THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. IV — FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1883. — NO. 20

Stop That Cough.

Englishmen's Cough Mixture

IS the most certain and Speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly perserved with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.

FELLOWS'

Dyspepsia Bitters,

THE GREAT CURE FOR

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.

Price 25 cents.

Every bottle bears the name Fellows & Co.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Cures Splints, Spavin, Ring bone, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Whirlbone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.

KENDALLS SPAVIN CURE,

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

HAMILTON, MO., June 14th, 1881

B. J. KENDALL & Co.,—Gents.—This is to certify that I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure and have found it to be all it is recommended to be and in fact more too; I have removed by using the above, Callous, Bone Spavins, Ring-bones, Splints, and can cheerfully testify and recommend it to be the best thing for any bony substance I have ever used, and I have tried many, as I have made that my study for years.

Respectfully yours, P. V. CRIST.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

NEW HAMBURG, ONT., Dec. 28th, 1881

MR. F. H. MCCALLUM, Dear Sir:—The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction, and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again.

Yours truly, J. F. ROTH.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Issure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, spavins, splints, curbs, callous sprains, swellings and any immoness and enlargement of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man, and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for illustrated circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price, by the proprietors, B. J. Kendall & Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Sept. 27

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTULE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture, St. John, May, 1881

Fruit Trees. Fruit Trees.

THE undersigned wishes to call the attention of the public to the fact that he is prepared to furnish them with all the

Winter Varieties of Apple Trees

that will grow in this country, and at much lower rates than foreigners are selling them for. My agents are canvassing York and adjoining Counties. If they should fail to call on you, send in your your orders, which will be filled in May next.

Catalogues sent on application.

E. B. JEWETT,
General Agent for
Sharp & Shea's Nurseries.

August 9—6m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear 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, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with Jenister grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x50, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone foothouse, 20x30, piggery with [illegible] boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, [illegible] house hen house, ice house and workshop, [illegible] buildings are framed, 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 RAINSFORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in York County, on SATURDAY, fourteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five P. M., all the right, title, interest, property, use, possession, claim, and demand, whatsoever either at law or in equity, of Richard Carman, of in and to all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Saint Mary's, in the County of York, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, beginning at a stake placed on the Lower Line of a lot owned by James Wesly, two miles back from the river, thence a south east course twenty rods to land owned by Richard Carman, thence a north easterly course along the line of the said land to a cedar stake, thence a north westerly course twenty rods to land owned by William Good, thence by a line running parallel with the County line in a south westerly direction to the place of beginning. Also one acre in front of a barn on the said lot, extending southward from the said piece of land to the County line eight rods in width, which piece of land contains by estimation fifty acres to the same more or less. The above named land being the same conveyed to the said Richard Carman by Richard Kelly and wife by Deed rendered in the York County Records, in Book Z 2, pages 522 and 523, with the buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been seized and taken by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of John McDonald against the said Richard Carman.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff.

F'ton, Jan. 6, 1883

Chilblains! Chilblains!!

IF you are troubled with CHILBLAINS get at once a bottle of

GATES' EYE RELIEF.

It is a sure cure. One application, heated in, is generally sufficient for the worst cases. It will also cure all forms of

Sore Eyes and Piles.

Price 25 cents per bottle.
Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the Maritime Provinces, and at wholesale by Brown & Webb, Forsyth, Sutcliff & Co., and John K. Kent, Halifax; and by R. W. McCarty and T. B. Barker, St. John.

Dec 27

30 YEARS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL of THIRTY YEARS decided, and a jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

is the best inflamation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 400 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following Diseases; Diptheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts,

And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

MINARD'S LINIMENT

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton, N. B.

Dec 6, 1882—1 y

TAPLEY'S REMEDY

—FOR—

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, AND SCIATICA.

THIS MEDICINE, which is a Vegetable Compound, acts directly upon the Nervous System, and is unequalled by any other medicine now before the public for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and Sciatica.

