The Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 20

PARSONS'

These pills were a wonderful discovery. 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 always be thankful you did so. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and restore robust health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous 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., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

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--- TO ADVERTISERS ---

As an advertising medium, The Globe has no equal in Canada. Its circulation, which appears at head of its editorial columns daily, is far in advance of all other Canadian papers, and it is the intention of the management to always keep The Globe in its proud position as the LEADING NEWSPAPER OF CANADA, both in point of circulation and influence.

THE GLOBE PRINTING CO.

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Fredericton, August 18, 1887.

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 MR. FARNUM 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.

1888.

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

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, Burpee's and Early Ohio Potatoes, Hubbard Squash, Bosphead Cabbage, Giby Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I trust the patronage of the PUBLIC.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of JEREMIAH TRACEY, Senior, late of Tracey Station, in the County of Sunbury, N. B., Lumberer, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to file same duly attested with either of the undersigned, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

Tracey Station, Sunbury County, N. B., Nov. 9th, 1887.

JEREMIAH TRACY,
SARAH A. TRACY,
Administrator and Administratrix, Estate late Jeremiah Tracey, Senior, deceased.

TABLE CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED two cases Table Cutlery suitable for the Christmas trade. For sale low at

NEILL'S HARDWARE STORE

Accorded 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, leggy 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.

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.

212

JOHN HASLIN.

NEW WOOL GOODS,

Wool Shawls,

JACKET VESTS,

FASCINATORS,

HOOD CAPS,

Toques Gloves,

CARTERS AND HOSIERY,

FUR MUFFS

—AND—

Fur Trimmings,

November 23

1887. FALL. 1887.

Goods Just Arriving.

FALL SUITINGS,

TROWSERINGS,

IN

Stripes and Checks.

Beaver, Melton,

—AND—

WIDE WALE DIAGONAL

OVERCOATINGS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cor. Queen St. and Wilmot's Alley.

Fredericton, August 31

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK, Cloth & Gold Binding 144 Pages, with Steel Engravings, MAILED FREE. Address, P. O. Box 1816, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
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7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
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HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia; Bilious Stomach	.25
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18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
21	Kidney Disease	.50
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28	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.

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.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

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.

THEIR LUCK.

A maid went out one summer morn,
She searched the fields all over;
When to her home she did return,
She brought a four leaf clover,

Her sister who remained at home
To bake conceived a notion,
And made some biscuits light as foam
That floats upon the ocean.

She's wedded been who made the bread
For half a year and over,
But not a suitor has the maid
Who found the four leaf clover.

The sign "No Loafing," seems out of place in a bakery.

THE ENVY of her friends, a lady who uses "Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

Less than one-quarter of the offenders arrested by the police of New York during the past year were women, and intoxication was the charge against nearly one-half of these.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—If everything has failed, try Allen's Lung Balsam and be cured

Trains now leave Chicago at half-past seven in the evening, arriving at San Francisco at twenty minutes to eleven A. M., on the third day, or three days and fifteen hours for the overland journey.

Mr. W. E. Caiger, Advertising Agent for the Toronto News, says—I was induced to try Nasal Balm for a severe and troublesome Cold in the Head. Once using it literally washed out the clogged secretions, and left my head clear as a bell.

Buttons made of dried fresh beef blood are among the trimmings used largely this season by dressmakers. They are made in a factory near Chicago, and some 8,000 or 10,000 of blood is utilized daily.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil obviates all this entirely, safely and speedily, and is a benign remedy for lameness, soreness, injuries, piles, kidney and spinal troubles.

Trials have been made in Germany of wire soles covered with a substance resembling India rubber. The soles are said to be more durable than those made of leather, and to cost only about half the price of leather.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities, and as a female medicine, it has accomplished remarkable cures.

