The Maritime Farmer.

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 24

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a boon and a blessing. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will never be troubled. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no sickness. Only be made to realize the wonderful power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free; postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 28 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Make New Rich Blood!

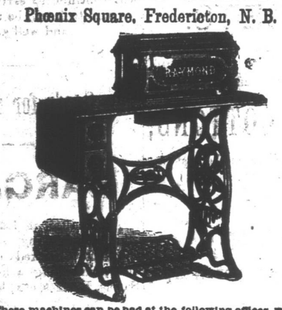
CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.



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

Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., Chatham, Mirmichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campbellton, Restigouche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

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

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

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

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES,

French Coach Horses.

We will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence, in fact any and all who are in search of first-class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look over them. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by M. R. PARNUM himself personally in France, and he accepts nothing but the best Horses of the most approved breeding.

Our Home-bred Stock is all the progeny of selected sires and dams of the best form and most desirable breeding. We guarantee our stock. Sell on easy terms, and at low prices. We will be glad to answer all correspondence promptly; but we would strongly advise persons contemplating the purchase of a Horse or Mare, Percheron or French Coach, to get on the train and come and see us. *Catalogues Free by Mail.*

Savage & Farnum,

Proprietors of ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS, Address all communications to Detroit, Mich.] GROSSE ISLE, WAYNE CO., MICHIGAN.

A GRAND DISPLAY

—FOR THE—

NEW YEAR!

—OF—

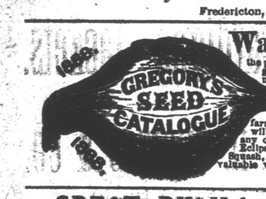
BOOTS and SHOES,

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

No. 210 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, December 14, 1887



Warranted Seed. I have founded my business on the belief that the public are anxious to get their seed directly from the grower. Raising a large proportion of my seed enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, FREE for every son and daughter of Adam. It is liberally illustrated with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my seed farms. Besides an immense variety of standard seed, you will find in it some valuable new vegetables not found in any other catalogue. As the original introducer of the Eclipse Beet, Burbank and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Deephead Cabbage, Corv Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables. I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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.

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. Undicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the Prussian 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.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Futy-Pomade.

JUST RECEIVED:

A CASE FUTY-POMADE. The very best Pomade made for polishing metal, Brass, Tin, Copper, Nickle. Does the polishing quickly and effectually. It is a wonderful article. Call a Box and try it.

R. CHESNUT & SONS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

TO LET ON SHARES for a term of years, from 1st May next, or sooner if required, a Valuable Farm, containing of tillage and pasture land, eighty acres, cuts forty to sixty tons of Hay. At present whole farm in good state of cultivation. Tenant will be provided with comfortable dwelling house on farm, for his own accommodation. Stock on farm consists of six cows, Team will be provided either by lessor or jointly with tenant. The farm is within a few miles of Fredericton.

Address Post Office Box No. 342, Fredericton, or

CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
Barrister,
City Hall, Fredericton.

Fredericton, Feb. 1, 1888—till April 1

JERSEY STOCK.

THE PURE BRED JERSEY BULL, bred by T. C. Allen, Esq., is held for sale by the undersigned, and until sold, will stand for service at the following charges:—

Jersey, $2.00; Other Breeds, $1.00.

F. W. ROBINSON,
King Street.

Fredericton, Jan. 25, 1888

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1610, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

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 Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
33	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

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 2 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.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE

FERRY'S SEEDS

D.M. FERRY & CO. are admitted to be the Largest Seedsmen in the world. D. M. FERRY & CO'S Illustrated, Descriptive and Priced

SEED ANNUAL

For 1888 will be mailed FREE TO ALL applicants, and to last season's customers without ordering it. Invaluable to all. Every person using Garden, Field or Flower SEEDS should send for it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

STEELE BROS. & CO'S

SEEDS.

STEELE BROS & CO.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

In these days, Good Old Fashioned

HONESTY IS RARE!

