THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 48

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.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

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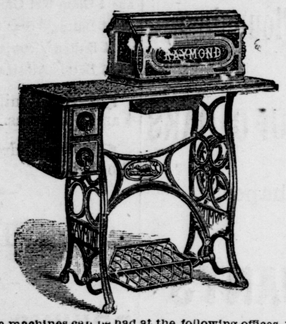

These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

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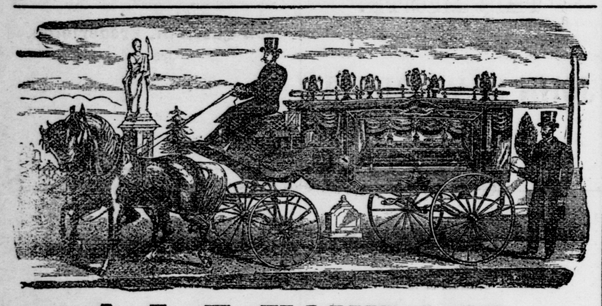

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COFFINS and CASKETS of all sizes and prices in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic Robes, and Brown Habits of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

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' Suites, Boy's Suites, Children's Suites. VERY CHEAP.

SIMON NEALIS

April 18

TO LET.

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

BLACK & BAZEN, *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 16-1y.

Per S. S. Peruvian.

JUST RECEIVED:—

38 BARS and 4 Bundles Sweedish Iron for Carriage Builders. Tough and strong where strength is required, and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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

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

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 26 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.

Clothes Wringers.

Just Received from Boston:

4 DOZEN EUREKA CLOTHES WRINGERS. Everybody should have a Clothes Wringer, they save time, wear and tare of Clothes, and especially the temper. CHEAP, For sale by

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE

Leather Dressing.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 GALLONS of Elastic Enamel Leather Dressing for winter or summer use, on Carriage Tops, Harness, Patent Leather, Rubber Cloths, etc., etc.

Brilliancy and durability combined, never cracks or peals off, put up in half-pints, pints, quarts, half and whole gallon tins, and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

July 11

Miscellaneous

POKER.

The youth and maiden sat alone
Beside the pebbled strand,
Near by the sea, and in his own
He held her lily hand.

He gazed into her sapphire eyes,
"I love you, sweet," he said.
The maiden answered him with sighs,
And blushing hung her head.

He pressed the hand so soft and white,
He kissed the dimpled chin,
And said: "If I played cards to-night,
I know that I would win.

You ask me why? You shall be told—"
He pressed the fingers white—
"I know I'd win because I hold
A lovely hand to-night."

Baltimore expects to put up 1,100,000 dozen cans of peaches this season.

Forty per cent, of the entire male population of India are engaged in agriculture.

High military authorities now-a-days consider a spade as necessary as a rifle to an infantry corps in the field.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America has resolved that from April 1, 1889, nine hours shall constitute a day's work for its members.

Prince Bismarck has given evidence that he is a skilful marksman. While practicing with a rifle at 120 yards recently he hit the bull's eye every time.

A lady from Syracuse writes: "For about seven years before taking Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I suffered from a complaint very prevalent with our sex. I was unable to walk any distance or stand on my feet for more than a few minutes at a time without feeling exhausted, but now I am thankful to say I can walk two miles without feeling the least inconvenience." For Female Complaints it has no equal.

A day in bed every month or six weeks, says a London paper, is the grand secret for securing the preservation of the nerves and the prolongation of life.

Eugene Kelly, the Irish banker of New York, began life as a tramping peddler of needles, thread and buttons. Now he could draw his cheque for $10,000,000.

Mrs. W. J. Lang, Bethany, Ont., writes:—"I was one of the greatest sufferers for about fifteen months with a disease of my ear similar to ulcers, causing entire deafness. I tried everything that could be done through medical skill, but without relief. As a last resort, I tried *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, and in ten minutes found relief. I continued using it, and in a short time my ear was cured and hearing completely restored. I have used this wonderful healer successfully in cases of inflamation of the lungs, sore throat, coughs and colds, cuts and bruises, &c.; it fact it is our family medicine."

