The Maritime Farmer.

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1884. VOL. V., NO. 50

Farm for Sale.

A SMALL and pleasantly situated FARM on the Nashwaak River, 9 miles from Fredericton, 2 miles from Upper Queensbury Station, and 2 miles from Upper Penniac Station, on the C. R. R. Two hundred acres, more or less, are under cultivation.

There is a new House, thoroughly finished, one and a half stories, with all necessary outbuildings. The fences and outbuildings are in good repair.

For a person who wishes to live within twenty minutes' walk of the city, this would be a very desirable location. For further particulars inquire of the undersigned on the adjoining Farm.

Lower Douglas, May 16—3m

FOR SALE

THAT place known as the "Hanson Farm," situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under good cultivation and good buildings which need repairing. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of a church, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools.

The terms will be easy, easy terms, and at a low price, or special time of payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Gardner, on the Farm; Mr. R. Emery, Jacksontown; or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. CURRIE.

Woodstock, Oct. 17.—tf.

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co., Five miles from the city of Fredericton, and contains eighty acres, more or less, about one hundred and twenty of which are under a state of high cultivation, cutting annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides tillage and pasture land. The farm is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description and cedar in abundance. The water privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, three good barns, and two orchards. The New Brunswick Railway runs across the property between the house and barns, with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of Islands and beautiful scenery almost unsurpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a short rent of fifty dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in the district are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property. The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils.

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser.

For further particulars apply to me by letter or at my office.

T. CLOWES BROWN,
March 26, 884 *Box 20, Fredericton.*

VALUABLE PROPERTIES
Near Fredericton
FOR SALE!

IN PURSUANCE of the "Homestead Declaration" of the late H. Bannister, Esq., deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Old Fredericton Hotel, on Saturday, the 16th day of August next, at 12 o'clock noon, the following valuable properties, viz.:

Those two adjoining lots of land situate on the Saint Andrew's Road, about three miles from the city, and known as the Homestead of the late H. Bannister, Esq., containing one hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced, and about twenty-five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. WRAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 26, tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Sheffield, known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 40x32 feet (lately repaired), containing sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 32x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 60x28, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x20, piggery with feed boiler and fine, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house, ice house and workshop. All the buildings are painted, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to HENRY R. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, N. B. Possession to be given on 1st October.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
February 5, 1882 *Woodstock.*

FRANCIS DOHERTY

HAS NOW IN STOCK THE

Finest Assortment
—OF—
HATS and CAPS
ever seen in the City.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Prices to suit the times.

Fredericton, April 23, 1884.

MOWING MACHINES
AND
Horse Rakes.
ELY PERKINS

Having been appointed Agent for this City for the Brantford Mowing Machines, also Horse Rakes, Please call and examine.

Also for sale—Steel Plows, Iron and Wooden Cultivators, for sale CHEAP, and on reasonable terms.

Fredericton, June 11, tf

3,500 Lbs.
PURE JAVA and MOCHA
COFFEE!

JUST Received from London, via Steamship Durham City. Our Coffees are roasted the ground on the premises every day.

Pure Java Coffee 30 cents per lb., at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 12

LAWN MOWERS!

For Sale Low, at

JAS. S. NEILL'S.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive FREE, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to make more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune awaits the workers absolutely sure. At once address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH
FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS
SLEIGHS and PUNGS

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming, Repairing, &c.

ON HAND:

LIVERY,
PIANO BOX,
TOP PHAETONS,
WAGON CONCORDS,
GENERAL GRANDS

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

Terms to your satisfaction.

YOU CAN BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

CHEAPER

AT

McALPINE'S,

Than any other House in the city.

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

LINEN AND TWEED SUITS

A specialty, at prices ranging from

$1.50 to $6.00 per suit.

R. McALPINE,

NEXT ABOVE C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 18, 1884.

PRACTICAL
PLUMBING
AND
GAS FITTING
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscribers have in their employ two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the Plumbing line, may do well to call at the Establishment before contracting elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

L. & O'BRIEN

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

30 DAYS TRIAL

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, WASTING WEAKNESS, and all diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD guaranteed. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE MILD POWER CURES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS.

In use 20 years. Each number the special cure of the disease named. Prompt, Reliable and Simple. Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

	LIST 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
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, Chill, Fever, Ague		.25
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding		.25
18.	Ophthalmy, and Weak or Inflamed Eyes		.25
19.	Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Influenza		.25
20.	Whooping Cough		.25
21.	Kidney Disease		.25
22.	Nervous Debility		.25
23.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed		.25
24.	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation		1.00

Sold by druggists, or sent by the case, or single Vial, free of Charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Diseases, etc. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Builders' Hardware!