Therefore, you will be pleased to see how we have combined Old-time Honesty in Quality and Price, with

NEW FRESH STYLES

—IN—

Bedroom Suites, Dinner Setts, Extension Tables, Centre Tables, Tea Setts and Hanging Lamps.

New Goods arriving daily, and the prices the Lowest ever known for first-class goods.

LEMONT & SONS.

February 1

FALL AND WINTER, 1887-8

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH WALKER,

PRACTICAL TAILOR.

HAS just received a full line of Fall and Winter Goods in all the latest designs for

Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Suitings in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds.

Fancy Trouserings, Corkscrew Diagonals, Worsted Overcoatings, all of which will be made up in the latest and most fashionable style.

Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICES MODERATE.

JOSEPH WALKER,

Next door above W. H. Venwart's Grocery Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 28.

STOVES and STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

WE have on hand a very large stock of stoves, comprising, Cook, Cylinder, Close and Parlor. These stoves are all first class, and will be sold very low for cash, for the remainder of the year. Also four steel hot air furnaces which will be sold at a bargain to clear. We have also on hand, two small steam engines, one eight and one ten horse power which we will sell very cheap. All sorts of mill repairing done in first-class style.

GEO. TODD & SON.

Fredericton, December 12, 1887—3m.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THAT valuable freehold property situated in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, lately occupied by Messrs. Edward and Charles Hall. Also, that valuable farm property situated at Central Kingsclear, York County, known as the "Mills Homestead." For particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, December 12, 1887

Miscellaneous.

A CONSPIRACY.

Said Mr. O'Hare to Mr. O'Toole:
"Bedad!
The tachers are makin' me b'y Pat a fool,
Wid their notions an' whims at the big red school
They're spilin' the lad!"

Said Mr. O'Toole to Mr. O'Hare?
"How's that?
Is it hirisy, thin, that they're tachin him there?
Begorra, thim dectrines seem powerful quare
In a young lad like Pat."

Said Mr. O'Hare to Mr. O'Toole;
"Oh, no!
Shure, its not that at all that they're tachin' me jool,
Bt they're makin' him think that his feyther's a fool—
He jist tould me so!

"This same afternoon, whin the school was lit out,
The lad
Come home to his supper—but niver a shout
Did he give, an' ye hardly would doubt
He was hungry, bedad!

"An', as smillin' an' glad round the table we sate,
Musha!
Sez I: Patsy, me jool, an' why don't yez ate
The praty yes have stamin' hot on yer plate?
Is it allin' yez are?

"Now ye'll hardly belave me, Mr. O'Toole
Again,
But me Patsy what goes to that big rid brick school,
Sez he to me: "Feyther, don't talk like a fool,
'Tis "potato" ye mane!

"Well, wid that all me appetite wint to the devil
For sin!
"I'll tache yez," sez I, "how to talk noice and civil!"
An' wid that we indulged in a foine little rivil,
Till Patsy gave in.

'So ye see I was right, don't ye, Mr. O'Toole?
Bedad!
Thim teachers is makin' me b'y Pat a fool,
Wid their notions an' whims at the big red brick school,
They're spilin' the lad."

When is a man like a wheel? When he's tired.

PERFECTION AT LAST is found in that exquisite Perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

What is the proper length for ladies' crinoline? A little above two feet.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM is the standard cure for Coughs and Colds in the States and Canada.

Trust him little who praises all; him less who censures, and him least who is indifferent to all. In fact, don't trust anybody if you can get ready money.

A Person

Unable to sleep in bed, unable to work, unable to take ordinary exercise from the aff-cts of Asthma until using Southern Asthma Cure. A sample package relieved, three packages permanently cured.

At a school, the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word "appetite," and, after a brief pause, one little fellow said, "I know, sir. When I'm eatin' I'm 'appy; and when I'm done, I'm tight."

Part of the Household.

"I have used Hegyard's Yellow Oil with much satisfaction, for Colds and Sore Throat. I would not be without it at any cost, as I look upon it as the best medicine sold for family use." Miss E. Bramhall, Sherbrooke, P. Q.

