades and colors.

PARASOLS, GOSSIMERS, GLOVES, AND Corsets, Hose, Prints, Ginghams, Cretons, Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets and Lambrequins, Table Linens, Towelling, Tickings, Ducks, Swansdowns, Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, Oxford Gray Homespuns, etc, Choice patterns and good value. Mens' Youths' and Boys' Clothing. Mens' Suits from $5.00 to $18.00. Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties and Underclothing. Also, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Wool and Hemp Carpets, Mens' Rubber Coats.

Trunks, Valises and Wall Paper.

Always on hand, a large stock, good variety, and low prices.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Remnants of all kinds, always on hand.

Fredericton, June 6 O. S.

EXHAUSTED VITALITY

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon, 300 pages, 8 vo., 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P. O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially Specialty, Diseases of Man. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. May 16-1y.

Horse Shoes.

To Arrive from Montreal;

1 CAR Horse Shoes, 200 kegs. 100 Boxes Horse Nails, which will be sold low while landing at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

Notice of Sale.

To JAMES K. PINDER of the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, Millman, and MARY ANN, his wife, Messieurs H. SHOREY & Co., of Montreal, Merchants, and to all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, made between the said James K. Pinder and Mary Ann, his wife, of the first part, and Lewis J. Almon and Thomas Maclellan, both of the City of St. John, in the said Province, Esquires, Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of Robert Robertson, late of the town of Portland, in the said City and County of Saint John, Esquire, deceased, of the second part, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said County of York, by the No. 39804, in Book N 3, pages 666 to 671, on the 22nd June, A. D., 1880, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Mortgage, (default having been made in the payment thereof), be sold at Public Auction on **FRIDAY, the fifth day of October next,** at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, in front of the County Court House, in the said City of Fredericton, the lands and premises in the said Indenture of Mortgage, described as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Southampton, on which the said James K. Pinder now resides, described as follows:—Commencing on the easterly side of the main Nackawickac stream, where the extension of the southerly line of lot Number three (3), South Range, Temperance Vale Settlement, at present in the occupation of one John Hammond, would strike the said side of the said stream, thence down the said Nackawickac stream on its easterly bank, till it comes to a point opposite the mouth of McCallum Brook, so called, thence crossing the said Nackawickac stream and following said McCallum Brook up its centre till it comes to the main Post road leading into the Temperance Vale Settlement; thence running north eighty (80) degrees west, or parallel to the said southerly line of lot number three (3) aforesaid, until it reaches a point on the extension north fifty (50) degrees east of Cliff's westerly line, thence north fifty (50) degrees east on such extension till it strikes the said southerly line of lot Number three [3] aforesaid, and thence south eighty [80] degrees east along the said southerly line of lot 3 and its extension on the same course crossing the Nackawickac stream aforesaid to the place of beginning containing by estimation four hundred [400] acres more or less; also one acre on the easterly side of the said Nackawickac stream, beginning at the easterly end of the bridge opposite the mill on the land above described, and running back south easterly ten [10] rods; thence southwesterly and parallel to the stream sixteen [16] rods; thence northwesterly ten [10] rods to the stream, and thence up stream sixteen [16] rods or to the place of beginning; the two tracts of land above described being parts of the lands conveyed to one Richard R. Carvill by Robert Hay and wife by Deed dated 4th January, A. D. 1870, and by the said Robert Hay conveyed to the said James K. Pinder by Deed dated 10th May, A. D. 1871, together with the saw mill, known as 'The Pinder Mill,' and other the dwelling houses and buildings thereon standing and being and with the erections and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

There will also be sold at Public Auction at the time and place aforesaid, the property mortgaged by a certain Bill of Sale, bearing date the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1880, and made between said James K. Pinder of the one part, and the said Lewis J. Almon and Thomas Maclellan, as Executors and Trustees as aforesaid of the other part, and filed in the Office of the said Registrar of Deeds for the said County of York, by the No. 1052, on the 22nd June, A. D. 1880, default having been made in payment of the moneys thereby secured, the said property being in the said Bill of Sale described as "All the Machines and Machinery of every nature and description of what kind soever; belts, saw mill gear, tools, implements and chains belonging to and being in, upon or about the water power saw mill known as 'The Pinder Mill,' situate in the said Parish of Southampton in the said County of York."

