THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 50

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,"

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 Scota.* ☜

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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

TO LET.

SHOPS or OFFICES on Queen Street, opposite Sheriff Sterling's Flour Store.

BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers.

April 25

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.

TICKETS

—FROM—

FREDERICTON TO BOSTON,

Only $5.50, 1st Class,

By the Palace Steamers of the International Steamship Company, and Union Line Steamers.

Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS,
122 Queen Street.

Fredericton, May 16

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 Lambriquins, 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 16-17.

Nails and Glass.

ANOTHER Car of Nails just arrived, also 200 boxes Glass. Low at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

August 1

WILEY'S

Drug Store.

Paris Green;

Hellebore;

Insect Powder;

Slug Shot.

—FOR SALE BY—

JOHN M. WILEY,

196 Queen Street.

July 4

THE TORONTO MOWER

—FOR SALE BY—

W. H. Vanwart, Fredericton.

W. F. BURDETTE & CO., General Agents for the Maritime Provinces.

A full assortment of the

REPAIRS

for the above Machine, kept in stock by

W. H. VANWART,
Fredericton.

July 18

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

Send 25 Surprise or Sea Foam wrappers to us and get either the beautiful pencil case or 1 doz. Surprise lead pencils

For the laundry and general household use.

A marvel of economy in time, labor and money.

☞ Ask your grocer for SURPRISE Soap and take no other.

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

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

SPECIFICS.

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

GILLETT'S

POWDERED

LYE

99 PER CENT

PURE, 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.

Notice of Assignment.

THOMAS LUCY of Fredericton, Trader, has this day assigned to us the undersigned in trust for the benefit of creditors.

Those desirous of participating, are required to file their accounts and execute the deed of assignment within 60 days from date.

The deed lies at the office of Winslow & Jordan, Barristers, Fredericton, for execution by the creditors.

Fredericton, N. B., June 21, 1888

WESLEY VANWART,
J. A. EDWARDS.

Notice of Removal.

THE undersigned has removed his Office to DR. BROWN'S BUILDING, Queen Street, next door above the store of Messrs. George Hatt & Sons, where he will attend to business as usual.

MONEY TO LOAN on approved security, in amounts to suit applicants at current rates of interest.

WILLARD KITCHEN.

Fredericton, May 9.

To Our Customers.

WE are prepared to fill orders for **Builders' Hardware** just now, as we are having some experience in that line.

☞ Please make a note of it.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

August 8

Miscellaneous

At the Making of the Hay.

When the whip-poor-wills are calling,
And the apple blooms are falling,
With a tender tint forestalling
Summer's blush upon the grass;
Where the little stars are keeping
Watch above the meadow sleeping,
And the jack-o-lantern's peeping,
I will meet my bonnie lass.

I will seek her. I will find her,
I will slyly steal behind her,
And with kisses I will bind her
Till she sets the happy day!
And when the barley's heading,
And the summer rose is shedding
Oh, there'll be a merry wedding
At the making of the hay.

A "good man gone wrong," is usually a bad man found out.

Good Boys Dies Young,

Unless they are fed on Victuals made with Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder.

When people rise in the world everybody talks about them. It's the same way with thermometers.

Have you tried Holloway's Corn Cure? It has no equal for removing these troublesome excrescenses, as many have testified who have tried it.

Dreams go by contraries. But this is something a fellow never can seem to remember when he is asleep.

Despite many assertions to the contrary, a milkman is not a true philosopher. He never lets well enough alone.

"What I should like to know," said a schoolboy, "is how the mouths of rivers can be so much larger than their heads."

A Painful Subject.

"I was suffering for three months with a pain in my back, and was advised to use B. B. B. I had not used two bottles before I became as well as ever. I advise all who suffer from pain in the back to use B. B. B." Mrs. Paul Brondear, Lennoxville, P. Q.