"What do you publish a paper for, I'd like to know?" sarcastically inquired an irate politician, tackling a country editor. "For $1 a year, in advance," responded the editor, "and you owe me for four years."

A Scottish Laird who having been induced to become a teetotaller, asked his friend, the landlady of the village inn, his old howff, for a glass of cordial, and as she was going out at the door called after her, "Janet, you can mak' it as near the old thing as you can."

Made on Purpose.

We are taught that everything is made to fill some purpose. The reason Burdock Blood Bitters has succeeded in being placed in the front rank of modern medicines is that it fills so well the purpose for which it was intended—that of curing diseases of the stomach, liver and blood.

An English regiment is experimenting with a machine called a centrecycle, which has four small wheels a foot in diameter and one large in the centre. It is said that the invention makes climbing a hill as easy for a cycler as rolling off a log.

In a single town out in Minnesota there have been gathered within a fortnight 6000 bushels of grasshoppers. As $1 a bushel is paid out of the county treasury for dead grasshoppers, the harvest means $6000 for the enterprising grasshopper hunters.

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.

Nowhere in Canada is the cigarette so fashionable as in Ottawa. One dealer states that he sells 200 000 cigarettes annually, and that the demand is growing, that there are probably no fewer than a million of the paper "fasinations" smoked there every year.

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.

"Patrick, you was on a bad spree yesterday." "Yis, Mr. Ellis, I was. Bless me, if I weren't a-layin' in the gutter wid a pig. Father Ryan came along, looked at me an' says, says he, "One is known by the company they kape." "And did you get up, Patrick?" "No, but the pig did,"

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.

A COMPLETE ANSWER

To the Sneers of those who Condemn the Government

For the Horse Importation.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

While it will not be possible to secure the entire importation of New Brunswick stallions at our State Fairs, there is a good prospect that enough will be shown to give our people a comprehensive idea of the character of the stock. The demand for nearly all has been so great that they have almost reached their limit, and will be kept from this time to prove their services. As the date of Sept. 1st is fixed for closing the season, the Government officials feel that they cannot withdraw them earlier without breaking their contract with the local societies. The value of the exhibit both the State and the Provincial farmers fully recognize, and if it were possible, the entire number would be shown at Bangor and Lewiston. As it is, visitors may hope to see the celebrated stallion, Harry Wilkes, one of the Cleveland Bays, one of the Shire Horse, and the full blooded Clydesdale mare, with a colt by her side that is a wonder. It is now ten weeks old and weighs over six hundred, a well built massive colt that would repay a journey to see. The mare is a rich bay, and weighs over 1,700 pounds. In addition it is hoped that weanlings representing the different families, may be shown to indicate the character of their breeding. As we look to the Provinces for so large a per cent. of our draft stock, we have great pleasure in the steps being taken to improve the same. If the fillies coming along this year, got by the full blood stallions, out of good, bad or indifferent mares, show so great an improvement, what must be the result when these half blood colts mature, and a still higher grade is reached? Believing so firmly in the opportunity for farmers throughout the State to realize a sure profit in breeding the larger classes, we feel to encourage the exhibition of these to the utmost. As they will not become in competition, it is to be hoped that the move may be successful and as large a number as possible secured. If out of the coming exhibitions, our farmers are encouraged to raise hundreds where now they grow scores, it will be of lasting benefit to the State.

Worse Than Dynamite.

Hardly a month passes but we read of terrible explosions, and loss of life from natural gas.

Our writer has raked up Chinese history, wherein it appears, that away back in the time when the famous Chinese wall was building, before the use of gas wells was discovered, a terrible explosion took place.

