The Maritime Farmer.

LORAN G. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887. VOL. VIII., NO. 21

PARSONS'

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful; are easy to take, and cause no discomfort. Will satisfy the blood and cure chronic ill health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles for them if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated Almanac sent free by postpail. Send for it; the information is very valuable. A. P. JOHNSON & CO., 13 Chapman Block, Berkeley Street, BOSTON, Mass.

PILLS

Make New Rich Blood!

J. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S.,
Graduate of Penn. Dental College, 1874,
OFFICE:—OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
Terms for Cash; for Cash or Cash only.
Best Full Set of Upper or Lower Gum Teeth, the Best that can be obtained, for $10.00.
Gumless sets, plain teeth, for $8.00.
Extracting Teeth, 25 cents. Small Silver Fillings, 50 cents.
Do not be deceived about these rates; you will be told the work is inferior in quality, &c. THIS IS NOT SO. The rates only have been lowered, not the quality of the operation. Take advantage of low rates and good work.
Fredericton, December 29, 1886.

B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D.,
DENTIST,
OFFICE,—FISHER'S BUILDING,
Residence Queen Hotel.
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
May 12, 1885

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE:
First Door below Peoples Bank, Queen Street, Fredericon, N. B.
OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 1 P. M., 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.
Fredericton, May 20, 1885

W. C. CROCKET, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN
—AND—
SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 16, 1886—3m.

F. J. SEERY, M. D., C. M.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Special Certificate in Midwifery.
Office, - - Fisher's Building, Cor. Phœnix Square.
Residence, - - 106 Brunswick St.
Fredericton, December 22, 1886—3m

C. E. DUFFY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, &c,
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated. Also, Agent for
The North American Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:—Over J. & J. O'Briens, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
November 16—3m

J. W. McCREADY,
Barrister, Notary Public, Etc,
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
OFFICE:
YORK ST., - FREDERICTON, N. B.
April 21, 1886.—1 yr.

ROSSMORE, L. O. L., No. 21,
Meets at Orange Hall, Gibson, on the first and second TUESDAYS of each month, at 7.30 P. M.
Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
LIEUT.-COL. [illegible] W. M.
WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, Rec.-Sec.
Sept. 29—1y.

MONEY TO LOAN
in sums from $500 up to $2000, at 6 per cent.
ON REAL ESTATE.
Smaller sums at 7 and 8 per cent
BLACK & HAZEN,
Barristers.
Fredericton, April 21, 1886.

MONEY TO LOAN
—ON—
Real Estate or Personal Property.
Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities bought and sold at Current Rates.
OFFICE:
York Street, - - Fredericton, N. B.
WILLARD KITCHEN.
Fredericton, March 24, 1886.—1yr.

Shingles, Clapboards.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Planed Flooring, Scanling, Mouldings, Boards, Plank &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.
Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.
D. LUCY.
Temperance Vale, York Co.,
June 2, 1886

STOVES.
Cooking Stoves;
Hall Stoves;
Parlor Stoves;
If you want a first-class Stove at a low price, give me a call.
Z. R. EVERETT.
November 24

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Jarvis S. Verner of Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury, Trader, has this day assigned all his Estate and effects to the undersigned, Thomas R. Jones of the City of Saint John, Merchant, and J. Douglas Hazen of the City of Fredericton, Barrister-at-Law, in Trust for the benefit of his creditors. The trust Deed now lies at the office of Black & Hazen, Fredericton, for inspection and signature. All creditors desiring to participate in the profits of the Estate, must execute the said Deed within sixty days from the date hereof.

Dated December 3rd, A. D. 1886.

THOMAS R. JONES,
J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, *Trustees.*

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, non-resident rate payers, of the Parish of New Maryland, in the County of York, are hereby required to pay their respective County and Wild Land Tax for the year 1886, as set opposite their names, together with the cost of advertising, 25 cents, each, to the undersigned, at his residence at New Maryland, York County, N. B., within two months from date, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

	County Tax.	Wild Land Tax.
Barker, Mrs. Wesley	$0 40	..
Babbit, Benjamin H.	..	$0 75
Morrow, David	52	71
Peabody, Mrs. Stephen	80	..
Donahue, Thomas	80	..
Morgan, John	60	..
Smith, Mrs. Daniel, Est.,	80	2 00
Bedell, Rankin	1 00	..
Fraser, Judge	24	55

DAVID HAINING,
Collector of Rates.
New Maryland, December 8th, 1886.

