Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887. VOL. IX., NO. 12

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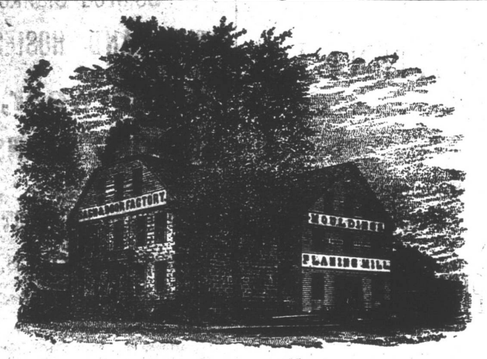

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FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

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Furniture in Bedroom Suits, &c., &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., ON HAND.

All of the above will be sold LOW for cash or approved payments.

Fredericton, April 6 J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

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NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

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

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Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scotia.

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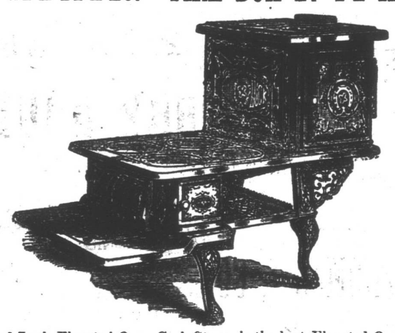
Manager for Maritime Provinces

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.

The "Good Luck."

ELEVATED OVEN.

OVEN 14 x 14 x 26. FIRE BOX 27 1-2 INCHES.



The Good Luck Elevated Oven Cook Stove, is the best Elevated Oven Stove in the market to-day. This Stove is guaranteed to bake faster than any Elevated Oven Stove in the market. The dampness on top of Stove, gives complete control of fire, doing away with all necessity for a Damper in the Smoke Pipe.

EVERY STOVE GUARANTEED.

FOR SALE AT

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite County Court House.

FEED!

NOW LANDING:

ONE CAR

Middlings, Shorts and Bran.

ALSO:

Extra No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME!

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

Fredericton, August 24

NEW CANNED GOODS,

—AT—

W. H. VANWART'S.

Sugar, Corn, and Cream Brand Corn, Windsor Tomatoes, Cove Oysters, Bartlet Pears, Columbia River Salmon, Lobsters, Canned Beef, Baked Beans, Pine Apple, Potted Ham, Condensed Coffee, Condensed Milk, Royal Baking Powder, Teas, all grades from 18 cents to 80 cents per pound, and take your choice

AT W. H. VANWART'S.

Telephone communication.

November 2.

GREAT RUSH!

New 5 and 10 Cent Store,

'Queen St., Fredericton.'

JUST OPENED:

A large Stock of New Goods consisting of:

Glassware, Tinware, Woodenware, Hardware, Jewelry, Soaps, Pictures, Tops and thousand of Useful and Fancy Articles, at

5 and 10 Cents Each.

Fredericton, June 22

Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, logy horses unsuited to your section, but come and see large fine horses with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. JOHN W. AKIN, Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

Sheathing Paper.

25 ROLLS Light Dry Sheathing;
25 Rolls Heavy Dry Sheathing;
50 Rolls Tarred Dry Sheathing.

Just to hand and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

November 9

NOTICE OF SALE.

To EDWARD HALL, and MARY his wife, and CHARLES HALL and BERTHA C., his wife, all of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, and all others to whom it may in any wise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, made between Edward Hall, therein described as of Queensbury, York County, Farmer, and Mary, his wife, and Charles Hall, therein described as of the same place, Farmer, and Bertha C., his wife, (the mortgagors) of the first part, and the undersigned, Alexander Colter, therein described as of York County, Farmer, (the mortgagee) of the second part, and Registered in Book Q 5, of the York County Records, pages 521, 522 and 523, on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1885, under number 8515, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, **on SATURDAY, the 10th day of December next, at twelve o'clock, noon,** the Lands and premised mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece of Land situate, lying, and in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and described in the Deed thereof from David Sinnott and wife, to the said Edward Hall, dated May 3rd, A. D., 1864, Registered in Book O 2, of the York County Records, page 275, as being the two thirds of Lot one hundred and thirty-two in the original grant containing one hundred and forty two acres, more or less, bounded on the south east side by a portion of the aforesaid lot number 132, now at present owned and occupied by the before named Edward Hall, and on the north west side by land owned and occupied by Smith Acres, and fronting on the eastern bank of the river Saint John, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, privileges and appurtenances to same, belonging or appertaining."