Dated the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1888.

LEWIS J. ALMON,
THOMAS MACLELLAN,
by LEWIS J. ALMON,
his Attorney,
Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Robert Robertson.
Mortgagees.

SAULT Ste. MARIE CANAL.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Sault Ste. Marie Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of October, next, for the formation and construction of a Canal on the Canadian side of the river, through the Island of St. Mary.

The works will be let in two sections, one of which will embrace the formation of the canal through the island; the construction of locks, &c. The other, the deepening and widening of the channel-way at both ends of the canal; construction of piers, &c.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after TUESDAY, the 9th day of October, next, where printed forms of tender can also be obtained. A like class of information, relative to the works, can be seen at the office of the Local Officer in the town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Intending contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits.

In the case of firms, there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and reidence of each member of the same; and further, a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $40,000 must accompany the tender for the canal and locks; and a *bank deposit receipt* for the sum of $7,500 must accompany the tender for the deepening and widening of the channel way at both ends, piers, &c.

The respective *deposit receipts*—cheques will not be accepted—must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The deposit receipt thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tenders,

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 8th August, 1888.

IN STOCK,

THE FOLLOWING

CANNED GOODS:

Corn,	Peaches,
Tomatoes,	Pineapple,
Peas,	Oysters,
Baked Beans,	Lobsters,
Corn Beef,	Salmon,
Lunch Tongue,	Potted Ham,
Condensed Milk,	
	Condensed Coffee.

ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF

TEA,

—IN—

3, 5, 10, 12, 15 and 20 lb. Caddies.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

S. L. MORRISON,

Queen St., Corner of York.

Fredericton, June 27

TO LET.

THAT pleasantly situated House and premises at the upper end of George Street, formerly occupied by the late F. P. Robinson.

Furnace and frost proof cellar, and Garden in good state of cultivation.

May be seen at any time by applying to

W. H. ROBINSON,
At Bank of Nova Scotia,

Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1888.

Rich and Poor,

Prince and Peasant, the Millionaire and Day Laborer, by their common use of this remedy, attest the world-wide reputation of **Ayer's Pills.** Leading physicians recommend these pills for Stomach and Liver Troubles, Costiveness, Biliousness, and Sick Headache; also, for Rheumatism, Jaundice, and Neuralgia. They are sugar-coated; contain no calomel; are prompt, but mild, in operation; and, therefore, the very best medicine for Family Use, as well as for Travelers and Tourists.

"I have derived great relief from **Ayer's Pills.** Five years ago I was taken so ill with

Rheumatism

that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills." Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

"**Ayer's Pills** have been in use in my family upwards of twenty years and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afford greater relief than any other medicine I ever tried."—T. F. Adams, Holly Springs, Texas.

"I have used **Ayer's Pills** for a number of years, and have never found anything equal to them for giving me an appetite and imparting energy and strength to the system. I always keep them in the house."—R. D. Jackson, Wilmington, Del.

"Two boxes of Ayer's Pills cured me of severe

Headache,

from which I was long a sufferer.—Emma Keyes, Hubbardston, Mass.

"Whenever I am troubled with constipation, or suffer from loss of appetite, Ayer's Pills set me right again."—A. J. Kiser, Jr., Rock House, Va.

"Ayer's Pills are in general demand among our customers. Our sales of them exceed those of all other pills combined. We have never known them fail to give entire satisfaction."—Wright & Hannelly, San Diego, Texas.

Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

DR. FOWLER'S EXT: OF WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA Cholera Morbus COLIC and CRAMPS DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY

AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Eryspelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill Street Montreal.

GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE

TRADE MARK

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

E. W. GILLETT, - TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE,

196

QUEEN STREET,

FREDERICTON.

September 5

Miscellaneous

HER LOGIC.

I may not kiss you, why sweetest? why,
Since all the world to love is moulded?
Look how the happy butterly
Kisses the rose and isn't scolded?

See how the stream with tender lips
Its green and mossy margin presses,
And even the stately willow dips
Her beauty to the tide's caresses.