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, Gentleman, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.

Dated at Fredericton, this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.

JOHN L. FLETCHER.
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER.
Administrator and Administratrix of Estate Thomas Jones, with Will annexed.
J. A. & W. VANWART.
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

Estate Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Lucy Hart-Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, widow, deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of the City of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.

JOHN L. FLETCHER,
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER,
Executor and Executrix Estate Lucy Hart Jones, deceased.
J. A. & W. VANWART.
Solicitors to Estate. 3m

LAND FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 21, and being a part of "The Bustin Homestead," containing 60 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Bustin, Stanley, or Miss Bustin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.

Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 1886.

WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Riverview Nursery!
For sale at bottom prices,
PLANTS
of the following, for present or spring delivery:
CURRANTS.
"Black Naples." "White Grape.'
"Red Cherry." "Versaillaise."
"Fay's Prolific."
GOOSEBERRIES.
"Smiths' Improved." "Downings."
"Houghton Seedling."
STRAWBERRIES.
"Sharpless," largest and finest berry cultivated,
"Mount Vernon," large, late, delicious.
"Crescent Seedling," extra production and early.
"Charles Downing," standard sort, productive find,
Freight paid on all orders over $5.00.
For prices, &c., address
J. E. FAIRWEATHER.
Hampton, N. B., Nov. 8, 1886—tf.

FOUNDRY and PLANT FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the Foundry and Plant, situate on Queen Street, and known as the West End Foundry. To an enterprising man, with a small capital, this would be a desirable investment.
Also, for sale in connection with the above, a number of Farmers' Stars and Cylinder Stoves, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply to
B. McCAFFREY.
Fredericton, Oct. 27, 1886.

5 and 10 Cent Store,
WE have on hand this season, a larger and more varied assortment of
CHRISTMAS GOODS
than ever. Our display of Dolls, Toys and Fancy Goods is complete. Call and Examine. We have also on hand a full line of Glassware, Jewelry, Tinware, Woodenware, etc., etc.
Come early before the rush.
Fredericton, December 15

Team Bells, &c.
COPPER Rivets, Team Bells, Whip Lashes and Stocks cheap at
NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE.
December 29

SCROFULA
Humors, Erysipelas, Canker, and Catarrh, Can be cured by purifying the blood with
I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofulous Humors. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. Lindale, O.
I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.
For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Amesbury, Rockport, Me.
I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in a few months, was cured.—Susan L. Cook, 909 Albany st., Boston Highlands, Mass.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier that I have ever tried. I have taken it for Scrofula, Canker, and Salt-Rheum, and received much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Millie Jane Peirce, South Bradford, Mass.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Notice of Sale.

TO DANIEL LUCY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, now of Southampton, in the County of York, Merchant, and SARAH A. LUCY, his wife, and all others to whom it may in anywise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D., 1881, registered in the Records of the County of York, in Book F, 2, pages 495 to 499, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1881, numbered 31385, made between the said Daniel Lucy and Sarah A. Lucy, his wife, The Mortgagors of the one part, and the undersigned Henry M. Campbell of the County of Kings, Farmer, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House in Fredericton, opposite the Queen Hotel, on THURSDAY, the third day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, the Lands and Premises in said Mortgage described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain piece or tract of Land, situate lying and being in the Town Plat of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and known and distinguished as Lot number two hundred and seventeen, (217) in Block number thirteen in said Town Plat. The said Lot, piece or parcel of Land, fronting on Brunswick Street, and extending back therefrom one hundred and sixty-five feet, until it meets lands now or late owned by Christopher Broderick and Spafford Parker, and being the same Lands and Premises Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by James M. Wortman, by Deed dated the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, registered in the York County Records, in Book U, No. 2, pages 501 and 502, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the said City of Fredericton, known and distinguished as the upper or north-westerly half of Lot number two hundred and fifteen, (215) fronting on said Brunswick Street, thirty-three feet, and extending back to the rear of said last mentioned Lot, one hundred and sixty-five feet, such last mentioned Lot, piece or parcel of Land having been Deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by John Owens and wife, by Deed dated the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, registered in the said York County Records, in Book T, No. 2, pages 357 and 358, the thirtieth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and being the same Lands and Premises, upon which the three houses owned by the said Daniel Lucy on Brunswick street aforesaid, are situate, together with all the rights of way, rights of ingress and egress, and other rights of the said Daniel Lucy in and to the said Lands and Premises, and together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvments thereon, and the rights and appertenances to the said Lands and Premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions issues and profits thereof. *Each of the above houses and buildings, and Lot in connection therewith, will be sold separately.*

Dated at Fredericton, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886.

H. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL,
Mortgagee.
WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

OVER WORKED Women.
For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, dressmakers, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under our positive *guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.
A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

CURES—Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

ANOTHER PROOF.
GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After *first* application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.
JOHN S. McLEOD,
Elm House.
Lawrencetown, N. S.

Agriculture

In-and-in Breeding.

A correspondent of the *Thoroughbred Stock Journal* thus discusses this subject:—"In and-in breeding of farm animals is condemned. Should it be? The answer must depend upon the results from it; and since reasoning by analogy is allowable, upon the results from in-and-in breeding of human beings and plants.

"Let us lay all prejudice aside and seek for the correct answer to the question I have propounded, and which certainly is a pertinent one. To get at the results of in-and in breeding and out of out breeding, that they may be compared, we must go to the breeding of those men who have achieved results sufficiently remarkable to secure for their work a record. The results from years of breeding must be taken, for a single example is not good argument. No breeder of farm animals is more noted than the Collings Brothers and Bates, and of the work of no other breeders have we a more complete record. The Shorthorn Hand-book shows that these men were the most persistent in-and-in breeders. Charles Collings bred his bull "Favorite" to his own dam and sister and granddaughter. Both he and Robert bred pertinaciously from the blood of the bull Hubback for thirty years. Bates got his first "Duchess" of Charles Collings, and she was deeply bred in-and-in; and he bred her and her near relations to-all closely allied by blood, for many years, and mainly throughout his life as a breeder, of more than fifty years. Yet who have produced better Shorthorns than these men? Continue the list of the best Shorthorn breeders—John and Richard Booth, the Wetherells, Mason, Wright, Trotter, Earl Spencer, Sir Charles Knightley and the best American breeders, they all breed in-and-in. There has been no better breeder of Herefords than Price and he did not go out of his own herd for a bull for forty years. Bakewell, in his whole course as a breeder, went out of his own herd for a bull only twice, and then he took bulls of the same blood as his own herd, and closely related to it. The history of the Devons, Hortfords, Long-horns, Ayrshires, Galloways, Holstein-Friesians, Alderneys and Shorthorns is a record of in-and-in breeding until after the breed was firmly established. In-and-in breeding was necessary to concentrate good qualities. No breed has been more in and-in bred than the Jerseys. It is a remarkable fact that while in-and-in breeding is generally condemned, the most popular pedigrees are at least founded upon close in and-in breeding. This is true of horses, sheep and swine, as well as of cattle. The sire and dam of Abdallah and the sire and dam of Hambletonian, were both by Messenger. In fact, in all the history of breeding there is no better example of close and persistent in-and in breeding than that furnished by the Messenger blood; and to-day of what value is the trotting stock that has no Messenger blood? Hakewell, bred his sheep closely in-and in. The results of in and-in breeding of farm animals do not condemn it.

"Moses condemned the in and in breeding of human beings. Is not this the origin of the now-prevailing prejudice against in and-in breeding? Yet Moses wrote for a particular people, and who can tell what peculiar circumstances made his prohibition wise? Do those peculiar circumstances appiy now? Moses also commanded circumcision. We are now just beginning to understand how much the mental states of the mother during pregnancy have to do with the mental and physical constitution of the offspring. The woman having violated the Mosaic command, and knowing that in many cases this has led to deformed offspring, pictures in her mind deformed children, and is the victim of many fears during pregnancy; and we know that these imaginings and fears are of themselves enough to produce deformation, physically and mentally, of her child. The true explanation of the deformity of the offspring of those persons of near kin are the fears and imaginings of the mother, not the special dispensation of Nature. I am not arguing for the marriage of persons akin; but as the fears which beset the human mother cannot beset the beast, the results from in and-in breeding in the human family do not furnish an argument against the in and-in breeding of brutes. For that matter, some of the greatest characters that ever lived, had for parents those closely related by blood."

Canadian Fruit Culture at the Colonial Exhibition.

