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, JANUARY 4, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 18

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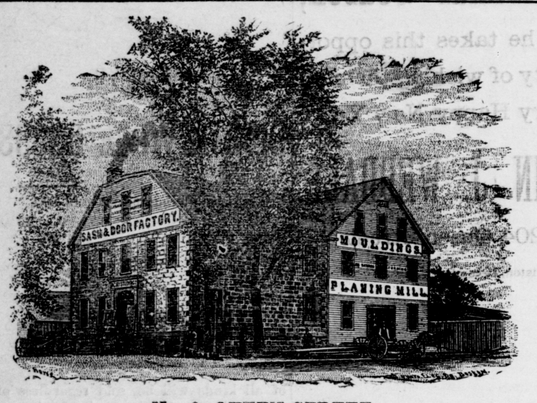

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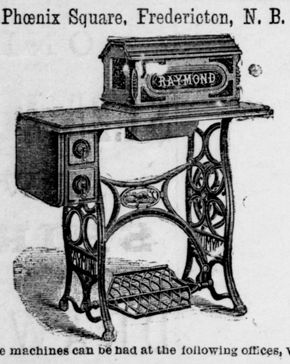

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J. W. McCREADY, Barrister.

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Fredericton, August 18, 1887.

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES,

French Coach Horses.

We will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence, in fact, any and all who are in search of first-class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look over them. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by MR. FARNUM himself personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best Horses of the most approved breeding.

Our Home-bred Stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms, and at low prices. We will be glad to answer all correspondence promptly; but we would strongly advise persons contemplating the purchase of a Horse or Mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us. *Catalogues Free by Mail.*

Savage & Farnum,

Proprietors of ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS, GROSSE ISLE, WAYNE CO., MICHIGAN.

Address all communications to Detroit, Mich.]

Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, logy horses unsuited to your section, but come and see large fine horses with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

JOHN W. AKIN,
Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Horse Nails.

200 BOXES Mooney's pointed and finished Horse Shoe Nails. For sale at NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE, at prices that will please the Blacksmiths.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of JEREMIAH TRACEY, Senior, late of Tracey Station, in the County of Sunbury, N. B., Lumberer, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to file same duly attested with either of the undersigned, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

Tracey Station, Sunbury County, N. B., Nov. 9th, 1887.

JEREMIAH TRACY,
SARAH A. TRACY,
Administrator and Administratrix, Estate late Jeremiah Tracy, Senior, deceased.

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Coal Vases and Hods

For sale low at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE

212

JOHN HASLIN.

NEW WOOL GOODS,

Wool Shawls,

JACKET VESTS,

FASCINATORS,

HOOD CAPS,

Toques Gloves,

GARTERS AND HOSIERY,

FUR MUFFS

—AND—

Fur Trimmings,

November 23

1887. FALL. 1887.

Goods Just Arriving:

FALL SUITINGS,

TROWSERINGS,

IN

Stripes and Checks.

Beaver, Melton,

—AND—

WIDE WALE DIAGONAL

OVERCOATINGS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cor. Queen St. and Wilmot's Alley.

Fredericton, August 31

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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
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HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach.....	.25
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Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA
CHOLERA INFANTUM
DIARRHŒA,
AND
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and *effectual destroyer of worms* in Children or Adults.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THAT valuable freehold property situated in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, lately occupied by Messrs. Edward and Charles Hall. Also, that valuable farm property situated at Central Kingsclear, York County, known as the "Mills Homestead." For particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, December 12, 1887

Miscellaneous.

What it is to be Forty.

To discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard,
And a thinness of crop where the upland is cleared;
To note how you take to your slippers and gown,
And hug to the fire when you get home from town—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

To find that your shadow has portlier grown,
That your voice has a practicle, business-like tone;
That your vision is tricky, which once was so bright,
And a hint of a wrinkle is coming to light—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A sleigh ride, a party, a dance or a dine;
Why, of course you'll be present, you never decline;
But, alas! there's no invite, you're not "young folks," you see;
You're no longer a peach, but a crab apple tree—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A daughter that grows like a lily, a queen,
And that blooms like a rose in a garden of green,
A dapper young clerk in an ice cream saloon,
Both a dude and a dunce is to carry off soon;
And a boy that is ten, and the pride of your eye,
Is caught smoking vile cigarettes on the sly—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

At twenty a man dreams of power and fame;
At thirty his fire has a soberer flame;
At forty his dreams and visions are o'er,
And he knows and he feels as he ne'er did before
That a man is a fool till he's forty.