Dated this twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1887.

ALEXANDER COLTER,
Mortgagee.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

REAL ESTATE! FOR SALE.

THE FARM situate nine miles above Fredericton, in the parish of Kingsclear, containing four hundred and fifty acres of land, one hundred cleared. Said farm is well wooded and abundantly supplied with water in both House and Barnyard. Also, two Island lots of ten acres each with barn thereon. Said property claims a shore rent of twenty-two dollars per year, and is carrying a stock of four horses and colts, thirty cattle, and fifteen sheep, also for sale, together with all farming implements needed for the work.

Terms reasonable, apply to

ALFRED EVERETT,
On the premises.

Kingsclear, Nov. 9, 1887—1m.

Notice of Assignment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THEOPHILUS NEWCOMBE of the Parish of Canterbury, in the County of York, Trader, has this day assigned all his property, rights and credits to the undersigned in Trust for the benefit of his creditors, who shall have executed the Trust Deed within ninety days from the date thereof. Duplicate copies of the said Trust Deed lie at the office of Gilbert W. Vanwart, Woodstock, N. B., and the office of Blair & Barry, Solicitors, Fredericton, N. B., for inspection and signature.

Dated August 31st, 1887.

GILBERT W. VANWART,
FREDERICK MOORE,
Trustees.

3m

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DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
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LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
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5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
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HOMEOPATHIC

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, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Cough	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
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SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

BEST ON *EARTH*

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolen goods and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 6 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co., St. STEPHEN, N. B.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

Winter Clothing.

JUST OPENED:

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT Overcoats, Suits, Coats, Pants and Vests, in all sizes for Men and Boys—best value ever offered. Inspection invited. Cash buyers should call at once and secure Bargains before this lot is all sold.

Wilmot's Block, Queen Street, Fredericton.

SIMON NEALIS.

November 9

Agriculture

The Trotter as a Producer of the General-Purpose Horse.

While it is believed to be impossible to produce an all-purpose horse or even to establish a general-purpose breed of horses, it is believed to be entirely practicable to produce horses adapted to a variety of purposes, or general-purpose horses, by the use of sires of one or the other of the well established special-purpose breeds; and it is our purpose to show that the trotter possesses special characteristics and is better adapted to the production of the general-purpose horse than any other, having breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in the off spring. While many general-purpose animals are as profitable practically and individually the equals of many special-purpose animals or full-bloods, yet they cannot perpetuate themselves as general-purpose animals for the reason that a sire whose breeding represents general characteristics, however good he may be as an individual, has no power of choosing whether he will give to his offspring one quality or another, or a combination of any or all of them, and hence he has no power of producing uniformity in his offspring.

The tendancy in such cases is to transmit only the qualities adapted to the surroundings, which as often leads to degeneration as to improvement. A sire whose breeding represents only special characteristics or is a full-blood of some special-purpose breed must transmit to his offspring these special qualities or none, and hence must produce uniformity in his offspring. Aside from feed and care, success in breeding general-purpose horses depends on choosing a sire of some general purpose breed whose special characteristics come as near as possible to what is desired in the off spring.

The "general-purpose stallion" is one of the standing humbugs. Whenever anyone happens to have a lively colt, whether his breeding represents a little of the blood of all the breeds or not much of the blood of any breed, he is considered the perfection of horseflesh for a "general purpose stallion," is generally advertised under some high-sounding name. Perhaps these "general-purpose stallions" are not all of them worthless, but it is perfectly safe to say that farmers and communities who patronize them never attracted horse buyers, while it is also perfectly safe to say that farmers and communities that patronize stallions of one of the established breeds never fail sooner or later to attract buyers. An animal's pedigree is simply a statement showing that all of his ancestors were of one kind of breed. Stud books do not make the breeds, but breeds make the stud books, and they are only a necessity as a matter of convenience, and because the memory of people is treacherous and their truth and veracity not always reliable.

In presenting the claims of the trotter as a producer of the general-purpose horse, it is of course necessary to make comparisons with other breeds, but not in the sense of detracting anything from their merit for the purposes to which they are especially adapted. The specialties of the trotter are for trotting races, gentlemen's road driving, and ordinary roadsters. In these specialties the trotter has no competitor. The trotter has nearly the speed of the runner, with a way of using it that is practically available. The trotter has intelligence, disposition and endurance unequalled by any other breed. In form the trotter has not altogether the blood-like appearance of the thoroughbred, which some people always associate with high breeding. The trotter has generally more substance and more blocky form, is generally a littly heavier built through the head and neck, and in these respects takes a little of the form of the draft horse, and is likely the nearest approach that can ever be made to uniting speed with the ability to pull weight. The trotter has generally good style, but it is of the plain and useful kind and not the style of the dude who parts his hair in the middle and has a world of room outside of his head for brains.