The big wells in some way got the start of the little ones, so that enormous volumes of air was sucked down into those subterranean magazines. When the air reached certain proportions, the whole thing went off like a leaky gasoline stove. The result was horrible in the destruction of lives. The same writer predicts similar conditions underlying the great natural gas belt of this country, from Toledo, through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, whereby that whole vast region might be ripped out to the depth of 1500 feet, leaving a chasm for the waters of the great lakes to pour down into, blotting out every living human being in this now densely populated valley from the face of the earth. That writer might easily have shown further, that throughout our whole country not only in densely populated regions and cities, but in country and village houses as well, natural gases far more dangerous than is found in the lake regions, are carrying off not only "pig-tail" Chinamen, but our own families and friends, during the hot waves of July and August.

Scores of people are dying daily from typhoid fever, diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera-morbus, and infant summer complaints; all caused by poisonous gases and ferments, far worse than hydrogen gas or dynamite in their explosions. Fortunately this latter danger can all be averted, by the use of a simple old fashioned remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used internally, as explained in a pamphlet sent free to any one, by I. S Johnson and Co., Boston, Mass. No matter if you have used this remedy before, it will pay you to get a bottle and read the directions, or send for the pamphlet just to learn how to use it economically.

Longfellow's Maiden,

Who is—

"Standing, with reluctant feet,
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!"

is a type of thousands of young girls who are emerging from the chrysalis stage of their existence, as they enter upon their "teens." Nervous, excitable, irritable, stirred by strange, unknowable forces within them, each a mystery unto herself, our girls need the tenderest care, the most loving, patient oversight, and the aid of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, to safely carry them through this critical period, during which, in too many lives, alas, are sown the seeds of distressing forms of diseases peculiar to the female sex. But this boon to womanhood will prevent all such diseases, or cure them if they have already seized a victim. Woman owes it to herself, to her family, and to her social station to be well and strong. Let her then not neglect the sure means of cure. "Favorite Prescription," is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

So long as dynamite outrages were confined to England, and were perpetrated by so-called Irish patriots, the press of the United States regarding these crimes against humanity with complacent equanimity, and if they venture a word or two of condemnation they employed terms of the mildest type. Now that the horror of dynamite conspiracies has been brought to their own doors, they have assumed a very different tone.

Bickles Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup quinsey and sore throat, this syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

Horseflesh is largely eaten in Alsace, Germany; the choice cuts are retailed for eight cents per pound and the ordinary six cents. A large quantity is used in the manufacture of sausages.

Ten Orangemen Killed

at a picnic by eating food made with impure baking powder. The Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder is the only safe one to use. Absolutely pure. All grocers sell it.

Agriculture

Arabian Horses.

The following article on Arabian horses is from the notes of a British officer, written during the first Egyptian war:—

The horses of the Arabian race have been at all times distinguished on account of their excellent qualities and admirable figures. They are generally esteemed throughout Asia, but there are certain tribes in the desert in possession of the finest breeds; these are the Arabs who live on the banks of the Euphrates and the Tigris between Bagdad and Bussorah. The horses are divided into two classes, the nobles and the plebeians; the latter are crossed in a variety of different manners, and form the most numerous species, but it is not intended to mention any other than the first. And here it will be necessary to make an observation on a singular custom, which appears in sufficient conformity with experience; it is, that the genealogy of the Arabian horses is transmitted by the females alone, the nobility of the male is only one individual. The Arabs are accustomed to say, "such a mare is the produce of such a mare," and they are at great pains to prevent the breed from being adulterated. No sooner is a foal dropped than the chiefs attest the fact, by means of a patent drawn up in due form and signed by several witnesses.

There are four distinguished races of the Arabian horses in the neighborhood of Bagdad There is some difference in their form, which of course does not escape the notice of the jockies; as for them, they have no occasion to peruse patents in order to discover either if a mare be noble or from what stud she comes. The usual mode of bargaining is, in their language, to give one foot of the mare, and sometimes two, or in other words, they pay to the person who has had charge of her a quarter, or even one half the value, according to an estimate, made by experienced judges. They carry on a great trade in horses; they sell them at two or three years old, and for the most part keep the mares from which they derive considerable profit. It is also pretended that they prefer these because they do not neigh, which would discover them during their nocturnal expeditions. The princes never mount any other; the Turks on the contrary, make use of entire horses only.

