Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 42

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm in the Parish of Bright, about three miles from Zealand station, known as the Henry J. Fowler farm, containing one hundred acres, about fifty of which are cleared, and under cultivation.

There is a fine house and a first-class barn, and other suitable accommodation thereon.

☞ Possession given immediately.

Terms easy. Apply at once to

WETMORE & WINSLOW, *Barristers.*

Fredericton, May 5, 1886—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm property situate in the Barony District, Parish of Dukhiries, York County, lately occupied by Frank Moore, Esq., and adjoining the property of James Haughs, Esq., containing 70 acres, more or less. There is a small dwelling house, barn, shed and blacksmith shop thereon. Also a young orchard.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART, *Barristers.*

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offer for sale his Farm, situated in the Parish of Kingsclear, about one mile and three quarters from this city, containing 100 acres, fifty acres of which is under a good state of cultivation, the balance being pasture land. It is well watered, and there is on the premises a new one and a half story house and one large barn.

☞ Terms made known on application on the premises.

ROBERT WYNN.

Kingsclear, March 10, 1886.—3m

NOTICE.

TO FARMERS!

Eastern Fresh Meat Co.

will resume their business of slaughtering

Sheep and Lambs

COMING SEASON.

Their buyers will call on parties as usual, having Sheep and Lambs for sale.

Eastern Fresh Meat Co.,

HOULTON, MAINE.

May 5th 1886.—3m.

N. B. Riverview, Hampton, K. C.

For sale at reasonable rates,

TWO REGISTERED

AYRSHIRE COWS,

with Calves, from two to four weeks at side—sired by registered Bull.

ALSO:

Strawberry, Gooseberry, and Currant Plants

of the best standard sorts, in lots of 50, 100, 500, 1000.

☞ Write for particulars—no stamps for return postage wanted.

FURTHER:

The undersigned will quote prices on Clydesdale Stallions, Shorthorn, Hereford and Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, and Berkshire Pigs, either imported from G. B., or bred by leading Stockmen in Ontario. Agricultural Societies and private Breeders can have orders filled with despatch and at reasonable rates of commission, by applying to

J. E. FAIRWEATHER.

March 30th, 1886.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS,

—IN—

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES, &c.

The largest stock in the City. New styles and quality. Warranted as represented.
Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

S. F. SHUTE,

SHAKESPEARE BLOCK, - - QUEEN ST.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 186 pages, 6X9 inches, with hundreds of illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and reliable directions for planting all varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it. D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ontario. Detroit, Michigan.

THE CELEBRATED

VICTOR CHURN.

OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE, but to the

"VICTOR," Belongs the Spoils.

The advantages claimed for this Churn over all others are:—

It is provided with tubes inserted in the ends, thus to insure a continuous current of fresh air during the agitation of the cream, while at the same time any accumulation of gas is allowed free escape, by the vent on top, provided for this purpose.

From five to ten minutes are sufficient to bring the butter in granular form, while it lies so loosely in the Churn, that the buttermilk can be readily drawn off.

The only Churn that will wash and salt the butter without injuring the grain.

Takes less power to run it; will make more butter in less time, and of butter quality than any other churn in the market.

Hear what Mr. Handson of New Maryland says:—"It can't be beaten."

Mr. Robert Charters of same place says:—"It is perfection itself."

For sale by

Z. R. EVERITT.

Fredericton, June 2, 1886.

Toilet Soap.

80 BOXES Toilet Soap, just received at

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS' Insure your buildings. Every Citizen owing a house should have it insured—very low rates for one or three years.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1886.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to work in their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g Co., 295 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

Baird's French Ointment.

This Ointment has been used with the greatest success in the speedy cure of all *eruptions* arising from an impure state of the blood, or that may have been imparted by contact with diseased persons. Whatever the eruption, or *breaking out*, on the skin may be—whether *Itch*, or *Salt Rheum*, or *Scald Head*, or *Ring Worm*, or *Humor* of any kind, *a cure may be relied upon*. It also stimulates the action of old or Indolent Ulcers, Fever Sores, obstinate Sores and Wounds, &c. An excellent remedy for Piles. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents a box.

