The Maritime Farmer.

L. E. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 27

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"Ætna" of Hartford, Conn.;
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Fredericton, December 16, 1885

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Equals all other Remedies for Pain.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circular free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints. MALARIA, CHILLS and FEVER, RHEUMATISM, FEMALE DISEASES, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples, Boils, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Tetter, Ringworm, Scurvy, Piles, Constipation, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Female Weakness, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circular free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

"I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. F. R. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "My wife says: 'I cannot make coffee without Parsons' Purgative Pills.'—Wm. Wirt, Lowell." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Sample package FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powders are used very extensively; that nothing can match it; that millions have been sold; that it will make hens lay; that it will cure or prevent all diseases of fowls; that one penny's worth will make a fowl pay a profit of one dollar; that it is unequalled to cook for sick fowls; that the positively prevents and cures CHICKEN CHOLERA,

MAKE HENS LAY

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Pamphlet in three tongues, free. Five Packages, $1.00; by mail, $1.25. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

BURPEE'S SEEDS, FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886

Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 Pages, with hundreds of fine illustrations, two Colored Plates, and tells all about the Best Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Thoroughbred Stock, and Poultry. It is the Most Reliable Catalogue of the kind published, and describes RARE NOVELTIES in Vegetables and Flowers, of great value, which can not be obtained elsewhere. Send address on a postal to

W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellowmen his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent FREE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, which is about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice as large. James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

FARM NEAR ST. JOHN, FOR SALE.

THE MOUNT ASTOR FARM, five miles from St. John, containing 90 acres. Cuts 50 tons of Hay, is well situated for Market Gardening or Milk farming. Two good Barns and large Dwelling House on the Property, will be sold on favorable terms.

E. G. SCOVIL,
Box 75, St. John, N. B.

St. John, Dec. 30, 1885.—2mos.

WARREN LELAND,

whom everybody knows as the successful manager of the

Largest Hotel Enterprises

of America, says that while a passenger from New York on board a ship going around Cape Horn, in the early days of emigration to California, he learned that one of the officers of the vessel had cured himself, during the voyage, of an obstinate disease by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Since then Mr. LELAND has recommended AYER'S SARSAPARILLA in many similar cases, and he has never yet heard of its failure to effect a radical cure.

Some years ago one of Mr. LELAND'S farm laborers bruised his leg. Owing to the bad state of his blood, an ugly scrofulous swelling or lump appeared on the injured limb. Horrible itching of the skin, with burning and darting pains through the lump, made life almost intolerable. The leg became enormously enlarged, and running ulcers formed, discharging great quantities of extremely offensive matter. No treatment was of any avail until the man, by Mr. LELAND'S direction, was supplied with AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which allayed the pain and irritation, healed the sores, removed the swelling, and completely restored the limb to use.

Mr. LELAND has personally used

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

for Rheumatism, with entire success; and, after careful observation, declares that, in his belief, there is no medicine in the world equal to it for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, the effects of high living, Salt Rheum, Sores, Eruptions, and all the various forms of blood diseases.

We have Mr. LELAND'S permission to invite all who may desire further evidence in regard to the extraordinary curative powers of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to see him personally either at his mammoth Ocean Hotel, Long Branch, or at the popular Leland Hotel, Broadway, 27th and 28th Streets, New York.

Mr. LELAND'S extensive knowledge of the good done by this unequalled eradicator of blood poisons enables him to give inquirers much valuable information.

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

GEO. HATT & SONS.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

Now on hand a full stock of

GROCERIES

FOR THE

Holiday Season.

☞ Our goods are all fresh and of the best quality, and at prices that

Challenge Competition.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:

500lbs. White's choice Confectionary.

Candy rom 12 cents upwards.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FREDERICTON CASKET AND COFFIN DEPOT.

I have a large stock of CASKETS in Wood CLOTH, WALNUT and ROSEWOOD, which I will sell cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. I have a superior lot of ROBES and HABITS always on hand.

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

I can be found on Sundays or nights by calling at P. D. MCKENZIE'S over the shop.