Blobson—"I declare! this shirt has got two buttons off, and I'll have to pull it off again. (Rushing into the hall.) Mrs. Blobson! what have you been doing all this week?" Mrs. Blobson—"Sewing for the heathen." Blobson (indignantly)—"Well, you'd better begin at home."

Some of the Western politicians collect the seeds of a plant, powder and sift them, and then bake into cakes, which they smear with oleomargarine and eat. In preparing this article of food they use an article known as Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder, that is acknowledged to be the best in the world.

Stranger—Is this a temperance town? Native—No, sir; this is a Scott Act town. "That is something new to me. What does it mean?"

"It means that no man is obliged to drink unless he wants to. We think that is a great improvement on the license system.

Public Speakers, Actors and Vocalists find, and state that *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil* relieves hoarseness and irritation in the throat better than remedies specially advertised to relieve that difficulty. This Oil has a wide scope, since it cures external hurts, corns, sores, frost-bite, piles, and a variety of other unhealthy conditions.

"Why, I'd like to know," said a lady to a judge, "cannot a woman become a successful lawyer?" "Because she's too fond of giving her opinion without pay," answered the judge.

THERE ARE CHEAP PANACEAS for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative for Billiousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

A cross old bachelor suggested that births should be announced under the head of "New Music."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Dear Sirs,—I took a severe cold in February last which settled in my back and kidneys, causing excruciating pain. After using several other preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense suffering, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After the first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. McLEOD.
Lawrencetown.

Why is a watch dog bigger by night than by day? Because he is let out at night and taken in in the morning.

What am I to do?

The systems of Billiousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Biljous man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has excellent appetites for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may be alternate. There are Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and, thousands attest its efficacy.

JOHN WANAMAKER

And his wonderful Mercantile Establishment in Philadelphia.

His Sunday School and how it is Conducted.

John Wanamaker of, Philadelphia, has the grandest and most unique establishment on this continent. I have looked through this immense emporium and must confess I am astonished how one man can manage such a business. His immense store is at 13th and Obestnut streets, and is five stories high—part of it six. There are fourteen acres of floor—nearly three acres on each flat. There are no partitions, but the whole space is occupied with counters and aisles, with shelves in some sections about six feet high. It is said that he has 3000 employes in the place. He has about 100 delivery wagons—all of one pattern and they are constantly on the move. The quaintness and variety of his place attract buyers from all parts of the town and country. There are many thousands of buyers there every day I think.

He also runs a Sunday school after his own plan. He has a whole building for the school and other similar uses. It will hold about 3000 people and

IS GENERALLY PACKED.

The doors are opened about 2 P. M. At 2.25 P. M. the bugler sounds a blast which means that the opening exercises will begin in five minutes—"be ready." Five minutes music by the band. As the half hour strikes every door is shut and locked, after which not a single person is admitted. One minute before the doors are locked, a plain, round headed, clean shaven, slightly stooped, auburn haired, florid faced, sharp eyed, many sided John Wanamaker steps on the platform and sends a glance of command and appreciation over his two or three thousand teachers and pupils. When he rings the bell an almost oppressive silence is felt in one minute, and the great organizer bows his head over a reading stand and offers a silent prayer for one minute. His band is raised and the band or orchestra as he calls it, which consists of an organ, seven violins, flutes, cornets, etc., etc., led by an organist and professor of music, sends forth a hmyn of praise that is sung in parts by the whole school — first "all," then "girls, infant room," then "girls," then "all." Then scripture questions and responses by the classes and officers in regular order. Then another hymn. Then bible showing, every one