During the last two years it has been extensively used in various sections of the country with such satisfactory results that the proprietor has been urged to put it before the public as a great allevistor of Nervous Diseases. It is no Quack Medicine, being prepared from the prescription of a Surgeon in the British Army, and the proprietor relies on his own standing in the community as a guarantee of his honesty of purpose in placing it before the public. Wherever it has been used according to directions, it has never failed to produce the most satisfactory results. In ordinary cases three or four doses will remove all pain, and a few additional doses will remove the cause of the pain. Many persons of undoubted veracity, who have used this medicine, have frequently offered testimonials as to its efficacy in the above complaints. In offering it to the public, we do so with the utmost confidence in its medicinal merits for the cure of the troubles named. Full directions accompany each bottle. For sale at the following places:

A. C. Smith and Parker & Nevens, St. John.
G. H. Davis and J. M. Wiley's, Fredericton.
H. R. Baird and Garden Bros., Woodstock.
Dr. H. McLean, Indiantown.
Winslow Tilley, St. Mary's.
B. Kilburn, Manlac.
M. H. Ryan, Milville.

Tapley's Remedy, the wonderful cure for nervous Headache, Neuralgia and Sciatica, has done more for the relief of the above mentioned complaints the last four months than all other medicines in the history of the province,

G. H. Davis, Druggist, Sole Agent,
Fredericton, N. B.

November 29

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time **Correcting Acidity of the Stomach**, curing **Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility**; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.**

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size $1.

For sale by all dealers.

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against cutting or otherwise injuring any standing or fallen lumber on my property at Central Kingsclear.

A. HERON.

Marysville, Oct. 18—3m.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

"Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."
118 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

☞ All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. Ball, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility**, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under them any ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Regulating, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF **COSTIPATION.**

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equaled the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, KIDNEY-WORT will overcome it.

PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles,

PRICE $1. USE Druggists Sell

KIDNEY-WORT

Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

—THE MILD POWER CURES.—

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

In use 30 years.—Each number the special prescription of an eminent physician. The only Simple, Safe and Sure Medicines for the people.

	PRINCIPAL DISEASES.	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.	Dysentary, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25	
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25	
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25	
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25	
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, 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, Agues	.50	
17.	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50	
19.	Catarrh, acute or chronic, Influenza	.50	
20.	Whooping Cough, violent coughs	.50	
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50	
27.	Kidney Disease	.50	
28.	Nervous Debility	1.00	
30.	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the bed	.50	
32.	Disease 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 Disease &c. (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

CAUTION,

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

$72 A WEEK. $12a day at home easily made Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co. Augusta, Maine.

Florida Oranges,
Valencia Oranges,
Florida Lemons,
Sicily Lemons,

Just received at

GEORGE HATT & SONS.

Dec. 6, 1882.

Agriculture.

TAKE NOTICE.

We will present to every new subscriber to the MARITIME FARMER who will pay his $1 subscription in advance, and to all subscribers who have paid up to Jan. 1st, 1883, a copy of DR. J. B. KENDAL'S "TREATISE ON THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES." This book has had a most extensive circulation, and is much commended by horsemen, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

Stock Farms.

Some progressive farmers in Pictou County, N. S., are moving to establish a stock farm there. A correspondent has ably dealt with the subject, in the columns of the Pictou *News*, which paper gives the project its warm support, and promises hearty co-operation. That paper considers it the first direct and practical proposition placed before the agriculturists of the county, whereby their position will be improved and their calling made more profitable. A stock list has already been started, and the *News* says, the few farmers who have been solicited as yet have almost without an exception subscribed a few shares each, beside expressing a deep interest in the scheme. A few persons also, not farmers, have promised to support it, but if it is to be started and made successful, it is the farmers themselves who must take hold of it.