Large Caskets, $20.00

Large Coffins, $10.00 and upwards.

☞ Funerals attended to everywhere, FREE OF CHARGE.

HENRY A. GARRETY,
PHŒNIX SQUARE,
OPP. CITY HALL

Fredericton, February 25, 1885

E. CLARK,

HATS, HATS, HATS.

Spring Styles.

CAPS, CAPS, CAPS,

FUR and SCOTCH CAPS will be sold low to make room for new stock now arriving.

A good stock of RUBBERS on hand and more coming.

OVERBOOTS will be sold at reduced prices.

Please call and ask the price, and you buy every time.

☞ Don't forget.

E. CLARK,
Next below Geo. Hatt and Sons.

Fredericton, February 3.

MAKE YOUR OWN FERTILIZERS.

Where to get the materials in the cheapest form; how to make up formulas for different crops; seven ways to make plant food of bones, ground and whole; all about fish for manure and where to get them, and wood ashes, &c., &c. A book of 120 pages, crowded with valuable information, all given in the plain, common sense way farmers can understand. By mail 40 cts. Also books on Onion, Squash, Cabbage, and Carrot and Mangold raising, at 30 cents each, or the five for $1.25 by mail. Two of these have been through 10 and 12 editions. *My large Seed Catalogue free to all who write for it.*

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

J. G. McNALLY'S BARGAIN COUNTER —AND— CHRISTMAS BAZAAR.

IN order to make trade lively and raise cash, I have decided to open on December 12th, a Bargain Counter and Christmas Bazaar for a short time only. The Bargain Counter is at the old stand, Corner Store, opposite City Hall. Upon it will be found hundreds of useful and fancy articles at one half the usual prices, genuine Bargains. Your choice of various lines in separate departments at 5 cts., 5 cts., 20 cts., 30 cts., 50 cts., 75 cts. and $1.00. Those who call early will have first choice.

The Christmas Bazaar will be at my new Carpet Store, second door above, where may be seen a grand display of Bazaar Goods for the Holiday Season. Please call and examine. I have made a number large importations for this purpose, and feel sure you will be repaid for your visit.

What are Bazaar Goods? Attractive specialties that are elegant and wonderfully cheap. Every important town in Europe has its Bazaar Stores, where fascinating novelties are displayed, few of which ever find their way to this market. I have undertaken to place many of this class of goods before my Customers this Christmas. Please remember Bargain Counter in the Corner Store, Christmas Bazaar in Carpet Store, second door above. Opening day December 12th,

JAMES G. McNALLY.

Fredericton, December 2.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886.

FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 150 pages, 1000 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting all varieties of FERRY'S SEEDS. Invaluable to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ontario. Detroit, Michigan.

BRASS GOODS —AND— SOLID SILVER SPOONS!

TWO more lots of these elegant Brass Goods just to hand. Also a nice lot of Solid Silver Spoons, at

S. F. SHUTE'S.

Fredericton, Dec. 15, 1885.

SEEDS

RENNIE'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST

Illustrated Catalogue for 1886
Containing description and prices of the choicest
FIELD, GARDEN & FLOWER SEEDS
Mailed free. Every Farmer and Gardener should have a copy before ordering seeds for the coming season. Handsomest catalogue published in Canada

WM. RENNIE, TORONTO.

Acme Club Skates.

JUST RECEIVED:

A FULL line of the Celebrated Acme Club Skates.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, Nov. 25, 1885.

Skates. Skates.

JUST TO HAND:

100 PAIRS Whelpley's Patent, Lansdowne and Imperial Skates, from 8 to 12 inches, for sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, Nov. 17, 1885.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. E. Leedham of Aroyo Grande, Cal., and J. C. Ward of Plymouth, Me., write me that *from one grain of seed*, they raised Marblehead Mammoth Cabbages weighing 91 and 92 lbs. Seed taken from the same lot from which these monster cabbages were grown, accompanied with a statement of how they were grown, supplied at 15 cents a package. I will pay $100 per lb. for the largest Cabbage from this seed (freight prepaid), provided it weighs not less than 70 lbs. when received. My large Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue will be sent *free* to all who write for it.