"What are the last teeth that come?" asked a teacher of her class in physiology. "False teeth, mum," replied a boy who had just waked up on the back seat.

What's the sense in saying that Catarrh cannot be cured when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is so sure and positively certain that the proprietors offer $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. A full pint of the medicine is made by dissolving one fifty-cent package of the powder in water. Sold by druggists; 50 cents.

"Deacon Spiggles," said a country minister after service," "how do you account for the poor collection taken up this morning?" "Well, I dunno," replied the deacon, "unless 'twas the sermon."

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splendid medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stomach."

"Death is a sad thing," he said to a man who stood weeping at a grave. "Ah, yes," was the broken reply. "Are you sorrowing over the death of a dear friend?" "I am sorrowing, sir over the death of my wife's first husband."

James Cullon, Pool's Island, N. F., writes; —"I have been watching the progress of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success have been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and soreness of nose; while not a few of my 'rheumatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child."

"Clara," said the old man from the head of the stairs, "say to that young fellow that a storm is coming up." "Oh, all right, sir, thanks," responded the young fellow himself, "I hadn't noticed it. I think I'll wait and see if it doesn't blow over."

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.

When Sir John Sinclair was about to enter Parliament he was advised by a canny, auld Scotch laird—a near neighbor of his—as to his line of conduct when he entered upon his Parliamentary duties, thus—"Be aye complainin', and be aye takin', an' be aye sayin' ye hinna got enough."

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,

Gents.—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family for some years and believe it the best medicine in the market as it does all it is recommended to do.

DANIEL KIERSTEAD.

Canaan Forks, N. B.

John Mader, Mahone Bay, informs us that he was cured of a very severe attack of rheumatism by using MINARD'S LINIMENT.

"J-John, d-dear," she sobbed, "d-did you ever think how near death is to us all? Wh-what would you ever d-do, dear J-John, If I should d-die?" "Well," said John, musingly, "I don't know as I had ever thought of it before, my dear, but now you speak of it, my first impression is that I should bury you."

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.

HUNTING DEER.

My experience says a deer hunter has been considerable, and in one respect eminently successful. While I have never killed or even shot at a deer, and never cared to, yet in the sport of the chase I have perhaps had my full share. I was always with the driver. I had no taste for being a stander, to be placed away in advance out of hearing and almost out of hope, and when there was only one chance of maybe a dozen to see or hear anything of the hunt. While thus situated the anxiety, though great, is exhilarating in the extreme.

First the cold-trailers of the pack are seen sniffing at the bushes, and then they occasionally open where the scent is a little fresher, and as they advance it grows warmer, and the voice of the indefatigable hound is heard more frequent and with more confidence, and soon the whole pack, with scent less acute than their leaders, begin to open on the trail with animation, the lung power of the driver is stimulated, and the hills begin to resound and echo back the commingled voices of dogs and men. Every moment the scent gets stronger and the interest more intense in the momentary expectation that the antlered denizen of the hills will spring to his feet. This generally happens when the dogs are close at hand, and sometimes the driver is near enough to get a shot.

When an old buck with a full head of antlers springs from his bed before the hounds and raises his head in proud defiance as he sweeps his fiery glance on his pursuers. With a graceful spring the noble fellow bounds away, and the chase begins, and the exhilarating effect becomes uncontrollable to men, dogs, and horses, and none seem to enjoy it more than the buck himself, who, conscious of his own swiftness and powers of endurance, his little fear of harm, and need have none but for the fact that the wily hunter, knowing his characteristics, ambushes him at the stands, through some of which it is reasonably believed that he will pass, and he is thus sometimes slain.

When an old "stag" has run for an hour or two and got warmed up and desires to free himself from his pursuers, he turns his course to the water, if there be any within reach of his domains; and I have thought when an old buck, not too heavy, starts for the water that he could outfoot any living animal, with the exception, probably, of the trained race horse or grayhound, for short distances, and in his native wildes, among the timber and brushes, he would far outstrip these. But for speed and endurance the deer has no equal, unless it be in some of its kindred species.