A COMPLETE stock of Builders' Hardware, including Paints and Oils, for sale at the LOWEST MARKET RATES, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

July 9

Flour and Corn Meal.

JUST received at ELY PERKINS', Snow Drift and Peoples' Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, for sale at lowest rates to the people

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, July 9

ATTENTION!

TO any and all persons in want of a Mowing Machine, will do well to call and examine the celebrated TORONTO MOWER, at

W. H. VANWARTS,
Agent,

Fredericton, June 18, 1884

GEO. HATT & SONS.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 case Bird Food, Canned Apricots, Pears, Pigs Feet; 5 barrels Cider Vinegar; 1 sack Almonds; 1 sack Filberts; 1 cask Golden Syrup; 1 bbl. Boston Sugar Cured Hams; 1 doz. Boston Parlour Brooms.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 2

FURNITURE
—AT—
JACKSON ADAMS',
County Court House Square.

Now that the time has approached, it is necessary to have your

HOUSE AND FURNITURE

put in order for the coming season.

HAVE FOR SALE

Bedroom Setts,

Bureaus, Sideboards, Desks, Tables, Lounges, Perforated, Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, etc.

We also Repair, Reupholster, and Repolish Furniture, Window Poles and Cornices made to measurement.

UNDERTAKING.

We have every facility for carrying on this business, and a

HEARSE

always in readiness.

CASKETS & COFFINS

from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Robes, Gloves, Crape & Hat Bands.

JACKSON ADAMS,
County Court House Square.

Fredericton, April 18, 1883

JAS. R. HOWIE

HAS RECEIVED HIS

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHS,

and respectfully invites the inspection of customers to his large and well selected stock of

British and Canadian
TWEEDS.
Diagonals,
BROAD CLOTHS,
DOESKINS, Etc.

GENTLEMEN'S
Wedding and Mourning Outfits
A SPECIALTY

The Furnishing Department is the Largest in the City.

JAS. R. HOWIE,
Queen St., Fredericton.

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Attorney & Barrister-at-Law,
Notary Public,

Carleton St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

LOANS NEGOTIATED.

April 2, 1884—tf

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, ETC.

OFFICE: Queen Street, Fredericton, Over W.U. Telegraph Office, directly opposite Post Office.

Loans Negotiated. Accounts collected.

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY--AT--LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square, Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 20

NEW GOODS
AT
Reduced Prices!

JUST RECEIVED:

110 DOZ. Milk Pans; 20 doz. Preserve Jars; 10 doz. Rockingham Teapots; 25 doz. Cream Crocks; 100 Flower Pots; 5 doz Cake Pitchers; 5 doz Bean Pots.

Wholesale and Retail—Lower than St. John prices.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

Meakin's White Granite.

9 CRATES just received direct from the Potteries.

JAS. G. McNALLY.

May 27

STEEL, IRON and CUT NAILS,

At Factory Prices, at

JAS. S. NEILL'S.

July 9

Feed. Feed. Feed.

5 TONS HEAVY FEED for Horses, Cows or Pigs For sale low at

ELY PERKINS'.

Fredericton, July 9

Just Received.

BRAZIL NUTS, Filberts, Almonds, Pea Nuts, Walnuts, Canned Goods, etc., at

W. H. VANWARTS.

July 23

Sugar. Sugar.

HOW much do you want for a Dollar? Just arrived: 70 barrels Sugar, very cheap.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

July 16

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S

Is the cheapest place in the city to buy

Gold and Silver Watches

GEM RINGS,
SIGNET RINGS,
SCARF PINS.

Elegant Gold suits of Jewellery, Fine Gold Necklets and Lockets, Rolled Plate Silver and Jet Jewellery.

The finest stock in the city of

SILVERWARE

All new patterns, in

Tea Setts, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere

JAS. D. FOWLER,

Successor to John Babbitt,

Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street,

Fredericton, Dec 12

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR CASH
—FOR—
THIRTY DAYS,
—ON—

WATCHES, JEWELLRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, RICH ELECTRO PLATED WARE, AND CLOCKS,

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS
—IN—
GREAT VARIETY
SELLING AT COST,

to make room for New Goods.