James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.

THE FREDERICK WATCH,

THE BEST WATCH in the Market for Railway and Mill men, or anyone requiring accurate time combined with strength. Made in Nickel and Gilt movements, with straight line escapements, with equi-distant lockings, Micrometer Regulator, Safety Pinion, Raised Jewels, &c.

S. F. SHUTE,
Sole Agent.

ALSO:

A splendid line of the following makes, just opened in

☞ LADIES' AND GENT'S SIZES.

Waltham, Elgin and Springfield in American.

Agassiz, Longines, Valley Watch Co. in Swiss.

In Solid Gold, Epsse's Filled, Silver and Nickel, Hunting, Open, Dustproof and Demi Hunting Cases.

Prices as Low as the Lowest,

and will sell to responsible parties on the instalment plan.

S. F. SHUTE,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

Queen Street, - - Fredericton,

Oct. 27, 1885

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it gets on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞ SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Dry can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt. Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1886.

KIDNEY-WORT

Just Received:

BOSTON Sugared Hams and Sugar Cured Bacon. Also, 600 lbs. Corn Starch.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Fredericton, Feb. 10, 1886.

Agriculture

When and how to apply Stable Manure.

Stable manure is a heavy, bulky material, and in applying it to our land we have to handle a large amount of water and other material of comparatively little value, in order to apply enough of the essential elements for abundant crops. And when we have much of it to handle, especially if we have to draw it far at the busy season of planting, or over soft land in wet weather, we find it a tedious job, and often planting is considerably delayed by the time required to get the manure spread upon the land. Hence when and how to apply it in the most economical manner is a matter of no little importance. The Winter or early Spring, while the ground is frozen, is, for several reasons, a very favorable time for hauling out manure. Every farmer should endeavor to keep his help and teams as industriously employed as is reasonable during the whole year, and all jobs which can as well be done during Winter should be attended to at that time. Hauling out stable manure seems to be one of those jobs, which can not only be done as well, but much better, in Winter, when the ground is frozen, if snow is not deep, as at any other time of the year. Of course this implies that the barn cellar, or other place where the manure is thrown, is sufficiently protected to avoid much frost in the manure, and provided with doors that can be opened or closed at any time. If drawn out during the Winter, it not only furnishes work for help and teams, which otherwise might not be employed, but the ground being frozen solid, and the teams in good heart, they will often haul with ease loads of double the size they could after the frost is out of the ground in spring, and especially over land which, after the frost is out, would be so wet and soft as to be almost impassable. We cannot afford to handle manure more than is absolutely necessary, and when we draw it to the field we should put it where it is going to stay, either by spreading it directly from the cart, or by putting it in small heaps to be spread before they are soaked by rain or frozen so they cannot be spread with ease. We cannot afford in ordinary farm practice, to pile manure in the field and then load it again. But leaving manure in small heaps on the field during winter I consider one of the least convenient ways of managing it, and although it is often done by good farmers, yet it looks to me like a very shiftless practice. A much better way is to spread it from the cart. This is not the best but it is the easiest way of handling it. When spread in this way, the soluble parts will be soaked by the rains evenly into the soil, just where they are needed and not in spots, as they would be if left long in small heaps. Many fear that if manure is left spread on the surface for any length of time it will waste by evaporation, but I am satisfied by a careful study of the scientific aspect of the case, as well as by my own observation, that there is no appreciable loss in this way by the exposure of unfermented manure, and that the only possible loss of any amount is by washing off from very hilly land, when the ground is frozen, and that this loss is seldom great.—*J. W. Pierce in New England Farmer.*

Poultry in France.

