Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

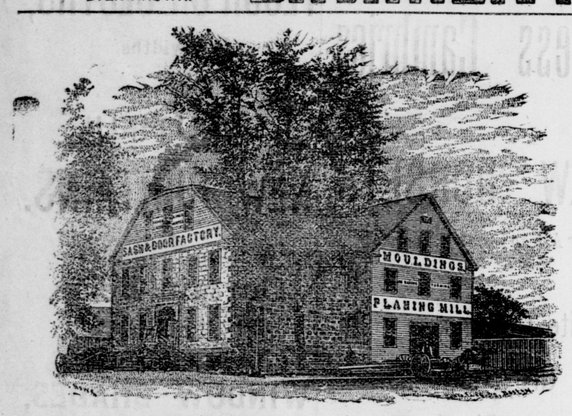
LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 39

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. 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.



J. C. RISTEEN & Co.,

Manufacture and keep in stock, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Sheathing, and Furniture. Planing, Machine Sawing and Jobbing to Order. Sashes Painted and Glazed. No. 2 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, April 18

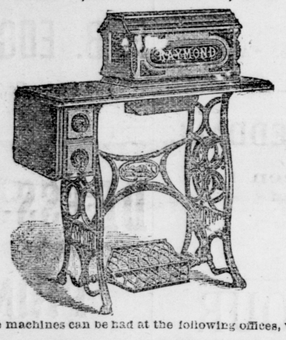
CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

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 Scotia.

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 Longs Hotel.

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888

JUST RECEIVED:

NEW RAISINS.	NEW FRUIT	PURE SPICES.
Valencias,	Apples,	Allspice,
Valencia Layers,	several varieties,	Cinnamon,
London Layers,	Oranges,	Cloves,
New Currants,	Choice Florida's,	Mace,
Citron Peel,	Lemons,	Nutmegs
Lemon Peel,	Grapes,	AND
Orange Peel,	Figs,	Mixed Spices,

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE TEAS,

in 12 lb. Caddies, and all in Original Packages. For sale at LOWEST PRICES.

S. L. MORRISON,

Corner York and Queen Street.

1888. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. 1888.

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, Deerhead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM situate in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, about twenty-two miles above Fredericton, fronting on the River Saint John, containing about 340 acres, of which 75 acres are cleared, under good cultivation, and well watered. The House, Barns and Out-buildings are in good condition. Intending purchasers will do well to examine the property.

Terms easy, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on Mortgage. Apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART, Barristers.

Fredericton, March 14—3m.

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvas for a full line of HARDY CANADIAN NURSERY STOCK. Honest, energetic Men 25 years of age and over, can find steady work for the next Twelve Months. No experience needed. Full instructions given. We engage on SALARY and pay expenses, or on commission. Address, (stating age and enclosing photo) STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Que. J. W. BEALL, Manager.

Special inducements to new men. Nurseries:—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1842, 465 Acres, the largest Nurseries in Canada. April 18—3m.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on **Thursday, the fourteenth day of June next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, in front of the Offices of WINSLOW & JORDAN, St. John Street, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate in the City of Fredericton, beginning on the south side of George Street, one hundred feet easterly from the south-easterly corner of George and Church Streets, thence easterly on George Street forty-nine feet, thence at right angles southerly, one hundred and sixty-five feet, thence at right angles westerly, forty-nine feet, thence at right angles northerly, one hundred and sixty-five feet to the place of beginning, formerly owned by one James O'Dell, and by him conveyed to Lemuel Nason.

The above sale will be made in pursuance of and by virtue of a license to sell, granted by the Probate Court of the County of York.

Dated at Fredericton, this 8th day of May, A. D., 1888.