My stock is very complete in every department, and any one requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON

Feed. Feed.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

BUCKWHEAT KENELL,
SHORTS,
BRAN and OATS,

ALSO,

Extra No. 1 Green Head Lime

Fresh from the kiln. Also

Calcined Plaster.

For Sale low at

W. E. MILLER & CO'S.

Feed and Seed House, opposite People's Bank, Queen St.

Fredericton, July 16

NEW
INSURANCE AGENCY!
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the County of York, for the following First Class Insurance Companies, viz:—

THE NORWICH UNION,

the original stock of which is worth 1700 per cent premium.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN

Insurance Company of Montreal, and the

Travellers Life and Accident

Insurance Company of Hartford, Con., are now prepared to accept risks on all classes of insurable property at current rates.

WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Barristers, &c.

Fredericton, July 30, 1884

OIL STOVES

Cheaper than Usual, by

JAS. S. NEILL.

July 9

Glass. Glass. Glass.

In stock, and just received via Halifax, N. S., and I. C. R. Road:

400 BOXES Window Glass, ranging from 7x9 to 32x42

1 case Ground Glass, 1 case Figured Glass.

Lower than ever.

H. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Advertising Cheats!!!

"It has become so common to begin an article, in an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers."

"Delicious and soothing, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines."

"There is no denying the virtue of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability."

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die.?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years."

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine.'

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery.

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.'

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Agriculture.

The Rival Beef Breeds.

Considerable changes have occurred within a quite recent period in the popular estimates and selling values of cattle of the various beef breeds, most common in the great grazing territory between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains. Perhaps the most remarkable of these is the introduction in comparatively large numbers, of the polled Aberdeen, Angus, and Galloway cattle from Scotland, and their wide dissemination at high prices, mainly to raconteurs on the Western prairies; prices which at the spring sales of the present year have been considerably cut down. the latter fact is partly accounted for by a determination of many cattle raisers to no longer pay two or three times as much for animals of breeders that here, under existing circumstances, are largely experimental, as for others of a breed or breeds of thoroughly demonstrated value under like conditions. This determination is also strengthened and the prices lessened by the pedigree of many of the newly-introduced animals being presented in such shape as to give small assurance of their being better than grades, while some of the individual animals have little more to recommend them than their being black, hornless and imported. In spite of high prices heretofore, or apparent low prices now, there is no doubt that the best of these black cattle have great merit, upon which, like their competitors, they will be judged, bought and sold.

The Herefords were almost unknown in America a decade ago, when the bare suggestion of their ever formidable competitors in the beef classes was regarded by ninety-nine persons in a hundred as most ridiculous. They have shown themselves the peers of any in the stall or on the butcher's block. In price they are held more firmly by their owners than cattle of any other breeds. They occupy this position not from merits assumed, but from desirable qualities thoroughly demonstrated under conditions adverse as well as favorable, and their popularity founded on the basis of merit seems permanently assured.

Shorthorns, the best known and most fully tested of all improved cattle in America, have, as a breed, for years suffered harm from the distorted views entertained by many persons raising them, who placed pedigree and color above individual excellence, also from the selling to confiding purchasers as representatives of the breed, thousands of the more unworthy specimens to perpetuate their inferiority, that should have been sent to the shambles. There are weeds in every breed, and if used to propagate from, the standard is sure to be lowered sooner or later; notwithstanding the mistakes of which they have been the victims, the Shorthorn interest is probably now in a more healthy condition than at any time in the past twenty years. Much of this favorable reaction is due to the rivalry and rapid advancement of other breeds towards occupying the fields before supposed to be all its own. The tendency in rearing each of these breeds is constantly toward a higher beef standard, to the economical and profitable attainment of which other considerations, such as color, pedigree, and remote crosses will be rated but secondary.

Meal and water

is good for man and beast, easily made, and it is surprising that every farmer does not use it. Oat-meal is better, but for horses, cows and sheep, we use cornmeal. All we do is to stir in some meal in the water in the trough where the horses drink. If it gets sour, empty the trough and let the pigs have it. At first the horses do not like it, and it is better to give them a little in a pail, until they get used to it, when they drink it as readily as pure water. When the horses come home tired and thirsty, at noon or night, nothing can be better for them. Or at any time when they have to work longer than usually, a drink of meal and water put new life and vigor into them. By stirring up the meal from the bottom just before the horse drinks, or even while he is drinking, he will get more meal.

Drainage All-Important.