Somehow men really seem to enjoy it when their tailors give them fits.

THE ENVY of her friends, a lady who uses "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

The successful lover thinks he is getting ahead when he is getting a heart.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured.

Putting up stoves is not an agreeable task, yet, strange to say, it soots everybody who engages in it.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

California has 20,000,000 pounds of Malaga grapes for raisins this year against 13,000,000 pounds last year.

Why is a cornet player like a signal service storm observer. One blows the notes and the other notes the "blows."

Canadian Climate.

The Canadian climate is particularly productive of Cold in the Head and Catarrh. In fact Catarrh to-day is more prevalent than any other disease. The discovery of Nasal Balm places within the reach of all a certain means of cure.

Ruskin says, "Man should resemble a river," some men do, in one respect at least—the biggest part of them is their mouth.

A Remarkable Case.

Frederick Wieze, of Minden, Ont., suffered with running sores on both legs which the best of physicians failed to cure. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him completely. Scrofula always due to bad blood, is curable when timely treated with B. B. B.

London women of fashion have apparently settled the theatre bonnet question by adopting a crush hat, without which, it is said, few ladies attend places of amusement.

THE ROCK ON WHICH MANY a constitution goes to pieces is Dyspepsia. The loss of vigor which this disease involves, the maladies which accompany it, or which are aggravated by it, the mental despondency which it entails, are terribly exhaustive of vital stamina. Its true specific is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which likewise overcomes bilious maladies, female ailments and those coupled with impurity of the blood.

Mr. Hoskins, I'm so glad you've staid with us for tea." "Thank you, Johnny, why are you glad?" "I heard mamma tell the cook that there wasn't any sign of your going, and she might as well open a jar of preserves. If you hadn't stayed we wouldn't have had any preserves. I expect—why, mamma, what are you punching me that way with your knee for?"

A feeling of dulness and languor,
Which is not akin to pain,
And resembles suffering only
As the mist resembles rain,

is often the first indication of incipient disease. In such cases the famous "ounce of prevention" is the highest wisdom, and may be found in its most potent form in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which, by its wonderful blood-purifying and invigorating tonic properties, will quickly restore the ebbing vitality, repair and strengthen the system, and thus ward off threatening sickness. Its saving influence reaches every organ of the body.

Marriages are not allowed in Russia before the man is eighteen and the women sixteen, nor are men over eighty or women over sixty permitted to enter wedlock. Priests may marry only once. Marriages in secret without witnesses are not valid.

A fortune-teller can hit a woman's case nine times out of ten. "You've had sickness and trouble. You'll have some property fall to you. You do not have full confidence in your husband. Beware! He is deceiving you. You have a very gentle nature. Everybody loves you. You have had trouble with a relative. It was not your fault. Beware of a blueeyed woman with a mole on her left cheek. She will make you trouble.

There was a cook in our town,
And she was wond'rous wise,
She bought Imperial Baking Powder,
And caused her bread to rise;
And, when she saw how nice it was,
Declared with might and main
That Imperial was the only B. P.
She would ever use again.

A near-sighted farmer who lives not far from Spring Hill, had never worn or looked through a pair of glasses until a short time ago. One day last fall, a peddlar called at his house, and among other things offered spectacles for sale. He persuaded the man to "try on" a pair. After the father of the house had adjusted the glasses, he looked at objects in the room with astonishment. Finally his eyes rested upon his wife. He took a long look at her, and then exclaimed: "Jane, Jane, I never would have married you, if I had known you was so homely."

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

WHAT IS IT?

The Funny Little Animal seen at Nackawick.

Another Communication on the Subject.

(To the Editor of the Farmer.)

SIR,—Allow me space in the columns of your esteemed paper to express my gratitude toward the author of "What is it," or, "The funny little animal seen at Nackawick," that appeared in your issue of Dec. 21st. 'Twas little I thought of putting any one to so much trouble, for nothing, when I wrote to the *Gleaner* about Mr. Munro's adventure with the beast. In fact I did not expect to find a person in the whole of York County that would be so indolent as to devote three weeks of their study to a matter of such minor importance. But, alas, how near home I found one. The Pokiok writer seems to have an idea that the animal described in the *Gleaner*, is no stranger at Nackawick. The name of the harmless Commodore, that was handed in by the "Sylvanus" writings was no proper name for any such beast as Mr. Munro described his assailant to be.

