THE Maritime Farmer.

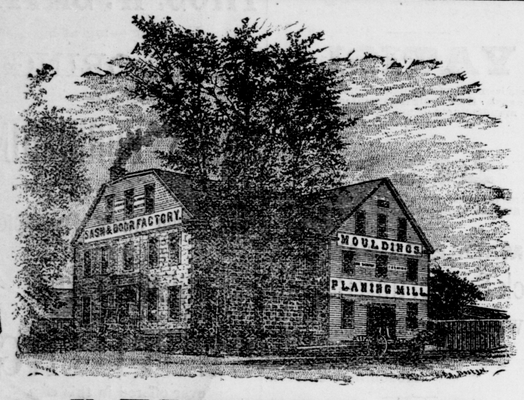
AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 44

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.



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

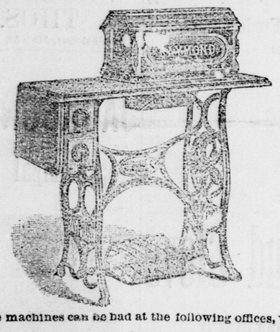
CALL AND SEE THE

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 Scota.

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

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

A. L. F. VANWART, UNDERTAKER!

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

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

Parties ordering Caskets by telegram, can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms, or at Longs Hotel.

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

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888

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 Midlings and Chopped Feed. All cheaper than the cheapest.

OFFICE AND STOREHOUSE:

Campbell St., above City Hall.

JAMES TIBBITS.

Fredericton, April 25

SEEDS. SEEDS.

ANOTHER LOT

Timothy Seed

JUST RECEIVED.

—Price Lower.—

Quality Fine. Price Low at

W. H. VANWART'S

May 30

Paris Green.

JUST RECEIVED:—1500 lbs. Paris Green in 1 lb. boxes. For sale wholesale and retail at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

June 6

Grind Stones.

JUST RECEIVED:—One carload Grind Stones at NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

SEGEE'S HOTEL,

FREDERICTON,

is pleasantly and centrally located,

Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen Street.

It has been refitted and refurnished throughout, and every attention will be paid to both transient and permanent guests. Charges moderate. Stabling on the premises.

WILLIAM SEGEE, *Proprietor.*

Fredericton, May 23—3m.

TO LET.

TWO 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.

Per S. S. "Damara" from London.

JUST received 30 packages containing 213 kegs white and colored paints in Pure White Lead, Yellow, Blue, Red, Black and Green paints of Brandrams best colors, are for sale at market rates.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Cartridges.

JUST RECEIVED:—6 cases Revolver and Rifle Cartridges at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.

June 6

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES R. HOWIE,

Practical Tailor.

I BEG to inform my numerous patrons, that I have just opened out a very large and well selected stock of NEW SPRING CLOTHS, consisting of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweed Suitings. Fine Corkscrew and Diagonal Suitings, Light and Dark Spring Overcoatings, and all the latest designs and patterns in Fancy Trouserings from which I am prepared to make up in FIRST CLASS STYLE, according to the latest New York Spring and Summer Fashions, and guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

PRICES MODERATE.

Mens' Furnishing Department.

My stock of Mens' Furnishing Goods cannot be excelled. It consists of Hard and Soft Hats of English and American make, in all the novelties and Staple Styles for Spring Wear. White and Regatta Shirts, Linen Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, Braces, Merino Underwear, Hosiery and well selected assortment of Fancy Ties and Scarfs, in all the latest patterns of English and American designs

Rubber Clothing a specialty.

JAS. R. HOWIE,

192 Queen St., Fredericton.

June 13

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.

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

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	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
22	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

PRICE BANK

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

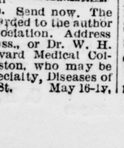
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists,

E. W. GILLETT, - TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

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.



Miscellaneous

A business that is not worth advertising is not worth having.

The Sultan of Turkey gets $7,500,000 a year for his services.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

A prize has been offered in a town in England, for "the horse whose feet had been least injured" by bad shoeing.

How Absurd

For people to ruin their health with unwholesome food. The food prepared with Imperial Cream Tarter Baking Powder is wholesome.

Indications now are that Aroostook, Maine, will have an unusually heavy hay crop.