M. Menault contributes an interesting and suggestive article to one of the French papers on the subject of poultry keeping and its economical results. In 1870, he says, there were in France forty-two million eight hundred fowls, three million and a half of ducks, one million seven hundred turkeys, and three million eight hundred geese. To-day, according to the editor of the *Journal Official*, there are in the country forty-five million fowls, which, at an average price of 2 francs 50 centimes, represent a sum of twelve million and a half francs. A fifth of these forty-five million fowls is drafted for the dead meat market every year; furnishing a first return of 12½ million francs. Two million cock birds are also annually sent to market for consumption, given a further return of 5 million francs. Thirty four million laying hens breed 100 million chickens. Of these, about 10 million are reserved for reproduction; another 10 million die from disease and accident; and 80 million find their way to market, where, sold at an average of 1 franc 50 centimes, they yield a third return of 120 million francs. Adding to this 6 million francs resulting from the best pullets and capons, the respectable figure of 153½ millions francs is arrived at as the first receipts of the poultry yards. But this is not all. The 34 million hens each lay an average of 90 eggs a year, or a total of 3 millard 60 million eggs, worth 6 centimes each, or a total of 183½ million francs, which, added to the 153½ million francs from the dead meat market, bring the gross produce of the fowls up to 337 million francs. M. Menault asserts that this source of revenue, considerable as it is, might be tripled. France, he says, might easily breed 150 million fowls, and then the produce, in eggs and meat, would amount to a million. He therefore urges that rustic apathy in the matter of poultry keeping should be stimulated, both as a means of benefiting small farmers, and increasing a wholesome and important food supply for the public.—*English Live Stock Journal.*

Cheap Fruit in New York.

The retail fruit trade in this city is enormous. It is estimated that over five hundred barrels of apples are sold every pleasant day from the fruit stands alone. Add to this the great quantities of bananes and oranges disposed of, and we see how much of the health of the city depends upon these humble places of business. Everybody patronizes them, from the newsboy to the Wall street banker. The average New Yorker is always in a hurry. These little stands, where he can buy and eat his fruit almost without stopping, suit him exactly. If they were abolished he would not eat half so much. Red, medium sized apples find the best sale, for eating purposes, in this market. People distrust a very large apple or a very small one. The first they consider too apt too be course and tasteless, and the other is too small for a fair bite. The sharpest dealers select a medium sized, strongly acid apple, and thus retain their regular customers. A barrel of apples sold on one of these stands brings about $12. The retail prices seldom vary from year to year regardless of the wholesale price. Apples are always about the same size, and the prices seem to be fixed at one cent a piece, two for five cents, or three for five cents, according to size. Thousands of people are enjoying an abundance of fruit this year that hardly know what it meant before. Apple sauce and apple puddings hold an honorable place on many a boarding house table that had previously been guiltless of such healthful fare.—*Herald.*

Ensilage Experiments.

During the recent meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society in Albany, Dr. Startevant, director of the State Station, Geneva, made an interesting statement concerning the value of ensilage. In some respects the address is disappointing, because with all the resources at his command, and after long and careful experiments, he cannot confidently say to the small farmer go ahead and build a silo. For instance, he says it seems almost certain that when ensilage forms the leading diet of milch cows the results of feeding are not satisfactory, the cattle in time showing the effects of an ill nutrition. It even seems certain, according to the testimony of good and unprejudiced observers, that the peculiar alcoholic features of the ensilage are reproduced in the milk from certain cows. Now, from our own experiments, it is equally true that this effect has not been perceived in the milk of the cows fed upon ensilage at the stations. The station results of feeding ten or fifteen pounds of ensilage per day as an adjunct to other food have been very satisfactory, and comparative trials, most cautiously interpreted and carried out with the most painstaking accuracy, have indicated that ensilage when fed to an adjunct to other foods has an equal value at least with the same material in an air dried condition. The following are the results of some figures bearing upon the future value of ensilage when fed as an adjunct to other foods. When the ration was eighteen pounds of an oven mixture of meal and bran, together with about seventy pounds of ensilage daily, and this compared with the same amount of grain with thirty pounds of the same dried fodder, which put in the silo formed the ensilage, and the same amount of grain with twenty pounds of hay, the following conclusions were justified by our results:—Namely, that 36 pounds of fodder corn was the equivalent of 70 pounds of ensilage, or 18 pounds of hay. Or, again, 100 pounds of ensilage is equivalent to 37.14 pounds of fodder corn, and 100 pounds of ensilage is equivalent to 25.71 pounds of hay. The value of ensilage can thus be readily calculated when used as an adjunct food under the circumstances as stated, and the relative values of our hay and our corn also be observed. We would not, however, recommend the proportions of ensilage as used in these trials. A wider experience seems to indicate that for continuous feeding a smaller quantity of ensilage would be preferable. Our present experience seems to justify the belief that in addition to hay and grain about twenty-five pounds of ensilage can be fed daily per cow to advantage, as with this feeding we seem to obtain not only the nutritive value of the ensilage, but also its condimental value in influencing the appetite of the animal.—*New York Herald.*