As your correspondent stated the Commodore is very cowardly, and seldom assaults any one save women or children. It is stated that some time ago, this animal in one of his night prowls, found a young man in a state of torpor in a lonely barn, were he made an attack, and the results were serious. Never since that time has any charge of any importance been laid to this animal. His last offence was upon a young lady, school teacher and a small boy on their way to school who seemed to enjoy the encounter, they describe the nature of the animal as more fatuous than ferocious.

No doubt the correspondent from Pokiok will feel hurt when he learns of his mistake, and hears that the Commodore is no terror to any of the Nackawick folks, and was an animal very different from Mr. Munro's assailant. Before closing I must again thank "Sylvanus" for the unnecessary trouble I have put him to, and I feel that an apology for putting such puzzles in the hands of those who are mentally weak is not sufficient.

But to save my Pokiok friend from racking his brain any further in trying to get a name for the *Gleaner's* beast, I will just say, that the animal is dead, he was shot by a *Gleaner* correspondent not long after his encounter with Mr. Munro. People on their way trom church in the future, need have no fears of meeting this beast, as all are satisfied he has made his last attempt to harm any body.

THE *Gleaner* CORRESPONDENT.

Nackawick, Dec. 27, 1887.

Agriculture

Farm Houses.

Healthfulness is as important as convenience; yet convenience properly is first considered, for an inconvenient house will add so much to the work of the women that their health must suffer. I have already pointed out that a house larger than is needed is apt to be unhealthful. We pay too little attention to the drainage. We allow damp and filth to remain about, even under our houses.

A serious objection to building large houses is that the large house requires so much money that we have nothing for furnishing or adorning. The same is true of the ontside. Verandas, if there are any, are light and plain to ugliness, and such things as bay windows are conspicuous by their absence.

There is altogether too much of the appearance of a warehouse. There is a popular opinion that for the thing to be good it must be ugly; and that ugly things are good. This is highly erroneous. Ugly women are not all good tempered, ugly houses are not all well designed for use. The most handsome dwellings of which I know are the best for use. Our homes should be attractive. If not they cannot be true homes. A handsome house pleases and educates, and we would better have a room less and have the house nice, cosey and tasty.

For the same reason that the house is made plain and uninviting, there is a lack of those accessions which are essential to comfort, happiness and progress. There is little furniture, and it is plain and hard. Likely the walls are unpapered, some of the floors uncarpeted. There are no pictures, no books, and papers are very few. There is an old, tumble down fence around the yard; there is a worn out pump of antiquated pattern at the well from which the water used at the house must be got; there is little grass in the yard, and likely there are no ornamental trees and shrubs; the chances are that there is not a woodshed, that the garden is in one corner of the field, and that the orchard and the sheep pastures are one; for building the big house has made the farmer so "hard up" that he has nothing to spare for conveniences or for beautifying about the house. What a mistake he has made!

But not unfrequently he has made even a worse mistake; he has borrowed part of the money required to build the large house. He is fortunate if he is not some day compelled to sell part or all of the farm to pay that debt. Building a big house partly with borrowed money has deprived more than one farmer of his home. The mortgage has eaten both house and land. Crops have not been good, or the farmer and his wife are getting old and their children have left them; help must be hired for nearly all the farm labor, and in even the favorable years this leaves little with which to pay interest. It is a serious mistake to build a large farmhouse at all, a yet more serious mistake to build it when to pay for it money must be borrowed. Our farm dwellings might well be smaller, and certainly they ought to be more convenient, more healthful, more attractive and better furnished. —*Ex.*

Improve by Degrees.