Our country is to be congratulated on her good fortune in having had such an indefatigable worker as Prof. Saunders to represent her fruit interests, and in his no less able and conscientious successor, Mr. A. McD Allan, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. The exertions of these gentlemen have resulted in incalculable benefits to farmers and fruit growers, having brought our fruits conspicuously before the principal dealers in the leading markets of Britain and other countries, and having popularized the name of Canada where everything was previously regarded as American. Mr. Allan has proved the success of the cold storage system of shipping vegetables and the early varieties of fruits, which will enable our fruit growers to make shipments from all parts of the Dominion without risk of loss

A radical change appears to be taking place in the tastes of British consumers with reference to the quality of the fruit demanded. The demand has been for highly colored varieties which, according to Canadian tastes, do not possess the quality of flavor; but now the demand for the best flavored varieties is rapidly increasing. This change will enable us to export larger quantities; our export trade in apples alone this year from Ontario reaching between 360 and 400,000 barrels, 100,000 from Nova Scotia, and 10,000 from Quebec. The demand for pears, plums etc., is also likely to increase. For early varieties of fruits, there may be some difficulty in procuring cold storage facilities until the demand warrants the making of special preparations for the trade by the shipment companies. The trade in the later varieties, however, will not be effected, as no refrigerators are required for their transportation.

It is a remarkable coincidence that Canadian fruits, like Canadian cheese, have advanced in the appreciation of British consumers as compared with American fruits, and now apples bring about 2s. per barrel more than those from the United States. It was difficult to bring about this change, but now our apples are separately classified in the three great centres of distribution, viz London, Liverpool and Glasgow. It may be here noticed that our reputation in one article of commerce helps us in our other products. Our freedom from stock diseases, our exemption from adulterations and fraudulent productions, and the reputation of our cheese, have all helped us marvellously, so that the mere mention of our name in the production of butter and fruits has carried great weight.

More than all this, the attention of British fruit dealers has been specially called to our fruits, and those who have heretofore purchased on commission are now anxious to pay cash for all shipments made by our fruit growers, thus bringing them into closer contact with the consumer, which will have the effect of putting into our pockets the profits of middlemen.

Surely we cannot be accused of exaggerating the quality of our fruits when we present the following resolution passed after careful inspection by so high an authority as the Fruit Committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of England:—

"Having inspected the extensive and attractive exhibition of hardy fruits, comprising apples, pears, grapes, &c, from the several fruit-growing Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the Committee desire to express the great gratification they derived from the opportunity of seeing the fine growth and high color of the majority of the specimens. Many varieties were tasted and found excellent, more especially the tender-fleshed apples. In comparing some well known varieties that have long been in cultivation in Great Britain, the Canadian apples are found to differ in that rich flavor which is peculiar to some of the British apples. The Committee are aware that some of the samples of fruit were gathered before maturity in order to be presented at this Exhibition."

There is hardly any limit to the extent to which our fruit trade may be developed. Inquiries and orders have come in from Norway and Sweden, and even little Denmark, who is getting so jealous of us on account of our rivalry with her in the English butter markets, is noticed amongst the inquirers for our fruit. Not less brighter are our prospects of an extensive trade with Germany, India, Australia and other countries, not only for fresh fruits, but also for our evaporated fruits and vegetables.

The prospects being so encouraging, now is the time for our farmers and fruit growers to take courage and act according to inducements placed before them. In many localities orchards may be a specialty, and there is no reason why almost every farmer should not have a few acres under orchard. Only the most remarkable varieties should be selected, for there can be little or no profit in gathering a few apples here and there over a large extent of territory. No matter how good the varieties, good samples cannot be produced without managing the orchard properly, paying strict attention to pruning, cultivating and manuring.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

Origin and Purpose of the Cleveland Bay Horse.

The origin of this breed, which is rapidly coming to the front, is involved in obscurity, and much speculation exists relating thereto. The more ancient name was the "Chipman horse." Some writers, basing their remarks on the fact that the ancient Romans painted and sculptured their horses in similar type, contend that the Cleveland Bay is a descedent of the Roman war horse. Others pretend to trace it to the aboriginal breed of Britian. It is an historical fact that the aboriginals were very powerful, active, and well trained horses, and we find Julius Cæsar, in his commentaries of the invasion of Britain, state that the very terror of these horses threw his choicest legions into confusion. Prof. Lowe of Edinburgh, makes the following allusion to this breed.