Wholesale by R. W. McCarty, St. John; Brown & Webb, Halifax.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

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

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. E. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure

MAKE HENS LAY

CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE 1886

FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

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

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

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

WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

'86 SEEDS. '86

The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of

GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEED,

which will be sold at Lowest Market Rates.

DAILY EXPECTED:

One Car Load Timothy and Clover Seed.

JNO. M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School, Queen St.

Fredericton, April 28, 16.

FRESH

GARDEN, FIELD and FLOWER SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

37 SACKS and Packages of fresh London Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which will be found fresh and true to their kinds.

The above will be sold in bulk or in packages, wholesale and retail.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Druggist and Seedsman,

COR. QUEEN & REGENT STS.,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

April 28th, 1886.

Manure Forks, Hoes, Etc.

Just received from Cedar Dale, Ont.:

111 PACKAGES, consisting of Manure Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Garden Rakes, Manure Fork Handles, Scythe Stones, Hay Forks, etc., etc. For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

March 31.

Just Received:

Via Steamship York City, from London.

66 HALF CHESTS TEA, consisting of:

Congou, Oolong, Japan, Young Hyson and Scented Pekoe;
10 cases Colman's White and Blue Starch;
1 case " Mustard;
40 doz. Coy's Gelatine; 25 doz. E. Lazenby's Pickles;
12 doz. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade
1 case Nutmegs. For sale low

GEO. HATT & SONS.

April 14.

THOS W. SMITH,

In returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers and friends for their very liberal patronage, begs to inform them that he has now a complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CONSISTING OF

English, German and French

WORSTEDS,

—IN—

SUITINGS,
COATINGS and
TROUSERINGS,

—ALSO,—

English, Scotch and Canadian

TWEEDS,

of best quality and latest designs, which will be made up to order in the very latest styles, and satisfaction guaranteed every time.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

in great variety, at the very lowest prices.

HATS and CAPS

of the latest styles—very cheap.

☞ Call and examine stock, you will receive every attention whether you purchase or not.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, April 14.

Notice of Sale.

To ROBERT COWE of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between Robert Cowe of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book X, 8, pages 49, 50 and 51 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on THURSDAY, the eighth day of July, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, To wit:—beginning at the north-easterly angle of lot number twenty-eight, on the south-west side of the Williamsburg settlement road (heretofore deeded to one John Craig) thence running along his side line by the magnet of A. D. 1874, south 54 deg. 45 min. west, seventy-two chains of forty poles each, or to the Fredericwood line, thirteen chains and fifty links to lands deeded to one Alexander Gibson, thence north 54 deg. 45 min. east, along said Gibson's line seventy-seven chains to the settlement road above mentioned, and thence along said road south-easterly twelve chains or to the place of beginning, being known as Lot number twenty-nine south-west side of Williamsburg settlement, and containing ninety acres more or less; which said piece of land was conveyed to the said Robert Cowe by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company by deed bearing date, the fifth day of August, A. D. 1884, together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and previleges thereto belonging.

Dated this fourth day of May, A. D. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY, *Mortgagee.*

BLACK & HAZEN, *Solicitors for Mortgagee.* 2m.

Steel Nails.

JUST RECEIVED: 250 Kegs Steel Nails. For sale low at the Old Stand.

J. NEILL.

Tar, Pitch and Oakum.

5 BBLS. Tar, 5 bbls. Pitch, 20 bales Oakum. Just received and for sale low at the old stand.

J. NEILL.

March 31.

GRANULATED Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar extra C. C. Sugar, extra Yellow Sugar Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

HEALTH, JOY and PEACE

INSTEAD OF

PAIN and MISERY,

is obtained by the use of

TAPLEY'S REMEDY

in all cases of Neuralgia, nervous or sick headache of long standing, or Sciatica. It has no equal; it works like a charm. During the last year it has brought happiness and comfort to hundreds of homes. Sufferers try its great worth you will never regret it.

Agriculture

The Stock Horses Leased.