We have little doubt but that the "Farmer" who first broached the subject in the Pictou *News*, had the stock farm established by our government in his mind. That we have strong hopes will prove of immense benefit to the farmers of New Brunswich, and may lead to great things in the not distant future—the establishment of an Agricultural School, or College, with the Stock Farm, to form part of the experimental farm attached to it. The Pictou farmers do not look to their government for aid, and their Stock Farm will be a private joint corporation, outside of the government altogether, but it will be none the less beneficial to them. We might say that it may be made more successful because it is a private enterprise, as the farmers who have all the interest in it will have all the control. Though we have a Government Stock Farm in this province, we believe that there is plenty room in some of the counties for private enterprise in the same direction.

Do House Plants Need Fertilizers?

A negative answer would be safe in reference to the majority of plants. It is not likely that, in the Northern States at least, plants have been in need of anything besides water. It is only when the plants having become accustomed to their in-door life, and the higher sun has started them into active growth, that any stimulant should be given them. When a plant, with an open soil, proper watering and airing remains quiet, wait. See that the soil is not water-soaked, and the plant has daily airing, and it will soon arouse itself. When growth has started, and is pushing vigorously, is the time to help it. There are various compounds, with high sounding names, for which great claims as plant fertilizers are made. As we would not administer a secret medicine to a friend, so we would not give a favorite plant a mixture about which we knew nothing. The best fertilizer for house plants is water of ammonia; it is efficacious, cleanly and easy of application. Whatever else the soil may have needed should have been mixed with it beforehand. The quantity usually recommended is to add half an ounce—a tablespoonful—of Water of Ammonia, to two gallons of rainwater. But Ammonia differs much in strength, and a safe rule is to add enough to make the water just distinctly smell of it. Do not repeat the application of the Ammonia until its effects have been watched for a week, afterwards it may be used twice a week and will rarely be needed oftener.

Comparatively Value of Corn and Oats for Horses.

The comparative value of corn and oats for horses may be briefly stated as follows:—The former is deficient in many of the elements of nutrition so necessary for recuperating the constant wear and tear which necessarily takes place in the body of a living animal. On this account, horses which are exclusively fed on corn and hay do not receive that kind of nourishment which appears necessary for the due support and maintenance of the animal fabric; hence we must not be surprised that corn-fed horses show evidence of being languid, by sweating profusely while being worked, lack of vitality, etc. Oats, on the contrary, contain more of the essential elements of nutrition than any other article of food which can be fed with impunity to horses. Oats are not only the most natural food for horses, but are decidedly the most nutritious. They are the cheapest, because there is less risk in feeding them, and experience has proved that horses properly fed on oats and timothy hay can, with regular exercise, good grooming, and proper sanitary regulations, be brought to the highest state of physical culture, and can perform more work with less evidence of fatigue than when fed on any other article of food.—*National Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

FLIES AND BUGS.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-begs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Live Stock Notes.

The live stock on a farm need special care in winter, and fortunately it is a season when the farmer has plenty of time to attend to this duty. The January *American Agriculturist* gives the following hints:—

Horses.—This is not a busy time for farm horses, but they should not therefore receive less care. Horses should come to the heavy spring work with a good accumulation of stored-up force in the form of flesh, and not spring-poor as is too frequently the case. The stable should be kept neat and clean, with an abundance of litter to absorb all the liquid excrement, so valuable as a quick fertilizer. plenty of wholesome food and pure water are essential to the profitable wintering of all farm animals. Horses often suffer much injury from exposure to cold winds after being driven briskly or otherwise overheated. Blankets should be used at such times; if the sweating horses are taken at once to a warm stable the blankets are not needed; in fact, they frequently are of positive injury, making the animal more susceptible to chills and colds when out of doors.