The autopsy on the late Emperor Frederick showed clearly that his ailment was cancer.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat or lung remedy, and general corrective, *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences, coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores, succumb to its action.

The value of the export of Manitoba fish this season, it is estimated, will reach $200,000.

W. G. Grace, the gretest cricketer in the world, will be 40 years old on the 18th of July.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Lunnville, Ont., writes; "I can with confidence recommend Northrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

Since the saloons have been shut up in Iowa several counties finding no use for jails offer them for sale or to let.

From Moropano, Man.

Mr. Joseph Clark writes—"All last winter I was so bad with Inflammatory Rheumatism that I was not expected to live. I used no other medicine but Burdock Blood Bitters and can now get around again feeling better than I ever was before I was taken sick, and I owe it all to Burdock Blood Bitters."

William George of Long View, Neb, died last week of glanders, having contracted the disease in caring for a horse.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are to build 1,500 freight cars and 200 locomotives at their works at Montreal.

No foreign officers will be allowed to attend the Russian military manœuvres this year, and the Russion officers have been forbidden to attend similiar manœuvres abroad.

"Old King Cole
Was a merry old soul,
And a merry old soul was he."

But his royal majesty would never have been so merry had he suffered from constipation, or deranged liver, or dyspepsia, or piles, or any other complaint that comes from a system out of sorts and causes impurities of the blood. If you suffer from any of these things you will feel morose, melancholy, mornful, aye, mad or anything else but merry. To be merry you must be well. To be well take Dr. Pierce's world-famed Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Easy to take, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, prompt, and pleasant in their action; only one for a dose.

Mrs. Warren, the Colorado cattle queen, who is said to be worth $10,000,000, is the wife of Bishop Warren of the Methodist Church.

One of the most remarkable jubilee presents recently received by her Majesty was a consignment of straw hats from the inhabitants of the Pitcairn Islands.

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.

Capt. Andrews set sail from Boston harbor one evening last month for Queenstown, Ireland, a crowd of 8,000 people watched and cheered him as he embarked. The presence of this large crowd is accounted for by the fact that Capt. Andrews has started to make the voyage alone and in a little dory which measures just twelve feet frow stem to stern. He is sanguine of making the trip across the Atlantic in about forty-five days.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co,

Gents—I sprained my leg so badly that I had to be driven home in a carriage. I immediately applied MINARD'S LINIMENT freely and in 58 hours could use my leg again as well as ever.

JOSHNA WYNAUGHT.

Bridgewater N. S.

DON'T BE FOOLED.—When you require a worm expeller ask for CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE and take no other. It is always reliable and plesiant to take.

Accounts, says the Dundee *News*, received of the condition of the linen weavers of Lurgan show that great destitution and wretchedness prevail. The condition of the weavers has been made a subject of a house to house investigation, Colonel Saunders, M. P, having introduced a special Bill in Parliament. The average clear earning of weavers is eightpence per day for 16 hours work, and some of the scenes in connection with the domestic condition of the trade are said to be past description. In one house the committee found a poor little boy of eleven years of age chained by the ankle, the key of the lock in his father's pocket, sitting working at the wheel with no shirt on. In this house there were three more children lying about the floor, the mother out looking for something for them to eat, and one sick girl in consumption. All these were huddled together in one room, which also contained a loom and a bed.

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.

YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Business of the July Session.

(Continued from last week.)

TUESDAY'S AFTERNOON SESSION.

Coun. Brown moved that henceforth the list of Parish Officers of Southampton be required to be signed by both Couns. before being submitted to the Board.

Coun. Murch said he would second the motion if it were made general—made to apply to the different Parishes instead of applying specially to Southampton.

Coun. Brown accepted the suggestion. His resolution was moved because the list of officers for his county had been changed after they had been submitted to the Board at the January meeting. In other words, the list which Mr. Pinder had moved, and he (Coun. Brown) seconded, was not the list which appears as being approved of. After the meeting in January he was told by a gentleman that a certain party had said there would be some surprise when the real list appeared. He was indeed surprised, for the list as it came out was not the one he had seconded at all. The change could only have been made by the Sec'y-Treas. (against whom he had the slightest word to say) or by Mr. Pinder.

Coun. Colter had no objection to any proper motion. The present resolution would place the board in this position: if the two Councillors of any Parish could not agree upon their parish officers the Council would not be in a position to make the appointments. The result would be that the parish would have no officers.