Cauliflowers—Planting, etc.

There has undoubtedly been more money made by the cultivation of the cauliflower, acre per acre, than by any other vegetable yet discovered, and to-day it is a crop that will pay several hundred dollars per acre.

Cauliflowers will grow upon almost all good soil, but they thrive best upon a light, rich, sandy loam. Prepare your seed bed as early in spring as convient and be sure that it is fully enriched by manures. Commercial fertilizer, as a general rule, is of very little use for this purpose, as it has a tendency to too rapid growth to suit the plant, making it spindling and therefore almost useless. For all seed beds have at least three inches of well rotted manure forked into the soil and then thoroughly raked with a fine toth iron rake, taking out every stone and pebble and every lump of soil.

When planting cauliflower seeds be careful in sowing them and cover lightly. When the plants are four or five inches high, which will be about five weeks after the planting of the seeds, set them out in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the row. As the cauliflower is a rank grower, it will need plenty of good manure (the more the better,) not less than twenty-five or thirty tons per acre.

Cultivate every ten days or so with cultivator and hoe at least twice before the plants have set for heads; be careful when hoeing to always loosen the soil around the plant. Watch your plants closely and be ready to bleach them when they head, for therein lies the value of the cauliflower. A pure white head, as a general rule, is worth more than two "off color."

There are several methods of bleaching cauliflowers, but the best is to pin the leaves closely over the head with a common butcher skewer. They are very cheap and will last a lifetime if saved when the cauliflower is cut.

The proper time for pinning the leaves over is when the head has burst through the covering made by the smallest of the inside leaves. The bleaching leaves of the cauliflowers are the largest inside leaves. The outside leaves are about useless for this purpose and, like the cabbage leaf, are better for being cut off. This pinning cannot be all done at once, for the plants will not all head at once.

A Garden without Weeds.

If one would have a good garden it should be free from foul seeds. I think nine out of ten of the gardens among farmers are allowed to matured a crop of weeds the latter part of the season, and usually this is the result of carelessness. When such early crops as peas, lettuce and raddishes have matured, no further use is made of the land, and it has usually been manured in the Spring, it grows a lusty crop of weeds, and fills the soil so full of seeds as to quadruple the work of cultivation of such plants as come up delicately, and which must be kept clean by hand. The evil of ripening a crop of weed seeds is not short-lived, for the seeds will remain in the soil for many years and germinate when the spring opens. I have a one-fourth acre garden that I have not allowed a weed to go to seed on for twenty years, but it took five years of clean culture before I could see much improvement in it, and it was ten years before the old seed in the soil ceased to give trouble. As an aid to keeping the garden free from weeds, plant everything in rows running the length of it, and put together those varieties which will ripen about the same time. For example, one of the narrow beds I speak of can be planted in early peas, lettuce, spinach and raddishes, and when these are all past use the ground can be worked till mellow. Make all rows straight, not only because the garden looks better for it, but much hand-weeding is saved by it, especially when carrots, parsnips, onions, etc., are raised.—*Vick's Magazine.*

The Cause of Vermin.