Cattle.—The same neatness in the stable and abundant supply of food and water are necessary with cattle as horses. Milch cows and their stalls should be kept specially clean, or otherwise the milk will be tainted, and only a second-rate product can result from it. The cows need brushing before being milked. Farmers who are neat in the dairy will have a quick market for their milk and butter at the highest prices. All farm stock should be fed regularly; the quantity and quality of the ration may vary, but whether all hay or a mixture of cut straw and roots, it should be given at the same hours each day.

Swine.—There have been many thorough experiments testing the value of shelter for swine with but one result: pigs, to winter well, must have a warm, clean bed, and as much wholesome food as they will eat. Store pigs are not to be fattened and need only enough food to keep them comfortable. Sows coupled now bring pigs in May—an excellent time, when the weather is warm. Porkers should be slaughtered early in the winter, as later keeping is expensive, besides it gives greater room for the store pigs reserved for breeding.

Sheep suffer greatly from exposure, and need to be well housed, especially during storms. Throwing fodder on the ground is a wasteful practice. Racks can be made at small cost and they will more than pay for themselves in a single winter. Lambs that come this month need special care, and may be very profitable when ready for the early market. Ewes that are to drop lambs need separate and warm pens. In very cold weather it may be necessary to place a blanket on the young lamb or even remove it to a heated room and feed with hot ginger or some other warming liquid with its milk.

Odds and Ends.—See that good insurance is on the farm buildings. Keep out the cold from all the barns, stables, and the house, by banking with earth, manure, or even snow; double windows are a great saving in food and fuel. It is a mistake to think that severe exposure makes animals hardy; they are far better off under cover during storms. Plaster sprinkled on the stable floor will aid in keeping the air free from bad odors, and save valuable materials that would otherwise escape. Use the curry-combs and brush freely; they will help to keep horses and cattle in a healthy condition. Growing animals need comparatively more food than those fully grown; their future size and health depend largely upon present care. Water at the freezing point is not so healthful as warmer water, and requires extra food consumed to heat it in the animal system. A shivering calf appeals to the pocket as well as the sympathy of its owner. The hen with warm feed and a comfortable house will pay for keeping while one with no home and little to eat will be wintered—if she lives through—at a loss. Small matters make up the sum of all comforts, and constant attention to them brings a great reward.

A Place for the Tools.

When not in use every tool used on the farm or in the garden should have a place for safe keeping. A well-to do farmer can afford a house especially for the tools But the lack of a tool-house does not prevent the farmer from having some suitable place for storing his implements. The sides of a carriage-house may be arranged so that a large number of the small tools can be put away in good shape. Not long ago the writer was in a farm building where the whole underside of the roof was devoted to to the storage of implements. Here were grain cradles, scythes, and various rakes, forks, hoes, etc., hung upon bars and pins in a safe and satisfactory way. Racks for holding implements can be put in between the studs of a building, and above these, shelves should be made for holding various articles as tubs, baskets, etc., that take much space. The time of year for fitting up the tool-room is at hand. With the implements in good working order, and stored so as to be within quick reach, the farmer is forearmed for his work, that comes so much in a heap at the opening of spring.—*Ex.*

MENTAL DEPRESSION, headache, and nervous debility, are speedily remedied by that excellent blood purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the Mitchell *Recorder* states that he was cured of bilionsness, liver derangement, and sick headache, by the use of this medicine.

The dairymen in Maryland have demonstrated that the use of steamed food was preferable by at least 25 per cent.

The Construction of Stalls.

Professor D. D. Slade, of Harvard University, instructs farmers how to construct stalls, as follows:—

It is rare, even in these days of progress, to see a well-arranged stall in a farmer's barn. No horse stall should be less than six feet in width, nor of a length less than nine feet. This affords room for the animal to lie down and rise comfortably without bruising hips and limbs, and also for the attendant to pass in and out. The partition between stalls should be of sufficient height to prevent playing, bitting, and kicking. Racks of iron are neat and serviceable. The horse eats his food from the ground, and because many first pull out a greater portion of the hay from the rack, we shall dispense with the rack as commonly used, and substitute a single manger which serves for both hay and grain.