The habits of these animals even in the chase vary according to circumstances; a female deer, or doe, that has a fawn not large enough to make its escape, will hide it as a domestic cow will hide her calf, and she will run clear away from the place to lead the hunters and dogs away from her young. A yearling deer will run up and down and over the hill in a contrary, and to the hunter a very disgusting manner, and the hunter always knows when he is after a yearling. Old deer, however, will follow the ridges or long stretches, and if it be a buck with a full head of antlers, he will seek as far as possible the open woods; and if they have been burned over it is so much the better for him, as there is fewer bushes to impede him or to entangle his horns; and as his scent is more rank, probably he wishes to avoid leaving it on the bushes, which makes it so much easier for the dogs to follow by the scent, and this known habit makes him an easier victim than the fawn or yearling, which has no regular habits.

But their leaping power is probably more remarkable than their fleetness of foot. I have seen a full grown deer in a run leap with apparent ease a stake-and-ridered fence that must have been more than six feet in perpendicular height, and their leap is not a seesaw movement like a horse, but the whole body goes over on a level, and he lights on all four feet, while a horse rears on his hind feet and raises these up as his fore feet go down on the other side.

As is well known, these animals shed their horns every year, generally in the months of January or February, and a new set begins to germinate about March, and by July or August they are full grown and generally have an additional prong or spike. These are at first covered with a rough, velvety skin, and the horns or horn is is soft. But it soon begins to dry and harden, and the velvet he rubs off against bushes or gravelly banks, and by September it is as hard as a bone. Soon after the running season begins, their necks swell they become lean. At these seasons they are sometimes belligerent, particularly if wounded or brought to bay, and then, with his hair rolled forward by the moving of his skin, and a gleaming eye sparkling with definance, he is a formidable antagonist with his horns and feet, which he manipulates in a very energetic and persevering manner.

These animals, at an early day, were successfully hunted without dogs. But the most destructive way is to track them in the snow, which, after it has fallen for a few days, freezes over with a crust of ice. In running over this theri hoofs break through and the sharp edges of the ice soon so far disables them that they become an easy prey to the hunter's bullet. When caught very young they are easily petted, and I have heard it said that when they are lost from their mother they will follow a man if they happen to see him. But I would advise the reader not to put too much confidence in all he hears about hunting, as hunters, like fishermen, are not over sensisive on questions of veracity.

The deer is not as long winded an animal as the fox, and perhaps from four to six hours' continuous running is as long as a deer could hold his speed, but is immensely his superior in fleetness.

Agriculture

New Brunswick Horses.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

Wherever one goes, the good results following the government importations are to be seen. Through the personal efforts of S. S. Hall, Esq., of St. John, a member of the Board of Agriculture, the attention of the government officials was, in 1876, called to the importance of substantially aiding the farming interests by the importation of stock. As a result, three full blood Percheron stallions, and one half blood, were purchased and stationed in different portions of New Brunswick. Their coming marked a new era in horse breeding. Large sized colts soon begin to appear and the more far seeing ones reserved the better class of fillies to use as brood mares. The older blood was strong and valuable, if not large, and furnished a good foundation on which to build, At the same time 100 head of Shorthorns, Ayrshires and Jerseys were secured, and to-day, in the portions where these were kept, one sees the grand results following this single importation. Individuals became interested in bringing in draft stock, and the number of pure bloods has steadily increased, until now in every portion, large sized, well built high grade Percherons and Clydesdales are to be seen The average weight of the horses in almost any farming town, is fully one hundred pounds heavier than in Maine. When we stop and consider how much money the State of Maine has paid the Maritime Provinces the past ten years, we have some idea of the good results following this outlay by the provincial government. Last year a second appropriation was made and eighteen more purchased, as follows: Harry Wilkes, by Geo. Wilkes, dam by Henry Clay; Aurora, by Daniel Lambert, dam by Abdallah; Sir Peter a thoroughbred; and with these, four Percherons, seven Clydesdales, two shire horses, and three Cleveland Bays.