These are some of the claims of the trotter as a horse better adapted to producing the general-purpose horse than any other possessing breeding sufficient to produce uniformity in the offspring.

Feeding Turkeys.

Nothing in the poultry line pays better than marketing the turkey crop in prime condition. Many farmers do not understand this, and their turkeys are killed when only half the size they would attain if properly attended to. Young turkeys should be kept growing from their very start in life, then when the time for fattening arrives they will not then require so much finishing off. In many cases they are killed and sent to market without any attempt to fatten. Even where the birds have plenty of range on the stubbles, they cannot pick up too much food. In all cases feed should be given every evening before roosting time. This will get them in the habit of coming home at night, instead of roosting on the fences and low trees. If there is but little food to be picked up on the range, breakfast should be given. The birds will then always be in fairly good condition, and it will be a great saving when the time comes round for fattening. When this season arrives, the largest should be sorted out and fed by themselves. Whole corn or peas are among the best of foods, and the birds are soon able to fill their crops and rest.

It is said that the king apple brings a high price in all the leading markets of Great Britain, where there is a call for large varieties irrespective of quality. They are used for decorating dinner tables, and not eaten, and fruitors with desirable stock are in the habit of renting them out at quite a liberal sum per night.

New Brunswick Horses.

A late issue of the *Maine Farmer* thus writes about the Government stock horses:—

"The fact that the people of the State of Maine are sending thousands of dollars annually to the Provinces for carriage and draught horses, is reason enough for attention being called to the importations made by the Provincial Government, and the good results already to be seen. The breeders of Maine have not realized the importance of giving attention to the larger classes, but have been straining every nerve to perfect the trotting and gent's driving interests. If these thousands are to go out of Maine, we trust they may be directed eastward, but against this drain the *Farmer* has been lifting its voice for years. There may not be the fancy prices realized for the phenomenal trotter, but while so many conditions enter in to prevent one's realizing profit with this class, it has been urged that the breeding of draft, or larger carriage horses, can be made profitable to any man owing a sound brood mare. This position cannot be refuted, yet it in no way antagonizes other features of breeding. The man who can make a success with trotting stock, might utterly fail with Percherons or Clydes. The average farmer cannot give the time and attention necessary for the highest success with trotting stock, while he can raise yearly, a draft or coach horse at a good profit.

"This field has been too long neglected, and even to-day but comparatively few stallions weighing 1300 lbs. or over, are to be found in the State. The sums paid for stock imported only tells a part of the story, as many are working along with small sized animals because they have them, and have not the means to procure others. One has but to cross the boundary line, or journey through Aroostook, to see a marked difference in the size of the average farm horse, compared with that of central or western Maine. It will be years before we can supply the demands of the home market, and until then we must yearly import the number necessary to supply our market. With this fact staring us in the face, the recent importation by the Provincial Government, of stallions to be used throughout the several counties, and under conditions favorable to the average farmer, becomes a matter of interest to us this side of the line.

"In July, 1886, the Board of Agriculture of New Brunswick passed a resolution asking the government to import eight or ten horses for stock purposes, a portion of the grants to agricultural societies being appropriated each year to the payment of the same. The request being complied with, Hon. David McLellan, Provincial Secretary, was authorized to make purchases. He visited England and Scotland, made a thorough inspection of the stock, and secured two Cleveland bays, weighing, Feb. 28th, 1887, 1292 and 1409 lbs. each, one English coach horse weighing 1260 lbs., two shire horses, weight 1785 lbs. each, six Clydesdales, weighing 1701, 1637, 1639, 1630, 1588, and 1417 lbs., the last only three years old, four Percherons, weighing 1673, 1885, 1860, and 1470 lbs, and in addition one mare three years old, weighing 1722 lbs. All these are entered in the Stud Books, and were also thoroughly examined by competent veterinaries before shipment, with special reference to soundness. After returning from England, Mr. McLellan visited the States and purchased two representatives of trotting families, and a thoroughbred runner from Kentucky. The trotters are an inbred Morgan, and Harry Wilkes, the representative of that noted family. Want of space prevents our giving the breeding of each individual animal, yet what we here present will satisfy the most credulous as to their superiority."