The largest gun ever mounted on a disappearing carriage, had a satisfactory trial at Messrs. Armstrong's proof range last week. The gun has been manufactured for the Government of Victoria, being part of a considerable order given to Messrs. Armstrong by the Australian colonies for coast defence. The gun is concealed in a pit until the moment of firing, when it is lifted into position by pneumatic power derived from a recoil arrangement. Mirrors permit of the sighting of the gun before it is raised. The gun weighs about thirty tons.

CAUTION.

A source of much ill health is neglected Constipation. The utmost caution should be observed to keep the bowels regular. The best regulator of the bowels to promote their natural action is Burdock Blood Bitters. Try it if troubled with constipation.

It has found in Edinburgh that the free distribution of soup during the several months of winter has a degrading, pauperizing influence, and is invariably grossly abused—the idle and vicious taking in all cases the lion's share, while the really deserving poor stand aside. A new plan was tried last winter and has been put into operation for the present season. The small charge of a cent is made for a fairly good dinner, and it is found that the expenses are, by this charge, very nearly met. This arrangment is largely patronised by those who formerly stood aloof. They feel that they pay for what they get, and their self-respect is maintained.

"Death has so many doors to let out life,"

sang an old time poet. In those days they had not discovered remedies that shut these doors. How different is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, from the old time doses. Consumption or lung-scrofula, is one *wide* door that it shuts, if taken in time. *Don't waste a moment* then, lest life slip through that open door.

Mr. George O. Wallace, of N. W. Ayer & Son, Philadelphia, died Wednesday evening, December 28th, after a three days' illness. Mr. Wallace was born April 14th, 1851, in Chester Co., P. He went to Philadelphia about eighteen years ago, and shortly after entered the employ of this firm, the business having been started only a year before. At the death of Mr. Ayer, Sr., Mr. Wallace was admitted into partnership in the firm—January 1st, 1874, and since that time has been one of the most prominent and successful workers in the advertising business. Mr. Wallace was noted amongst his business acquaintances for his integrity, diligence and courtesy, and his sudden death will be a shock to very many friends. He leaves a widow and one child.

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

About eighteen months ago a young man calling himself Foster, enlisted in the King's Own Scottish Borderers' Regiment at the depot at Berwick. The young soldier, who was early promoted to the rank of lance-corporal, soon ingratiated himself among his comrades. He was eventually drafted, along with others, to Aldershot, where he got another stripe added to his sleeve. After he had risen to the dignity of sergeant, he announced himself to be what he really was, namely, the scion of a noble Irish family. He has since been granted six weeks leave of absence, and during this time it is expected that he will receive his commission as lieutenant. The conduct of the young man is easily explained. He appears to have suffered in health, for the benefit of which he travelled to the south of France. When he returned to England he was over the limit of age at which commissions for the army can be granted, but determined not to be baulked, entered the army as related above. It now transpires that Sergt. "Foster" is a member of the family of Lord Massereene and Ferrard, and that Foster is one of the family names. The present Viscount's names are Clotworthy John Eyre Foster Skeffington. Sergt. Foster is, moreover, connected with the Dufferin family.

VALENTINE BAKER'S FATE.

The Queen Consented to his Reinstation, but he died not knowing it.

(Paris cable to New York Herald.)