THOMAS STANGER,

Administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Mary Birsay, late of the city of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased. td.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To MILES GUILDFORD PALMER of the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and LETITIA T., his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and made between Miles Guildford Palmer of the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and Letitia T., his wife, of the first part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the said County of York, Gentleman, of the second part, and duly recorded in Book E 4, pages, 37, 38 and 39, of the York County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, on **THURSDAY, the twelfth day of July next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the Lands and Premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that tract of land situate in the Parish of Southampton, in the said County, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake standing in the south-eastern side of a reserved road at the most northerly angle of lot number twelve, granted to Samuel Anderson in range four, block three, thence running by the magnet, South sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes; East sixty-four chains, crossing the north-west Nackawick river in that distance, or to the northern side of the settlement road, thence along the same; North eighty-three degrees, east two chains and seventy-five links to the north-western side of another reserved road, thence along the same north twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes, east thirteen chains, thence north sixty-three degrees and thirty minutes, west sixty-seven chains to another post standing on the south-eastern side of the first aforesaid reserved road and thence along the same south twenty-six degrees and thirty minutes West fifteen chains to the place of beginning, containing ninety-nine acres, more or less, distinguished as lot number thirteen, in range four, block three, granted to Claudius Kennedy, October, 1860, and by him deeded to the said Miles Gilford Palmer, by deed dated third August, 1886, and duly recorded in Book C 4, pages 398 and 399 of said York County Records."

"Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of land situate in Parish of Southampton, aforesaid, and described as follows to wit: Commencing at a stake placed in the corner where the Woodstock road crosses the N. B. Railway on west side of said road and Railway, thence westerly along said N. B. Railway, sixteen rods to a post, thence south-west thirty rods to a post, thence south to the said Woodstock road sixteen rods, thence north-easterly along said Woodstock road to place of beginning, thirty rods, containing three acres more or less, being part of gore lot number seven, granted to one David G. Palmer, and by him deeded to the said Miles Gilford Palmer by deed bearing date the second day of May, A. D. 1887, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging.

Dated this eighth day of May, A. D. 1888.

his TIMOTHY X McCARTY. mark.

Witness, A. R. TIBBITS,

BLACK & HAZEN, *Solicitors for Mortgagee.*

2m.

"AURORA."

THE Standard Bred Stallion "AURORA," No. 1884, the property of the Government of New Brunswick, will stand at the Government Stables,

FREDERICTON,

until the 15th day of June next. After that date he will be sent to either of the following places, viz:—

Chatham, Woodstock, Campbellton or Moncton,

provided satisfactory inducements are offered. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to the Secretary for Agriculture, Fredericton.

TERMS: $15.00 for the Season. To be paid at the time of service.

Apply at Fredericton to

D. J. STOCKFORD, *Groom in charge.*

Fredericton, 6th April, 1888

AURORA, No. 1884, Chesnut Stallion, foaled 1876, imported to New Brunswick, 1887, sired by Daniel Lambert [102] and out of Fanny Jackson. Daniel Lambert was sired by Ethan Allen [43] and out of Fanny Cook. Fanny Jackson was sired by Stonewall Jackson and out of Betty Condon. Ethan Allen was by Hill's Black Hawk [5] dam not traced. Fanny Cook was by Abdallah 1[1]. Stonewall Jackson was sired by Williamson's Black Hawk, he by Hill's Black Hawk [5]. Stonewall Jackson's dam was a daughter of Bridge's Emperor, he by Burr's Napoleon out of Fanny Pullen. Betty Condon was sired by North American and out of a daughter of Sherman's Black Hawk.

Daniel Lambert [102] the sire of Aurora [1884] was the sire of 28 in the 2.30 list and was the sire of sires and dams with get in the 2.30 list.

Fanny Jackson, the dam of Aurora [1884] was also the dam of Aristos [771] record 2.27¾, and Annie Page, record 2.27¼. Aristos [771] record 2.27¼, was full brother to Aurora and was the sire of H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.20¾.