The Arabs begin to place the saddle on the colt at the age of fifteen or sixteen months, and it is never taken off after this, even during the night. The stirrups, constructed in the form of an oblong square, are about a foot in extent and a little convex, they hang lower than the belly, which prevents the animal from lying on one side. They soon after experience another constraint, being obliged to submit to a snaffle, which is fixed pretty near the pommel of the saddle to accustom them to hold their heads in almost a perpendicular direction; they are then left in that position during the whole of the day. It is also, perhaps, for the same reason that the manger is constructed both high and deep. The Arabian horse is neither accustomed to hay, nor used to the manner in which it is distributed in Europe; his food consists of six pounds of barley, avoirdupois weight, which is given at sunset. This custom renders him patient and indefatigable during the whole of the day. While kept under cover he is allowed a little cut straw, which is trodden in small lengths by the horses, which are driven about on the barley in an enclosure. This is the mode of threshing the barley all over Asia. The Arabs, before they are two years old, begin by making their children mount their horses; they are perfectly well acquainted with them, as they are all brought up together under the same tent.

The saddle necessarily leans forward, on account of the position of the horseman, whose stirrups are very short. They differ but little from our own light cavalry. The saddle affords the firmest seat to the horseman. They make use of javelins, which are kept underneath their thighs, also lances, and sabres. The management of these obliges them to be seated high in order to use them to advantage. The Arabs, as every one knows, make war both by attack and flight. Their present position in the saddle affords them an opportunity of leaning over the neck of the horse to avoid the lance and javelin. They accustom them to gallop at full speed and stop all of a sudden, in order to wheel about with celerity and dart the pike at the enemy. One of the greatest recommendations in these horses being to know when to retire at the proper moment, they pursue while young with the lance at their posteriors, and they are so much accustomed to this management, that when they perceive a horseman near them, it is only necessary to let the bridle go in order to be out of sight in an instant. The lance of the Arabian is formed of the Chinese bamboo, knotty, light, and elastic, about twelve feet in length, terminating in an iron point, well tempered, and surmounted by a tuft of silk. When they attack, they hold it within one third of the end and allow it to glide along through their hands, without quitting it however. The Arab is so nimble that he will mount his horse with the assistance of his spear only.

These people have a most excellent custom by means of which they preserve the feet of their cattle; when they have ridden any distance and the animal is in perspiration they never tie him up until he has been walked backwards and forwards by a person leading him for at least quarter of an hour. They afterwards leave him fastened to the saddle for an hour or two longer before they give him anything to eat. The Arabs have a peculiar method of making their mares conceive. When they perceive that they are beginning to be horsing they mount them for two or three days running in order to fatigue them and diminish their ration of corn at the same time, with a view of rendering them feeble. In this they conform themselves of the opinion of Boffon: that naturalist supposes the females which are the least vigorous to be the best breeders.

The Arab horses scarcely ever exceed 14 hands 2 inches. They display much grace and elegance in their actions. The Arabian horse is remarkable for the smallness of his hoof and soundness of his legs, which are all muscle and bone. They are of all colors except black, but bay and grey are the prevailing colors. They do not possess the quickness of the English race horse, although I believe our first race horses were bred from Arabian blood.

Every Arab possesses a horse, which he maintains at a trifling expense. The price varies according to the certified breed, frequently as low as five or six pounds for a young and sound horse, and it is not an uncommon thing for a noble bred mare to sell for a thousand, or even much more if they are of a distinguished breed.

How to Judge the Age of a Horse.

In the horse as well as in most other animals, the age can frequently be approximately judged by the general appearance, the countenance, the position assumed, the gait, the retreating, (falling in) of the temples and anus, and other indications. All these indications are, however, only general appearances, being liable to considerable variations in different individuals, especially if they are of different temperaments, and are therefore not reliable guides. To judge the age correctly, the organ of structure by which it is judged must be of uniform appearance; but no structure in the horse's body presents exactly the same appearance in all horses of the same age, and we cannot therefore tell the exact age of all horses with certainty.