A movement, started by the Prince of Wales, is now afoot to erect a tribute to the memory of Valentine Baker. The particular kind of memorial has not yet been decided upon, but the idea is warmly supported by the military and naval men to whom the project has been communicated. It is well known how hard Baker's friends and admirers strove to obtain for him that which he prized more than anything else in the world—the public restoration of his fair fame by readmission into the ranks of the British army. But the world is still ignorant of the fact that success had at last attended those efforts, and that had poor Baker lived only a few weeks longer, he would have had the satisfaction of seeing his name once again in the army list; for I am to-day in a position to state that the Queen, as an act of grace in her jubilee year—acknowledging at last the atonement made by the gallant general—had actually given the royal assent to Baker's restoration to the British army. There were naturally certain forms to be observed, and unfortunately the red-tapeism in the War department was productive of such delay that the poor fellow died in ignorance that the guerdon for which he had striven had been won at last; and that, while on his death-bed at Ismailia, he was, to all intents and purposes, a British officer. Baker's death of course, put a stop to the proceedings, and it is for this reason that no royal warrant nor proclamation has made known the facts I have related. It is with immense satisfaction that the British army will learn to-morrow by this statement, that Valentine Baker died in possession of his former rank; and this explains what to many military men has till to-day remained a technical mystery—the military honors accorded by the British forces in Egypt to the remains. A distinguished general officer, who for many years was an intimate friend of Baker, and who is also a great favorite with the Prince of Wales, thus expressed himself to me in the course of a conversation about General Baker:—"It is sad to think of the poor fellow lying upon his sick bed, heartbroken with the many disappointments he had experienced. All his hope had centered on the Jubilee year; yet it seemed drawing to a close without the Queen having shown any sign of relenting from the stern attitude she had assumed from the first. It is easy to understand," continued my informant, "how, in Baker's weakened condition, the desire to live may have died out, for he knew nothing of the pleasant surprise in store for him. Could he but have realized the certainty of his restoration the poor fellow would probably have been living still. The Queen's pardon came to late, and all that his sorrowing friends can do is to join in raising a tribute to the memory of one who has a far better man than many whom the world delights to honor."

Gents,—I certify that MINARD'S LINIMENT cured my daughter of a severe and what appeared to be a fatal attack of diphtheria after all other remedies had failed, and recommend it to all who may be afflicted with that terrible disease.

JOHN D. BOUTILIER.

French Village, Jany., 1883.

C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—I suffered for seven years from bronchitis. Nothing gave me relief till I tried MINARD'S HONEY BALSAM. Six bottles made a complete cure, and I firmly believe it to be the best cough mixture

JAS. F. VANBUSKIRK.

Fredericton, July, 1887.

The wages of sin is death, and we never hear of anybody striking for an increase.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing, but it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and, "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Scotch railways are adopting trumpets for signals instead of whistles.

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 & FRASER.

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 $38,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

AN AWFUL CALAMITY!

Hundreds of Thousands of Lives Lost

The correspondent of the London *Standard* at Shanghai give a very graphic picture of the tremendous loss of life in China from the overflow of the Noang Ho river and of the tremendous famine now threatened. About one sixth of the entire area of the Garden of China is now converted into a vast lake, with the gable of some high wall rising over the river's incressing waters to mark the site of where many thousand people lived. In hundreds of instances men who three months ago were men of wealth to-day sit gazing on the inlad sea—stunned, hungry, stupid and dejected, without a rag to wear or a morsel of food to eat. In districts of Ching Chow and Chen Chow no less than three thousand large villages are stated to have been engulfed in a very few moments, and scarcely any of the ill-fated people had time to save themselves. The extent of the disaster will be better understood when it is learned that an extent of country much larger than the whole principality of Wales and much more thickly populated, is now a raging sea and that all its inhabitants are either drowned or have fled. The people so terribly visited cannot number far short of the whole population of Ireland, as the province includes about twenty-five million inhabitants, with an area of about sixty-five thousand square miles, and the water of the river now cover between eight and ten thousand square miles. According to the most trustworthy authorities the loss of life will be numbered literally by hundreds of thousands, while the starving people must amount to many millions, who are utterly beggared and depending for subsistence upon the charity of others. The Emperor contributed immense sums for the relief of the sufferers.

Agriculture

Maine's Big Farmer.

Elijah Smith is one of the largest farmers in Maine, if not the largest. This Maine ranch is located in the valley of the Kenduskeag stream, some two miles from Bangor. The buildings are pleasantly located on a high elevation of land overlooking a large section of country.