All flat, level, clay land needs drainage, and even rolling land if the subsoil is a tenacious clay. The criterion for ascertaining whether any lands needs tile draining, is to see what kind of a vegetable grows on it, and if you find aquatic plants growing you need look no further, but take it as a fact that that land needs tile draining. All land where water will stand on the ground longer than twelve hours after the heaviest rains needs drainage; and I state it as a fact that the most of the State of Illinois needs tile draining, both in a sanitary and agriculture view. The question now arises, how it is to be done? Illinois is, as anyone knows, a very level country, and only a few farmers have an outlet to empty into, as there are but few creeks running through the State which affords a sufficient outlet for drainage. The only way, therefore which we can obtain that outlet, is to combine and make an outlet for the drainage of our land. Now, right here comes the difficulty. We have all got neighbors who will neither drain nor let others do it. If you attempt to do anything they will rush into the courts immediately, and the consequence is an injunction issued out, I have heard one of those characters say he would rather pay "one hundred dollars to the lawyers than one cent in taxes." This creature furnishes a vivid example of that class which was brought dishonor upon an honorable calling. To pursure his history just a little way further—I know the fellow has not anything like a living on his land for the last two years, much less paying the interest on the purchase money of his farm; and instead of doing something to improve his land he lays around the saloons and drains his pocket instead of his farm, and often sees the bottom of the glass and his pocket-book. I fear it is only a question of time when the sheriff sells this farm out. Every wet day, when he cannot work his land (and there are but few dry ones when he can in season work his farm), you will find him at the courner grocery and saloon, talking politics and discussing the tariff—all of which he knows as little about as he knows about draining his farm. We have these kind of men to deal with, and they are like the dog in the manger—they will neither drain nor let you. Where is our remedy for this evil?

I want to compel every man to drain or let his neighbors do it, and I would then make each one pay for benefits received whether he was willing or not. Some may thing this would be taking away a man's liberty, but the fact is we are doing that every day. We do this in our common school system.

Farmers, let us be sensible and drain our land. Let us make such laws as will enable us to do this in the shortest and most economical way. I would advise commencing at the ballot box and never vote for any lawyer for a legislator, but for good business men, farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and sometimes an editor, but never a lawyer. I would as soon set a miserable cur to watch my flock of sheep as to send a lawyer to the Legislature. Let us do something for ourselves—we have done enough for the politician.—*Cor. Farming World.*

How and When to Shoe Horses.

Horse-shoeing has given rise to much controversy, yet it is a matter which in itself, so far at least as regards the principal object in view, is extremely simple and easily understood. The object of the shoe is the protection of the ground surface of the outer wall of the hoof against excessive wear. In the wild horse, the balance between the growth and the wear of the horn of the hoof, is equally maintained, but when civilization subjects the animal to hard and rapid labor upon paved and macadamized roads, then the balance is destroyed—the wear exceeds the growth. Hence the aim of the farrier is to ward against this condition of things by attaching a rim of iron or steel to the circumference of the hoof. The moment this is done however, the balance is again destroyed the growth will exceed the wear, necessitating in time removal of this metallic rim, and the reduction of the horn by artificial means. Although the growth of the horn downward is equal over the entire surface of the wall, it will usually be found that in the healthy foot, more must be removed from the toe than from the heel or quarters. This is because the shoe is firmly fastened at the toe, whereas, in the other regions, especially at the heels, there is a certain amount of motion allowed by the absence of nails, and consequently more or less wear takes place. This may be readily seen on examination of a shoe that has been worn for three or more weeks, the burnished line on the foot surface of the shoe showing distinctly the outline of contact. It may be asked whether it is not practicable in many cases to dispense with shoeing. We answer most unhesitatingly yes, with great benefit to the animal as well as to the owner. There are many country districts where the roads are of turf or sandy, and where shoes are unnecessary. If they ot is never subjected to this process, the foot acquires that natural firmness and hardness which will serve the animal under ordinary circumstances. In winter, when the roads are very slippery, and the horse is called upon for heavy draft, in many cases we must provide means by which he can gain a firmer foothold; and this, in the present state of our knowledge, can only be done by shoes furnished with calks. We do but follow a blind and foolish custom where we apply shoes without the necessity. When shoes have been constantly worn, and it is desirable to dispense with them, great care must be exercised in gradually accustoming the foot to this new condition, and no long or severe labor should be at once demanded of the animal.