Coun. Bird could see no necessity for this motion. The Council has the remedy in its own hands at present, as the law distinctly says when two Councillors of any Parish can't agree upon their officers the Board shall appoint such officers.

Coun. Pinder said it was true that Coun. Brown and himself had not agreed on all the names for parish officers of Southampton. They could not agree on the assessor. Mr. Brown had admitted to him that the name presented by him (Coun. Pinder) was the best in the interest of the parish, but the objection was raised that the assessor was not the best in his (Brown's) individual interest. The list had not been changed by him (Pinder). They had agreed on all the names except two and the list was in no way interfered with by him after he had presented it to the Board.

Coun. Hinchie could not see what was to be gained by the resolution. Even if two Councillors were agreed the Council could defeat any list they might present. Practically the appointments were in the hands of the Board, and even though the two Councillors were agreed the Board would have the right to reject or confirm their appointments.

Coun. Nason could not see why hard feelings existed between Councillors Brown and Pinder. They should follow the example of Mr. Fisher and himself who get along so well together. (Laughter).

Coun. McNally said if it were possible to pass a resolution to make every two Councillors agree he would favor it (laughter.) The present resolution would not do that, but would be taking from the Board a right it had long enjoyed.

Coun. Brown spoke again at considerable length, most emphatically denying every statement made by Coun. Pinder. It was not true that he had opposed the appointment of the Assessor because he had assessed him (Brown) too highly. Every other statement of Mr. Pinder was equally incorrect. The list was not at all the same as seconded by himself.

Coun. Pinder—I say it is.

Coun. Brown—And I say it isn't. It looks as though one list had been given to me to sign and then another list slipped through this Board,

Coun. Fisher said, as he understood the matter, all Mr. Brown wanted was to have the list signed by both Councillors, so that there would be no danger of having names changed after they had been agreed upon between the representatives of the County. The motion did not seek to destroy the Council's power.

Coun. Goodspeed said there was no doubt that the present system gave one Councillor a chance to do injustice to a colleague. One list may be agreed on by them, and the man moving that the list be confirmed can present a list altogether different. He would like to hear the Sec'y-Treas', opinion.

Mr. Wilson agreed with Mr. Hinchie that the Council has the control of all appointments.

Coun. Pinder moved the following amendment;

Resolved, That the lists of Parish officers for the several parishes be signed by the Councillors when agreed upon by the Councillors, and when not agreed that the lists be submitted to the Board as is the custom.

Coun. Brown said this was agreeable to him. He withdrew his motion and seconded this resolution, which was carried.

Coun. Goodspeed, from the Audit Committee, reported that according to a certificate from Cashier Spurden of the Peoples' Bank, there was there on June 30th $108 71 to the credit of the Sec'y-Treas. They also found $70 in the safe in the office of the Secretary Treasurer—making a total of $178.71. Report adopted on motion of Coun. Nason, seconded by Coun. Colter.

Coun. Lawson from the Committee appointed to examine the Sec'y-Treas' accounts reported: That they have had before them the accounts from Nov. 30th 1887 to June 30th 1888, and have examined the same and find vouchers for all payments, the balance on hand June 30th being $153.19. A statement of the accounts was presented by the committee, whose report concluded as follows:

The Committee beg to call the attention of the Council to the fact that of the amount paid for coroner's inquests from 30th of Nov. 1887, to June 30th 1888, $79 is for inquests on persons killed or found dead in the City of Fredericton, and only 37 50 for inquests on persons in the County, and your Committee are of opinion that the County should not be called upon to pay for inquests on persons found dead in the City. The Committee also called attention to the fact that the County under the present law is obliged to pay the expenses of conveying persons residing in the City of Fredericton to the Lunatic Asylum as well as those from the County. They recommended that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to prepare a bill to be presented at the next sitting of the Legislature to amend the law so as to remedy the evils complained of.

On motion of Coun. Jamieson, seconded by Coun. Bird, the report was adopted.

On motion of Coun. Hinchie, seconded by Coun. Fullorton, it was ordered: That the hour for closing the poll in District No. 2, Stanley, be four o'clock P. M, instead of one o'clock as now established by bye-law.