Then follows the government regulations regarding the horses.

Sparrows a "Virulent Curse."

In the last annual report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture we find an elaborate discussion of the English Sparrow, by Dr. C. Hart Merriam, the Ornithologist to the Department, in which some startling facts are brought out. It seems that this bird, first introduced itself into America 37 years ago, has now established itself in thirty-five States and five Territories. This remarkable diffusion is due largely to two causes, first, its amazing fecundity, and second, the protection afforded it, either directly or indirectly, by man. Dr. Merriam showing that as a rule, five or six broods of young are reared each season, and that the progeny of a single pair (assuming for the sake of computation that all live) may in ten years reach the remarkable figures of 275,716,963,698. Among the evil deeds imputed to this feathered foreigner are the driving away of native birds, the injury of garden, grain and fruit crops, the defilement of public and private buildings, etc. Dr. Merriam advises that laws be enacted looking toward its extermination.

The Stable Cure.

I was not a little startled yesterday at meeting on the street, in the best of health apparently, an old acquaintance whom I had supposed to be filling a consumptive's grave long ere this. The last time that I heard of him was about a year ago, and then he had been given up by the doctors as a hopeless case. I congratulated him on his recovery, but I must confess that my liveliest emotion in regard to him was one of curiosity. In answer to my inquiries, he told me that when the medical men had exhausted their resources he determined to put in practice a plan of his own. Accordingly he journeyed by easy stages to the Blue Mountain region of Virginia, where he established himself in a farm house, and bought a horse. He spent the whole day in the open air, taking care of the steed himself and riding him about the neighborhood. At first, he told me, his weakness was such that he could not stay in the saddle more than fifteen or twenty minutes at a time, and he had to pull up very soon if the horse broke into a trot. Every day, however, he became a little stronger, and in a couple of months he was able to ride ten or twenty miles on a stretch with very little fatigue. He attributed his recovery in part to the fact that he not only rode but groomed his horse and busied himself an hour or two in the stable every day. In this opinion he confirmed what I remember hearing an old physician say years and years ago, namely, that a "horse barn," as he called it, is one of the healthiest places in the world. For those who love horses the stable cure would be such a pleasant one that a physician who prescribed it might be sure that his directions would be followed to the letter.—*Cor. Boston Post.*

Injurious Feeding.

The capacity of an ordinary horses' stomach is about sixteen quarts, yet many farmers will not hesitate to administer eight quarts of oats at a dose, and then immediately supplement this with all the good fresh hay he can induce the horse to swallow. Such feeding can only result one way. The grain, the best past of the horse's feed, is forced out of the stomach before it is half digested and its place is taken by the less nutritious portion of his diet. A horse treated in this way, if he happens to have a good strong appetite, is apt to be reckoned a "glutton," and "a horse whose feed appears to do him no good." He is not allowed time to digest his food, and of course it cannot do him much good. Through irregular work and overwork his digestive organs in time become seriously impaired, and what we have quoted above becomes true of him, but with proper feeding such a misfortune would never have befallen him. Had he been allowed time to digest his grain before the hay was given him he would have received the full benefit of the eight quarts of oats, and at the proper time the hay would have been useful instead of detrimental to him.

Care of Milk.

It is only the poorest of poor managers who produce milk that is not of good enough standard to make fine butter. As a very general rule the mischief is done after the milk reaches the house. Here there is no proper place to put it, and milk is very careful of its associates. Like a pure young girl, it takes a taint from bad company. Clean vessels are absolutely necessary. A clean cool place to set it for the cream to rise. The air about the milk must be pure, with no smell of kitchen or other room about it, while a funky smelling cellar is death to it. The cream must be kept cool all the time, and away from the fire until the churn is ready for it. The churn must be well washed with boiling hot water, and this must be done within one hour after churning, or good butter cannot be made. This thing of allowing the churn to stand until the next day before washing, is criminal carelessness. The churn should be well aired so as to always smell sweet. Now market your butter as soon as you can after you make it, and having followed the above instructions, you cannot go wrong.

Shoes for Slippery Roads.

We live and learn. The Germans are an ingenious people. They have invented horseshoes for bad roads. This is how they do it. The blacksmith, when finishing a horseshoe, punches a hole in the two ends. When the shoe is cold he taps a screw thread and screws into the shoe, when on the horse's foot, a sharp pointed stud of an inch in length. With shoes thus fitted the horse travels securely over the worst possible roads. Both riding, driving and draught horses are shod in the same way.

