THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE WEALTH OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 52

PARSONS'

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[illegible] discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure [illegible] The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a [illegible] ience. One box will do more to purify the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize [illegible] these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had [illegible] for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; [illegible] valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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

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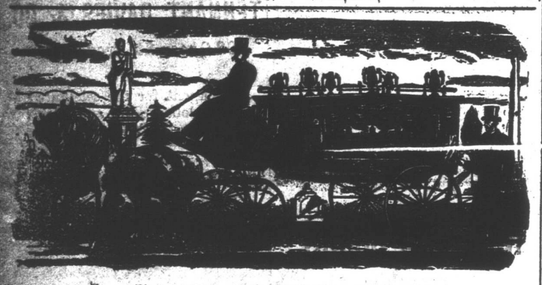

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

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.

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SIMON NEALIS.

CLOTHING.

Mens' uites,

Boy's Suites,

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VERY CHEAP.

SIMON NEALIS

April 18

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 fine state of cultivation.

May be seen at any time by applying to

W. H. ROBINSON,
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Fredericton, Jan. 18, 1888.

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—FROM—

FREDERICTON TO BOSTON,

Only $5.50, 1st Class,

By the Palace Steamers of the International Navigation 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,

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PARASOLS, GOSSIMERS, GLOVES, AND Corsets, Hose, Prints, Ginghams, Cretons, Lace Curtains, Curtain Nets and Lambrequins. 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.

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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 Men. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. May 16-17.

Turpentine.

4 BARRELS Spirits of Turpentine from New York. Just to hand.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

August 22

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 any address, and receive one of the beautiful pictures, 6x4 inches, in 12 colors or 1 doz. Surprise Soap labels.

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

The St. Croix Soap Mf'g Co., St. Stephen, N. B.

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HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.	
A. A.—	Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.	
B. B.—	Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.	
C. C.—	Distemper, Nasal Discharges.	
D. D.—	Bots or Grubs, Worms.	
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F. F.—	Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.	
G. G.—	Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.	
H. H.—	Urinary and Kidney Diseases.	
I. I.—	Eruptive Diseases, Mange.	
J. J.—	Diseases of Digestion.	

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Which Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00

Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.

Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill St., Montreal.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for **Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,** and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 McGill Street Montreal.

ROYAL YEAST

Is Canada's Favorite Yeast Cakes. 10 years in the market without a complaint of any kind. The only Yeast which has stood the test of time and never made sour, unwholesome bread. All Grocers sell it.

E. W. GILLETT, M'F'R. TORONTO, ONT. & CHICAGO, ILL.

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.

Mixed Paints.

7 CASES ready Mixed Paints in various colors, all of the Elephant Brand, guaranteed pure. Just to hand,

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

August 22

Miscellaneous

Love in Leap Year.

She asked him once, she asked him twice,
She asked him thrice to wed.
He thought her friendship "very nice,"
But each time shook his head.

At last, when he felt more inclined
The wedded state to try,
He told her he had changed his mind,
But she said, "So have I."

Engagements, like politics, are run by rings.

A man may not have a stitch to his back, but still have one in his side.

Bill Nye speaks of a Western farm as being so poor that not even a disturbance could be raised upon it.

The dresses of engaged young ladies wear out soonest at the waist, and the clothes of married men wear out quickest at the pockets.

Some men become bald quite early in life, while others die and have their wills offered for probate before their heirs fall out.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

A soldier who was seen to take off his cap while using the telephone, informed a questioner that he did so because he was talking to a superior officer.

Buffalo Bill Coming

with his Wild West Show causes immense excitement, nearly equal to that caused by the introduction of that wholesome and pure article known as the Imperial Cream Baking Powder. Sold by all grocers.

"Lemmy, you're a pig!" said a father to his son, who was five years old. "Now, Lemmy," he continued, "do you know what a pig is?" "Yes, sir! A pig is a hog's little boy."

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.

The Sunday school class was singing, "I want to be an angel!" "Why don't you sing louder, Bobby?" asked the teacher. "I'm singing as loud as I want to be an angel," exclaimed Bobby.

Catarrh is a common disease, so common that snuffing and "hawking" reach you at every turn. Your foot slips in its nasty discharge, in the omnibus or in the church, and its stench disgusts at the lecture or concert. The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer $500 reward for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. Remedy sold by druggists, at 50 cents.

When a young lady asked to look at a parasol the shopman said: "Will you please give me the shade you want?" "I expect the parasol to give me the shade I want," said the young lady.

Messrs. Parker and Laird, of Hillsdale, write:—"Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has affected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practioners."