On motion of Coun. Hinchie, seconded by Coun. McNally a bye-law was adopted to prevent the running at large of rams between 10th day of Sept. and first day of December in each year.

Coun. Burtt, from the committee on Public Accounts, presented a report recommending the payment of several bills. Coun. Jamieson moved seconded by Coun. Colter, the adoption of the report, with the exception of some bills not recomended. Carried.

Coun. Pinder, from the administration of Justice Committee, submitted a lengthy report showing the amounts changeable to the city and to the county. Report adopted.

On motion of Coun. Little, seconded by Coun. Mowatt, it was ordered that $1 50 be paid each of the Assessors of Manners Sutton for assessing Road Tax for 1888.

On motion of Coun. Colter, seconded by Coun. Burtt a bye law was passed that no ox, horse, cow, swine, goose or other cattle be allowed to run at large on any road in the Parish of Douglas from April 1st to November 1st of each year, between sundown and sunrise.

Coun. Pinder moved, seconded by Coun. Murch, that the Sec'y-Treas. furnish each of the School Districts in the county, when they require them an assessment blank list, and that the Printing Committee be authorized to procure the same and charge to the county. Carried.

Coun. Colter read a lengthy communication in reference to the Stroud system of heating with a view of getting the Board's opinion in reference to introducing the same into the Jail. On motion of Coun. Bird, seconded by Coun. Fraser, Deputy Sheriff Hawthorn was heard regarding the heating of the Jail.

Coun. Nason from the Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the late Alexander Hay, collector for the Parish of Manners Sutton reported that not having all the papers before them and because of want of time they could not make a full report at present,

EVENING SESSION.

A report of the Scott Act matter appears in another portion of to-day's FARMER.

Uses of Small Fruits.

Strawberry cream cake is a new delicacy that is enjoying great popularity at present at fashionable luncheons. Make a very light sponge cake from six eggs; bake it in three jelly cake tins; while it is baking and cooking cover half a box of gelatine with a cup of cold water and soak half an hour: whip one pint of cream; place it in a small tin pan, stand this in another pan containing cracked ice; add to the cream half a cup of powdered sugar and flavor with vanilla; stir the gelatine over boiling water until it dissolves; add to it the cream and stir at once and continue stirring until the cream begins to thicken. When the cakes are cold put over one a thick layer of this cream; then place strawberries evenly all over it; then add the other layers, and on the last place a layer of cream and berries as a frosting. Let it stand in the ice box until very cold and then serve.

STRAWBERRY SAUCE.

Strawberry sauce is very nice for puddings. To make it, stem one box of ripe berries; press them through a sieve and add sufficient powdered sugar to make them palatable; stir until the sugar is perfectly dissolved; add quickly the whites of two well beaten eggs and it is ready to serve. This is especially delicious with such puddings as blanc mange, cottage and bread puddings.

CANNED STRAWBERRIES.

Select fresh and perfect berries and pack them as closely as possible in one quart glass jars, filling all the little spaces with pulverized sugar. Place the jars on a board in a wash boiler in six inches of moderately hot water—use jars that are quickly and easily sealed—put on the covers, but do not adjust the tight or sealing wire; cover the boiler and let the water come to boiling heat, and remain so until the fruit is well scalded. Then remove the jars, fasten the covers, and put them away in a cool, dark, dry closet, where the temperature is not likely to rise above seventy degrees. If such a closet does not exist, put the jars in boxes on the floor of a dry, cool cellar and cover them with sand.

CANNING RASPBERRIES.

Place glass jars in cold water on the stove. To 3 pounds of fruit take 1 pound of sugar; sprinkle the sugar over the fruit and put in jars. As the fruits heats it shrinks, so keep filling till the jars are full. When the water around the jars boils well, the fruit is done. Seal tight.

STRAWBERRY CREAM.

Three pints of strawberries mashed fine. Strain the juice and add a heaping cup of sugar, then half a box of gelatine that has been soaked half an hour in half a cup of warm water and dissolve in a teacup of boiling water. Add a pint of whipped cream and pour in molds.

CURRANT CATSUP.