A large crowd gathered at the barn of the St. John Agricultural Society last Wednesday morning, when the Percheron and Clydesdale horses lately purchased by the Board of Agriculture were to be leased for the season. Several agricultural societies throughout the province were represented, Dr. Taylor and Messrs. H. J. Fowler and Chas. I. Smith appearing for King's County Central Society; Messrs. D. M. Fairweather, Thomas Roach and George A. Barnes for Sussex and Studholm Society; Mr. F. W. Brown for Grand Falls and other societies; Mr. Geo. L. Colwell, Mr. Fox and Mr S. L. Peters for societies in Queens county. Mr. W. A. Lockhart acted as auctioneer. Before proceeding with the leasing he read the conditions, some of which summarized are that the lesse of each horse should give a bond for its safe return, the bond being $1,500 in the case of the Percheron and $2,000 in the case of the Cidesdale, that the horses should not be taken from the Province, nor from the districts for which they were leased. The Percheron was leased first and was bid by Mr. Fairweather for the Sussex and Studholm Society for $300. This society receives a bonus of $25 from the St. John Agricultural Society on certain conditions. The district for which it was purchased is No. 2, comprising St. John and Kings counties. Mr. George L Colwell bid in the Clydesdale horse for $225, for the Cambridge agricultural society in Queens county. Mr. Lugrin announced that next year the Board of Agriculture hoped to have a number of horses, ten or twelve for leasing. Both horses were much admired by those present and pronounced splendid specimens of their breed. The Board of Agriculture has directed the opening of a provincial register of horse pedigrees in which all authenticated pedigrees may be recorded. The law to which reference has been made is clearly a dead letter, Only about sixty pedigrees have been registered in the province, and the majority of these are in Kings county. Persons desirous of breeding colts, have a right to insist upon a certificate of the registered pedigree being produced, and are protected against false registration by the fixing of a penalty to any such.

How to Clean a Farm Horse.

One of the most important things to be observed in the management of farm horses is their cleaning, and yet it may be safely stated that nothing is more neglected by the majority of farmers. The horse should never be cleaned or harnessed while it is eating breakfast. Let horses eat their food in peace, for many, from sanguine temperament or greed, bolt their oats when handled during the time of feeding. Harness can be quickly enough put on after the feed is eaten, and time should then be taken to comb the mane and tail and use a wisp of straw on the body and legs. When the horses come in at dinner time they should at once be unharnessed. The feed is then to be given, and before the harness is again put on the horse should be thoroughly rubbed down immediately after the removal of the harness. The cleaning or grooming which should be done at night consists first in currying the horse with the currycomb to free him of the dirt adhering to the hair, and which being now dry, is easily removed. A wisping of straw removes the roughest of the dirt loosened by the curry-comb. The legs ought to be thoroughly wisped—not only to make them clean, but to dry up any moisture that may have been left in the evening, and at this time the feet should be picked clean by the foot picker—i. e. an iron instrument made for the purpose—of any dirt adhering between the shoe and the foot. The brush is then to be used to remove the remaining and finer portions of dust from the hair, which is cleared from the brush by a few rasps along the curry-comb. This wisping and brushing, if done with some force and dexterity, with a combing of the tail and mane, should render the horse pretty clean, but there are more ways of grooming a horse than one as may be witnessed by the careless and skimming way in which many hired hands do it. The skin of the farm horse should at all times be clean if not sleek, and a slap of the hand upon the horse will show if there is loose dust in the hair. The curry-comb should not be used below the knees as it is apt to cause injury. For cleaning the legs and feet nothing is better than the water brush, and when fitting a horse for the showyard it may also be used on the body with water or even a little kerosine, but the latter is not required for common cleanliness but merely to impart a temporary gloss.

How many farmers can say that their horses are cleaned as thoroughly as advised in the above? How much longer would horses, live, work, and remain healthy if the above suggestions were put into practice? These are questions which it will be well to consider and answer at leisure.

Raising Hogs.