It is the progressive mixture of the blood of horses with higher breeding with those of the common race which has produced that class of coach horses usually termed Cleveland Bay, from the prevailing color derived from approximation to the superior races, and Cleveland, from the fertile district of that name situated in the North Riding of Yorkshire, on the Tees. About the middle of last century this district became known for the breeding of a superior class of powerful horses, which, with the gradual disuse of the heavy old coach horse, became in request for coaches, chariots and similar carriages. The breed is not, however, now confined to the district of Cleveland, but is cultivated throughout all the great breeding districts of this part of England, although Cleveland still preserves its pre-eminence, and supplies with stallions those districts of the kingdom where superior coach horses are reared.

The true Cleveland Bay may be justly termed a breed from the similitude of characters presented by the individuals of the stock. It has been formed by the same means as the hunter, viz, by the progressive mixture of the blood of the race horse with the original breed of the country. But a larger kind of horse has been used as the basis, and a larger standard adopted by the breeder. By coupling a race horse with a draft mare, an animal will be produced partaking of the properties of both parents, and which may be employed as a coach horse. But the results, as we before observed, of such a mixture are uncertain, and the progeny will probably be wanting in just proportion of parts. Many carriage horses are doubtless produced in this manner, but many of them, if their history were told, have been found to be worthless. To rear this class of horses the same principle of breeding should be applied as to the breeding of the race horse himself. A class of mares, as well as of stallions, should be used, having the qualities sought for. It is in this way only that we can form and perpetuate a breed in which the properties of the parents shall be reproduced in their descendants. This district of Cleveland doubtless owed the superiority which it continued to maintain in the production of this beautiful race of horses, to the possession of a definite breed, formed not by accidental mixture but continual cultivation.

The following is a description of the Cleveland horse. He should be 16:1 to 16:2½ in height, should be possessed of good sloping shoulders, a short back, powerful loins, and long quarters. His head is rather plain than otherwise, and on the large side, but it is well carried, and his general appearance denotes activity and strength combined in a manner not seen in other breed. His action is not remarkably high, but it is the kind of action for getting over the ground. In color he is bay—either light or dark—with black legs clear of hair, and black, zebra-like stripes on the arm and above the hock are sometimes seen. These are known as the black points, and are supposed to denote especial purity of breeding. White, save a small star, or a few white hairs in heel, is not admissible, a blaze or white foot proclaiming at once the admixture of foreign blood.

The Cleveland Bay surpasses any other breed as a general purpose horse, and his docility, strength and endurance admirably qualify him for artillery and cavalry purposes.

Pumpkin seed are very attractive to mice, and traps baited with them will soon destroy the little pests.

Now is the time to save all the bones about the premises, and convert them into a valuable fertilizer in the spring.

In the leading countries on the European Continent the exportation of mares, for any purpose whatever, is prohibited by law, and most rigidly enforced.

Raise such apples in kind, perfection and quality as will amply pay for saving or keeping. There are too many poor varieties and too much poor fruit.

The value of the ice-house on the farm both for dairying and promoting the comfort of the family, is being more and more appreciated as farmers increase in prosperity.

A writer believes that while there is a place foa all breeds, the Herefords may claim a first place for cheap beef, early beef and best beef. He considers them the poor man's beef cattle.

A correspondent writing to the *Farmer* says that: "Considering the prices which we get and the prices we have to pay for groceries, we are better off than we have been for several years in the past. The temperate and industrious farmer seldom comes to want,

In California chopping is too slow a way of felling trees. Giant powder is the agent employed, because of its cheapness. A hole is first bored under a tree, in which the powder is placed—six pounds costing 70 cents. When the tree comes down, there is no stump left to be grubbed out by hand labour, it is out of the ground, roots and all.

An English paper says that a new potato has been discovered by M. Sace, of Bolivia. The plant, which is called by the natives *papa pureka*, is said to be richer in flour than other sorts, and to crop in that climate four times a year. It has from ten to fifteen stalks to a plant which sends out smooth light green leaves from the ground upwards.

Dr. D. McEachran, veterinary live-stock inspector of Canada, is reported as giving the following estimate of the cattle in the North-West: "I estimate about 90,000 head in Alberta, 90,000 head in Manitoba, and in Saskatchewan about 30,000 a total of 210,000, which is rapidly increasing. Valuing these at $30 a head, the total value of cattle in the north-west reaches to about $6,300,000."