Because you cannot afford to purchase a full start of the best stock, with the different kinds of stock kept upon the farm, is no good reason why you should get discouraged or fail to do the best you can with the stock you have. Of course it is much the better plan to get good stock, and then breed from them. Not a word should be said that could be construed as discouraging any one from receiving the best, but, then, plenty of farmers are so situated that it would be very difficult, or, at least, not advisable, to invest capital in the best stock, necessitating a sale of what they already have. Another class might not be able to make a complete change, but could secure good mates and select the best breeders out of their own, and, by selecting and mating, in this way be able to make a very decided improvement, and that, too, at really a low cost, considering the advantages. This plan is regarded as being one of the best that the average farmer could follow, because, if he was willing to take the proper pains each year in selecting and breeding, a considerable improvement could be made. Of course, it in one sense would only be gradual, yet it would be an improvement that would be very desirable, and would show very rapidly in the stock. But even if you are still not able to do this, there is no reason why you should not do the best you can with what you have. Even by this plan a very great improvement can be made and the stock bred into splendid condition for rapid improvement by the second plan.

There is no reason why every farmer that is not in a condition to follow either of the plans suggested, cannot select and breed the best he has, rather than let them breed haphazard with no certainty of improvement.

The farmer loses considerable by feeding out the products of the farm to stock that evidently require more feed to keep them while they are making a growth and to fatten for market to leave a very small per cent. of profit. They can lessen this waste by improvement, not quite as much, perhaps, by selecting what they have as could be done by puschase, but still sufficiently to increase our profits. And when neither of the plans are possible they can at least follow the last, and this will increase there profits and place them in a better position to realize the full benefit of either of them in the future.

Manitoba Flour.

The increasing demand for Manitoba flour, both for the home and export trade, fully bears out our previous remarks, and dealers who formerly supplied their customers with American strong brands are now selling the Manitoba product exclusively. Such is the call in fact for this flour, that many millers in Quebec and Ontario, are now grinding Manitoba hard wheat exclusively. The following extract from a letter lately received from London, Eng., speaks for itself:—"Manitoba flour is fast making a name and a market, and we confidently expect that it will soon take the place of a number of other spring wheat brands from your side. Last week two lots were received in this city, and they were sold immediately at a good price over other flours received by same vessels, both color and strength being very satisfactory. We hear that Bristol mills are now using Manitoba wheat." We understand that such has been the demand for Manitoba flour in this market, that quite a number of new mills have recently been started in different parts of the Prairie Province, whilst others are in course of construction. In conversation with one of the leading millers of this city a few days ago, we were informed that the flour produced from new Manitoba hard wheat was giving great satisfaction, and that there is a growing disposition among millers to run almost entirely upon that class of wheat. It is very satisfactory to know that this description of flour is gaining so many friends both at home and abroad.—*Montreal Trade Bulletin.*

Tough on the Horse.

A writer in an American paper thinks the intelligence of the horse is greatly overrated, and submits the result of some of his observations as evidence; I have seen horses walk around a post until they had wound up the bridle and then stand there with their heads bound down to the post because they didn't have sense enough to walk the other way and unwind the bridle. I have seen them get a foot over the bridle, when tied to a ring in the pavement, and then go into fits because they didn't have sense enough to lift their feet over the bridle again. I have seen them prance around in a burning barn, with their tails and manes on fire, and burn to death because they did not have sense enough to run out. Any body can steal a horse without any objection from the horse. A horse will stand and starve and freeze to death with nothing between him and a comfortable stall and plenty of oats, except an old door that he could kick down with one foot, or that could be opened by removing the pin with the teeth. If this is a high degree of intelligence even in a brute, then I am lacking in that article myself. Compared with the dog, the elephant or even the parrot, the horse seems to me to be a perfect fool."

The cost of milk depends upon the cost of the food, hence the more milk received from a cow in proportion to food given the cheaper the cost. But unless warm quarters be given a large quantity of food must be diverted to creating warmth for the body, and it would therefore be economical to keep the cows comfortable in order to cheapen the cost by lessening the amount of food required for bodily warmth. In other words, shelter is food, as it protects the animals against cold.

How to Get More Eggs.

It is a fact but little known to people who keep poultry, that the first part of a hen which becomes disarranged on the approach of disease, is the ovaries or egg producing organs.

Excess of fat, exposure to wet and cold, poor condition, shedding feathers, improper food, want of exercise, or lack certain elements in the food to develop the embryo egg, will all produce the same effect and cause the hen to stop laying.

It cannot be laid down as an "iron-clad" rule, that when a hen ceases laying it is a positive symptom she will soon be sick; but it can be stated with the utmost assurance that something is wrong or she would not cease laying for weeks, and often months.

