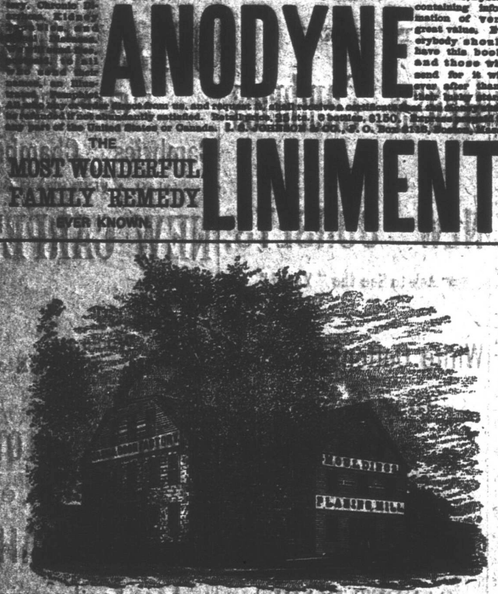
The Maritime Farmer.

LORAN O. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 35

JOHNSON'S FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

ANODYNE

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN **LINIMENT**



J. C. RISTEEN & Co.,

Manufacture and Keep in Stock, Doors, Sashes, Blinds, Mouldings, Flooring, Scantling, and Furniture. Planing, Machine Sawing and Jobbing to Order. Sashes Painted and Glazed. No. 2 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, April 18.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. McCATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

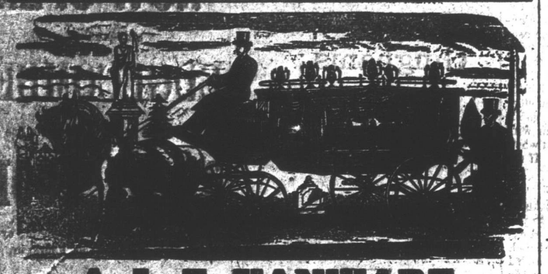
These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N.B.; Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., Chatham, Miramichi, 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

Sole Agent for Fredericton, P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.



A. L. F. VANWART,

UNDERTAKER!

COFFINS and CASKETS of all sizes and prices in Wood, Cloth, Walnut and Metallic Robes, and Burial Cases of superior make and quality, constantly on hand.

Prompt personal attention given to laying out and preserving bodies from discoloring.

Parties ordering Caskets by telegram can have the same shipped by first train. Can be found day or night at Warerooms, or at Lodge Hotel.

Opp. Edgecombe & Sons' Carriage Factory, York Street,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Fredericton, January 18, 1888.

JUST · RECEIVED:

NEW RAISINS,	NEW FRUIT	PURE SPICES.
Valentias,	Apples,	Allspice,
Valencia Layers,	several varieties,	Cinnamon,
London Layers,	Oranges,	Cloves,
New Currants,	Choice Florida's,	Mace,
Citron Peel,	Lemons,	Nutmegs
Lemon Peel,	Grapes,	AND
Orange Peel,	Figs.	Mixed Spices.

ALSO, A LARGE LOT OF

CHOICE TEAS,

in 1's lb. Caddies, and all in Original Packages. For sale at LOWEST PRICES.

S. L. MORRISON,

Corner York and Queen Street.

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 myself enables me to warrant its freshness and purity, as see my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888, which will be mailed for every one writing for it. Address [illegible] formerly furnished with engravings made directly from photographs of vegetables grown on my farm. 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 Extra Early Pearl Potatoes, Rubbard Squash, Deadhead Cabbage, Cory Corn, and a score of other valuable vegetables, I invite the patronage of the public.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

Imported Percheron and French Coach Horses

Two importations this year. Nearly 300 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigrees in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Quality and prices all before the public for selection. Do not buy without investigating. Correspondence solicited from your section. Terms to suit the times. Visitors welcome. Come and see us. Catalogue mailed free on application. Address

STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Que.
W. BEALL, Manager.

Special inducements to new men. Nurseries—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1852, 800 Acres. The largest Nurseries in Canada. April 18—6m.

SALESMEN WANTED

To canvass for a full line of HARDY CANADIAN NURSERY STOCK. Honest, energetic Men, 25 years of age and over, can find steady work for the next Twelve Months. No experience needed. Full instructions given. We engage on SALARY and pay expenses, or on commission. Address (stating age and enclosing photo) STONE & WELLINGTON, Montreal, Que.