HOLDING UP HIS BIBLE

—anyone not having one is provided with one. More bible reading, another hymn led by band and sung in parts, read scriptures, more singing, then the creed and the Lord's Prayer aloud in unison, reports, notices, etc., another hymn prayer by the superintendent aloud, class studies, another hymn, review by the pastor or superintendent; last bell at 4 P. M., one minute's prayer; choir sings while school goes out. Many hundreds of adults attend the school. Some of the teachers are professors in the colleges, and many of Mr. Wanamaker's employes are teachers or scholars. The school purports to be for the poor of the city, but I judge the upper middle class are more largely represented than any other. This is a grand recruiting ground for his army of clerks and porters. All kinds of motives are attributed to him by business rivals for his conduct in this regard, but I think from all the information I can get, that the man does all this work simply because he likes it, and has the ability to do it so easily and well. I have no doubt he helps many a good boy and girl to a high and honorable life that might otherwise be lost in the immoral mine of the great city. He is a Presbyterian, and is only fifty years old. He was a poor boy and has worked his way to the very front ranks of successful business men. He gives largely to all good enterprises.

FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT,

Electricity proposed as a substitute for the Noose.

The judiciary committees of the New York House and Senate met, one afternoon last week, in joint session to listen to Elbridge T. Gerry, a member of the commission created in 1886 to investigate as to the most humane and practical method of carrying into effect the sentence of death in capital cases, and upon the report of which commission a bill is now pending which provides that electricity shall be used for the execution of death sentences. Mr. Gerry said that he and his colleague, Matthew Hale, entered on the duties of the commission, if not induced by conservative tendencies to oppose a change, at least feeling that much light would be needed for a change. A. P. Southwick of Buffalo, the third member of the commission, was a scientific electrician to whom was due much of the credit of the commission's suggestions. Having referred to the prevalent methods now, Mr. Gerry canvassed the disadvantages of hanging. The mode of death, he said, depended upon the skill of the executioner. The wretch might be suffocated or strangled, or his head might be torn off, as had happened in California three weeks ago.

"Might not the State executioner attain sure skill?" asked Senator Robertson.

"No; the executioner cannot always be successful. For instance, in a recent case the criminal twisted his head and displaced the knot at the last moment, so that suffocation followed."

Mr. Gerry took up the pending bill providing for capital punishment by electricity and reviewed the various provisions. He said that wisdom dictated the transfer of the condemned to the State prison nearest the place of conviction. The criminal would be safer there. A man like Driscoll could not have been held by any county jail.

"Your bill provides for execution in a State prison by prison officials?" asked Assemblyman Saxton.

"Yes. No expert is required to touch a button successfully," replied Mr. Gerry. "The indefiniteness of the time of execution provided by the bill," he continued, "lends a dreadful solemnity to the murderer's end, as does the provision for only a statement of the fact of execution by the press. Thus the murderer is not made an idol or hero before his criminal associates."

Mr. Gerry, continuing, said that tests had been made by electricity. A dog had been etherized and vivisected to the heart, so that the movements of the heart could be watched. Electricity had been applied at the poles, and the heart shrunk to a lifeless paste in an instant, and the system was carbonized. A 15,000 candle power dynamo, he said, will kill the condemned man instantly, the heart being shrivelled—destroyed with a quickness thought could not conceive. No distortion — too quick; no convulsion — no time for convulsion, and no horrible details with a sick man or fainting woman. Criminals would infinitely more dread a silent going away—to be deliberately killed by a terrible but silent force to them unknown.

Nasal Catarrh

is a dangerous disease. From its tendency to extend to the throat, bronchial tubes, and finally to involve the lungs in consumptive disease, it should be promptly cured, that these grave dangers may be averted. So confident are the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy of their ability to cope successfully with this very prevalent disease, that they have for years offered, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh, no matter how bad or of how many years standing, which they cannot cure. Remedy 50 cents, by druggists.

Why is a shoemaker a true lover? Because he is faithful to the last.

Agriculture

The Horses of the World.

Given the important roles which cavalry and artillery play in the art of modern warfare, it may be interesting to know the total number of animals which the leading countries of the world can throw into the field of battle. Here, according to the latest statistics, is the list:—Russia, 21,570,000 horses; America, 9,500,000; the Argentine Republic, 4,000,000: Austria, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,350,000; France, 2,800,000 horses and 300,000 mules; England, 2,790,000 horses; Canada, 2,624,000; Spain, 680,000 horses and 2,300,000 mules; Italy, 2,000,000 Belgium, 383,000; Denmark, 316,000; Australia, 301,000; Holland, 125,000 and Portugal, 88,000 horses and 50,000 mules.