I may not kiss you? 'Tis absurd
To scorn the truth all nature traces!
The very breeze, upon my word,
Stands still, and kisses both our faces.

"Quite right," she said, "for breezes, John,
For butterflies and streamlets dearest;
I notice, though, they soon pass on
To kiss—the next thing that comes nearest!"

When an office goes out to seek a man, it has to pick its way through crowds.

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

In Denmark girls are trained to agriculture, but in America they take more kindly to husbandry.

Many young children become positively repulsive with sore eyes, sore ears, and scald head. Such afflictions may be speedily removed by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old alike experience the wonderful benefits of this medicine.

The fraudulent old beau who dyes his hair has no right to be writing to any girl about his undying love.

Gladstone.

The Grand old Gentleman seems to grow younger as the years go by. When urged for the real secret he finally told us, (Not expecting it would be published, bnt here it is.) Mrs. G. never allows any other kind but Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder used. It's the only reliable. Sold by all grocers.

A Scotch lady once asked a widowed acquaintance as to the character of her late husband. "What kind of a man was he?" "Well," was the suggestive reply, "he was jist an expense."

The most conclusive testimony, repeatedly laid before the public in the columns of the daily press, proves that *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*—an absolutely pure combination of six of the finest remedial oils in existence—remedies rheumatic pain, eradicates affections of the throat and lungs, and cures piles, wounds, sores, lameness, tumors, burns and injuries of horses and cattle.

A traveller in Maine reports that while he was journeying over a country road recently with the thermometer 95, he came face to face with a sign, reading:—"Don't dump any snow on this lot."

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Ailments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided.

Among the valuable stakes to be run in England in 1889, is the Portland, valued at about $40,000, In 1890 the most valuable race of the year will be the Prince of Wales stakes, the estimated value of which is $80,000.

Confidence Begot of Success.

The confidence possessed by the manufacture of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy in their ability to cure the worst cases of nasal catarrh, no matter of how long standing, is attested in a most substantial manner by their standing reward of $500, offered for many years past, for an incurable case of this loathsome and dangerous disease. The Remedy is sold by druggists, at only 50 cents. It is mild, soothing, cleansing, deodorizing, antiseptic and healing.

A Scotch beadle took his sweetheart to a graveyard, and showing her a dark corner, said:—"Mary, my folks lie there. Would you like to lie there when you die?" It was a grim way of proposing, but Mary was a sensible lassie, and accepted him.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address.

Respectfully,
DR. T. A. SLOCUM,
37 Yonge Street.

Toronto, Ont.

Father (to his little son, who has just handed him the teacher's report of progress and conduct for the last month)—This is very unsatisfactory; I'm not at all pleased with it. Little son—I told the teacher I thought you wouldn't be, but he wouldn't alter it.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I took a severe cold, which settled in my throat and lungs and caused me to entirely lose my voice. For six weeks I suffered great pain and discomfort, and tried numerous remedies. My wife advised me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT and the effect was magical, for after only three doses and an ontward application, my voice returned and I was able to speak an the Army that night, a privilege I had been unable to enjoy for six weeks. These facts can be verified by cumbers of people in this town.

CHARLES PLUMMER.

Yarmouth.

A law was in force in England in the year 1770 to the effect that "whosoever shall entice into the bonds of matrimony any male subject of her Majesty, by means of rouge, white paint, Spanish cotton, steel corsets, crinoline, high-heeled shoes or false hips shall be prosecuted for witchcraft and the marriage declared null and void."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

Agriculture

Practical Farm Hints.

If the farm be on low wet land, a proper system of draining is of the first importance and when so drained, such a farm—other circumstances equally favorable—pays on the average a larger yearly profit than upland or hilly farms. Excessive wet weather may ruin the crops on the low farm, but not the crops and land too, as is often done on the other.

Farms on hilly situations should be so arranged that the more broken portions may be used for the production of grasses, and which may be occasionally tilled; the still less tillable portions set apart as grazing pastures and should not be broken. Such lands, often of good soil, which tillage and rain would soon send headlong down the ravines, pay far better in this way than in any other, and it often happens that an ungainly landscape is turned into one of picturesque attraction, thus clothed with a carpet of green and enlivened with flocks and herds. The level portions, or those nearly so, only should be kept under the plough, even if this should be no more than a fourth of the farm. It can be the better matured and cultivated, and will thus pay a great deal more in the long run than to extend over another fourth of hillsides, where not only much of that put on it in the way of manure is carried off by rains, but also much of the soil as well.