W. BEALL, Manager.

Special inducements to new men. Nurseries—Fonthill, Ont. Established 1852, 800 Acres. The largest Nurseries in Canada. April 18—6m.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.

Manf'r's of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

DISSOLVED BONES,

—AND—

Superphosphate of Lime,

Are manufactured purely from animal origin, are rich in ammonia, and highly soluble in Phosphate of Lime.

THOMAS REID,

Chemical Manure Works,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

OFFICIAL ANALYSIS:

Soluble Phosphoric Acid	1.25 per cent.		
Reverted do	do	6.62	do do
Insoluble do	do	4.44	do do
Total do	Available	7.87	do do
Ammonia		4.25	do do

WM. HIMSWORTH, *Secretary.*

—FOR SALE BY—

J. W. TABOR, Fredericton.

March 14—3m.

GUANO.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

The Best Fertilizer in the Market.

Endorsed by all the leading Farmers.

—FOR SALE BY—

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

AGENTS,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

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

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

PHŒNIX

Ask your Grocer for "Phœnix" Flour, it is unrivalled for Bread.

For Sale Wholesale by

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, February 14

DEALER IN

STEELE BROS & CO'S.

SEEDS.

ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.

STEELE BROS & CO.

TORONTO, ONT.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE

FERRY'S SEEDS

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

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, Flower or Field SEEDS should send for it. Address

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

Brushes. Brushes.

JUST RECEIVED:—3 cases Brushes. White-wash, Kalsomine, Paint, Scrub, Shoe and Stove Brushes. For sale at

NEALE'S HARDWARE STORE.

"AURORA."

THE Standard Bred Stallion "AURORA," No. 164, the property of the Government of New Brunswick, will stand at the Government Stables,

FREDERICTON,

until the 15th day of June next. After that date he will be sent to either of the following places, viz:—

Chatham, Woodstock, Campbellton or Moncton,

provided satisfactory inducements are offered. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to the Secretary for Agriculture, Fredericton.

TERMS: $15.00 for the Season. To be paid at the time of service.

Apply at Fredericton to

D. J. STOCKFORD,
Groom in charge.

Fredericton, 9th April, 1888

AURORA, No. 1854, Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1876, imported to New Brunswick, 1887, sired by Daniel Lambert, [102] and out of Fanny Jackson. Daniel Lambert was sired by Ethan Allen [43] and out of Fanny Cook. Fanny Jackson was sired by Stonewall Jackson and out of Betty Condon. Ethan Allen was by Hill's Black Hawk [5] dam not traced. Fanny Cook was by Andalusia [1]. Stonewall Jackson was sired by Williamson's Black Hawk, he by Hill's Black Hawk [5]. Stonewall Jackson's dam was a daughter of Bridge's Rumsey, he by Burr's Mohawk out of Fanny Pullen. Betty Condon was sired by North American and out of a daughter of Sherman's Black Hawk.

Daniel Lambert [102] the sire of Aurora [1854] was the sire of 28 in the 2.30 list and was the sire of sires and dams with get in the 2.30 list.

Fanny Jackson, the dam of Aurora [1854] was also the dam of Aristos [771] record 2.27½, and Annie Page, record 2.27½. Aristos [771] record 2.27½, was full brother to Aurora and was the sire of H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.20½.

By a careful study of the above pedigree, it will be observed that the Government Stallion Aurora, is well bred on both sides, and that both his sire and his dam were great producers of speed. It will also be observed that Aurora is inbred to Hill's Black Hawk [5]. Aurora is a very handsome horse, of a light chestnut color, with a beautiful head and neck, fine body, and makes a very fine appearance in harness.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
Mailed Free.
Address, P. O. Box 1970, 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 SPECIFICS.

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
14	Salt Rheum, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness
21	Kidney Disease
22	Nervous Debility
23	Urinary Weakness, Wetting the Bed
24	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Wells & Richardson Co., Agents, 64 Mc Gill Street Montreal.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD,

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, TORONTO.

COUGHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption CURED BY **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM**

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

NASAL BALM

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER.

STOPS Droppings from Nasal passages into the throat, and excessive expectoration caused by Catarrh. Sold by Druggists, or sent pre-paid on receipt of price, 50c. and $1. Address

FULFORD & Co., Brockville, Ont.