By a careful study of the above pedigree, it will be observed that the Government Stallion Aurora, is well bred on both sides, and that both his sire and his dam were great producers of speed. It will also be observed that Aurora is inbred to Hill's Black Hawk [5]. Aurora is a very handsome horse, of a light chestnut color, with a beautiful head and neck, fine body, and makes a very fine appearance in harness.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his FARM situated on the south east side of Keswick Ridge, three miles from Keswick Station on the N. B. Railway, and twelve miles from Fredericton, containing three hundred and fifty acres, divided in two separate lots (by a lot sixty rods in width.) The buildings consists of two large Dwelling Houses, finished throughout, four large Barns, two Hog Houses, Carriage House, Woodshed, Hen House, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There are one hundred and seventy-five acres of cleared land, well fenced with cedar, and water through the summer in every field from six to ten acres. There is not five acres of broken land from front to rear. Soil second to none in the Province. Also, a young orchard of grafted fruit trees, and an old one of natural growth. Wintered thirty head of cattle, five horses, besides sheep. I will sell the whole property together or in separate lots.

For terms and further particulars apply to the owner on the premises,

WILLIAM INCH.

P. S.—Post Office address, Upper Keswick Ridge, Bright, York Co., N. B

Possession given as soon as possible after sale.

April 4—3m.

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.

Cut Nails and Iron.

JUST RECEIVED:—One Car Load Steel Cut Nails; One Car Refined Bar Iron. For sale low at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

ONE CAR LOAD

Prime Timothy

—AND—

CLOVER SEED

Just Received.

—FOR SALE LOW.—

JOHN M. WILEY,

196 Queen Street,

May 16

SEEDS, FEED and FERTILIZERS

Timothy, Northern and Western Red Clover Seed;

Alsike Clover Seed;

White Russian and Scotch Fife Seed Wheat;

Black and White Seed Oats;

Seed Peas, Buckwheat Barley and Corn.

Have just received a car of Bran Middlings and Chopped Feed. All cheaper than the cheapest.

OFFICE AND STOREHOUSE:

Campbell St., above City Hall,

JAMES TIBBITS.

Fredericton, April 25

'88. SEEDS. '88.

100 Bushels Timothy Seed;

1000 lbs. Long Late Clover Seed;

Red Clover and Alsyke Clover Seeds;

Purple Top Turnip Seed;

Garden Seeds &c.

All the above Seeds are the very best. Call and examine at

W. H. VANWART'S

April 18

DISSOLVED BONES,

—AND—

Superphosphate of Lime,

Are manufactured purely from animal origin, are rich in ammonia, and highly soluble in Phosphate of Lime.

THOMAS REID, Chemical Manure Works,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS:

Soluble Phosphoric Acid	1.25	per cent.
Reverted do do	6.62	do do
Insoluble do do	4.48	do do
Total do Available	7.87	do do
Ammonia	4.25	do do

WM. HIMSWORTH, *Secretary.*

—FOR SALE BY—

J. W. TABOR, Fredericton.

March 14—3m.

GUANO.

Soluble Pacific Guano

The Best Fertilizer in the Market.

Endorsed by all the leading Farmers.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. E. MILLER & CO., AGENTS,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

NASAL BALM CURES HAY FEVER, CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH, ROSE COLD, HEADACHE, COLD IN THE HEAD, CATARRH

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING. It Cures CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER. STOPS Dropping from Nasal passages into the throat and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. EASY TO USE. Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and $1. Address FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engraving, 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	Diarrhœa, 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, Erysipelas, 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 Mc. Gill Street Montreal.

Miscellaneous.

How the Girls Kiss.

The St. John girl bows her stately head,
And she fixes her stylish lips
In a firm, hard way, and lets them go
In spasmodic little snips.

The Woodstock girl says never a word,
And you'd think she was rather tame,
With her practical views of the matterin hand,
But she gets there all the same.

The St. Stephen girls gets a grip on herself,
And she carefully takes off her hat;
Then she grabs up the prize in a frenzied way,
Like a terrier shaking a rat.