The *New England Farmer* says hog raising is one of the most ready means of money making known to the Western farmers. Even when the supply is abundant and prices low a margin of profit is found in well kept stock. Such animals are always salable. They are comparatively free from disease, and usually bring quick returns, in cash, for the amounts invested. Moreover, every properly managed and well fed hog that leaves the farm leaves it in all the better condition for growing rich pastures and heavy crops of grain than had he not been reared and fed upon the farm. Good management in hog raising, as in the handling of all other farm animals, begins with the selection of good breeding stock. A good thoroughbred boar will greatly improve any herd of common hogs.

Curing Clover.

If cutting clover is delayed till the timothy comes in bloom, the clover will have lost the greater part of its value. Clover should be cut when in bloom, usually in the early stages of blooming, for the sooner it is cut after sufficiently grown the more completely can the foliage be preserved.

If it lodges badly it may be necessary to put in the scythe even before the blooming stage, for lodged clover is damaging to the other grasses and generally rots at the bottom about as fast as it improves at the top. It is difficult drying very green and the hay is of inferior quality, much like immature corn fodder, which is more watery than at the stage, when the water has become thickened with sugar and starch. There are two good ways of curing clover and at least one poor way. To cut it when over-ripe and then dry thoroughly, so that leaves and heads will nearly all be broken off in the handling, though not uncommon, is a very poor way of harvesting this crop, for there is little to carry to the barn except dry stems that cattle will most likely refuse to eat. A better way, when the weather is doubtful and one would hurry the work as much as possible, is to cut when the dew is off and before many of the blossoms turn, then stir the swaths often and dry as fast as possible till the leaves begin to break, when it should be put into cocks to stand over night, and if the weather bids fair, another day and night. The next forenoon turn the cocks over and separate cocks a little to let the air in. After a couple of hours load up and stow away in the barn, treading down as solid as possible.

A still better way is to cut as before, when the dew if off, let the swaths remain untouched for the stalks to evaporate what sap they will through the leaves during the day. Just before night pitch the swaths into small heaps, not large enough to heat, and leave them till the next morning or afternoon, when two heaps may be pitched into one. This stirs and lets in fresh air to gradually absorb the moisture. The next day double up the cocks again, and continue to do so till they are cured sufficiently to cart in. In this way the sun comes to but a small portion of the clover during the curing process and the leaves are not dried and broken off badly before the stems are cured. Clover can be made in this way in fair weather that will retain its green color and the blossoms will be red and as sweet with honey as the day the crop was cut; it is needless to say that the cattle will eat such clover with great relish. It is well to have hay caps to throw over the cocks to keep off showers or dew, but in steady fair weather their use will scarcely pay for the trouble and time required.

Allow no needless delay in curing the crop for the new growth comes along rapidly and is often injured by tramping and by the heaps standing long in the same spot.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Useful Hints for Horse Owners.

Horses are very delicate and liable to many ailments, and persons owning them, who are not very familiar with their nature and requirements, will find the following suggestions, condensed from an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* useful:—

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure the eyes.

A horse should not be overworked, for, like man, he gets tired, and to keep in good condition, he should have rest and good bedding.

Sometimes a horse will not eat his usual food. A mash of oatmeal, milk warm, is about the best food to give a horse under such circumstances. And then a horse should have grass. It is his natural food. A continual diet of hay hardens the coating of his stomach The food is not digested. Carbonic acid gas is generated, and the horse dies in agony, swelling up, suffering from what is commonly known as colic. Then, again, horses need well ventilated stables free from draught or damp. The floor should be smooth and nearly level. It should be well drained and light, for a sudden change from darkness to light is trying to the eyes, and a damp offensive odor is injurious. Then, again, the bedding and litter should be carefully separated from that which is fouled. They should be well shaken up and dried, and the stall should be thoroughly cleansed; and when the stable is empty, let in plenty of fresh air.

A horse's stall should be large enough to allow him to lie down comfortably in any position. A tired horse will be glad to lie down with his legs stretched out if he has room; but if you can't give him a loose box, then a light halter block should be used, and care taken to arrange the halter so that it may travel freely to allow the head to come easily to the litter, for rest and sleep are as necessary as food and water.

Use of Flowers in France.