The annual egg product per hen, in this country, ranges from three to eight dozen each. Now this is by far too small. There is no earthly reason why every hen that lays at all, should not be made to lay from ten to fifteen dozen eggs each year, and continue to do so for at least five years. We know of parties who get eggs at that rate in mid-winter in our cold climate.

How to get eggs in cold weather interests every person who keeps hens. Mr. Charles Raymond of New Canaan, Conn., writes under date of March 8, 1887, "I had excellent results from feeding SHERIDAN'S POWDER to my seventeen hens. In December they laid 224 eggs; in January 177; and in February 241. People around here who have three or four times the hens I have, (and who did not use Sheridan's Powder) did not get one-quarter as many eggs.

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., are the only manufacturers of SHERIDAN'S POWDER to make hens lay. If you cannot get it of your nearest druggist or general storekeeper, Johnson & Co., will send the Powder by mail or express, to any address, charges prepaid, as follows: For 50 cents in stamps, two small packs; for $1.00 five packs. Or for $1.20, a large 2½ pound can will be sent, six cans for $5.00, express prepaid to any express office.

Grass is King.

It is stated that artificial meadows in England rent as high as $20 per acre, and rarely less than $10. This class of land rents for more than the cultivated lands. In Holland, where the population is very dense, the highest priced lands are those in grass. In the United States, the dairy districts of New York and the blue grass region of Kentucky—those lands well set in choice grasses are the highest priced and the most profitable.

Grass is king—not because it pays the best profit of any general crop, for the labor and expense employed in Europe, in this country and in all portions of the world where there is a high degree of civilization existing, but because this crop is more general and more abundant than any other and enters more largely than any other into the support and maintenance of both man and beast and of fowls. It is nature's chief, best gift to man in the way of an agricultural crop. Few indeed are the lands that grass of some kind does not grow upon spontaneously. It covers the waste places and makes them beautiful. It is the surest and the greatest of all agencies for the maintenance and recuperation of soil fertility. It is nature's own restorer.

It grows in the day and in the night, week days and Sundays. The farmer who devotes the major portion of his land and his attention to the grass crop, combined with stock raising, is the one most apt to succeed. The most successful and independent farmers, as a rule, are those who grow grass as their chief crop and raise stock enough to consume it on the farm.

Britain's Grain Production.

The fact that in the last sixteen harvests the annual wheat crop of the United Kingdom has shrank from 3,981,989 acres to 2,553,092 acres, means that the bread corn produce of 1,503,671 acres, which may average 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 quarters per annum, has to be replaced by importation. This large defict, to be made up by increased purchase from abroad, would not appear of such great consequence (in the present possible position of possible supply) if the acres abstracted from home wheat production were devoted to the growth of other corn, which might still maintain an equal force of manual labor on the same land. But in the period of sixteen years the reduction of the wheat area has been accompanied by a shrinkage of the total corn area of the United Kingdom, yielding wheat, barley, rye, oats, peas and beans, from 12,000,111 acres in 1871 to 10,014,625, being a loss of 1,985,486 acres. This vast acreage has disappeared from the annual breadth which employs the greatest number of laborers per acre. Taking England alone, we find that fully one-seventh of the country has gone out of corn cultivation, while in Wales the proportion of corn culture sacrificed is still greater, and in Ireland considerable more than a quarter of the whole grain growing area is lost.—*Edinburgh World.*

Our Poor Potato Crop.

Says the *New England Farmer*, "the highett yield of the potato crop of the United States, according to the Department of Agriculture, was in 1883, when the yield per acre averaged 91 bushels. The 1881 yield was but 53½ bushels per acre. The probabilities now are that the yield the past season will be the smallest on record. It is quite uncertain how the small yield will affect next sesson's planting. The small crop and excessive losses by rot will discourage many from planting largely, while the high prices realized by those who have good yields will stimulate extended operation. The true course is for those who have suitable soil, and who fairly well understtnd the needs of the crop to carry an even hand and plant freely every year."

Rule by Kindness and Humanity.

There is no vice more detestable in man than cruelty in any form to any being. The crime is sometimes punished, but seldom does it meet adequate retribution. The man who mercilessly uses his power is a disgrace to his kind, yet how many of these whom "each kindred brute might bid blush for shame" there are in the world. There is no animal having equal claims upon our consideration and kindness with the horse, yet none suffer as greatly as the horse from human persecutions and wrongs of every degree. To the honor of our kind be it said that perhaps in the majority of cases where our horses are ill-used it is more through thoughtlessness than through willful cruelty. But this does not make it any the less an outrage against our first and best servant and friend, and it is as much the duty of true horsemen to point out where ignorance is responsible for ill-usage as to prevent intentional cruelty.