Says the *Poultry Nation:* Lice do not attack fowls that are in good condition as soon as they do those in an impoverished state. Lice and poverty go hand in hand among fowls, and it may be claimed the presence of lice causes the fowls to become poor, which is true; but if the fowls are fat and in good flesh, the lice are repelled to a certain degree, as they are not partial to oily carcasses, much preferring the poor, thin fowls as their victims, which they soon destroy. With clean quarters, a dust bath, and liberal feeding, the fowls will rid themselves of vermin, and do it so completely that they will not again be troubled, unless the breeder compels his fowls to live in filth and disease-breeding places. The same may be said of disease which follows lice. Fowls that become the prey of lice become weak and sickly, and are not able to ward off disease, and therefore become subject to it much quicker than those that are healthy. But if the poor fowls are attacked, contact carries the disease among them all, and the whole flock suffer. Instead of vermin causing poor condition, the reverse is the case.

There is a world of wisdom in the following by Judge Stitzel of Berks Co., Pennsylvania, on the subject of the choice of an occupation: "Farmers should encourage their sons as much as possible to stay on the farm. The agriculturist certainly stands at the head of all occupations, and farming is an honorable and noble calling. Take ten farmers, ten professional men, ten merchants and ten manufacturers, and watch their operations for a period of ten years, and you will find that the farmers will come out ahead at the expiration of that time. Many farmers have an idea that they must educate their sons for some profession. I know of two sons who stood by their father, and followed agriculture for a livelihood, each making a fine farm; whereas a third son who was bright, and must, therefore, needs be a lawyer, was the cause of his father's ruin."

The following are good remedies for lice in stock:—One pound of tobacco and six ounces of borax boiled in two quarts of water, with soap, is a good salve. Shortly after, the parts to which the soap mixture has been applied should be washed with pure water and a non-drying oil rubbed on. Oil of turpentine and lard oil, equal parts, with a little carbolic acid, is, perhaps, the most convenient mixture to make, and effectual in its application. Perhaps the easiest and readiest of all parasite destroyers is petroleum oil mixed in an equal quantity of linseed or other oil. Whatever form of mixture is used it will be necessary to apply it two or three times in the course of a couple of months.

An English writer says of the foot of the horse: "The hoof is not a mere block of solid matter resembling horn, but indeed is so to speak, 'the patent safe' in which are enlocked the valuables and title deeds of the whole animal as a property. How many horsemen know this; and by horsemen, we mean those who have brod them and worked them? Yet, 'gone at the hoof,' is a common verdict of condemnation, and a horse is often done at his prime through the carelessness of the shoer, who is very often an apprentice blacksmith who treats that portion of the live animal as if it were but the share of the plow.

The bee's working tools comprise a variety equal to that of the average mechanic. The feet of the common working bee exhibit the combination of a basket, a brush, and a pair of pincers. The brush, the hairs of which are arranged in symmetrical rows, is only to be seen with the microscope. With this brush of fairy delicacy the bee brushes his velvet robe to remove the pollen dust with which it becomes loaded while sucking up the nectar. Another article, hollowed like a spoon, receives all the gleanings the insect carries to the hive.

FARM NOTES.

Never set a hen that has scaly legs. She will give the disease to her chicks.

Good seed and rich land for cabbages. It will soon be time to sow seeds in hotbeds for the earlier crops.

There is no certain way to tell the sex of an egg before hatching, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is generally conceeded by those who have experimented with different kinds of fertilizers that unleached wood ashes are among the best that can be use for fruit orchards.

Among other wonders that Lieutenant Greely saw in the Arctic regions were droves of wild sheep with horns like cattle and tails like horses. Their fleeces were of the finest and thickest wool, equalling, if not surpassing, that of the Merino.

It seems likely that the word "yard" will be left out of the "farm manure" of the future. There is no reason why home fertilizers should be thrown into an open space to have the goodness washed out of it. It is well worth a shed.

Latest advice from Chicago are to the effect that the stock of apples in that city are unprecedentedly large, and holders there estimate that the accumulations aggregate between 150,000 and 900,000 bbls., for which there is comparatively no demand.

We caution all persons not to buy the extra *large* packs of dust and ashes now put up by certain parties and called condition powders. They are utterly worthless. Buy *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* if you buy any; they are absolutely pure and immensely valuable.