Mother—"Daughter, didn't I hear Mr. Jenkins kiss you last night when he went away?" Daughter—"Yes, ma; but it was against my will." Mother—"What was?" Daughter—"Your hearing it."

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes:—"I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and Torpedity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

"Mamma," said a young lady, "is it proper that Clarence should kiss me before we are married?" "Certainly; you are engaged to him; and, besides, if you care to have him kiss you, my daughter, you had better let him do it now."

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.

Teacher—Now, my boy, spell window.
Boy—Wi-dow.
Teacher—No, don't you know the difference between window and widow?
Boy—Yes, sir; you can see through the one, but not through the other.

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.

A traveller in New England saw the following sign on a board that was nailed to a fence near a village:—

"Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, $1 50; short tails, $1."

The traveller halted and asked the owner of the land why there was such a difference in the price of board for horses.

"Well, you see," said the man, "the long tails can brush away the flies; but the short ones are so tormented by them they can hardly eat at all."

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.

Two Pythons Attack a Bull.

One of the most remarkable scenes on record, says a late number of the Natal *Witness* of N. S. W., is reported as having been witnessed in the vicinity of Table Mountain. A troop of cattle consisting, of twelve cows and a patriarchal old bull, were grazing on one of the plateau-like spurs of the mountain which is surrounded on three sides by precipitous ravines, and on the fourth side, that nearest the mountain, by dense bush. Some natives higher up the mountain were attracted by the sudden bellowing of the cattle and saw two enormous pythons coming out of the bush and making for the cattle, which had drawn themselves up in a compact group, with the bull at its head. As the pythons drew near, the animals gradually backed till they stood on a small space that jutted out over a tremendous precipice. At this stage a sudden rush was made, but only one heifer succeeded in escaping. The other cattle, lowing in the most piteous manner, gradually backed and one by one fell over the precipice, till finally the bull only was left. He suddenly charged at the biggest python, transfixing the reptile on his horn, but the second snake seized the bull in its folds, and, having its tail round a huge boulder, commenced to crush the bull, which, moaning piteously, struggled frantically to escape. The tail of the python lost its hold of the rock, but the larger snake, which had slipped off the horn, lapping its tail around a smaller boulder opposite the one the other snake had just released, seized the bull and compressed the animal in its coaly folds. The other python succeeded in regaining its former position and the bull was literally suspended in mid-air by the snakes. The whole scene looked like some ghastly triumphal arch. The snakes were evidently getting the better of the poor brute which was bleeding profusely, when, by a sudden effort, his struggles forced both reptiles to loose their hold of the rocks, and the whole three were hurled into the ravine beneath. The cattle were found on the first ledge of the precipice, all being dead, but the bull and the pythons had bounded from ledge to ledge, and were found 400 feet below the scene of the fight. The bull was merely a mangled mass, and the snakes were greatly mutilated, the larger one having the vertebræ broken in nine places. The pythons, which were of the rock species, were male and female., and measured respectively forty feet three and thirty-six feet nine inches and a quarter.

INDIAN COWS.

Lord Dufferin is being memorialized to prohibit the slaughter of cows and the buffaloes for the food of British soldiers. The memorialists point out that 375 cows are required for regimental food alone every day; and 126,875 cows would be required for a year's food. Indian villagers, whether Hindoo or Mahommedan, are vegetarians, eaters of *dal, roti*, rice and vegetables; the only animal foods they use are milk and ghee. In some provinces they eat fish also. Once or twice in a year, on some great day, they may indulge in some goat or sheep's meat. The Mahommedan villagers seldom kill the cow for food purposes. They are too poor; they cannot afford to do it. So the great destruction of the cow that is going on in the country for food purposes is mainly, if not entirely for the British soldiers in India. The Lahore *Tribune* says there are other reasons why the slaughter of the cow should be as largely restricted as possible. One of them is that milk is not only the food of infants in India, but also a principal item in the food of adults, male and female. The time was when the poorest classes of the country could give themselves and their little ones milk enough and to spare; but now the vast majority of them in the greater part of India cannot give themselves and their infants milk at all. We say this from our own personal knowledge of facts. Thousands of children die because where the mother's breast fails they can get no cow's milk to drink; and the mother's breast among the poor classes fails only too often because where the mother gets no milk to drink she can give no milk.

LONG LIFE.

Men and women who intend to be centenarians in these days must combine something of the old mode of life with something of the new mode of living. They must, while availing themselves of all the scientific discoveries and sanitary appliances of the age, imitate their grandsires in the steady and tranquil habits that prevailed before the invention of the locomotives and the telegraph. They must have their eight hours sleep regularly; they must have intervals of repose and vacancy in the daytime; they must spend a goodly portion of their waking hours in the open air. Nor will this suffice; there will have to be regularity in the hours of their meals, and discipline in the ordering of the dishes of which the meals are composed.