These are yearly put up at auction and their services for the breeding season sold to the agricultural societies, or individuals, who are to keep them for service, being allowed to fix the fees to suit themselves, the condition being that they are not to exceed $8.00 for the season. In this way, every farmer owning a brood mare has the opportunity to grow a half blood colt by a choice sire. The value of this last importation will be seen at the forthcoming exhibition at Fredericton, when the colts dropped this year by these horses are to compete for the government prizes, four being offered for each class, $35.00, $25.00, $15.00 and $10.00. Seeing a large number of these in various places, we were surprised at their superior size and good markings.

Hon. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary, is now in Earope selecting a number of full blood Percheron fillies, as well as one hundred sheep. These will be sold at public auction on their arrival for what they will bring, the purchaser giving bonds to keep them three years in the Province, breeding them each year. In this way it seems as though the high character of the Provincial horses would not only be maintained, but a substantial advance secured. The government is doing all that is possible to encourage the breeding of choice stock, as the officials recognize the fact that it will be many years before the State of Maine will be able to supply the home demand for draft stock, and that there is no field offering a larger measure of profit than that of horse breeding. Everywhere there was manifest a strong desire to know what the future demands of our market might be, that they could be ready to catch the favoring gale. Doubtless within a few years steps will be taken to weed out the more inferior class of mares, and extra inducements offered farmers to breed from half bloods, thus raising the grade and securing greater uniformity.

A Perfect Type of Pig.

To furnish a typical guide to farmers as well as to breeders, a committee of experts was appointed at the American National Swine Breeders' Convention to report on: "A general standard of excellence for a hog which shall best meet the requirements of the market."

The standard adopted represents a perfect hog most profitable to the farmer and consumer. It says:—"Such a hog must have a short head, heavy jowl, and thick short neck; ear small, thin and tolerably erect; but is not objectionable if it droops slightly forward. It must be straight on the bottom from the neck back to flank, let well down to the knee in the brisket, and possess good length from head to tail; back broad and slightly curved or arched from the shoulder to the setting of the tail; ribs rather barrel-shaped; tail small.

"The hams should be long from the back to the letting off at the lion, and be broad and full; shoulders not large, and yet sufficiently to give symmetry to the animal; hair smooth, and evenly set on; skin soft and elastic to the touch; legs short and small, set under the body, and the space between wide; a good depth between the bottom and top of the carcase.

"The animal must be possessed of a good quiet disposition, and, as a general rule, should not way more than 300 pounds or 400 pounds gross, at twelve or eighteen months old.—Color may be black or white, or a mixture of the two. Such a hog will measure as many feet from the top of the head to the setting on the tail as it does round the body, and as many inches around the leg below the knee as it does in length or round the body, and the depth of the body will be four-fifths of the height."

Successful dairying commences with successful calf-feeding. Raise your best calves, and you will hardly fail to have good cows.

Why Manure is Necessary.

Ask the majority of farmers what they use manure for says a correspondent of an agricultural journal, and their answer will be "to produce heavier crops on their lands." This answer may be correct in the abstract, but then there is nothing in it which explains why soil requires the aid of manure in producing a crop, or how the manure assists crop production. There is a why and a wherefore for the universal custom of manuring or fertilizing the soil, and the thinking farmer investigates these, and is never content till he gets down to the bottom of the facts and employs certain means to accomplish certain desired ends.