Whatever may be the foundation of the stall, whether of brick, stone, cement, clay, or wood, it should have inclination enough to carry off all fluid. Over this place a flooring composed of strips of plank, four inches in width by two inches in thickness, with an inch intervening between each strip. This need not extend more than half of the length of the stall, the upper portion being compact. The essential point is that the horse shall stand with an equal weight upon all the extremities. This custom of confining a horse to a sloping stall, in one position sometimes for days, is a cruel one, and very detrimental to the limbs and feet, as it brings about, sooner or later, serious affections in these parts. A loose box is far preferable to the stall, wherever practicable. Every stable or barn should be provided with one at least, in case of sickness or accident. By the arrangement of a floor as just described, the bedding is kept dry and the animal clean and comfortable. Litter should be always kept beneath the animal; it gives an air of comfort to the place and invites to repose of body and limbs by day and night. Stalls for both horse and cattle should be of sufficient height, as also all door and passage ways about a barn. Formerly, it was the custom to build in such a way, that no horse, and not even a man of respectable height, could enter a doorway without danger of knocking his skull, and inflicting serious injury. There are stalls in country barns so low that a horse cannot throw up his head without receiving a blow against the beams above. Animals undoubtedly acquire the trick of pulling back, or of making a sudden spring when passing a doorway, from having been obliged to run the gauntlet of some narrow, low, ill-contrived passage way. The man who should now be guilty of building in this way would deserve to have his own brains knocked, every time he passes in and out, as a gentle reminder of his folly. All barn doors should be high, wide, and when practicable, always slide.

The common mode of securing cattle in the barn, especially milch cows, by placing their necks between stanchions, is not to be advocated, especially when they are confined in this way for many hours at a time without relief, as is often necessary in the winter season. A simple chair about the neck with a ring upon an upright post affords perfect security, while it gives the animal freedom of movement to head and limbs—and conduces to its comfort in various other ways.—Animals should not be overcrowded, as is too often the case in large dairy establishments, a fact, which will make itself evident sooner or later in the sanitary qualities of the milk, if in no other manner. We cannot deny the fact, if we would, that everything, however trifling that contributes to the welfare of our domestic animals is a gain to the owner of them pecuniarily, and what touches a man's pocket is generally considered to be worth looking after, at all times, and in all places.

The Ktichen Garden.

A good kitchen garden well stocked with different vegetables means a bountiful supply of healthful food for the table. If the farmer lives near a village especially one with large factories, he may dispose of cabbage, green corn, peas, roots, etc., with profit. It will pay to look closely to this matter and see if a small plot of ground in garden vegetables may not yield larger returns than a whole field in farm crops. There is but little out-of-door work in the garden in mid-winter. Whenever the soil will permit it may be worked in mild weather, and thus facilitate the spring operations Implements should be put in order, and new ones sought out and procured for spring operations; even a plow point or cultivator tooth put in stock now, may save a half day in the busy season. Now is the time for overhauling the seeds, testing them as to their vitality, that there may be no serious losses, later on. Any stakes or labels that may be needed should be provided beforehand.

If you want to have no trouble with heaves in your horses be sure that they are fed no dusty and dirty hay, which is the prolific source of this annoyance. Ordinary clean hay can always be fed with safety if properly cut up, moistened, and mixed with ground grain; but to feed the musty or dirty sorts is very injurious. Clover, owing to its liability to crumble, often gets dusty, even after storage, and should never be fed without being previously moistened.

"Facts are stubborn things," and it is a fact that *Adamson's Botanic Balsam* has performed more genuine and permanent cures than any Cough remedy on this or any other continent. Try it for 10 cts. Regular size, 35 and 75 cts.

Adamson's Balsam is now prepared in St. Stephen, and is for sale by Ganong Brothers, at about one dollar per dozen less than former prices.

The Purpose of Manure.