A famous man-eating tiger has just been captured alive in India. A pit was dug for a trap and baited with a live bullock. After two days the beast came around and promptly jumped into the pit. To capture him a second pit was dug near the first and of the same depth. From this a tunnel was run to the first pit, a thin wall of earth being left between the end of the tunnel and the pit. A strong bamboo cage was pushed into this tunnel from the second pit. A goat was placed in the cage and the wall of earth was broken down. The tiger sprang upon the goat, the entrance to the cage was quickly closed and the beast was fast and stayed so until he was safe in Calcutta.

Locusts are so attentive to crops in Indiana that farmers in certain sections of the State have found in advisable to cover the more valuable trees with mosquito netting.

FARM NOTES.

At this season fruit and vegetables should take the place of meat.

Those who planted poor seed, because it was cheap, have little to say to their neighbors now.

The farmer who raises crops through the summer and feeds them through the winter has double profit.

The total area under cultivation in corn, wheat, rye and oats in the United States this year is about 140,000,000 acres, or nearly 219,000 square miles.

A Clydesdale can move a much greater load than a Cleveland Bay, but that does not argue that he is the best farm horse, and the only one that should be used.

Last year there were packed by Portland, Maine, firms, the enormous amount of over 14,000,000 cans of corn, and this year, there will be canned almost as much.

Oil is cheaper than machinery, so use it freely on all the working parts of the mowers and reapers. Tools, carts and machines rust out much faster than they will wear out.

As soon now as you can spare the old hens fatten them for market. They will not lay much for the next six months and in that time they will eat as much as they are worth.

It is estimated that there are ten thousand florists in the United States, with one thousand acres entirely covered with grass, in the shape of greenhouses, devoted to flowers.

Young farm animals of any class should have access to water, especially in warm weather, however abundant the supply of milk furnished by their dams or fed them from the pail.

Do not let your cows shrink their mess of milk because the pasures get short. Feed hay—anything to prevent an abnormal shrinkage of the flow of milk, which once lost, cannot be regained.

Farmers within a radius of three miles of Peraham, Mass., during fourteen days recently caught and killed six thousand bushels of grasshoppers, for which the county paid a bounty of $1 a bushel.

In Norway a bucket of water is set down by horses with their allowance of hay, and they take a sip of one and a mouthful of the other alternately. A broken-winded horse is rarely ever seen in that country.

Toads, nexts to snakes, are hated and despised, yet in a garden they devour multitudes of insects that prey on the labors of man, and do not meddle with any of the plants, fruits or flowers that require his cultivation.

During the summer a great deal of rubbish collects in the garden and perhaps in the orchard. All this ought to be raked up and burned and otherwise disposed of. If left on the ground it furnishes feeding for insects.

Colts should be halter-broken when following the mare; it helps to subdue them, and supersedes the necessity of breaking them over again when grown up. "Once broken always broken," is an axiom as old as the art of breeding.

The man who thinks of growing a colt cannot afford to breed from a slow walking or ill-tempered mare or horse. It is a fact that dispositions are transmitted as surely as color, and to avoid objectionable traits, whether in size, style or action, is as essential as to make careful selections. The best comes only from the best.

If hogs are given a variety of green food, with but little grain in summer, they will keep in excellent health, and be in proper condition for fattening in the fall. Less food is required now and is not beneficial to have hogs fat at this season, except to be in good condition, as many diseases are due to the system of heavy feeding during warm weather.

There is nothing on or about a farm that is so valuable for fertilizing, and nothing more constantly wasted through negligence, than ben manure. Where the droppings are allowed to go upon the floor it is never cleaned up; the hens scratch and kick it about, grinding it to fine dust which fills and contaminates the air, breeding vermin and becoming a fertile source of disease.

When a man has grown up with his farm and brought the farm up along with him, they seem to become mutually attached. He can always depend upon it to meet every reasonable demand, and when every tree and shrub has been planted by his own hands, and cared for up to its full maturity, the man will not willingly see the farm pass into the possession of others so long as he is able to do it justice. No man has any business to own a farm and let it run down through his ignorance and negligence. That sort never find any profit in farming.

The old truism that the boar is half the herd, is to-day more palpable than ever. A person intending to breed pigs should make it his chief business to select a good sire. He should not only visit reputed herds for the purpose, but take care to notice if the quality of the animals composing them is sufficiently high and uniform. As a general rule it is customary to obtain the sows before the boar is considered, and many people take very little trouble with regard to their selection. Buyers are only too willing to listen to advice which will save them any extra expense.