Is Farming a Business?

By way of dignity, farming has often been styled a profession, and justly so, when it is considered that in its highest type it demands a deep and systematic knowledge of its principles, and that men of wealth and rank are not lowered by engaging in its pursuit. But a business pursuit is also a respectable occupation, so the question arises: Is farming a business? Certainly it is; but very few farmers make a business of it—or a profession either. A very small number of farmers know from what source their greatest profits are derived; indeed, they often manage certain branches at a loss without knowing it. The only thing they are sure of is that a quarter or half a century ago they had barely the necessaries of life, while now they have a bank balance, or are able to store in a few luxuries Their soil should be their banker; and, having consumed the interest if they infringe upon the capital, bankruptcy, in this or in the succeeding generation, is inevitable.

Labor as Capital.

The effects of good and poor farming are alike cumulative. It is more true in farm work than anywhere else, that money enables a man to make money. But a farmer with little capital can partly make the ability and willingness to do hard work take its place. This is the secret of success of many who buy a few acres of land and gradually work themselves out of debt, buy more, and in a few years become wealthy farmers. With health and willingness to work hard, the poor man has an equivalent to the interest on several thousand dollars. He can more surely pay for a farm by working on it, than he can establish himself in any other business by his own labor. If he does work enough, he will pay for it quickly. But the hardest working men often lose most by not employing as much additional labor as they need. Trying to do all themselves, their failure is nearly as disastrous as that of those who, with more capital, do less work themselves, their failure is nearly as disastrous as that of those who, with more capital, do less work themselves, but take care to hire enough so that everything is done well and at the proper time.

Protect the Manure.

An English farmer on using, for the first time, manure that had been made under cover, had his crops ruined by luxuriant growth. He used the same amount as he was accustomed to of the open-yard manure, and the grain was lodged before it was ready to harvest. This is a strong argument in favor of a protection for manure. On most soils it is very important to have it well decomposed, so that the plants may obtain an abundant supply of food from it at once; but during the fermentation process, to render its insoluble compounds available, serious losses of fertilizing materials are very often sustained. If the fermentation of the heap is rapid, there is danger of losing the very valuable nitrogen as volatile ammonia, which, passing into the air, is as likely to aid a neighbor's crop as our own. On the other hand, decomposition may go on so slowly that the manure is unfit for immediate use when wanted. It is no easy matter to conduct the decomposition so that the most good manure may be made with the least loss. It is, however, demonstrated that hot sun, winds, and rains, are to be kept from the heap, and that the best manure is made under cover.

Farmer's Workshop.

How many farmers do we find that have not the ingenuity to repair a rake, or other small farm implement. Were they brought up on a farm? Yes. Well, then, why is it? Some may say they are of that unfortunate class of mortals that are not gifted with their share of ingenuity! This is a great mistake. If you will take the trouble to enquire of them what they spent their time at when young, they will tell you farming. Was their father a farmer? Yes, the best in the neighborhood, they may say. Well, what did he employ himself and boys at on rainy days? Oh, nothing, when it rained too hard to work, we generally spent our time at the village stores. You know that boys want rest sometimes. Very true; but is there no other enjoyment for boys than at the stores? Had the father had a workshop with a few tools would not those boys have some job for a rainy day, such as a cart or sleigh to repair. Thus boys soon acquire a taste to handle tools. When older, the knowledge gained will be of great service to them in making and repairing implements on the farm. But there are habits which they acquire in spending their leisure time at the village, which are the ruin of many a promising boy.

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and you will not regret it.

Wide-Tired Waggon Wheels.