Flowers in French fashionable houses are now arranged according to a strict canon of decoration. Thus the drawing room must be adorned with large bouquets of roses or sheaves of white lilacs in Oriental vases, smaller blossoms, such as pink hyacinths, crocuses or baskets of lilies of the valley suit the boudoir, violets perfume madame's dressing room, and monsieur's study contains a carelessly arranged bunch of mimosas in rustic pottery. No cut flowers seen in the dining room except to ornament the table at grand dinners, but large stands holding ferns and the foliage plants may be arranged around the walls. Bouquets for the horses' heads and the servants' buttonholes are also much adopted for ceremonial calls or grand Church servants. Each lady then decks her horse and services with a special blossom, one choosing cyclamen, another tea roses, a third pale carnations and so on.

Butterine and Oleomargarine.

The American dairy interest, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, is wholly at the mercy of the butterine and oleomargarine makers unless they are held strictly bound by the law. It is possible, to put these articles in the market at a price that will drive good butter out. It is impossible without a chemical analysis in each case, to determine whether they are wholesome or noxious, whether they are preparations of pure animal fat or a disgusting combination of the refuse of the trying-house. Once admit them freely, and the worst come in with the best, to destroy legitimate industry and to react upon the public health. The experience of all communities seems to point toward the necessity of prohibiting the sale of an imitation, whose object is, in the long run to deceive, injure and fleece the public. It is also probable that this radical remedy is entirely possible of application in such manner as to be held constitutional. But, meantime, the dairy interest must be up and doing, with the support of honest public sentiment and a full faith that the cow will not fail in the duty which she has faithfully and sufficiently performed for some thousands of years. The butterine lobby will grow quite as rapidly as the butterine manufacture has done. The people should take hold of this business and put an end to it before it waxes strong enough to deny them.

Butter Factories.

Butter Factories are carried on in Ireland under three distinct systems. Those of the first class, for which milk is furnished from the farmers to be made into butter, are called milk factories; those to which the farmers send cream, retaining the skimmed or separated milk, are known as creameries, and those of the third class, which finish off butter churned by farmers separately, are termed butter factories for the sake of distinction, though all are in reality butter factories. The creamery system is preferred for various reasons, the chief of which are that the skimmed milk is more valuable on the farm for pigs and calves than for sale from a factory, and that while milk has to be sent to the factory twice daily, cream needs only to be sent every second day; and as to the comparison of creameries with butter factories of the third class, the former are preferred, because it is easier to make good butter by doing the churning as well as the finishing than by doing the latter only. Under the creamery system, as it prevails in three large creameries in Ireland, every farmer's cream is churned separately, and he is paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of the butter produced, while the person who brings the cream takes away the buttermilk. Thus each farmer gets fair value for his produce, an adjustment not nearly so easy where milk is sent instead of cream.

Thinning Fruit.

Probably every spring finds us calling attention to this very important subject, and we sometimes feel that there is no subject upon which we ever essay to give advice that receives so little attention. It is difficult to get people to thin. It seems to be considered a cruel waste, and hence many fruit-growers permit their trees and vines to go on overbearing year after year, and lose money by so doing. Now there never was a truer thing said than that it will pay to thin fruit on the average tree or vine that is heavily laden with fruit. It does the tree or vine good, and the balance of the fruit will be so much larger and finer, that it will bring in more money than could be realized if no thinning was done. Throw away all your preconceived ideas of wastefulness and unprofitableness, and enter upon a process of radical thinning. Just try one season, and see if what we say is not true. As soon as the fruit has set begin to thin, remembering that if you put it off, a portion of the vigor of the tree will go into the fruit that you finally take off and thus be lost. The object of thinning, or at least one object, is to enable the tree to throw all its vigor into a less quantity of fruit.

Flowers.

The following from the pen of Dr. Dio Lewis is worthy of thought:—

"The beauty and fragrance of flowers add not a little to the pleasure of the table hour. A large, fragrant dish. And nothing is so clean as flowers. During a considerable part of the year they cost absolutely nothing. It is the sweetest pleasure to grow them. It is a pleasure to observe how the love for flowers is increasing! There sweet beauty brightens the most unexpected place, while their presence inspires almost every pulpit. The service of flowers at the table, in recalling the lost appetite of the invalid, has long been recognized. Their service in refining the appetites of all is not generally appreciated. It would take a brute to eat like one at a table made sweet by the presence of flowers."