The American press generally, very strongly condemns the use of the check rein, about the worst punishment to which a horse can be subjected, and one that no true horsemen should tolerate. This is too humane an age—or ought to be—to allow such a noble animal as the horse to be subjected to any unnecessary cruelty. If any person, has any doubt as to the check rein being a punishment, let him put a bit in his own mouth, draw the head back, and then fasten it in that position for a whole day. By evening he will realize what the poor horses are made to suffer every day through the cruelty of drivers who are ignorant of, or indifferent to the punishment they are inflicting.

Agriculture

The Ontario Crop.

[Montreal Witness]

Ontario is by far the most important province of the Dominion from an agricultural point of view, and though, since the opening up of Manitoba and the North West Territories, the prosperity of the Dominion no longer absolutely depends upon the success of the agricultural operations in any one province, yet a total failure, such as that of last year, of the crops of the greatest of the provinces proves a severe blow to the whole country. The autumn reports of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario are, therefore, always looked for with much interest and in a year like the present, when the unofficial reports are unfavorable and contradictory as to the extent of the harm done by bad weather, they are awaited with anxiety. The report for August will be found, as a whole reassuring, as it confirms the more recent reports as to the recovery of the grain crops in some of the eastern and midland counties, where it was feared the prolonged severe drought of spring and early summer had destroyed all hopes of anything but a very small harvest indeed. The rains came to late to help the fall wheat crop in any part of the province, and both the total yield from a smaller acreage, and the average per acre, was smaller even than that of last year. The spring wheat crop has been better in the eastern and central part of the province than for years, but in the west it has been poorer and as the total acreage under this crop shows a large reduction as compared with former years, the total crop is somewhat smaller than that of last year, though the average per acre is nearly as high as the average of the last five years, in which the total average yield was greater by over four millions of bushels or nearly one-half. The barley crop is, in spite of partial failure in the midland counties, almost an average crop, and the acreage being very much larger than usual this year the total crop is greater by nearly two millions of bushels than the average of the last five years. Peas have proved an average crop and beans a large crop. There has been a great falling off in the hay and clover crop, which, in spite of a larger area than usual devoted to them, is short by nearly one-third of the average crop. Yet the number of horses and milch cows shows a considerable increase, so that there will be more mouths to feed this winter than last, with less fodder to fill them with. The increase in the number of the milch cow is a surprise, in view of the increased numbers which have been sold on the markets for slaughtering purposes. Taken as a whole, the Ontario crop, though below the average, is not like the failure of last year. If the crops in Manitoba and the North West prove as large as reported Canada will have a fairly prosperous year.

Balance Rations.

The worth of, or necessity for, balanced rations for horses, as well as all other kinds of stock, is a recognized fact by successful breeders. To get the largest amount of service the food supply must be in quality and quantity proportionate to the needs of the creature. This has become an old saying, but its truth has hardly yet dawned upon us. The hay and grain fed should be accurately weighed at each feeding, and a study made of the value of food elements. It is not only a question of saving or losing of money, but of health and endurance on the part of the horses. No one can tell to what an extent food destroys the usefulness of our animals. It is certain that indiscriminate feeding injures. If the consideration of the question of health will not prompt us to study this question, the pecuniary side of the question should.

The most valuable assistant that can be employed on the farm is system. It is the basis of economy of labor. It saves useless steps and idle strokes. It directs every movement to the most effective end, and puts every action where it will accomplish the most. It is timely. It sees that all work is done in season. It accomplishes much with only that which it saves. It comes from knowledge and thoughtfulness. Intelligent thought is the basis of it. It is as easy to do things systematically as otherwise. The man of system has a neat house, yard, and farm, for system and neatness go hand in hand. He has also a well paying farm. He is prosperous, for he does all work in the right way at the proper season. He wastes no energy, hence he produces most at the least cost and gets the highest profit. Introduce system into your work and you have brought a powerful element of success into your business.

Butter vs. Beef.

Is not butter as profitable as beef? Are not the butter farmers making as much money as the beef farmers? Are not the specific butter-makers who keep a cow for what butter she will make and pay no attention to her value as beef, are they not making as much money as the "general purpose" farmers? It is the money we are after, and if a man knows enough to handle a Jersey cow and be a specific dairyman for butter, she, or her sister the Guernsey, will bring him a great deal more than the "general purpose" cow, and the more Jersey or Guernsey there is in her as a rule the more butter she will make.

But if a man does not propose to know enough to be a first-class dairyman, and wants to get along with a cheaper cow, less knowledge and less money, of course he had better let the Jersey or Guernsey alone. The specific butter cow is not the cow for unthinking, non-reading, indifferent sort of farmers. She yields her product most to him who will handle it with intelligence and sell it to be consumed by intelligence.