There is one thing that farmers do not fully realize, viz., the difference between good and indifferent or poor help. The temptation is to hire any help that comes along at a low price and trust to luck that he turns out a good investment. In nine times out of ten they are disappointed.

In Liverpool, London and Glasgow as well as other large British cities, horses well made up, suitable for dray and tramway purposes, and weighing from 1,600 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. will always bring upwards of from £80 to £100 sterling, which would represent from $380 upwards of our currency.

The *Rural New Yorker* recently illustrated what it considers the largest apple-tree in the United States. It belongs to a Mr. Hotchkiss of Marion, Conn. One foot from the ground it is 12 feet in circumference and bears 80 to 85 bushels one year and 30 or 40 the next. This giant is a century old.

The farmer is often obliged to work from dawn till close of day; his holidays during the busy season are few, and at night he is completely tired out. But in return for all this arduous labor, he enjoys perfect health, a splendid appetite, refreshing sleep and an independence that few of our city men ever reach.

It is idle to think of growing a good crops of onions unless previous preparation has been made by thorough cultivation the preceding year. The crop will never succeed on the sod, and a two years' crop of patatoes where sod has been turned under is better than one. Onions require very rich soils, and it is not always easy to secure this without making it also foul with weeds.

The first eggs of the season are always most prolific, few failing to hatch if the hens are faithful sitters. It is therefore good policy to pay the higher prices demanded by breeders for eggs early in the season rather than to wait until they can be had at less price. Besides the early hatched pullets will make good layers the subsequent winter, while those late hatched will not.

The kind of grain best adapted to poultry feeding depends upon the season, weather, condition and breed of fowls. Corn is only allowable and in small quantities during severe cold. The Asiatic breed should rarely have any, as they naturally take on far too readily. For the best egg production in heavy fowls oats are as good a feed as any. They give bulk, while the nutriment they contain is of the kind which goes to make eggs rather than fat.

Jas. J. H. Gregory, the well-known seedsman, says that, as a rule, what is good grass land is good cabbage land. The best time for breaking up grass land for cabbage is when the grass has reached its best growth. He says that gardens where the waste of the house can be applied to the cabbage, cabbages can be grown every year without suffering from stump root. The disease seems to come on lands where the alkalies have been taken out. You can make stump root by too strong manure.

The French dress their fowls for market by dry-picking them, turning the thighs under the skin of the body, and tying the ends of the "drum sticks" to the tail-piece. The breast bone is then pressed down till the ribs crack and the brest settles about an inch. A bandage is wound around the fowl to keep it in this shape till it is cold and stiff. The neck is sometimes crowded back under the skin of the breast and tied there. When the fowl is cold and stiff, it is released from the bandage and put upon a tray, where it looks unusually plump and inviting.

Although the Merino is reckoned a sheep for wool rather than mutton, many breeders of this class of sheep maintain that it is the best for general purposes also. It is proposed to make a test of this at the next fat show in Chicago, where the greatest amount of mutton for the least cost will take the premium. Crosses of Merino ewes with Down or Cotswold sheep make excellent grade lambs for fattening. The "woolly taste" of Merino mutton sometimes objected to is the result of killing animals while overheated or excited from long driving. If this is avoided the epicure can scarcely distinguish good Merino mutton from any other.

Miscellaneous.

The last slave sold in Virginia in the spring of 1865 for a hundred cabbage plants.

The startling statement is made that New Yorkers pay $10,000,000 a year for bogus butter.

Sacramento boasted recently of a one horse which was so well acquainted with some of the regular patrons of the road that, when they were aboard the car, he would stop in front of their residences to let them off.

Pope & Bulleau, druggist, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: We have never sold any medicine that gives such satisfaction to the consumer and pleasure to the seller as Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. We can refer you to numbers that have used it for diphtheria with entire satisfaction and success.

A philanthropist asked the daughter of a rich manufacturer, who employs hundreds of men, if she ever did anything for her father's hands? "No," was the reply, "but I rub mine with glycerine and oatmeal every night."