The Fredericton girl, so gentle and sweet,
Lets her lips meet the coming kiss,
With a rapturous warmth, and the youthful souls,
Float away on the sea of bliss.

May you live long and prosper.

You will live long if your cook uses only Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Always reliable, purest and best.

It is not wealth, or rank, or state, but git up and git that makes men great.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

"Tramping" and "hoofing it" have gone out. "The Heel and Sole express" has come in.

When you cannot rest from Asthmatic troubles, Southern Asthma Cure will at once relieve. Double treatment in each package.

A girl never complains of a young man treating her coldly when he treats her to ice-cream.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner.

"If you want your wife to be healthy, make her cry about once a fortnight," says a noted doctor.

A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly tubercles develop themselves in the lung, use *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles and soreness of the muscles and joints.

Why is the ⅝ the most unfortunate of letters? Because it is never in cash, always in debt, and never out of danger.

A Good Countenance.

Boils, Pimples, Blotches and Skin Humor disfigure the countenance. Purify the Blood by using Burdock Blood Bitters to remove the impure matter which loads it, and the result will be a clear skin, good complexion and perfect health.

A clergyman who was annoyed by the squeaking shoes of his parishioners, remarked that some people had "too much music in their soles."

Favorite.

Fame is a word ambition loves,
And art has ne'er its portrait painted,
Virtue the heart of avarice moves,
Oblivions to the "shekels" sainted;
Rarer than even these, by far,
Is health, defying poet's diction,
Then with it trifle not, nor mar—
Ends ills that female pleasures bar

by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—a remedy so satisfactory for all those weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women, that they need no longer suffer from them if they will but use this world-famed remedy.

Said a rich man on the eve of departing this life, the other day:—"Do not let my son be brought up to sit in a club window."

"One Foot in the Grave."

How often do we hear the above said of some poor pilgrim o'er life's thorny path, whose tottering step, pallid face, unnatural glitter of the eye and hacking cough, and its accompanying involuntary pressure of the hand over the lungs, the seat of the dread disease—consumption—that causes the remark? Too frequently, alas! and in the interests of such unfortunates this is penned, to assure them that their steps need tend no longer toward that narrow receptacle that awaits all—that is, until life's allotted space is covered—from any such cause, for the scientific researches of Dr. R. V. Pierce, requiting in the "Golden Medical Discovery," have wrested from Nature a remedy which never fails to cure this scourage of our race (which is really nothing more nor less than Scrofula of the Lungs) if taken in time. Druggists sell it.

A Kansas school teacher offered a prize to the scholar who would come to school with the cleanest face. He was unable to recognize some of the pupils the next day.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—Having used MINARD'S LINIMENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used.

B. TITUS,

Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

A Syrian convert to christianity was urged by his employer to work on Sunday, but he declined. "But," said the master, "does not your Bible say that if a man has an ass or an ox that falls into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?" "Yes," answered the convert, "but if the ox has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day, then the man should either fill up the pit or sell the ox.

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

Manures.

Substances possess different degrees of solubility. In one case it may be very rapid, while in another it may be very slow. In the case of most manures there is a sufficiently rapid action in this line for all ordinary requirements. But in order to hasten the activity of coarse substances, as well as manures themselves, decomposition becomes necessary. There is a double advantage where decomposition is carried through in an economical manner; it is rendered more soluble and rendered more thoroughly pulverized, so as to admit of a more even application. For the above reasons some farmers prefer to carry a year's stock of manure in order that it may be manipulated and decomposed before used, believing that an advantage accrues therefrom. But this is questionable, since the mechanical effect produced in some soils by the decomposition of manure is of the greatest advantage. It should be used liberally whenever needed, not only to cultivated crops, but to grass or mowing lands. Unless the practice is followed of taking up every few years, it is well to appropriate a portion of the more thoroughly pulverized portion of manure to mowing fields, where its effects will be very marked, and a large addition made to the hay yield. The motto of every farmer should be to make all the manure possible, and applying it to his soil.