In a state of nature all rich soils are covered with some form of vegetation. Grasses form the natural coat of the prairies, while the mountains and coast borders are clad with forests. A new set of conditions is brought in with the plow and the axe; in short, crop-growing, with its attendant removal of grain, grass, roots, and fruit, is not the natural course of vegetation. On the prairie the wild grass grows through the summer season and the vegetable matter, thus produced, becomes a mulch and a source of nourishment for succeeding years. In this way there is a gradual and constant accumulation of fertility in the upper soil. The forest trees continue to grow from year to year, and the annual crop of fallen leaves, with the decay of old trunks and branches, furnish the rich, dark leaf-mould that covers the surface of forest soils. When a crop is grown upon a field there is a removal of plant food in some of its many forms, and therefore provision needs to be made for its return. In brief, this is the purpose of all manures and fertilizers. Unless such a return is made to a constantly cropped soil, exhaustion must follow. It may take a long term of years before the accumulated fertility of the prairie has been so much reduced that manure must be applied to insure a profitable crop. The poorer a soil gets the more necessary it is to make complete returns of the plant food, needed for the growth of the succeeding crop. Soils that have been long cropped may be looked upon as factories into which the crude materials are poured, and out of them the manufactured products are obtained. The food materials that man needs to supply are included under the terms manures and fertilizers. If the amount of plant food applied to and retained in the soil, exceeds that taken off in the crops, the land is improving in fertility.

Cultivated land parts with its fertility principally in two ways; the plant food is either washed out by rains, or it is removed in the crop. The first is a real loss, and depends upon mechanical and other conditions of the soil. A light soil is sometimes called "leachy" from its lack of power of retention of soluble plant food. Other things remaining equal, a field loses less of its fertility when it bears a growing crop. As the food elements are liberated from their combinations by chemical action in the soil, the growing plants absorb them through their roots. Any mechanical change that can be produced in "leachy" land to make it more retentive will increase its value. Manures, and especially any very soluble fertilizers, as nitrate of soda, should be applied frequently, and in small quantities to such soils. The fertility that a field parts with through the growth of a crop, is a real loss only when its equivalent is not returned. These elements of plant food are contained in all parts of the crop; those in the grain that is sold off of the farm are lost. and so with the same substances that go by feeding into the animal structure and thus pass out of reach.

The leading food elements lacking in a worn out soil are nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash, and therefore it is these that it is most important to preserve and return to the soil in the manure, or supply from some outside source in chemical fertilizers. Well preserved barn yard manure is simply a reduced form of the essential food elements in the crop from which it was made, with the aid of the farm animals, and is therefore able to supply a soil with all the necessary constituents of fertility, It is able to feed any farm or garden crop, and should be made and guarded with this important aim in view.

Value of Pure Bred Fowl.

The editor of the *Poultry Monthly* says:—Our experience compels us to say there is no stock as productive as our thoroughbred; because they have been bred in accordance with a system, and with the object in view of producing qualities of great excellence. It matters not for what branch of the poultry trade you breed, the fancy varieties for sale or exhibition, the heavier kinds for food market, or the medium size for their eggs alone.

Under the very best management, our pure bred invariably give better satisfaction and prove more remunerative than fowls not bred to any degree of excellence. But it is with this as with all kinds of stock, or engaging in any enterprise or occupation, the interest and pleasure that is awakened by the first step in the right direction goes a great way to gain in much shorter time the experience necessary to success, which only could be gained through years of arduous labor and attention, if the wrong course were pursued in the beginning.

Poultry-keeping can be made an auxiliary to other pursuits without infringing on the time of the keeper, and will bring in a quick and handsome return for the food and care given them. It costs no more to feed and keep a flock of improved fowls than it does the common sorts. It is a waste of time and money to breed from poor stock, and it is the poorest economy to buy poor trash, though represented to be as good as the best. Those who have turned their attention to breeding and keeping up the character and excellence of their fowl stock have satisfied themselves of the importance of keeping good birds, and know the higher the quality the better the results, and that they never will be, in our generation at least, a drug in the poultry market.