You can accomplish almost anything with a man if you will take the precaution to give him a good dinner. A man, it will be observed, resembles a horse in this regard. A horse is ungovernable until you put a bit in in his mouth.

Have you inflammatory sore throat, stiff joints, or lameness from any cause whatever? Have you rheumatic or other pains in any part of the body? If so use *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* It is the most wonderful internal and external remedy known to medical science.

As a curious experience in regard to the changed condition of affairs in the West, it is stated that buffaloes are bred in Kansas for sale, and calves bring $30 each now where 20 years ago herds of thousands of these cattle ranged over the prairie without interference.

THE SORT OF BLOOD from which the constituents of vigorous bone, brain and muscle are derived is not manufactured by a stomach which is bilious or weak. Uninterrupted, thorough digestion may be insured, the secretive activity of the liver restored, and the system efficiently nourished by the aid of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It is the greatest blood purifier ever introduced into Canada.

An enterprising London clergyman has taken up the cooked-food trade, and has been able to supply 6,450 penny dinners to children at a total expense of $105. This left a profit of $750 as a result of the winter's work, notwithstanding the fact that each child has had as much to eat at each dinner as it could consume. The dinners were of vegetable soup and whole meal bread followed by white bread and syrup—not a bad dinner for two cents.

Burpee's Farm Annual

for 1886, advertised elsewhere, is a very handsome and complete catalogue of Garden, Farm and Flower Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Live Stock and Fancy Poultry. It contains 128 pages, two colored plates, hundreds of illustrations, and is beautifully bound in an illuminated cover. It contains much information of value to every farmer and gardener, and will be sent free on application to W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the well-known seedsmen of Philadelphia, Pa.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Success in Life

There are some who seem born under a lucky star. Everything they touch is a success, and what is ill luck to others is a find to them. But such geniuses are no patterns. The most of people must depend for success in life upon some plain common sense every-day gains and savings. Some men will live better on one dollar than another will on a dollar and a half or even two dollars, will wear better clothes, eat better food, and have more time for improvement and leisure. A dollar in one woman's hands gets more living and comfort for the family, than two dollars expended by another. And such people alw as get on in the world. They save in the little things; know how to provide comforts, and know how to save sickness and doctor's bills. They waste not, and want not. A few shillings expended for HUMPHREY'S SPECIFICS for the Summer Complaint, for Malaria, for Fever or Rheumatism, or Cough or Cold or Whooping Cough, for Croup or other illness, at once cures the child and saves the sickness, and the druggist's and doctor's bills. Such people know what they buy, and they save every time, knowing that the dollar saved is not only one dollar in money, but another dollar in the habit, and they always gain. HUMPHREY'S MANUAL (144 pages) richly bound in Cloth and Gold, will be sent post paid upon application to the Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Can You Answer This?

Is there a person living who ever saw a case of ague, biliousness, nervousness or neuralgia, or any disease of the stomach liver or kidneys that Hop Bitters will not cure?

"My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from severe attacks of paralysis and headache."—*Rev. Camego Bun.*

"My little sickly, puny baby, was changed into a great bouncing boy and I was raised from a sick bed by using Hop Bitters a short time." A YOUNG MOTHER.

☞ No use to worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary trouble; especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible!!!

"I had severe attack of gravel and Kidney trouble; was unable to get any medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters. T. R. ATTY.

☞ Unhealthy or inactive kidneys cause "gravel, Bright's disease, rheumatism and "a horde of other serious and fatal diseases which can be prevented with Hop Bitters if taken in time.

Ludington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1885. I have sold Hop Bitters for ten years, and there is no medicine that equals them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints, and all diseases incident to this malarial climate. H. T. ALEXANDER.

"Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25th, 1875, Sirs: I have been taking Hop Bitters for Inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four physicians failed to do—cure me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me." W. L. Carter.

GENTS:—Your Hop Bitters have been of great value to me, I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering from debility, or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them. J. C. STOUTSEL, 433 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.

—"Paralytic, nervous, tremulous old people are made perfectly quiet and sprightly by using Hop Bitters.

☞ 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.