Wool and Mutton.

Southdown rams are the best for crossing on small native breeds in order to produce excellent mutton. The ewes from such cross should be mated with Oxford or Shropshire rams if larger size be desired.

The growing demand for mutton is leading American herders to use Southdown blood on the flocks to a greater extent than ever before, and doubtless the taste for good mutton will increase as our markets become better supplied with mutton of the highest quality.

Do not sell a nicely built lamb because she is small, nor keep a coarse one because she is large. There are large, coarse breeds of sheep that are very proper subjects to improve upon, but there is a great difference in these, and they should be selected by the same rule as other sheep.

It certainly does not pay to keep a low grade of sheep and then let them take care of themselves. The small amount of wool secured, as well as the poor quality, is such that no margin of profit will be left to the farmer over and above the cost. Even with poor sheep a much better growth of wool can be secured if they be reasonably well cared for than if they be left to themselves.

In the course of an article on native sheep, the *American Stockman* says that we can do almost anything in breeding that we choose to do. To accomplish certain things only requires enterprise, judgment and perseverence. No farmer ought to be satisfied with inferior sheep. It is his own fault if he has inferior sheep. He need not go outside his own flock even to make improvements. All he has to do is to keep breeding the best—the best this year, the best next year, and the best every year. If he can obtain a thoroughbred ram, so much the better, but if he cannot there is no excuse for not making his flock better from the means he has right at his hands.

Spring's Work.

The warm days of spring are at hand, and very soon the team must be hard at work. If it has been idle much of the time during the winter, some preparation is necessary before the season opens. Horses, not at work, do not usually receive as much grain as when busily employed, and very many think the time to increase the ration is the morning before they are hitched to the plow. Like the man who never fed his horse any grain save the day before he was going a journey, so these men look for the strengthening and stimulating effects of their oats and corn within two or three hours after feeding. The application of a little common sense would save many a valuable horse. The muscles must have hardness, and that comes only in response to the demand. Slightly increased work call for increased muscular power, and so the call is made on system for muscle material. The bones need strengthening, and the supply comes in answer to this demand. If the work is to excess, then there can be no building up, everything being consumed in repairing wasted energies. Take the horse from the stall and drive or work him all day, and how soon he shows the effect of exertion in his breathing, sweating profusely, and generally tired appearance. After the night's rest he comes out stiff and sore, and we say something is the the matter with the horse. The months, or weeks, of inaction have unfitted him for any great amount of hard labor. Moderate feed at first, increased gradually, and reasonable exercise, will harden the muscles and bones for the season of hard work. It is better to keep the horses up to an average standard of vigor, but with many this is not done, and hence this extra preparation is absolutely necessary. For this reason the grain ration and light work should begin at once, in order that, when the ground is readiness, the team may be fitted to carry the work along rapidly. Of course as the grain is increased, the amount of hay should be decreased, that the well-balanced ration be given and best results secured.

Sod may be ploughed shallower and under more unfavorable conditions than stubble land. Soils possessing an abundance of vegetable matter are not benefited by fall ploughing. They require air, heat and moisture to make their plant food more available.

Tree Planting.