But as most farms, taking the country over, are only average ones in point of productiveness, and most farmers also only average farmers, the line of management for such, and by which they can best succeed, is to stock their farms with good breeds of animals, especially with cattle and swine. These certainly are the poor farmer's as well as the poor farm's best friends, and of these good milk cows are of the first importance.

Most farmers, of course, raise more or less cattle, but not all by any means make it very profitable; and this from injudicious management. Cows that give inferior milk, either in quality or quantity, or both, are to that extent unprofitable ones, and the owner should be discerning enough to realize the fact and sell or turn such cows over to the butchers. But instead of this most owners of such stock go on year after year not only milking such cows but breed from them and thus keep up their inferior stock, and sustaining a great annual loss in the deficiency of milk, butter and cheese, to say nothing of beef.

The most profitable cow is the one that will give the most milk for the amount of food consumed, and in the end the greatest amount of good beef. This is the sort of cow for most farmers as well as dairymen; and should be procured and carefully bred from. It should be borne in mind that there is much in breeds, much more than those acquainted with only inferior stock are aware of; in truth, there is more profit derived from good bloods than there is from good feeding of stock of inferior blood.

The average farmer cannot well afford to look to milk alone, nor to beef alone for his profits, he must have the two combined to the best degree attainable. Every farmer, however, cannot skilfully breed up; in truth but few can well select and classify animals in breeding and fewer still reach the highest attainable results, yet every farmer if he but tries can procure good breeds, and if he cannot improve them can at least keep them from deteriorating. With swine, as with cattle, the best breeds pay best in the main. The hog that makes the most pork for the amount of food consumed, and does it at the earliest age possible, is the most profitable hog.

Another important branch, so to term it, of husbandry, in which most farmers are remiss, is saving and applying manures that accrue, or should accrue, on the farm. Scarcely one-half the barnyard manure is saved and applied and of this at least half the liquid portion, which is of most value, is lost by exposure to the weather before it is taken to the field, then of this not more than one-half or just one-fourth of its first value remains to the benefit of the soil. Aside from green manuring animal excrements are the farmer's chief resource for keeping up the fertility of his farm; hence the great importance of properly sheltering, feeding and soiling his stock, by which means he not only benefits his stock, but augments the manurial accretion and enhances its value. Hence it is ever well with the farmer who looks on the manurial yield of his farm as he does on his other crops, and uses as great care and economy in producing and applying it.

Setting New Orchards.

As the time is now approaching for selecting and ordering trees for orchards, a few practical hints on the subject may be in season for some of our readers, in connection with the management of trees, whether set in autumn or not till next spring. We give these suggestions in the shape of condensed and numbered rules.

1. The main portion of the new orchard should be planted with well tested and approved varieties. If practical select such as have done well in your particular locality, and plant very few by way of experiment, of new lauded and untried sorts, most of which will eventually prove of little value.

2. Choose young and thrifty trees, instead of large ones, the young trees being dug with better roots, being more easy to set out, and starting sooner into vigorous growth, than large trees with mutilated roots.

3. Make it a condition with the nurseryman that he shall give ample and uninjured roots, which will hold the tree when transplanted without bracing or staking.

4. Autumn transplanting should be performed only on quite hardy kinds, and in places where the trees are not exposed to sharp wintry winds. The heads of the trees should be shortened in and made lighter by cutting back the season's growth, or by cutting off the longer shoots at a fork. But no limbs of more than one season's growth should be taken off, as large wounds make the trees tenderer and more liable to injury by winter.

5. Trees not entirely hardy should not be set out in autumn, heel them in, and set them out in spring. The same treatment will answer well for all kinds, and they will be on hand for early setting. But special care will be required to heel them in properly. Pack the fine earth solid between the roots—mice delight to occupy such caves with roots at hand for food. A smooth ridge of earth surrounding the trees will prevent the mice from approaching them.