"Better be wise by the misfortunes of others than by your own." Take warning in time. Avoid quack nostrums by which thousands annually perish. Use only such remedies as are demonstrated above suspicion, foremost among which is Kidney-Wort. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals it. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.

Life in the Lumber Regions.

An American agricultural paper, has the following on life in the lumber camp:—

Excepting that of the sailor, probably no other occupation so strongly impresses itself upon those who follow it as that of lumberman. Stalwart, capable of exerting immense strength, and of wonderful endurance, he is, in his camp, a most hospitable and genial person. When he leaves the camp for the settlements, he is apt to be rather too boisterous to be an agreeable companion. The picturesque figure of the lumberman, usually dressed in red and blue flannels, with a profusion of white buttons, and shod with boots, the soles of which are studded with sharp points, has mainly disappeared from "down-eastern" towns. Indeed, if one would enjoy a period of life in the lumber regions, he will be more likely to find it in perfection in the vicinity of Lake Superior, and other western localities, than on the head waters of the Penobscot and other eastern streams. Lumbering requires, not only experience, but executive ability and good judgment. The very first step is "prospecting." Before a logging-camp is established, the locality is carefully selected; not only must there be the right kind of trees in abundance, but facilities for removing the timber. There must be a river to float away the logs, and no great difficulty in drawing them to it. When the selections of the track has been made, an advance party goes to it, in autumn, to make preparations, one or more log-houses being put up for the men, and a shelter, or hovels, erected for the cattle and horses. As large a quantity as possible of the wild grasses on the marshes and swales is cut and converted into coarse hay for the oxen. An abundance of fuel is provided, to be accessible in spite of deep snows, and proper provision made for water for both men and beasts. It is a part of the duty of the advance party to so prepare needed roads, that a fall of snow will make them passable by sleds.

At last, when the travel will allow, the main party, with oxen, heavy logging sleds, abundant provisions and fodder, and the men who are to pass the winter in the camp, arrive. The main building is that usually intended when "the camp" is mentioned. This is sometimes merely a large loghouse, with a long opening in the roof and a door at one side. There is, in the center, a bed, or platform of earth, a few inches high, on which the fire is built, the smoke escaping through the hole in the roof. Around the walls,—usually upon two sides only,—are placed the bunks, with the feet of the sleepers toward the fire. If the number of men require it, a second tier of bunks is made above the first. A bed, such as a lumberman can make from small hemlock twigs, is not to be despised by a tired person. Sometimes the camp is more elaborate, a fireplace with a chimney occupies one end of the house, and a few glazed windows make the place light in stormy weather.

Sometimes a family, including women, will go into the camp and put up a separate hut for themselves. Active labor in the clear air of winter, give the lumberers appetites which must be met by abundant and nourishing food—hence the cook—or "the Doctor," as he is sometimes called, is an important man. One who has not tasted the standard dish, "Pork and Beans," as cooked in a hole in the ground in a lumber-camp, has yet something to learn.

Select the Seed Now.

A little later in the season there will be much hurry to do the pressing work, and any labor like that of selecting the needed seed for spring sowing and planting, should not be delayed. It is important that only the best seed be sown, and to this end much attention should be given. A great many weeds are unintentionally sown with the various field and garden seeds. The number of weed seeds sometimes sold with that of clover is very large. In this way Eastern weeds have been introduced into Western States. It is not an easy matter to detect some of the weed seeds, and therefore the farmer should buy where he feeds certain that only pure seed is sold. The seed should be of the best varieties, plump and sound, and free from "foul stuff." Let every farmer now see that such seed is at hand when seed time comes.—*Ex.*

A Voice from the Press.

I take this opportunity to bear testimony to the efficacy of your "Hop Bitters." Expecting to find them nauseous and bitter and composed of bad whiskey, we