Perhaps one of the greatest mistakes is the imperfect preparation of the soil and careless manner of planting. In planting an orchard or windbreak, the ground should be ploughed deeply and brought to the best possible condition before setting the trees—it can be done then, much better and more easily than afterwards. Where trees are planted singly, dig large holes and loosen the ground deeply in the bottom, but set the tree only a trifle deeper than it stood before; spread out the roots in their natural position and work in the fine earth among them. A couple of pails of water thrown in, when the hole is two-thirds full, will be an advantage. When this has settled away, fill up the hole, tramping the earth firmly. Where trees have long bodies or trunks, it is advisable, when digging, to mark the south side of the tree and set it in the same position as before, or in case this is not practicable, to protect the south and south-west sides slightly from the direct rays of the sun for a year or two. After planting is attended to, good cultivation or proper mulching is necessary. If mulching is done, it should extend for some distance around the tree. A great mistake is often made in this respect. I have seen mulching put around trees just the size of the hole, and the consequence was that in a dry time there would be a crack all around the circumference of the hole, and the mulching was worse than useless in hiding the mischief. Coarse rank manure should never be put in the holes or around a newly planted tree. As a matter of course, extreme care should be taken not to expose the roots of trees unnecessarily to sun and wind. A mistake in roadside planting is the digging up of large trees in the woods, with short, coarse roots, and trimming the tops to bear poles. While these often eventually make fine trees much time is lost. Where forest trees are taken they should be dug around the spring previous to moving and the large roots cut off. This will insure plenty of fibrous roots, and the increased growth will well pay for the extra work and delay in planting.

Early Training.

A man would be thought insane if he should apply the method of treatment so often shown the colts, to any other part of his work. A colt is an animal capable of being educated to an almost unlimited degree. The trained horses shown in the city at different times, such marvels of intelligence, only indicate what many more might be under the same treatment. If all down the centuries, men had treated their dumb companions with the one thought of stimulating their highest intelligence, the standard of the present would be far above the level of to-day. Not as brutes, but as thinking creatures, should they be considered. Notice, for a moment how the average colt is abused from the time the first lesson is attempted. The intelligence of the animal often saves the brute in the wagon from disaster. A colt receives and retains very readily. It is a simple thing to impress on its mind whether you mean what you say or not. Every careful, intelligent man has noted this fact, and so begins at the first to make friends with his young stock, knowing that in this way he can best lead them along. There must be no confusion of ideas. The word of command must be clear and explicit, and, having uttered the same, it should be clung to until obedience is secured. The man who cries "whoa," and makes no effort to restrain the animal soon loses all power of control, and the word becomes meaningless. It is the one word of all others that should never be used save when a full stop is desired. It should mean *halt*, and nothing else. It is not a word to play with in the least. Human life is in the balance, and the future horse needs be educated to an appreciation of the meaning of words. The colt should never be asked to do what is impossible. The first impression must be firmly planted before the second is attempted. It should know no fear. There can be no enduring education through fear. Confidence must first be established. The colt, as soon as it realizes that the driver a friend, will yield the more readily. A successful trainer will never ask what cannot easily be done, and having made a request, will require that it be obeyed in full. The use of contradictory terms will spoil any colt. It requires systematic work to accomplish any satisfactory result. Starting with the idea that the colt is a thinking creature, and can reason from cause to effect, and the work is simplified, while the results are sure. In this way only can we secure the perfect horse. In this way only can we raise the standard of intelligence, so that in years to come our colts will be better than to-day. It is not for any man to say that the horse cannot reason, for abundant evidence of reasoning powers are seen on every hand. Rather should we commence work with the thought of intelligence already established, and then build, step by step, the most complete structure possible. Is it any wonder we have so many dull metalled, ignorant, vicious horses? It is any wonder that we have so many that show the results of intelligent thinking? Note the neglect, the harsh treatment, the brute force arrayed against brute force, and then think of creating in this way the noble animal in which all take pride. Study the disposition of the colts; a high strung, nervous one can easily be spoiled by too much talking, while the sluggish one will require encouragement in every way. There is no inflexible rule that can be given. Individual cases require individual treatment. Gentleness will always accomplish more than harshness, a kind word more than blows. When the man on the seat loses his temper, it is no wonder the colt refuses to act. The driver must be master at all times, not only of his team, but of himself.

Don't plant corn to deep.

FARM NOTES.

Gravel serves the same purpose with birds that teeth do with quadrupeds.

Feed a colt and keep him growing, no matter if it takes as many oats as a grown horse.

It requires more nerve to run the farming business properly, than to carry on almost any other ordinary occupation of men.

The Jersey cow comes in earlier than any other, but it is not best to allow them to breed too early. They should have time to fully mature.