It is for the interest of every farmer to save in every direction that he can—in the strength of his animals as well as in the harvest of his crops. In the use of waggons for the transportation of heavy loads, especially if the soil is very soft, it is very noticeable to what extent a narrow tired wheel will cut into the soil, with an effect upon the draught very similar to blocking the wheel. If any farmer has doubts regarding this effect, let him try to push a loaded wheelbarrow with narrow tire upon a good furrow soil, and then suddenly change to one that is soft and yeilding. The effect is very marked, and the same, only in degree, in case of loaded teams. In either case the effect can be remedied by a change to a wide-tired wheel. Such a change is not only of advantage to the animals hauling the load, but also to the road or field over which the load is to be hauled. All roads would be very much less rutted if wide tired wheels were required in all cases of heavy loading, and upon the farm, how much better to use a wheel having a tire sufficiently broad to avoid cutting a deep rut, rather than a narrow-tired wheel that under a heavy load sinks several inches into the soil and upon the turf land forming a disagreeable rut. The additional expense for wide-tired wheels is many times compensated for in the saving of wear to animals, and also to carts.

Stock on Small Farms.

It is not advisable that the small farmer should do too much in the way of raising stock. He should never go beyond his means or the ability of his acres to supply the necessary feed; this would be as unwise as to rely wholly on his grain products. Every small farmer can afford to bestow attention upon a few head of stock. Making the foundation thereof the native or "common" stock, he can in a few years, by the introduction of males of a superior kind secure, with judicious management, a small herd of greatly improved stock, which will be money in his pocket. In selecting a bull he should guard against using any but the best, remembering that if he should breed from a scrub bull, he must expect the characteristics of the scrub to be continued in the offspring.

The small farmer who can afford to keep only a few horses, cattle, sheep and swine, can afford to bestow upon them that care and attention so necessary to the highest success in breeding and development, such as the farmer who owns larger numbers of stock, can not always afford to do. What we really desire to say is, that a man who owns only a few head of stock is very much more apt to feed, shelter and attend them as they should be, than he who owns large flocks and herds. Hence the stock of the small farmer generally pays a better profit per head than those of the independent and wealthy farmer.

The Check Rein.

Mr. Fleming, United States Army, Veterinary Inspector, gives the following twelve reasons against the bearing-rein;—

1. It is an unnecessary expense to purchase it.

2. It adds to the weight of the harness and the time required to clean it.

3. It wearies the head and neck of the horse by the constrained, unnatural position in which they are fixed.

4. It spoils the appearance of the horse, and largely detracts from his free and graceful movements.

5. The long-continued pressure on the lower jaw tends to give the animal a hard mouth, and therefore renders it less obedient to the driver's rein.

6. It does not prevent stumbling, but, on the contrary, predisposes the horse to fall, and with much more severity than if it were not used.

7. In hot weather or during extreme exertion, it may directly or indirectly produce an attack of giddiness or apoplexy—the last probably terminating in death.

8. In heavy draught, in addition to the torture it occasions, it causes a large portion of the horse's power to be lost, from the animal being unable to get his head and neck down, and thus to throw more of the weight of his body into the collar.

9. The powerful muscles which pull forward the shoulders and indirectly the fore-limbs, and which are attached to the head and neck, are by it placed in the least favorable position for exercising their function, so that the horse's actions as well as its speed and strength are impaired from this mechanical disadvantage.

10. It causes pain and distress in breathing.

11. It tends to distort the upper part of the windpipe and causes "roaring."

12. It frets the temper of nervous and excitable horses, and shortens the lives of all.

All intelligent feeders know, from actual experiment, that the younger an animal is, the less food it takes to produce a pound growth in live weight; and they know that the amount of food increases regularly with the age of the animal. When the animal is full fed, it requires less food to put on a pound live weight the first six months than for the second six months, and less the second than the third, and so on; and the reason is, that the food of support constantly increases with age.

The owner of a farm should have his season for clearing up and burning rubbish in the spring as regularly as does the housewife. Something of this work can be done before the hurrying time of plowing and seeding begins.

Farmers, as much as any class of men in the world, ought to keep scrap books, and fill them with agricultural matter clipped from papers and magazines. Such books are always handy and valuable for purposes of reference.