The growth of a crop necessitates a supply of all the several materials that are built up in it, in proper condition and due proportion, just as does the building of a house or barn necessitate the provision of the proper materials in quality and quantity for its constructions. If all the materials necessary for the growth of a particular crop are not present in the soil, the plants produced are imperfect, When a builder runs short of material his work must stop until a fresh supply is obtained. When successive crops have exhausted the soil of certain elements of plant food, its work of producing crops must cease until this loss is made good some way or other, and this deficit is usually made good by applying manure, ploughing under vegetable matter, or using commercial fertilizers. A slower process would be to let the land go back to its natural state, to allow it to grow up with trees and rubbish, when it would again be restored to its primitive fertility by annual deposits of leaves, decayed branches, and trunks of trees. But this latter method is wholly impractical, and we must resort to some sort of manuring process.

Through a wise provision of nature, no two kinds of farm crops feed alike, or take the same kinds of material from the soil, and when a certain crop has been continuously grown and the soil impoverished thereby, plenty of suitable plant food may still remain to grow other crops to perfection. When by regular rotation of grain crops land has become too poor to yield profitable returns, there is generally enough plant food remaining to grow clover or some green crop to turn under and give us a good foundation to bring about a restoration of the soil. The long-continued manufacture of one crop produces a weak plant in soils, no matter how rich they may be to begin with, and it is these weak points that must be looked after and strengthened if fertility is maintained or increased. We use a manure or fertilizer then to put back what we have taken from our land and without which farming cannot be carried on profitably.

We should remember that just as surely as we annually sell products from our farm we are using up steadily the materials from which they were produced, and that we must keep the storehouse full, or the work on the farm will eventually come to a standstill, or an entirely unprofitable state, which we usually designate as "worn-out soil." Nor can this deficiency be made good by the application of stable manure alone or ploughing under green crops. A commercial fertilizer must make up for the annual loss of fertility that comes from exporting grain and stock from the farm.

Effects of Salt in Butter.

One of the reasons why so much poor butter is found in the market is because so many dairymen suppose it makes no difference what kind of salt is used in it, while others imagine that salt will give quality to the butter, no matter what the condition of the cream it is churned from, because salt flavor in a measure covers up bad flavors in new butter. Both these assumptions are disastrous in their consequences.

While it is true that good salt can add nothing to the quality of butter, it is equally true that poor salt injures the quality and is a source of decomposition and bad flavor as the butter grows old. Good salt adds its own flavor to that of good butter, making it still more delicious to the palate, while preserving the quality by retarding the chemical changes in the nitrogenous ingredients, but has no effects on the fats. If these are pure—that is, free from other materials—they will remain sweet a long time, under favorable conditions, with or without salt. Indeed, it is a question if they will not remain sweet longer without salt than with it.

But while it is true that good salt can add nothing to the keeping quality of butter beyond retarding the natural chemical changes in the albuminoids which the butter contains it is equally true that bad salt detracts from the flavor of good butter; and not only does not check chemical changes to the same extent that good salt does, but introduces new elements of chemical change that hasten decomposition. All the different kinds of impurities that are found in salt are more or less injurious to butter, and some of them, like magnesia, sulphur and lime, including chloride of calcium, are very injurious; and when the brine has to be chemically purified, there is liability to lack excess of neutralizing ingredients that still further adds to the injurious qualities of impure salt. No salt having an alkaline reaction—that is, showing the presence of alkali—should be used in butter, as it is injurious in proportion to the amount of alkali it contains.

The poorer the butter when made, the less consequence is it what kind of salt it is salted with, although bad salt increases the already bad qualities. So the finer the butter, the more important it is that only the best salt should be used in salting it, that its fine qualities may not be injured. There is no valid excuse on the score of expense for the use of cheap salt, since the highest priced salt is so cheap that it costs not to exceed a mill to salt a pound of butter with it.

Not only should great care be taken to get the best salt for use in fine butter, but great care should also be taken to keep it in a dry, clean, and sweet place, as it absorbs odours as readily as do the fats. It should be handled and kept as carefully as flour; but is often spoiled by bad handling and storage, even before it reaches the summer.

A proper salt for butter is pure, even-grained, easily dissolved, and free from all foreign odours. These facts, if thoroughly fixed in the minds of all dairymen, would greatly reduce the amount of poor butter found in the market.