Calks are detrimental under any circumstances, and should always be avoided if possible. There can be no reason or excuse for their use on road horses of light draft in summer, even on pavements. When actually required, it is very essential that they should have an equal bearing on all sides, at the toe as well as at the heels. Any unequal distribution of the weight of the animal is sure to bring about strains of the ligaments, sinews, and muscles. The fashionable heel of the modern belle is not more sure to lay the foundation for future suffering. No shoes should be allowed to remain upon the foot more than four or five weeks. Many farmers patronize the farrier who nails on the shoes so that they will remain more than double this time, with the idea that such a proceeding is economical, whereas, it is the furthest possible remove from economy. As the growth of the horn is constantly downward and outward, the shoe, which when applied weeks before, was fitted to the foot, has now become altogether too small, and consequently there is constant pressure upon the sensitive portions at the quarters, causing corns and other affections. On the removal of the shoe, if again to be applied, the ground surface of the wall of the hoof must be reduced by the rasp to a perfect level, which can be attained by the eye accustomed to good work. The level of the untouched sole forms a ready and practical guide for the amount of reduction. Neither the sole nor the frog should undergo the least mutilation, since nature removes by constant exfoliation all superfluous horn, neither should the natural barrier at the heels, provided for the express purpose of keeping the foot expanded, ever be cut into, as is the almost universal custom, under the insane idea that it "opens out" the foot. No greater folly or barbarity can be committed, and no surer way could be devised for producing contraction with its attendant evils. The walls of the hoof should never be rasped. It is by this process that the external fibres of the horn are destroyed, the beautiful polish removed, and the internal surface exposed, whereby the entire structure is rendered more brittle and unfitted to perform its functions. Let the intelligent farmer who has hitherto given little or no thought to this important subject, follow the above instructions, and satisfy himself of their correctness, and tell them to his neighbor.

Improved Methods on the Farm.

There are very few farms in this country, East or West, that have ever been made to produce over fifty per cent. of their capacity, and very few farmers capable of making even one hundred acres do more than this. A vast majority of those who own more would be benefited by selling the surplus and using the proceeds as a capital to improve the remaining acres, and by purchasing better stock.

The little Island of Jersey is said to maintain one animal to every two acres on the island, including roads fences and the ground occupied by buildings. Their farms average about ten acres. In a very few instances in this country one animal has been supported to each improved acre. This proves what is possible under the best management. The best talent, and intensest study, the most knowledge and the best business methods should be, and will be, devoted to agriculture for years to come. The professions are overstocked. Doctors are without patients and lawyers without clients, as most of them ought to be; but good lands are cheap and plenty. Intelligent laborers on the farms are scarce and better paid than any other class. Farming has been accepted as a last resort for those unable to live by their wits, or good enough for such as were considered incapable of or indifferent to thorough culture. The mentally-active boy has taken a medical course or a law course of lectures after "completing his education" at the academy or college. These avenues are now full to repletion; they are in great need of thorough drainage. Now that farmers begin to see that they need more culture, more knowledge and business methods to attain any standing in their own business, and to fill creditably such public stations as their numbers and their occupations entitle them, let them win back their sons from the shop and office to their farms, where all their intelligence can be more profitably employed. Let them send their sons to the agricultural college instead of the medical school; let them attend a course of lectures of botany and chemistry instead of law, and they may possibly do something to make farming more attractive as well as profitable, and take and hold that station in life to which the poet's fancy has assigned them.—*Breeders' Gazette.*

Do Toads do Harm?

Strange as it may appear, all do not recognize a friend in the toad, for we are asked, "if they do any harm in the garden?" Under the writer's front stoop there is a shelter for several toads, and it is great amusement to watch them as they come out towards night for their evening meal. An insect is seen, and then he is not. One can not, at first sight, follow the rapid motion of the tongue of the toad, as it whips up the insect with the rapidity of a wink. The ancient belief that the toad's head contained a "jewel," must have had reference to that tongue of his, which is indeed "a jewel" in the way of an insect destroyer. Harris, the entomologist, states that he fed a toad with some black caterpillars, about three-fourths of an inch long. When he had fed a hundred he was tired, but the toad was not, but was ready for more. Toads are welcomed in our garden, but snakes, which sometimes come in from the woods near by, are not, but only because they prey upon toads. By all means encourage the toads, and discourage the snakes.

INCREASED POPULARITY.—When a medicine increases in popularity it is a sign that it is a good medicine, this is the case with McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

The Harvest Moon.