Fruit with Flavor.

That there is fruit *and* fruit is to be plainly seen in specimens of peaches which have recently reached this market from California. No handsomer peaches, to be looked at, could be asked for; when eaten, they are as tasteless as Dead Sea fruit itself. The chilling process they had undergone for the purpose of keeping their freshness and color, had absolutely killed them for the palate, destroying their flavor as effectually as if they had been blasted on the trees. So that after all, fruit without flavor, let it look as handsome as it may, is not fruit at all. It may cheat the market once, but never the second time. California farmers with commendable enterprise, supply us with fruit; but if the truth must be told, their fruit, though beautiful to look upon, has about as much fruit flavor as a pumpkin. Pears and peaches are particularly poor. In the nature of things, it must always be so with fruit of dry climates. The essential oils which give fruits their flavor and flowers their fragrance are most largely developed in a saturated atmosphere.

A highly intelligent observer and judge ascribes the acknowledged superiority of fruit grown near its northern limit and in the neighborhood of large bodies of water to atmospheric humidity in even supply. To this cause is largely due the fine "boquet" of German wines. And it is for the same reasons that medicinal herbs grown in Norway yield a remarkably greater percentage of their characteristic essence than the same plants raised in Germany. Well and truly does he remark that the fruit of wet, cloudy climates are dull in color and watery, sour or unripened, but they have true fruit flavor in an exalted degree. Quoting Mr. Greeley, who said that the only ripe apple he ate in England was a baked apple, he thinks he was about right in his opinion. In like manner, he adds, a rose which would load the air with its perfume in a damp Irish summer has scarcely any fragrance out in dry Colorado. No matter how finely colored fruit may be, the public will always want something better than insipid pulp; and he rightly thinks that the whole country will be benefitted when each section does that for which it is best fittted by nature and circumstances.

Here is the germ of a lesson for our farmers, which they need not be afraid to study too soon or too closely. If flavors can be best produced on our lands at home, then they are the lands on which to raise superior fruit; and that is the only kind of fruit that will rule and keep the market. The hint is a kindly one and should be acted on.

Care of Horses.

It is foolish cruelty to make a horse work in dust and hot sun without water. In summer give water at least five times a day. If the horse is warm make him drink slowly. Give him all the water he wants before meal, none after; he will want none if his food is well moistened. Money is made by giving water of an agreeable temperature, winter or summer. If the horse has been hard at work give no water until he has rested fifteen minutes, and food for thirty minutes. Drive slowly the first hour after a meal. Allow the horse to roll on dry earth, then groom him thoroughly, and outside the stable. Thorough grooming cleanses the hide as well as the hair. Bed liberally. The best horses are in dry, elevated regions. Pureness and dryness of air in the stable are secured by an elevated site. Keep manure cleaned. Light and dryness destroy fungus growths. Do not throw the bedding against the manger. Fit the harness to the horse. Better drive twenty miles to a good farrier than have a next door botch rut on the shoes. Temper firmness with kindness. Cut the hay and grind the grain; feed them moistened and mixed. To feed meal alone is waistful and dangerous.

Bale Your Hay.

A writer in the *Rural World*, who knows what he is talking about, gives some very good advice regarding the baling of hay. He says:—"It is one of the greatest savings I know of besides its convenience and advantage. It saves in hauling, handling, stable room and feeding. Nearly all risk from burning is also avoided. Ten tons of baled hay can be put where a couple in bulk is, perhaps more.—Several loads of baled hay can be hauled and moved while one is in bulk. Why are not balers as common as threshers? I believe it is owing to the energy of manufacturers in pushing the one class and not pushing the balers. I have noticed that whatever baled hay is used it supersedes the use of bulk hay rapidly. Several barns have burned in my neighborhood within a few years, and it is known that not one of them would have burned but for being stored with hay in bulk.

A noted English breeder, in enumerating what he considered the good points of Shorthorn cattle, stated among other things the eye of the animal always influenced his choice to a great extent. A quiet good-natured eye was that of the animal likely to suit his purpose; but the keen eye, in constant motion, he avoided, because it indicated an irritable uneasy temperament, and an animal of such temperament would not readily fatten.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* suggests as a means of interesting the boys and girls in the farm and its surroundings, that a children's department be set apart at the county fairs where the boys can compete separately in animals and products of their own raising, and girls the same with products of the garden and household. The idea is a good one. Give the boys and girls something to do if you would hold their interest.

There is always plenty of room at the top for the biggest potato and the prettiest apple.