Mr. I C. Libby thus describes the establishment in the *Maine Farmer*. The buildings consist of a two story house and ell, well painted, with slated roof; seven barns (the largest of which is 110x40 feet, smallest 52x40), stables and numerous outbuildings, all conveniently arranged; water is brought from a spring and thrown into a large iron tank by a force pump propelled by a wind mill, and an abundant supply of pure spring water is to be had by turning a faucet in any part of this immense set of farm buildings.

The farm consists of 300 acres of rich clay loam land, 175 acres of mowing, from which 300 tons of hay have been cut, 12 acres of corn, 12 of potatoes, 4 of turnips, one-half acre of squash, besides 14 acres in grain. The whole corn crop was cut up with a horse power and packed into a silo built this season with capacity of 600,000 pounds. The crop of potatoes, 2,000 bushels, were nearly half rotten. The grain crop, which consists of a mixture of oats, wheat and barley, 600 bushels, will be all ground and fed out to his stock, besides several carloads of corn.

Mr. Smith's idea is that the main profit in keeping animals is to see how much grain and hay they can be made to consume instead of seeing how little will sustain animal life. He has put 1,600 bushels of turnips in the cellar. Farm operations are consummated with the help of twelve good men and ten Percheron horses. The principal stock kept is milch cows, eighty head being an average number both summer and winter. He is ready at all times to purchase young cows, and makes a rule to build them up, milking them at the same time till they drop their calves. When they are fat and salable, they are sent to market. His eighty cows receive every day of the year more than ten bushels of meal, besides other provender in the form of roots.

Mr. Smith started a poor boy, going away from home to work out by the month, thirty years ago, and by persistent effort and pluck he has worked his way up by farming alone to be the possessor of one of the finest farms in Maine, valued at $30,000, paying a tax of $350. He believes in investing his money in the soil, instead of hurrying to the savings bank on the receipt of cash for his products. He says he would rather have his earnings where he can look at them than trust them to others to invest in wild cat schemes in the West, thus depriving the State of its just dues, and robbing the soil handed down by our forefathers for protection, cultivation and betterment.

Treatment of Sheep.

The idea that used to prevail was that sheep could take care of themselves. They eat a variety of plants that other animals will not, and therefore they can shift for themselves; they have warm coats, and therefore let them take the weather. That was the old idea about sheep, and it was rewarded with a few pounds of wool per year, and small stunted carcasses for mutton. There have been great changes in these regards, and yet once in a while one sees a flock belonging to persons who do not "read the papers," and get the experiences and thoughts of others, which show no better treatment. There is no race of farm animal that pays back good treatment more fully than sheep By good treatment and improvements the yield of wool has been doubled and the same is true of the mutton carcass to say nothing of quality. The grading up has been by crossing good bucks with common ewes. And so it has come generally to be held that no one can afford to be careless in these matters of grading up, and care of the flock. The fact that sheep are splendid foragers, that they shift well and consume off plants are factors to their advantage on the farm. They are also valuable in other regards to the lands they graze. But all these things are but additional motives for their improvement, and taking good care of them. Shelter from cold storms regular and proper feeding of sheep, pay as well as these attentions do toward other domestic animals.

Sprains and their Causes.

Law, an authority on veterinary subjects, says, when horses are strained to over-exertion, the sinews become the seat of sudden severe pain, inflammation, exudation, thickening and shortening. Sprains occur mainly from severe and continued over-exertion, or from sudden jerk consequent on taking a wrong step when fatigued and unable readily to recover the balance. They are most frequent when tendons play over a bony process, but may occur at any part, and are of all grades, from those producing a slight halt, with almost imperceptible thickening of the tendinous cord, to those in which the cord has been extensively torn and becomes the centre of a most violent inflammation. When violently inflamed or the seat of extreme pain, the tendon should be rested and relaxed by giving a suitable position to the limb, and fomented with warm water or showered continuously with cold, until heat and tenderness have been subdued. Or cooling astringent lotions may be used. A laxative and restricted diet are often essential. When heat and tenderness are subdued, occasional showering with cold water and hand-rubbing or stimulating liniments (camphorated spirit; liquor ammonia one part, olive oil two parts; camphorated spirit and peppermint water equal parts, etc.,) may be used. The same agents may be applied to very slight cases at the outset.