The presence of any thoroughbred cow in a herd has a most remarkable effect upon the owner. She is the first one he concerns himself about when the herd is looked up. She gets all the petting and extra bits of grass. The wife sets that cow's milk separate to use in the family, and when the cow has a new calf everybody goes out to look at it. Such a cow has a refining influence in the family, and every family, and every farmer should have one in his herd.

Farmers who don't know enough to keep comfortable shelter for their stock in winter will succeed better with sheep than with cattle. Sheep delight in dry, cold weather, which makes our climate well adapted to sheep, while other stock should be protected from cold as well as from dampness. During dry, cold weather, sheep, if liberally fed, will flourish out of doors during the day, and they need abundance of exercise. It is against the nature of the sheep to be closely confined. It loves to be fondled, however, and no domestic animal is fonder of freedom. Its motto, if we may so express it is "variety, kindness and liberty."

Four Years of Suffering.

Mrs. Torrance McNish of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scrofula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters after the best medical aid had failed.

Russian Petroleum Wells.

Russian petroleum wells are proving rich beyond the most extravagant estimation, and if the present yield continues, all the European markets for the American articles must speedily close. The deposits about the Caspian sea have for a long time been considered of vast extent; but recent developments show that they exceed the American oil fields to an extent which cannot be expressed by comparison. The following examples give some idea of the way the fluid rushes into the air whenever a hole is made through the cover of the vast subterranean lake which appears to extend under the entire region. At Baku, the well of Nobel Brothers, No. 18, has yielded from a depth of 721 feet nearly 30,000,000 gallons of oil; No 9 well, from a depth of 642 feet, sent forth 40,000,000 gallons, and No. 15, belonging to the same firm, has recorded the enormous total of more than 73,000,000 gallons. From one of these outlets, at last accounts, the oil was gushing at the rate of 1,125,000 gallons per day, and the great Drooja oil fountain spouted 220,000 tons, or 55,000,000 gallons, before it could be capped. Last year the production of crude petroleum at Baku exceeded 10,000,000 barrels, and it might just as well have been twenty times that amount, as there is practically no limit to the supply, and many millions of gallons were yearly allowed to run into the Caspian sea for want of buyers. Now, however, well directed efforts are being made to utilize this vast product, and the finest grade of refined oil, which is worth only three farthings a gallon at Baku, will be transported to Batoum, and from that convenient depot for export sent to all parts of Europe in such quantities than the price must speedily drop to a very low figure, and thus occasion a marked increase in the consumption of this important staple. It is easily seen that this one source of income must greatly enrich the Russian nation, and Batoum, which is no farther from London than New York, is likely to become the commercial emoprium of Western Asia. Since 1870, Russia has invested over one million pounds in oil steamers for the Caspian sea. At that time there was only one steamer upon this inland ocean, and to-day there are more than one thousand.

Abuse of Tea.

All drugs which in small doses slightly stimulates, or tranquilize, are harmful in large doses. Paregoric is a mild sedative, but the terrible condition of the confirmed opium-eater is well known. Chloral when introduced was gratefully welcomed by physician and patient, but the excessive use of it has changed it to a curse.

A law that holds good of all such drugs is the following, *viz.*: that the desired effect doe not continue to be derived from the quantity which was at first used, but that the system, becoming partially habituated to its use, requires that the quantity be steadily increased, while the injurious results increase in the same ratio. Hence, all use tends to abuse.

The above is true of that beverage which "cheers but not inebriates." We should expect it to be true of tea from its nature, and facts prove it to be so. The abuse of tea in a multitude of cases, and the consequent injurious effects, and vastly beyond what are generally supposed.

When tea is analyzed, it is found to contain two powerful principals, or characteristic substances: tannic acid and theine. The former is the astringent familiarly known as tannin. It is thin, obtained from bark, which hardens skin into leather. Theine is a violent posion. Probably both the tannic acid and the theine concur in prodqoing the effect which comes from excessive tea-drinking.

This is twofold. It is partly on the digestive and partly on the nervous system—in the first case giving rise to atonic dyspepsia, and in the second to irritability, palpitation of the heart, wekefulness, and brain fatigue. Says the *British Meaical Journal*, "The sufferers from excessive tea-drinking may be grouped into three classes:

(1) The large class of pure brain-workers, who speedily discover that while alcohol is pernicious to them, tea affords the stimulous they desire. They indulge in it without fear of mischief, and often to an unlimited extent. After a time, the neurotic symptoms make their appearance, and, in many cases, do much to impair temper, and to limit the capacity for sustained usefulness.