Many people make the mistake of going into a thing to largely at first; not knowing the markets for it, or how to handle it well, they are forced to sell low, even if they are able to prevent a large waste besides. If, through inexperience, they do not raise as large crops either, they lose at both ends. Had they begun in a small way, increasing as they found out how to cultivate, and as they could find a market at good prices, profit would then be obtained, and they soon would be able to dispose of several times as much as at first, with little comparative increase of time and trouble.

Soft and white butter are both due to one cause—too highly charged with the solid matter of buttermilk.

FARM NOTES.

Cleanliness for hogs is very important.

According to the *Australasian*, Australia has only a surplus of 1,000,000 bushels of wheat for export.

Russia now has abundant rainfalls in provinces once too arid for agriculture that have been redeemed by tree-planting.

Always set your hens in the evening rather than by daylight. They will be more sure to stick to the nest afterwards.

Fowls overfed are more liable to disease than those who are kept hungry. But don't starve them to keep disease away.

Some families of Jerseys are no better than "scrubs," and a poor Jersey bull in a neighbourhood will spoil the reputation of the breed.

It should be remembered that culture does for soil what it does for people. It mellows, brings it up, and renders it capable of finer products.

Trim off the dead tips of raspberry canes, and cut out the last year's growth if it has not already been done. Tie straggling canes to stakes.

Sulphur, coal-oil and lard oil will clean fowls of lice and scaly legs. Rub it on the feet and legs, and rub your greasy hands through the feathers.

A slight bank of earth is very useful where barbed wire is used as fencing. It makes a visible obstruction and prevents stock from being injured by the barbs.

Mow the thistles when the stalks are hollow and just before a rain. The stalks, filling with water, cause the roots to decay. This has been found to be a sure remedy.

If the location of the poultry yards is changed once in every two or three years comparative immunity from disease, especially those which are the result of uncleanliness, is secured.

The *Husbandman* says that the cultivation of any crop that will completely shade the land, such as squash or corn fodder sown thick, will kill every root of witch grass in one season.

One of the principal items in good farming is, as much as possible, to increase the fertility of the soil, and this can only be secured by turning everything of value as a fertilizer to the best advantage.

The results of experiments conducted at the Ohio Experiment Station, showed that the best yield of corn was secured by planting in rows three and a half feet apart, with one grain every eighteen inches.

Give the boys and girls an interest in something on the farm. Give them stock of some kind, poultry what they can grow on a patch of ground, some bees, or something to have and own and get the products of.

Save the fourth of the milk from the cow in a separate vessel and pour it directly in a cream jar. This portion of the milk is so rich in butter fats that it well pays to churn it all, and saves the labour of setting and skimming.

There is always a demand for feathers, and we should utilze what we can. Quite a large amount are annually thrown away on farms. Those from chickens, if selected from parts of the body covered with fluff, may be utilized as well as those from geese and ducks.

Neatness in all the farm arrangements and operations should be the pride of the farmer. Straight fences kept in good repair; gates with all their hinges in good condition. Straight rows of corn and a tidy door yard witness to the good taste of the farmer.

Vegetable and animal lives in no way different principle: there is a perfect analogy between the two. All plants possess real life—they eat, feel, sleep, breathe and secrete—in short perform all the functions of supply, repair, development and reproduction.

The *Maine Farmer* thinks that too many of our farmers are following the same old paths that their grandfathers have tred, and still deem these old ruts the right way, and far better than any method that have been inaugurated since the days of primitive agriculture.

It should be part of the road work everywhere to keep the weeds cut down which spring up along the sides of the highways; and this work should never be neglected. There is scarcely a neighbourhood in which the highways do not mature enough weeds to seed half the adjoining fields.

Thousands of dollars might be annually saved to farmers if they would give freely of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* to their horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowl. They prevent disease and promote the growth. We said Sheridan's. Those done up in *large* packs are utterly worthless.