Bees for Villagers.

A writer says, while it is something of a wonder that every farmer does not keep bees, it is a great wonder that more persons having gardens do not have apiaries for which they might derive handsome profits. There are many town people who do not own sufficient land to keep a cow, who might engage in honey producing with a good annual profit. To keep a cow, feed is required, and the cost of this must be deducted from the products of the animal to show the net profit. With bees there is nothing to be counted out for keeping, as they gather their own food, and at the same time store up honey for the home table or for the market.

Only one colony is necessary to start with, and we would advise having that in a moveable comb hive, but if that cannot be done at the start, use the common box hive with drawers in the upper rear, or cap on top. This one colony will at least double itself the first year, and perhaps produce two fair-sized swarms. Only two or three years will be required to have an apiary of good proportions, and by that time, reading and practical experience will make you a fairly efficient beekeeper, and then the improved hives can be added, and transferring, dividing, extracting, etc., be carried on as the circumstances require.

Beekeeping is a business that may consume considerable time and attention, if one has a taste for the occupation and endeavors to get the most out of it, and yet on a small scale bees may be profitably kept under comparative neglect. A colony in a box, or keg standing upon a piece of plank under an apple tree, will gather and store honey to the full extent of their ability and the facilities afforded them, and will, if allowed sufficient food, winter upon the same stand, even where the weather is severe, and produce swarms the next season; but this is an old style of beekeeping that will hardly satisfy the ambition of the people at the present time. Thus kept, the honey is stored as it is in the trees of the forest, because it cannot be otherwise than mixed; but give the bees separate sections or compartments, and they will keep the breeding cells and bee bread away from the pure, delicious sweets you desire for the table.

Ostrich Racing in Africa.

We were treated to an exhibition which was a novelty worth travelling miles to see—an ostrich race. Two little carts, the frames of which were made of bamboo and the wheels similar to those of a velocipede, weighing, all the gear included, thirty-seven pounds, were brought forth, and four very large ostriches, trained to the business and harnessed abreast, were attached to each one. The race-course was a flat piece of country about four and a quarter miles in length; the distance to be travelled was four miles straight, away and return. Two of the smallest specimens of African humanity ever seen, less than four feet in height and weighing about seventy-two pounds apiece, Bosjoesmen, pure and simple, were selected as charioteers, and all was ready. I had been provided with a magnificent sixteen hands high English hunter, having a record of placing him among the very best saddle horses of Cape Town, and was quarter way toward the turn of the course, pushing my fresh steed to do his best, when the feathered bipeds started, and before I reached the turn the ostrich chariots had passed me, going and returning like a flash of lightning. I did see them, and yet so quickly did they vanish into distance that a pen picture, valuable for its accuracy, cannot be given. The time taken at the starting point by several of the spectators was, for the four miles and return, nearly nineteen minutes, not very fast for ostriches, so they said, but too rapid for English hunters, I know.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Threshing Oats by Hand.

Some good farmers are re-adopting the old method of threshing their oats with a flail, leaving the work to be done in winter, and thus furnishing employment to men who would otherwise be idle. There are some advantages in this practice not included in the employment it gives to labor in winter. The freshly threshed oat straw is readily eaten by stock, and there are usually enough light oats left in it to make it possibly good feed. It is better to leave light oats in the straw than to put them in the bin among the threshed grain, for unless the grain is graded light oats will go in the seed and help to deteriorate the crop. With hand threshed oats in cold weather, there had been no danger that vitality of seed has been impaired by heating. While the oat is in the sheaf and dampness in the grain is absorbed by the chaff, and as the head is bulky and porous it dries out without injury. Oats threshed by machine as soon as harvested, and then dumped, several hundred bushels, perhaps, in one bin, are pretty sure to heat. It would be better in such case if the seed were entirely spoiled instead of having its vitality impaired. The crop comes up weak, and if the season is not every way favorable it is a partial failure at the best, and this makes a larger proportion of poor oats for seed the subsequent season.