Interesting Facts about Honey.

A writer says that honey is the only purely natural sweet in a commercial form. It is the nectar of flowers gathered and stored by the bees, and changed by them to the smooth mellow sweet known as honey. It furnishes the same element of nutrition as sugar and starch—gives warmth and energy. Starch and sugar when eaten, undergo a digestive change before they are assimilated. In honey this change has been made to a considerable extent by the bees. It is partly digested, easy of assimilation, and concentrated. The longer honey is on the hive, the more complete is this change. It derives its flavor from the blossoms from which it was gathered. There is as much difference in honey as in milk or butter, and the same liability to adulteration. Owing to the low prices, caused by improved methods and increased production, it is less adulterated than formerly; probably no more than other food products. When every producer's name is on each package, he thinks as much of producing a good article as does the producer of choice fruit or butter. As a medicine honey has great value and many uses. It is excellent in most throat and lung affections, and is often used in place of cod liver oil with great benefit. Occasionally there are found people with whom it does not agree, as is the case with other articles of food, but the majority can learn to use it with beneficial results. Children, who have more natural appetites, generally prefer it to butter with their bread. Honey is a laxative and a sedative, and in disease of bladder and kidneys it is an excellent remedy. It also partakes of the medicinal properties of the plant from which it was gathered. It has much the same effect of wine or stimulants, without their injurious effects. As an external application it is irritating when clear, and soothing if diluted. In most country places the qualities of honey are appreciated, and it is much used for croup and colds.

Economizing Time on the Farm.

How to use time to the best advantage in the busy season of the year is what every farmer should study well. It is not enough that he works hard all day long, scarcely taking time to eat his meals, if his work is not done right, in the right time and in the right way. Doing the work in the right time will save much unnecessary labor, by keeping all kinds of farm implements ready for use whenever needed and keeping fences up so as not to be troubled with runaway cattle. To do things in the right way includes a great deal, and only the outlines can be given in a short article like this. The first is to do one thing at a time and do it thoroughly, not be shifting from one work to another, for in this way much time is lost. One thing which is much overlooked is to have everything handy; have all kinds of feed close by where it is fed, and water both for cattle and house use near at hand, for in this way it will not take more than half the time to do chores as it will if everything that is fed must be carried, even if not thought to be far. It is surprising how much time will be walked away for nothing in the course of a year. Order should be strictly observed in everything, in having a place for all the tools, and having them in their place when not used. While no method can be mechanically followed in dividing up the labor on the farm, still it can be arranged by establishing certain rules so as to save much time. In this way more can be done in ten hours' work than in fourteen hours where no order is followed; therefore it is necessary to plan well before commencing on all kinds of work.

Destroying Cabbage Worms.

I was once at the house of a lady who had the finest cabbage I had that year. I asked her how she managed to keep them free of worms. She told me by sprinkling them with flour or shorts. As soon as I got home the next morning I put a large tablespoonful of coarse flour on each head while the dew was on; the dew made it wet, and the worms began to to crawl and still over on the wet flour. The more they struggled, the more paste they gathered; they would soon fall on the earth, which, being wet would stick to them, and clog their feet and legs, so that they could not get into the ground. Those that could not get off died on the heads. The paste prevents all eggs from hatching. For a number of years we have had good cabbage. Twice going over with the flour saved mine, while most of my neighbors lost theirs. It may be necessary to apply it oftener if hard rains come and wash off the flour.—*Cor.*

The chickens are reaching the state when they should be sold, and they should not be kept a day after the proper time for sale. If they are the profit diminishes and is lost in time. Growing chicks should have a variety of food, and be fed frequently. They are constantly shedding their feathers and constantly growing, and good food must be given in abundance to stimulate growth. Water should be always at hand and be kept pure and cool. A rusty nail thrown into the drinking vessel will improve the water.