To 2 quarts of currant juice take 3 pounds of sugar, 1 pint of vinegar, 1 tablespoonful each of cinnamon, cloves, pepper, allspice and nutmeg. Boil together 20 minutes. Cork tight in bottles. This is delicious for meats.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Wash raspberries in a stone jar. To every pound of fruit add a pint of pure cider vinegar, cover, and let it stand three days; then press it through a jelly bag; to every pint put a half pound of lump sugar. Set the juice on the fire to come to boil. Take off any scum that may rise. Allow five minutes gentle boiling. Set it to get cold, then pour into small bottles, cork with new corks and seal. Two or three table-spoonfuls in a glass of ice water makes a a delicious, refreshing drink in hot weather. Strawberries or currants can be prepared in the same manner.

"Private and Associated Dairying."

A Lecture by Dr. Twitchell, editor of the Maine Farmer, Delivered at Point de Bute.

On Saturday evening, the 23rd ult., Dr. Twitchell delivered a lecture at Point de Bute, on "Dairying, private and associated"—the fith in his Westmorland series. The lecturer gave his experience in the art as he had practiced it for three years, together with some facts about practical dairying in Maine.

Said Mr. Twitchell: The stable where the milking is done must be perfectly clean and free from odors of any kind, as milk quickly absorbs offensive odors and becomes tainted. Good butter could not be made from impure milk—in fact, cleanliness everywhere in connection with butter making is an indispensable essential to making a good article. He used pans, on the "shallow-setting system," in his dairy, because he had got started in that way, and his dairy being well fitted up for that system, he had never adopted the "deep setting system," although he had often thought of making the change. In associated dairying, as conducted in Maine, the deep-setting system is altogether practical.

The cream should be stirred every day as new cream is added, and should become acid before being churned. Churning ought to be done about every four days, as the butter would be likely to taste if the cream had been allowed to grow older. (The milk should be quickly drawn, and nothing should be done to worry or excite the cow during milking or at any other time) He used an ounce of salt to a pound of butter, but in this the makers must be governed by the taste of their customers. He advised farmers to make an effort to secure regular customers, and not to be afraid to send a sample of butter to a man who know a good article and was willing to pay for it. If the sample suited they would be sure to get an order, and quick sales in butter, as in most other things, was a sound principle.

Ice is a most important factor in the making of good butter, as without it a uniform temperature cannot be obtained in the milk room, which is one of the essentials in butter making. Churning should occupy about thirty minutes. The thermometer and cream tester, as well as a butter worker, are indispensable articles in the dairy. Good water, an even temperature, cleanliness and intelligence in going through the different processes in connection with the work are the prime factors of success in the art.

THE COWS.

Grade Jerseys are considered the best in Maine, and one of this stock that will not make 250 lbs. of butter in a year, if properly feed, should superannuated. The Ayrshires give a good flow of milk and are good for cheese factories, but do not pay as butter cows like the Jerseys. The Holsteins are great milkers. They are not considered good butter makers in Maine, but are just the cows for persons who sell milk. Dr. Twitchell had no personal experience with the Polled Angus, but thought from what he had seen in Westmorland that they might be pretty good for milk. There were few short horns in Maine. Those in and around Sackville were the best he had ever seen. He thought a cross between the Jersey and Sackville short-horn would produce a good butter making animal, but they should select Jerseys of the largest size and from heavy butter producing families.

The doctor's statements relative to feeding cows for butter astonished some of his hearers. His ration of 12 pounds of good hay, two quarts of cornmeal, and two quarts of cotton seed daily is considered rather high feeding in this county. Dr. Twitchell, however, it may be said, urged careful study of individual animals and the balancing of the ration to the needs of breed or family, holding that properly balanced rations produce the largest yield and the most remunerative results. A balanced ration simply means the measuring of the food in the proportions that will keep the animal in a healthy condition and secure the secretion of the largest amount of butter fats in the milk, or the putting in the cow in one form what you want to take out in another.

The lecturer apparently agrees with the statement made by Col. Domville a few years ago at the Farmers' Association in Sackville, that "you could not put straw in one end of a cow and take sovereigns out of the other."

Regular milking, good feeding, kind treatment of the cow, and sound business methods, were insisted upon by Dr. Twitchell, who held that these followed and combined with the dairy system as practised in Maine, would bring more profit to the farmer than even beef raising on Westmorland's rich marshes.

ASSOCIATED DAIRYING.