6. After being set out the earth about the trees must be kept clean and mellow through the season; and the crust which forms after autumn transplanting thoroughly broken and pulverized.—*Country Gentleman.*

Tuberculosis.

The first international congress on tuberculosis, which closed at Paris on Aug. 4, after engaging for a week the attention of nearly 500 of the most noted doctors, from all parts of the world, marks a new departure in medical science.

One striking feature of the congress was the almost practical unanimity of those present as to the contagious nature of tuberculosis and the possibility of its transmission from human beings to cattle, and vice versa. Only one doctor is said to have held a different view. The next important conclusion that was arrived at was that consumption—the most interesting form of tuberculosis—though hereditary, could in a vast number of cases be traced to deceased milk or meat.

Dr. Chauveau, the President of the congress, is quoted as saying:—

"Our great enemy is the cow. Against her, and her brother the ox, the great preventive is always to boil your milk thoroughly and eat your meat well done.

As to the manner in which tuberculosis may be communicated, Dr. Villemin, who was elected chairman of the congress which will meet again in Paris in 1890, claims that it is very communicable through the digestive organs, the blood by inhalation, or by the inoculation of germs contained in the saliva of those affected. Cows, rabbits and Guinea pigs have been inoculated with drops of saliva, and have died with the same symptoms as those exhibited by human beings. Men and women, according to the same eminent authority, are constantly giving tuberculosis to cattle, and getting it back through meat and milk.

A consumptive engaged in a dairy, for instance, coughs and spits on a bundle of hay; the cow eats the hay, and gets the disease. Then the same cow is milked, some one drinks the milk, and if susceptible to the disease he gets consumption. Many of strong vigorous constitutions doubtless escape, but the proportion of those liable to the disease is alarmingly large. Over one-fifth of the population of the world is said to die of tuberculosis. In France alone, it is calculated that 100,000 perish every year from the ravages of this terrible scourge. The number of cases of tuberculosis have increased nearly 25 per cent. during the last twenty years.

The conclusions arrived at by the recent congrsss are entirely endorsed by the leading American scientists, physicians and veterinarians. Prof. James Law of Cornell University, in charge of the Bereau of Animal Industry work in New York, declares that "the value of the work conducted on this subject cannot be overestimated." There is an immediate call for seclusion, quarantine and every possible safeguard, he says, when a case of yellow fever or smallpox occurs, while "in nearly every stable we find the victims of tuberculosis contagion, which is slaying our population by the tens of hundreds of thousands yearly."

Prof. Law has not the slightest doubt that the disease is contagious. He has known, he claims, the introduction of a tuberculosis animal infect a whole herd of sixty head in a few years.

Over-tight checking is a cruel practice, the excuse for which is that it "improves the style of the horse." But it must be evident that when the head is elevated higher than nature intended the centre of gravitation is interrupted, thus unbalancing the poor animal and necessarily producing ungraceful carriage as well as physical injury. If the check is necessary to secure a high head, the resting continually into the check from ten to fifty pounds presents an unseemly appearance of both head and neck. If a horse does not press into the check, of course he needs no check. But in consequence of this unbalanced state, many awkward moves are made, such as, stumbling, a very annoying and dangerous habit, often resulting in runaways, broken vehicles, perchance loss of human life.

The warmer the milk when set, the more complete will be the separation of the cream from the milk at any given lower temperature; and the more rapidly the temperature falls, the more rapid will be the separation of the cream from the milk. Cream rises best when the temperature is falling; very slowly when the temperature is stationary, and little or not at all when the temperature is rising.

For bee stings diluted hartshorn is said to be the best remedy known. Those who have much to do with bees, or who are particularly sensitive to the poison, should carry a small vial in the vest pocket for instant use. Tomato leaves have a soothing effect, so does salt rubbed into the spot, and even damp soil laid on as an absorbent seems to carry many through the trouble.

Manuring Old Orchards.

Old orchards that cannot be conveniently ploughed, and from which an annual crop of grass is taken, require renovating every few years, and the best seasons for doing this work are the latter part of summer and early in the spring. If done in early spring the rains carry the fertilizing material down to the roots before the hot sun dries up the manure, and if done in autumn the advantage is fully as great.