Husbandmen in ancient times looked upon the "unusual behavior" of the Harvest Moon, as due to a Divine dispensation in their favor, for the purpose of affording them abundant light to enable them to complete the labors of the harvest. At other times the moon rises nearly at sunset, and at about the same time for several evenings in succession. The astronomers dispose of the belief of the ancient farmers, that it was a dispensation for their special benefit, by showing that so long as the motions of the earth and the moon are as at present, the latter cannot help rising in such a manner as to produce the harvest moon. The influence of the moon in various worldly affairs has been a matter of common belief from very early times, and there are still those who sow seed, cut timber, kill pigs, etc., at a certain time of the moon. The rural population of England have several fancies regarding the harvest moon; among others, that is in the proper time for maidens to learn of their future by dreams. The harvest moon dreams should surely be favorable, as they require no little trouble in the way of preparation for them. The lass who would learn what the future has in store for her in the way of matrimony, must open a prayer book at the marriage service, and finding the words: "With this ring I thee wed," places upon them a ring, a key, a flower, and a sprig of willow; besides these, bread, cake, and other things, including cards, are laid in the book, which is wrapped in muslin and placed under the pillow. If the dreams of a ring, marriage will follow; if of willow, her lover will be treacherous, and there is a proper interpretation for whatever may be the subject of the dream. Should a goose be dreamed of the unfortunate dreamer will marry more than once. Though the farmer in farmer times was grateful for the harvest moon, as it prolonged his working day, the farmer of to-day does not need her light for this purpose. Thanks to modern inventions, the days of the harvest are abundantly long for their lessened labors. Instead of taking a practical work-day view of the harvest moon, he can, with grateful heart for abundant crops, gives himself up to a full enjoyment of the scene, when

"A dewy freshness fills the silent air;
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the serene of heaven:
In full orbed glory, yonder moon divine
Rolls through the dark-blue depths.

The Destruction of Weeds.

There are few if any operations on the farm where so much time is misspent as in the destruction of weeds. Many farmers spend twice as much time trying to keep the weeds down as is necessary, and yet do not more than half accomplish the work. This is because they let the weeds, get too large before the work is commenced; once master of the weeds, the work of keeping them down is very easy; but if by a few days delay, the weeds are permitted to get well rooted, the work of exterminating them is not only very difficult, but very laborious, and even when accomplished leaves the crop in a crippled condition. There should be but one rule to adopt with the weeds: that should be to kill them as soon as they appear above ground. It is easier to cultivate the ground three times when the weeds first appear, than once after they get several inches high, and the crop will grow twice as fast by so doing.

The idea which some have that the cultivation of crops is for the sole purpose of keeping the weeds down, leads some to make very great mistakes; cultivation is often delayed to permit all of the weed seeds to germinate that once hoeing may keep them down then it is believed that the crop will take care of itself; this is a mistake that is fatal to the production of a very large crop; and yet once hoeing will usually require as much time as it would to go over the ground three or four times, when cultivation is commenced as soon as the weeds appear.

As frequent cultivation is very necessary to secure a vigorous growth of almost any corp, if the labor of cultivation was more, the benefit to the corp would more than cover it; but with proper implements, the labour of frequent cultivation is less, because as long as the ground is comparatively clear of weeds, except those that have just appeared above the surface, there is but little need of using the hand hoe; but a wheel hoe, or a cultivator may be used and run over the land so rapidly that the cost of labour will be but very little; while if the cultivation be delayed until the weeds get large, the work cannot be done with a wheel hoe, and a hand hoe must be resorted to.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Valuable Points in Horse Breeding.

Mr. James Howard, a famous English breeder of horses, has arrived at some important conclusions in the art of breeding. He believes that the external structure, configuration and outward characteristics, including peculiarities of locomotion, are mainly derived from the sire, which the structure of the various internal organs, the temper, habits, and constitution, come from the dam. The purer the blood of the parent, the more certainty there is of its qualities being transmitted to the offspring. This is particularly true, if the greater purity of race or breed is on the side of the sire. A pure-blooded male that has descended from a stock of uniform color, fixes that same color upon his colt. A sire may influence progeny subsequent to that of which he is a parent; that is, his influence is stamped upon the dam. The transmission of diseases of the vital organs, is more certain from the female, while disorders of the external parts, joints, etc., most surely come from the side of the sire. We know of many exceptions—if they are exceptions—to the above points, and give them more as food for thought for horse-breeders and others, than as rules of action.

THE FARMER only $1 per year.