It is about ten years since Maine started butter making on the factory or co-operative principle. Wherever prosecuted it has resulted in better farms, larger crops, increased herds, and a general improvement in hearth and home comforts. The special advantages are: 1st, the relief it brings to the housewife, 2nd, the relief it brings to the farmer, the product being packed and marketed, thereby saving the time formerly spent in marketing. 3rd, it secures monthly cash payments, thus doing away with the long credit system. 4th, stimulation to keep better cows. Improved stock is sure to follow this system. Many farmers in Maine are raising this year from 15 to 25 calves where the system is in operation.

It is not nearly so expensive as farmers generally suppose to start co-operative dairying. All this is necessary is that four or five farmers should combine. The expense should not exceed $50 for machinery, including a churn, butter worker, cream tank, stamps, moulds, etc. The uniform article made in this way will bring several cents more per pound than butter made under the old system—enough to pay the entire cost of making and leave a margin of profit to each individual patron over and above the price formerly received. Starting in this way the business may be increased as fast as farmers will co-operate. The opportunities are unlimited. There is no fear of over-production. Experience in the States has demonstrated that the market is always open to receive a good article.

The line between choice dairying and common family butter is growing more marked each year. While family butter sold from 16 to 20 cents during 1887, the patrons of the large butter factories received 22¼ cts. net, for the year for sufficient cream to make a pound of butter. Herds averaged from 250 to 325 lbs. of butter per head. This increased average over the produce per head of the old time method is due almost entirely to the co operative or factory system. The large factories churn daily from 250 to 1,000 lbs., the amount varying according to the season of the year. Winter butter making is considered the most profitable and the factories run the entire year.

The above were the principal points made by the lecturer, who was listened to with a great deal of interest. A number of questions were asked, and satisfactorily announced by Dr. Twitchell.

Drinking Ice Water.

That cool refreshing drinks in warm weather are delicious is undeniable. That drinking ice water in copious draughts when a person is overheated is injurious, not to say dangerous is also undeniable. But that the free drinking of water in some form in hot weather must be avoided, is deniable, and is one of the greatest popular errors extant. When a person is perspiring freely from every pore, a vast amount of water is drawn from the body, which must be re-supplied, or great injury is being done the physical health, and the foundation of some of the worst forms of Kidney disease, is being slowly, but surely laid. Why! someone will exclaim, that is just what causes kidney troubles, drinking water freely which contains so much lime. Wrong again! so long as the water drank is freely carried through the system, and converted in its passage to the naturally acid reaction of the urine and perspiration, no danger can occur, by deposits of urea or lime in the kidneys and bladder; because they remain perfectly in solution, and are carried out of the body instead of remaining in it. Literally they are washed out of the body, by the copious draughts of water, (tnat most perfect of all known soulents.) same as a series of pipes are "flushed" with water to clean them.

Do not drink ice cold water, but pure cold water, a little lemon juice will improve its effectiveness. Plain soda water with a little acid is also excellent.

If from drinking too much ice-water you have stomach cramps, or are "water logged," as it is called, or are attacked with Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Diarrhœa or Dysentery, do not resort to alcoholic stimulating drinks, which irritate rather than soothe and allay the inflammation which has caused the trouble; but adopt the practice of trking daily just before retiring, during July and August, one teaspoonful of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in a little sweetened water, which will prevent all such attacks and ill effects from ice water. In fact a little pamphlet sent free to anyone, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., contains a vast amount of information, about treating those summer troubles, with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It is marvelous how many complaints this old fashioned remedy will prevent or cure.

The idea of decomposing manure before its application to the soil is to make it immediately active as plant food. Where it is ploughed into the land fresh, decomposition has to take place there before the plant food is set free, hence the action of the manure is tardy. Well rotted manure can also be much more thoroughly distributed throughout the soil, and this is a most important matter.

A different breed of cows is sometimes desired; thus, if we are placed conveniently to market, where it is possible to sell milk or make butter with profit, and even then there is some difference. If we are selling milk, it is the quality, while if we are making butter and selling cream, it is an item to secure cows that will give the richest and most cream.

All the stock on the farm should be handled sufficiently to to have them accustomed to you, it will often save you considerable trouble. Train them to lead; an animal of any kind is more valuable if it has been trained to lead than without.

It is a common idea that the orchard needs no manure, but can go on feeding stself indefinitely, and to this idea is undoubtedly due in large measure the demergency of our orchards to-day.