Care of the Feet of the Horse.

The foot is one of the most important and complicated members of horse economy; moreover, it is a member more liable to injury and disease than any other part of the animal. And yet how few ever give any special attention to the condition and care of their horses' feet? Many appear to believe that the only attention the feet of a horse require is to be re-shod whenever a shoe becomes loosened or lost, whether it is in one or six months.

While bad shoeing is undoubtedly the most prolific cause of disease of the feet, still there are many other matters in the care of the feet that every farmer can and ought to look after. An occasional systematic inspection of the feet and limbs should be made, to see that they are being kept in their proper healthy condition. This will enable the owner to discover any slight injury or disease in the earlier stages, when treatment is comparatively simple, and recovery much more certain.

Whether at work or standing idle, all dirt and manure collecting in the shoe should be daily removed, preferably at evening, with a blunt pointed iron instrument. If allowed to remain it dries, retains or increases the heat of the foot, and tends to drying and brittleness of the sole. During the winter there is very little danger from drying and contraction, but during the heats and droughts of summer the danger is greatly increased. Horses that are constantly kept on dry roads, or paved streets, or dry stables, are quite liable to suffer from over drying. Simple contraction, however, must not be confounded with the contraction which so frequently results from various diseases of the feet. The former occurs only occasionally, but the latter very frequently. One of the most common causes of contraction from drying is the prevailing custom of farriers to mutilate the hoof by excessive rasping and paring. In their opinion, an animal is not properly shod unless a large part of the surface born—the great safeguard against excesive drying—is removed. The progress of contraction can very readily be seen by observing the heels and frog. As contraction goes on, the heels approach each other—"turn in"—and the frog becomes dry, hard and diminished in size.

Wetting the feet frequently, especially when heated, while answering a very good purpose in many cases, is a questionable practice. Pasturing at night, or even for a few hours in the morning where there are heavy dews, is very beneficial. But it must not be forgotten that after such soaking or moistening, the hoofs are, for a time, even more susceptible to drying influences than before; so that to counteract this tendency, a suitable hoof ointment should be repeatedly applied after the soaking. An excellent simple ointment for this purpose is a mixture of equal parts of the best pine tar and vaseline, to be applied daily as long as required. A horse should not be allowed to stand on or near heating manure, in urine, or on any decomposing substances. It injures the quality of the hoof, rendering it dry and brittle.

For bruises, strains, or other injuries of the feet where inflammation is liable to result, cold water is one of the best of applications to keep down the inflammation. Loosely fasten a piece of old blanket or sacking about the injured foot, and keep it saturated with cold water until the inflammation is reduced. In very severe cases, or in those not promptly attended to, a warm poultice may be more soothing.

Rest is an all important part of the treatment. If this is neglected, and the animals kept at work, or if it is not promptly and properly treated, structural changes may soon occur, which will render the case very difficult to cure, or perhaps altogether incurable. Too much importance cannot be given to the *early*, proper care of all injuries and diseases of the feet. Rest, without treatment, is usually better than treatment without rest, but to secure the best results the two must be combined.

In all cases of wounds that are discharging, a free opening should be made for the discharge of the pus; the cavity should be thoroughly swabbed on with a wash of sulphate of copper or zinc, carbolic acid, etc., one dram in a pint of water and then dressed with tar. Perfect cleanliness should be observed; all wounds should be carefully cleaned and the foot bandaged, when necessary, to retain the dressing and keep out the dirt. During the enforced rest the animal should be kept on a restricted laxative diet; when again put to work, it should be gradual, until there is no danger of a recurrence of the injury.

If the persons who put a frosty bit into a horse's mouth these cold mornings could realize the agony in which it puts the horse, they might be a little more humane, and warm the bit by putting it into hot water, or some other way. If they have an idea of the sensations produced, let then put a frosty piece of iron into their own mouths, and see how they like it.

The apple, taken all in all, says an experienced fruit grower at a farmers' meeting, is the best fruit God ever gave to man.

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 cts a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y