Late fall manuring is objectionable for two reasons: first, it furnishes a lodgment for mice in winter if the coating is made up in part of straw or similar material; and second, the nutriment is washed out and carried away by the flow of surface water at the melting of a heavy snow or during a copious rain while the ground is frozen.

It is not a judicious plan to spread the greater portion of the manure close around the trunks of trees. The roots generally extend as far out as the branches, and it is the fibrous roots that take in food for the support of the tree, so the manure should be applied over a surface several feet out from the body, and if a sufficient quantity of manure is on hand, it is better to give the entire field a good top-dressing. There is considerable danger in the use of the harrow to work the renovating material into the soil; the drag is apt to bruise the bark of the trees, and if the teeth are sharp, there is danger of mangling the roots which lie near the surface. The better way is to stew some kind of grain in the manure beneath the trees and allow hogs to work up the soil by rooting.

Barn-yard manure is not so well adapted to promoting the growth of trees as old loam from the woods; and where the time can be spared for the work, the most successful mode of giving new life to old tress is to remove the sod and apply a waggon load of loam or virgin soil to each tree.

Warts on Horses.

A writer in the *Scotch Farming World* makes the following statement:—

Inquiries are made for a "cure for warts" of different kinds on horses, mules and cattle. Many remedies are described—many barbarous and cruel to the animal. I will give you a remedy often tried and never known to fail. Anoint the wart three times with clean fresh hog's lard, about two days between times. I have had warts on my horses—bleeding warts of large size and seed warts, and I have never been able to find the warts for the third application of the lard. All disappear after the second application. I have sent this prescription to several agricultural papers, hoping it would be of some use to farmers. But they all seem slow to believe, perhaps because the remedy is at hand and costs nothing. I own I was slow to believe myself; but, having a fine young mare with large bleeding warts, that covered parts of the bridle and girths with blood whenever used, I thought there would be no harm in trying lard on them. When the mare was got up for the third application there were no warts, and the scars are their now. I may say that for cuts, bruises, galls, etc., the application of fresh lard—either for man or beast—is worth more than any patent liniments in use. It will relieve pain instantly, and does not irritate raw flesh, as all liniments do.

The Foes of the Farmer.

The farmer has to make a daily battle for life. Weeds grow always; insects decimate crops; birds prey on them; things animate and inanimate always are present to work against him. Among inanimate things that just now prey upon him may be mentioned trusts, syndicates and middlemen of all grades, who seek to "reap where they have not sown." Their name is legion—those who seek to prey upon the farmer. Do not, therefore, believe any man who makes specious promises, particularly that class which would impress you with the idea that they are giving you hundreds for one. This is the trust most unworthy of credit of the entire lot—swindlers in fact, albeit petty ones. Any person who claims to do business at a loss to himself, or he who assumes to propose to be working for your benefit, he who pretends to offer you something for a nominal sum by which you may gain large money, the man who with florid prints of some wonderful agricultural product, seeks to impress you with the idea that the purchase will make you rich—all these, and many others of "that ilk," are swindlers.

The growing of clover is equal to deep plowing, because its roots penetrate deeply in search of food for the stems and leaves, which, if plowed into the land, will undergo decomposition and leave, near the surface, elements taken from the subsoil. Its leaves take carbonic acid largely from the atmosphere, and the plowing in of this crop augments the carbon of the soil very materially, which changes its color and gives it greater capacity to absob solar heat and to retain manures and ammonia, whether resulting from their decomposition or absorbed from the atmosphere.

It is many times useful to be able to tell the age of sheep. At one year there are two large teeth in the center of the jaw, and two are added each year up to five years, when the sheep is said to have a "full mouth." After this the age cannot be told by the teeth, and unless the animal is vigorous it has nearly outlived its usefulness and should be prepared for the butcher.

CONSTIPATION

is nearly always induced by neglecting to keep the bowels regular, and is also a frequent sequel to dyspepsia or indigestion. Regulate the stomach and bowels by using Burdock Blood Bitters, which is certain to promptly relieve and ultimately cure the worst case of consumption.