(2) The large class of women of the better classes who begin with afternoon tea, often and by using their favorite stimulant in the intervals between all meals of the day. The result is that appetite is impaired, and the prostration due to insufficient nourishmeat combated with more potations.

(3) Factory operatives, especially women, who, finding it difficult to provide a cheap and appetising midday meal, fly to the tea-pot, and do a large amount of physical labor on this miserable dietary."

New Postal Law—of Interest to Farmers.

The new Law permitting the sending of small quantities of fruits by mail is of wide value to the people at large. It is in the direction of the same tendencies of trade, which, while it centralizes the manufacture in the best possible form, brings its results to every man's door at the lowest possible price. England has gone very far in this direction, permitting packages of even eleven pounds weight to be sent by post, while our limit is yet four pounds. The admission of fluids under certain restrictions is another step in advance.—Until now, such packages could only be sent by express, and HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., have been obliged for twenty years past to require an order of at least $5.00 to send free of charge, their invaluable VETERINARY SPECIFICS and WITCH HAZEL OIL to customers. They now offer to send them in *quantity* to *any address* on receipt of the price. Thus the tendency of modern trade is everywhere to bring the manufacturer or producer and the consumer, practically face to face. Every man thus has in practice the best medicine, dry good or book store, in the country at his own post office.

ALL SORTS.

A JOSTLED CHORD.

This life moves on the samé you say,
Well, I confess it in a measure;
Yet there are times when all men grieve
As misers o'er a missing treasure.

And hence come days and nights as well,
When life's sweet music rings out sadly
And sets the pulse in heart and brain
To beating swiftly, strangely, madly.

And I would give the whole world's store,
Were I it capable of giving,
Could I, as in the days of yore,
Number the lost among the living.

Every miser should have a chest protector.

Never let the bottom of your purse or your mind be seen.

Let your wife be the Queen of your home, and make that home an earthly Eden.

Archdeacon Farrar says that "in India the English have made 100 drunkards for one Christian."

Have the courage to provide for the entertainment of your friends within your means, not beyond it.

A little girl who was much petted said:—"I like sitting on a gentleman's knees better than on ladies; don't you, mamma?"

The grass, unlike man, is most delightful when the greenest, and the moon, unlike man, is the most brilliant when the fullest.

For Diphtheria, Pains and Lameness in any part of the body, Sore Throat, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Cramps and Colds, use Baird's Cure-All-Liniment. Keep it on hand, it may save your life.

In Germany women go from house to house dusting furniture and tending to drawing-room flowers and plants. It is a regular business.

What is the difference between a farmer and a seamstress? The farmer gathers what he sows, and the seamstress sows what she gathers.

The physicians now recommend tobogganing for dyspepsia; but they don't say whether the curative property lies in the slide down or the walk back.

M. Sheehan of Oscoda, Mich., writes. I have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice to me every time, and it is the best oil for horses I ever used.

A young lady who was solicited for a subscription to the funds of the local band, subscribed a kiss, and the band boys are disputing about who shall collect it.

When the eyes become weak or the lids inflamed and sore, a disordered system or a scrofulous condition of the blood is indicated, for which Agyer's Sarsaparilla is the best remedy. It invigorates and vitalizes the blood and expels all humors.

When a child returns from a neighbor's house, don't question him as to what each member is doing, or as to what was said, unless you wish to sow seeds of gossip and mischief.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affectione, as lost of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting sure cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Madame," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of poor ragged and rude children like those at your gate, and our object is——" "Sir, those are my own children," and the front door was violently slammed.

Mr. Henry Marshall, Reeve of Dunn, writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full vigor.

The red color of bricks is due to the iron contained in the clod. In the process of burning the iron compounds are changed from the ferrous to the ferric condition and rendred anhydrous, thus developing the color. Certain clays contain little or no iron, and the bricks made from them are light or cream colored.

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 Collic, 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.

Use fresh water. Water that has stood in an open dish over night should not be used for cooking or drinking as it will have absorbed many foul gases.

The Deaf made to Hear.
"After eight years suffering from deafness so b