When the horse comes to the stable the groom unscrews the pointed stud and screws in a button, so that no damage can happen to the horse, and the screw holes are prevented from filling. When the horse is going out the groom takes out the button and screws in the pointed stud. There is no fear of the horse coming back with broken knees or strained sinews, and the public are spared the sight of horses down or slipping in all directions.

What Ails You?

Do you have obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from head and throat, sometimes profuse, acrid and watery, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive: dull, heavy headache most of the time, with occasional "splitting headaches;" are your eyes weak, watery or inflamed; is there ringing in the ears, with more or less deafness; do you have to hack, cough and gag, in your efforts to clear your throat in the morning; do you expectorate offensive matter, scabs from ulcers, perhaps tinged with blood; is your voice changed and is there a "nasal twang" to it; is your breath offensive; are your senses of taste and smell impaired; If you have all or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common and dangerous of maladies—chronic nasal catarrh. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, which is sold by druggists at only 50 cents, will cure it. The manufacturers of this wonderful remedy offer, in good faith, $500 for a case of this disease which they cannot cure.

Clean the cellars thoroughly before the vegetables and fruits for winter use are stored in them. No one should think for a moment of having the food he is to eat during the next six or eight months stored in an unhealthy place.

There are 45,000,000 sheep in the United States.

FARM NOTES.

Kindness to domestic animals always pays.

The honey crop of the United States this season is one of the poorest known for years.

Slightly sour (not stale) cream will give more butter, and of better flavor, than cream perfectly sweet. An enormous quantity of butter is lost every winter from neglect of this rule, as in very cold weather cream does not sour readily.

Yearlings and calves should be sheltered at night. A month's growth is easily used up by exposure to one cold storm. Every effort should be used now to prevent loss of condition which is very difficult to restore during the winter.

Shut the cows into the barn now. Frostbitten grass is not the food to make milk and butter from, and serves to injure the appetite for the much better food that has been stored for their use. Cows will gain in milk, and the butter made from it will be of better quality if they are now confined to the barn.

If horses or cattle are troubled with constipation, give such animals half a peck of potatoes, each day, for a week or two. Two quarts of wheat bran mixed with a horse's oats night and morning have a tendency to prevent and relieve costiveness. Bran fed moderately and regularly to cows, ewes and brood sows will keep the bowels in proper condition.

For worms in hogs there is no simpler, more harmless and effective remedy than flowers of sulphur. Swine rapidly partake of it when mixed with gruel or other sloppy food. For pigs under three months old a teaspoonful is a dose; for older ones, a dessert spoon to a tablespoonful. It may be given four days in succession, once or twice daily.

There are so many deplorable cases in which old farmers who have worked hard all their lives have been deprived of their little all by some unfortunate loan or unwise investment that we are disposed to advise keeping the farm, even though the rental amounts to but a small percentage of interest on the value of the property. The safest of all banks is a bank of earth.

A new idea is brought out this year on the saving of seed corn. It is that the selected ear should neither be husked nor separated from the stalk on which it grew, but the whole stalk and unhusked ear, hung up where it will thoroughly dry, and so kept till the planting season comes round. The claim is that seed so kept has a greater vitality and produces more vigorous plants than even that husked and dried by fire heat.

Two men have lost their lives, one in Massachusetts, the other in Connecticut, during the present year from that loathsome disease known as glanders. In both cases the disease was contracted while the men were attempting to cure the horses by treatment. The sooner horse men learn that this disease is incurable, and that a glandered horse is an unsafe animal to have around, the sooner the newspapers will cease to record cases of loss of human life from treating or handling such horses.

Growing animals need comparatively more food than those fully grown; their 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 to the sympathy of its owner. The hen with warm feed and a comfortable house will pay for her keeping; while one with no home and little to eat will be wintered, if she lives through, at a loss.

A correspondent of the *Michigan Farmer* says: "I wish to tell those who are suffering from that terrible scourge, felons, of a painless remedy that will effect a perfect cure in twenty-four hours, as I have had occasion to prove within the last three days. A lady came here who had been suffering for two weeks with a felon on the end of her middle finger. I saturated a bit of wild turnip, the size of a bean, with spirits of turpentine and applied it to the affected part. It relieved the pain at once. In twelve hours there was a hole in the bone, and the felon was destroyed. I removed the turnip and applied healing salve, and the finger is well."