An English authority computes that in the last three or four years more pigs have died in the United States from cholera than have been raised in the British Isles.

Bronze turkeys are now made to attain the weight of fifty pounds when two years old, which is a large increase compared with the average weight of the past ten years.

In pruning roses cutting back closely produces, as a rule, fewer blossoms of finer quality, while from those not so closely pruned will be obtained a larger quantity of smaller flowers.

It is thought if Herefords were generally adopted throughout the New England States it would advance the agricultural interests of that portion of the country to a higher standard than it has yet attained.

Keep the calves growing lustily. Teach them to eat oats at an early age. A calf will never get fully over the bad effects of having been stunted and starved through even a comparatively short period of its life.

The future pig must have more flesh and less fat. It must not be a mere lard keg. It must be fed upon flesh-forming foods until grown, and then fattened. It means that more clover, peas, oats, milk, and such articles of diet must be used.

It is stated that not less than ninety-nine per cent of all the flower-seeds sold in the United States are raised abroad, chiefly in Germany. In that country immense tracts of land are devoted to the growth of flowers for seed, and the business is carried on in the most careful and systematic manner.

When cows are first turned to grass in the spring, if feed is abundant, they ought to be allowed in the pasture but a few hours each day for several days—in a word, the change of food should be gradual. Carelessness on this really important point has resulted often in serious consequences.

Good dairymen are well aware of the importance of pure air in the manufacture of butter and of the fact that slight impurities are readily absorbed and diminish the excellence of the product. The habit of smoking by the dairyman has been shown to make a decided difference in the flavor of the butter.

It would be better generally, perhaps, if cows were left farrow for a longer time. With good feeding a farrow cow may be made to give milk two or more years without dropping a calf within that time. Yet many farmers condemn their best cows to the butcher if in any year the cow fails to get with calf at her accustomed time.

The State Department at Washington regards the statement of France that the hog is excluded for health reasons as a mere pretext, as hog raisers in the rural districts of France are sufficiently powerful to overthrow any Ministry who should, granting the request of American and French cities, admit the American hog as a competitor to those raised in France.

Says Dr. Sturtevant:—"Six years of experimental experience leads me to the conclusion that we have got to look to breed for much of the changes which we would produce. You can not feed an Ayrshire cow, or, at least, I have never been able to, in such a way as to get her butter the color of Jersey butter. In those six years' experience, with the most thorough careful experiments, we are unable to say that we have changed the composition of butter by any change in the character of the food."

If a cow of any breed is not doing her best as a dairy cow, it is in entire accord with all practical experience to so change her food and care as to bring her up to her best; but when we get that cow to her best there is no known method of feeding or care that will make her do any better. But breed that cow so as to make her calf a better dairy animal than the cow herself and then the same food and the same care which the dam received will give better results. Hence, it is the breed first and the care afterwards.

The clover plant contains more of the necessary elements for egg production than the grains. All the lime for the shells can be procured by a liberal supply of clover, as there is a large amount of lime in its composition, and it is also rich in nitrogen, so important for the use of the hen in providing the albumen of the egg. True, it is not as concentrated as wheat or corn, but the hens can eat a larger quantity of it, as it quickly digests. It will also serve to keep the hens in good laying condition, as it does not fatten them so readily as will grain. Clover chopped fine one of the best and cheapest foods that can be used in the poultry yard.

Two thirds of the amount of a generous ration for a cow, goes to keep the cow alive, and in health and vigor. All the money there is or can be made, by feeding her is made out of the other third. To put it in another form, the first two-thirds is lost,—the last third is sold for three prices to the cow. This everlasting truth ought to be painted plain on every dairyman's big barn doors, where he can read it every time he goes to the barn to feed his stock. But the mass steal money from their own pockets and throw it away, by raising the skeptical query, "will it pay?" and withold the food. A man might as well ask if it will pay to feed oats to the horse that is doing the plowing.