To prevent the splitting or bursting of cabbages. J. J. H. Gregory recommends to go frequently over the ground and start every cabbage that appears to be about to mature, by pushing them over sideways. Heads thus started are said to grow to double the size they had attained when about to burst.

English farmers first learned the beneficial effects of phosphate on turnips. It is equally good for cabbage, either in the seed bed or after transplanting. For cabbage it has a specific effect in preventing the disease called club root, which is apt to prevail where cabbages are grown more than one year on the same land.

In some parts of Europe bulls are worked the same as oxen are with us. If rightly handled and always to obey they can be kept for service eight or ten years without danger, and a yoke of bulls will do more work than oxen of equal weight. Our best bulls become cross after they are two or three years old and are turned off to the butcher.

The best way to expand the chest is to have a good large heart inside; it beats all sorts of gymnastics.

A man never loses anything by politeness. At all events, there are some men who never do and never intend to.

"Are you a Christian Indian?" asked a benevolent gentleman of one of the Chippewa tribe. "No, sir," was the answer; "I whisky Ingen."

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

Never beat a carpet when it is down. Never let a stove wear its old winter coat after May 1st. Never try to pick up stray carpet tacks with your bare feet.

"My dear," said a Stanley wife to her husband on his return from Fredericton, "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

Frenchman thinks the English language is very tough. "Dere is 'look out,' he says, "which is to put out your head and see; and 'look out!' which is to haul in your head and not for to see—just contrairie."

Baird's French Ointment is an excellent article for any kind of Humour, such as Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Rash, and a sure cure for the Itch. It quickly heals obstinate Sores and Ulcers, &c. Sold by dealers.

Never enter a sick-room in a state of perspiration, as the minute you become cold your pores absorb. Do not approach contagious diseases with an empty stomach, nor sit between the sick and the fire, because the heat attracts the vapor.

One of our clergymen lately illustrated the necessity of corporal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity, with the remark that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, is like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the *switch* to get it off."

N. McRae, Wybridge, writes: "I have sold large quantities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; it is used for colds, sore throat, croup, &c., and in fact for any affection of the throat it works like magic. It is a sure cure for burns, wounds, and bruises."

"Where are ye livin' now, Moike?" "In Donegal Street, number eleven. Come and see me." "Faith, I will! Ought I to come in be the airy or be the front dure?" "I don't care; but, as I'm occupying the garret, perhaps it would be more convenient for ye to come in be the skylight."

PALE, WORKEGONE INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, billious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood, and expels impurities from the system.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

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

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.

"Take us the Foxes that Spoil the Vines."

The wise man was right. Men never become bad at a jump. Not all at once do they fall into the pit of vice, but by degrees and from small beginnings. First, the little sins—the tender vices—are eaten by the little foxes, and after the little sins—the tender vines—are mastered, the hideous, big, gnarly trunks, the lusty sins are easy work. The law of morals is the law of health; all things being created double, one over against the other; and so, men rarely lose their health at a stroke. Usually it is the little neglect, the silent indisposition, that ends in organic diseases which becomes confirmed by the use of drugs. It is the slight cold, repeated and neglected, that ends in consumption or pneumonia; the gastric disturbance and biliousness that ends in confirmed dyspepsia and diseased liver; the continued malaria, dosed with quinine, that ends in enlarged and diseased spleen; the frequent recurring rheumatic twinges that end in diseased kindeys, &c. The rule of wisdom is the rule of safety. Take the little foxes, the beginning of little diseases, with HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS and while you cure them, the bigs one never come, and your health is perfect.

Take all in all.

—*Take* all the *Kidneys* and *Liver Medicines.*
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and Indigestion *cures,*
—Take all the *Ague,* Fever, and bilious *specifics*
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *revives.*
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
In short, take all the best qualities of all these and the—*best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that—*Hop Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all—*concentrated* in them,
—And that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or—*combined.* Fail!!!!
—A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limbs were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters; I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has worked a miracle in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY, Buffalo, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in a month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it."

—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.