Many farmers seem to have an idea that if implements are only put away under shelter before winter, they have done their duty in the matter of care and that nothing more in that line could be expected. It does look very slack indeed to see them left out in the fields and yards over winter, and it is bad for the tools. The iron work rusts and the wood work decays and starts from its place so that the whole structure becomes rickety and insecure. It takes but little time to house an implement when a job of work is finished. The room in which tools are stored is often so scant that implements to be stored away must be taken apart. This involves a great deal of useless trouble.

To those who have noticed how little mindful sheep are to the severest cold weather when well fleeced, it may seem idle to say anything about protection for sheep, yet protection is even more important during the present month than it will be for any of the subsequent months. It is not cold weather that hurts sheep so much as it is wet weather. Wool is always injured by getting wet, and when a sheep is exposed to a cold rain, such as we are likely to have an abundance of during the fall months, and the fleece gets filled with water which must be dried out slowly by the heat of the animal's body, one can easily see how exposure to storms will not only injure the wool but give the sheep bad colds, catarrh, and reduce the vitality of the sheep to a low ebb. If good, healthy lambs are to be expected it is therefore necessary that the ewes be protected from storms.

ALL SORTS.

The man who invests his money in a barber shop is likely to have a close shave.

PERFECTLY CHARMING is what the ladies say about "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume

Never take physic until you have tried patience.

It is a singular thing that a man never begins to show his temper until he loses it.

CROUP AND THROAT and Lung Troubles are treated successfully with Allen's Lung Balsam

If some folks had their way about this world how few people could live comfortably in it.

THE CHILDREN CRY FOR IT. NELSON'S CHEROKEE VERMIFUGE is pleasant to take and a positive worm expeller.

Baths, gymnastics and mountain climbing are prescribed by German physicians for heart disease.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most painful thing under the hammer is generally your thumb-nail.

Many Persons Suffer

From impure Breath and suppose it comes from a disordered stomach. In many cases the actual cause is Catarrh. Nasal Balm will remove the cause and cure.

Some men speak of the loss of sleep as if they had already had it in their possession and had in some way mislaid it.

"Don't you think it is getting pretty late, George?" "Yes, dear, it is, a little late for one to be out, but not so very late for two."

The Heathen Chinee

and all Christian people are fast finding out that the only reliable is the Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, made by E. W. Gillett, Toronto, maker of the famous Royal Yeast Cakes.

"What kind of boys go to heaven?" asked the Sunday school superintendent. "Dead boys," yelled the youngest member of the infant class.

Flattery is a safe coin which our vanity has made current, and which will never be out of credit as long as there are knaves to offer it and fools to receive it.

Prevailing Sickness,

The most prevailing complaints at this season are rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat, inflammations and congestions. For all these and other painful troubles Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best internal and external remedy.

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old tough one?" "Of course I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens have no teeth." "No, but I have."

For a cough, boil one ounce of flaxseed in a pint of water, strain and add a little honey, one ounce of rock candy, and the juice of three lemons; mix and boil well. Drink as hot as possible.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

Applicant—Is this the place to apply for a pension? I'm an old soldier, sir, and up to the present time I haven't asked the Government to give me a cent. Now I want assistance. Pension Agent—You want a back pension? Certainly; that's where I was shot.

RESTLESSNESS, MORBID ANXIETY, and a fretful disposition, are usually met with in the dispeptic. Their mental *indicia* show how close is the connection between brain and stomach. Their most prolific cause, dyspepsia, is a complaint for which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Blood Purifier is used with unvarying success. It also remedies Billiousness, Constipation and impurity of the blood.

An honest farmer in the State of Maine, married a miss from a fashionable boarding-school for his second wife. He was struck dumb with her eloquence, and gaped with wonder at his wife's learning. Said he, "you might bore a hole through the solid earth and chuck in a millstone, and she'll tell you to a shavin' how long the stone will be goin' clean through. I used for to think that it was air that I sucked in every time that I *expired*; howsomever, she told me that she *knowed* better—she telled me that I had been sucking in two kinds of *gin*—ox gin and high gin. My stars! I'm a temperance man, and yet have been drinking ox gin and high gin all my life."

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many others things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

There was once a Irishman who went into the store and asked for a spur. Why, said the dealer, we don't sell one spur at a time; we sell them in pairs. One spur would do you no good. Och, replied Pat, shure if wan side of the beast wint, wouldn't the other side go too?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FRENCH.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low rates. Over $36,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.