The more the farmer's cow is regarded as a machine for manufacturing purposes the better for the farmer. What comes out of a cow always depends on her feed and general treatment. Breed will improve and perpetuate good quality, but will never be a substitute for food. A well bred animal can make milk and butter at less cost, but she never eats less than common animals.

The improved mutton breeds of sheep cannot be kept in the manner usual with common sheep. They demand good pasture, liberal feeding and attention, but they pay well for the care bestowed. There is a great demand for superior mutton.

FARM NOTES.

More than ten million eggs arrive in New York each week.

No one should ever go about a horse in any way without speaking.

Animal that seem to eat all they can get without gaining in size should be got rid of.

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal.

The latest competition threatening British farmers is the importing of baled hay from the United States.

Returns from eight canning firms in Maine show that in 1887 they put up, of corn, fruits and vegetables, 13,424,000 cans.

The question is not what could be done if we had certain other things, but what we can do to make the most of what we have.

Be a liberal but not a wasteful feeder. Let every kind of food be fed in that manner which will give the largest and best returns.

If a farm will pay no more than legal interest how can a buyer who has to borrow the whole price expect to meet the debt at last?

The United States Treasury Department has decided that rams imported specially for breeding purposes may be admitted free of duty.

It is not the largest hog that pays, but the one that makes the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time, and on the smallest amount of food.

To wholly abandon a staple crop or product because it is temporarily unprofitable is to lose one's hold on the market when it becomes profitable again.

Large profits do not alway depend upon large crops. One may grow an extraordinarily large crop, but the expense of so doing may balance the receipts.

When butter is gathered in the churn in granular form it is never overchurned. Pounding it after it is in a lump or large mass is what overchurns it.

It is estimated that over eight thousand head of cattle have been slaughtered in Chicago in the efforts of the live stock commissioners to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia.

It costs just as much money in cow feed and make more labor in the buttermaker to make a poor article that it does a good one. Butter is one of those articles that the more you muss with it the worse it gets.

Sheep in America does not pay as great profits as those in England. Everything depends on the mode of management. Our farmers compel sheep to forage, while in England they are treated as carefully as are cattle.

There are 60,000 work horses in New York City. Of these animals, 25,000 are changed every year. The annual death rate is about 14,000 and from 11,000 to 13,000 go lame or become otherwise disabled. The estimated value of the horses of all classes in New York city is $12,000,000.

Colts, if carefully handled, may be put to light work much earlier than is generally imagined, and will make better horses if not left to idleness until three or four years old. The evil is that they are too often left to the tender mercies of thoughtless boys and stupid hired men, who strain or otherwise abuse them. Thorough horsemen understand the policy of training animals to their business early.

A simple sense of justice and humanity ought to lead a man to care, not only for the life of his beast, but also for its comfort. The man who thinks the lee side of a fence sufficient protection for his stock, would probably change his mind if he would spend a stormy night himself under such circumstances. A little stall with a hard floor, with the thermometer below zero, is indeed cruelty to animals.

A few carrots given to horses during the winter months are relished by them as much as apples are by children. A few cut up and mixed with the cut feed give an appetite and, assisting in the digestion of other food, are admirable for keeping the stomach in tone. They are considered equal in nourishment, pound for pound with oats, and they come nearer supplying the place of green grass in the winter than any other food.

Presence of Mind.

Presence of mind is good in case of accidents and emergencies, and when coupled with Hagyard's Yellow Oil will often save life. Yellow Oil cures all painful injuries, burns, scalds, bruises, frost bites, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, and is in fact a handy and reliable surgical aid.

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