One of the most lamentable things in life is to see a young colt being "broken" by an ignorant and incompetent "breaker." His ignorance is excusable if he is kind, but your average breaker does not believe in the power of "moral suasion" in the equine kingdom. His motto is, "I'll break his spirit or I'll break his heart," and he generally succeeds. The colt "breaker" is colt killer, and he must give way to the colt educator. A successful educator needs unlimited patience, a sweet temper, and a good stock of ingenuity or tact. The happy mixture of patience and firmness that will not be mastered by the horse, but will master him without harshness, is the kind of nature that copes successfully with a wild and foolish colt, whose wildness and foolishness are merely exuberance of spirit "unballasted" by education. A horse educator must be a thinker.—*Wallace's Monthly.*

Brittle Hoofs.

Horses are frequently troubled with brittle hoofs, caused by deficiency of water in the bone. This is caused in various ways—fever of the feet, or the common founder, information of the interior of the foot, exposure to fermenting manure or filthy stables, by which the horn is saturated with moisture containing ammonia, leaving the foot covered with mud; or even continued hot or dry weather or an unhealthy condition of the system will produce this trouble in the feet. The horn becomes dry and granulated, and separates very easily, crumbling or splintering away until there is scarcely crust enough left to fasten a shoe upon. The remedy is, of course, to remove the cause and restore the moisture. Frequent washing of the feet with cold water, with attention to the health and to give the horse clean bedding and an earth floor to stand upon, or else a deep bed of sawdust, will prevent it or cure it in many cases. Glycerine and water in equal parts are an excellent dressing for the hoofs. An occasional soft feed, as bran washed with a little linseed, is also useful, because it keeps the horse in good health and cool. Tar is sometimes used as a hoof dressing with advantage, but it needs caution in its application.

Sheep-Raising in Australia.

People in this part of the world have little conception of the importance and extent of the sheep and wool industries of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand. In 1886, 84,222,272 sheep were owned in Australia and New Zealand. In the latter colony sheep running was started by Australians in 1848, and in 1860 there were 2,400,000 sheep there. These increased to 5,700,000 in 1865, to 9,500,000 in 1870, to 14,300,000 in 1877, and to 16,677,455 in 1886. Estimated at the comparatively small sum of $2 per head, the sheep of the above mentioned colonies would represent a capital of nearly $170,000,000. The yield of these flocks amounts now to upwards of 400,000,000 pounds of wool yearly, valued at $85,000,000. Great Britain's importations of wool in 1886 amounted to 1,819,182 bales, of which nearly three fourths, or 1,139,842 bales were the product of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand.

Colt Breaking.

A good way of exercising a colt before he is old enough to be used, is to put a surcingle on him, and a snaffle in his mouth, with either rein loosely tied to a ring sewed to the surcingle, about six inches below the middle of the back, on either side. Then attach a long line to one side of the snaffle bit, hold the other end of it in one hand and a whip in the other, and let the colt walk or trot around you in a circle, you standing comparatively still in the centre of the ring. He must not be permitted to turn too long in one direction, or he will become dizzy, but must be called to you, the snap changed to the other ring of the snaffle, and started again in the contrary direction. He will soon learn to come to you in the centre of the ring if you keep a few pieces of sugar or carrot in your pocket, and accustom him to come when called. It is never too early to teach him to mind the word; and the younger he is, the more easily he will learn. The importance of this is not generally realized.

There were imported into Ontario during the past year for breeding purposes 30 Shorthorn, 162 Polled Angus, 54 Galloway, 61 Jersey, 16 Sussex, 14 Holstein and 38 Red Polled cattle, but owing to the outbreak of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the quarantine at Point Levis the whole of the Galloways, 11 of the Polled Angus and 3 of the other breeds were slaughtered. The imports of sheep embraced 87 Shropshires, 7 Leicesters, 22 Oxfords, 14 Cotswolds, 61 Southdowns and 11 Hampshires.

Practice flows from principle; for as a man thinks so he will act.