The appearance of the teeth is, however, uniform enough to admit of a comparatively certain determination of the age of the horse up to its eighth year. The principal point of difference in horses' teeth arises from their unequal wear.

The teeth by which the horses's age is generally judged are the front teeth of the lower jaw. These, when newly cut, have their front or outside edge longer than their hinder or inner edge. Their upper surface, or that one coming in contact with the teeth of the upper jaw, has a funnel shaped, dark colored depression called mark, which in the ordinary sized permanent teeth, is about one-third of an inch deep This mark is of great importance in judging the age of the horse, and must not be confounded with a much smaller dark spot—the continuation of the mark—which can be seen in the tooth long after the mark has disappeared. The teeth of the upper jaw resemble those of the lower, with the exception that their mark is twice as deep.

The central two of the front teeth are called nippers; the next two, one on each side of these, are called middle or intermediate teeth; and the remaining two, those on the corners, corner teeth. In the horse or gelding of five years or over, the next pair is termed the hooks. Following these, one on each side, making a pair, are, in their order, the first to the sixth pair of molars or grinders. The teeth of the upper jaw are named like those of the lower, and those of the mare like those of the horse, with the exception that in her the hooks are generally wanting.

A colt, when born, may have no teeth at all, but generally has the first and second pair of grinders, and sometimes the third pair together with the central incisors or nippers cut through As a general rule, these latter appear from 10 to 12 days later. When the colt is frem 4 to 6 weeks old, the intermediate teeth appear. The corner teeth break through about 6 to 9 months after birth. All these teeth are called temporary, foal, or milk teeth, and will, in the course of 5 years be replaced by permanent or horse-teeth. The main difference between temporary and permanent teeth is that the latter are larger and harder.

A year-old colt has lost its marks in the nippers and intermediate teeth. At two years all the marks are worn out, the front teeth (incisors) being perfectly level on their upper surface. At two and a-half to three years, the nippers are shed and replaced by larger permanent teeth, which can be easily identified by their edges not being worn, and their having a well defined mark; while the intermediates and corners are smaller and have no mark. At three and a-half to four years, the intermediate teeth are replaced, and present the appearance of new teeth, while the central ones have already been worn on the in and the outside. The corner teeth are still the same, but are replaced when five years old by permanent teeth. At this age the centrals and intermediates show more wear than at four, but still the so called marks are not entirely worn. At six years of age, the teeth have all been worn to some extent. The mark of the intermediate are smaller than those of the corners, but larger than the centrals. In these latter the marks proper are worn out, and the black spots remaining will diminish very slowly in size. When seven years old, the spots on the intermediates will be of practically the same size as those of the centres, the corners still being larger. These will become the same size as the remainder when the horse approaches its eighth year. The marks in the corner teeth of the upper jaw may still be seen at the age of ten, but disappear before the age of eleven is reached. The older the horse is, the more the teeth become, the narrower and thicker, and the more triangular the surface of teeth will become, until, at the age of twelve, the teeth have the same thickness as breadth, and at twenty four the thickness of the teeth is equal to twice their breadth.

The best farmers keep stock, make all the manure they can, and put it on the land as soon as possible.

Our Farm Boys.

There is a frequently recurring complaint from the farm, of the reluctance of boys to remain in farming pursuits, indeed sometimes even to enter on such a life. What is the cause of this restless spirit? Are country employments odious in themselves? It is appalling to note the young lives wrecked in cities; youths who strain every nerve and use every means to attain a profession, who just reach the threshold and then succumb, worn out in mind and crushed in body. Of the vast multitude who year after year leave their country homes to seek fortune in cities, how many succeed? The percentage is very small, even of those who find a moderate degree of success. The ablest men mentally are none too enlightened, none too capable, to cope with the many difficult problems of agriculture. The hardest part of farm life is its seeming monotony. We advisibly use the word seeming, because farm life is more varied than is professional or mechanical life. The four seasons bring to the farmer varied occupations and varied pleasures. The journalist, the lawyer, the doctor, in their callings know no seasons; three hundred and sixty-five days annually are the working days of those who toil in the paths of the higher professions. Artisans and mechanics enjoy rest on one day in every week. Railroad employes generally obtain two, sometimes three, Sunday's rest out of ten months of the year. During the fierce heat of the summer the public will travel, and the railroad men must be at their posts.

Our counsel to boys is, before you decide to leave the farm for other work, seek information, and make as sure as you can that you are more fitted for city than for country life. To the farmers we would say, if your boys are well treated they will recognize it; if your boys are overworked, poorly clothed, badly fed, and boorishly treated, make haste to change and to amend your ways. A bad employer gets an unwilling service. The best tempered boy can be made sullen; the most ambitious can be discouraged. When a boy is old enough to work for his father, and when his work is satisfactory, he earns his pay as fully as though he was a hired outsider.—*American Agriculturist.*

Bee Keeping.

Eternal vigilance is the price of success in any pursuit and in none more than bee keeping. All who attempt it must remember that it is not only labor, but a science, and will make incessant demands, not only on patience, but on bodily strength and intelligence. Choose a place for your hives on sandy, airy ground, at a distance from the barnyard or any drains. They should be shaded by trees or thick vines, and should be placed facing the East, about three or four inches from the ground. The Italian bees are hardy, work harder than the ordinary German black bee, are more prolific, and like industrious people, are likely to be amiable. Bees will find food for themselves in any fertile country where there are fruit trees, flower gardens and late wild blooms. Buckwheat gives a rank flavor to the honey, which injures its sale.

In the winter they should be protected by stowing in a cellar or by being covered in close boxes. The method of course varies with the latitude. The beginner should send for a manual which will give instructions in transferring, swarming, feeding bees, making honey for the market, &c. Make the acquaintance of practical bee keepers, and above all do not be afraid to ask questions. Apiarists, like all other naturlists, are usually enthusiastic in their profession and glad to impart knowledge.

The great objection to this business is the danger of being stung. There are persons to whom the sting of a bee is actual poison; but they are not likely to undertake the work. Bees undoubtedly dislike any offensive odor and promptly punish uncleanliness of person in their attendants. But there is no reason why a cleanly, tranquil person, who moves quietly and betrays no nervous sign of fear should be stung, even while handling full hives. For protection, however, wear a veil tied over the hat and around the throat, and close fitting, long rubber gloves.

How to Choose a Horse.

The perfect horse is yet to be foaled, and we must take facts as they are and not expect to find all good qualities in any one horse In dealing with a stranger rely largely on your own judgment and endeavor not to be misled by any questionable statements he may make. See that the horse stands squarely on its feet and that it does not toe out behind or toe in forward. Run your hand slowly and carefully down the inside of each leg. If there is a bunch there you will feel it. See that the feet are sound and well spread. A dark hoof, if sound, is always preferable to a white or streaked one. Look sharp at the eye. A bright, full eye denote spirit; a mild pleasant eye, with a brownish cast, indicates a pleasant, affectionate disposition, while an eye with a good deal of white denotes temper. There is perhaps no other way to judge a horse's disposition so well as by a careful study of his eyes, and too much importance cannot well be attached to the necessity of a good disposition. If a buyer is personally acquainted with any reliable person who has a satisfactory horse for sale it is better to purchase of him even though it may cost more.

Now while cows are giving the most milk and their bags are distended by the rich pasture food, is a good time to study the "points" of diary cows. One of our best dairymen keeps track of the cows in his vicinity, and when a splendid animal is found in the dossesion of a scrub farmer who does not know her true worth, she i purchased. In this way many very valuable cows are found and secured at only a little above average prices