GILLETT'S POWDERED LYE

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his FARM situated on the south east side of Keswick Ridge, three miles from Keswick Station on the N. B. Railway, and twelve miles from Fredericton, containing three hundred and fifty acres, divided in two separate lots 80 & 90 sixty rods in width.) The buildings consists of two large Dwelling Houses, finished throughout, four large Barns, two Hay Houses, Carriage House, Woodshed, Hen House, and other outbuildings, all in good repair. There are one hundred and seventy-five acres of cleared land, well fenced with cedar, and water through the summer in every field from six to ten acres. There is not five acres of broken land from front to rear. Soil second to none in the Province. Also, a young orchard of grafted fruit trees, and an old one of natural growth. Wintered thirty head of cattle, five horses, besides sheep. I will sell the whole property together or in separate lots.

For terms and further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.

WILLIAM INCH.

P. S.—Post Office address, Upper Keswick Ridge, Bright, York Co., N. B.

Possession given as soon as possible after sale. April 4—6m.

Miscellaneous.

A Curiosity in Verse.

"Come kiss me, sweet Phyllis," said Corydon gay.
As he walked with the maid through the clover one day;
"And tell me you love me; there's nobody near,
No one to look at us, no one to hear."

"Your's wrong," said sweet Phyllis, with confident mein,
"You're wrong, for we both can be heard, sir, and seen.
I can't say 'I love you,' and kiss you. Not here,
Where corn and potatoes are growing so near;
To know I am sure you're sufficiently wise
That corn has got ears and potatoes have eyes."

LADIES go into ecstacies over the new perfume, "Lotus of the Nile."

STRANGE as it may seem, a ton of feathers is heavier than a ton of coal, as every coal-dealer and consumer well knows.

FOR COUGHS and Colds, use Allen's Lung Balsam. Relief is warranted or money refunded.

"I hear that your husband has lost his hearing," said one lady to another. "Yes," was the muffled reply; "But don't whisper so loud. He doesn't like the subject referred to."

WORMS cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

"Hallo!" said a gentleman who met his servant out late one evening. "where are you going at this time of the night? For no good, I'll warrant!" "I was going for you, sir," replied the servant.

Asthma.

Persons who have suffered for years with Asthma, will find a quick relief and cure in the double treatment of Southern Asthma Cure.

Judge Hare of Philadelphia, recently gave this advice to a wife-beater who who discharged upon the appeal of the abused woman:—"When you find yourself getting angry again fill your mouth with water and keep it shut until you cool off."

What Breaks up a Plumber.

Nothing breaks up a plumber so badly as to have to by something at a retail drug store. Nothing makes better or more beautiful biscuit than Imperial Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Sold by all Grocers.

Biliousness.

"I should not think it right did I not give my testimony of what I know to be the value of Burdock Blood Bitters. Being a sufferer from Biliousness, I took one bottle of B. B. B. and it gave me immediate relief. I recommend it as a cure for Biliousness.—Annie McLean, Woodville, Ont.

The wit of women is sometimes equal to any emergency. Said one lady, meeting another: "Where have you been?" "To the cemetery." Well, well! I should think that would be the last place to which you would go!" "Well, it will be the very last place to which I shall go."

A lifetime of torture is often endured by the rheumatic. Their pangs may, however, be promptly relieved and the disease eradicated with *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil*, which is, moreover, a swift and thorough remedy for neuralgia, lame back, sores, bruises, frost bite, corns, excoriated nipples, inflamed breasts, liver complaint, and all affections of the breathing organs.

One hundred years ago the town of Wilton, N. H., passed the following vote:—"That the town provide one barrel West India rum, five barrels New-England rum, one barrel good brown sugar, half a box good lemons, two loaves of loaf sugar, for framing and raising said meeting house."

Don't Read This for $5.00.

For many years, through nearly every newspaper in the land, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, who are thoroughly responsible, financially, as any one can easily ascertain by proper enquiry, have off-red, in good faith, a standing reward of $500 for a case of nasal catarrh, no matter how bad, or of how long standing, which they cannot cure.

Convalescent (to physician): "I see your bill doctor, calls for $10. How much do you charge a visit?" Physician: "Two dollars." Convalescent: "But you only called three times." "Five times, my friend; three times for treatment and twice for my money." Convalescent: "I guess I had better hurry and pay up."

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLECT, after reading, upon the many published testimonials regarding Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, can scarcely fail to perceive that evidence so positive and concurrent could not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtful efficacy. The facts proven by such evidence are that it roots out impurities of the blood, restores digestion, enriches the circulation, and regulates the bowels and liver.

The latest entertainments in Chicago are "bird talk matinees." These consist of a lecture replete with pretty stories coupled with bits of verse and snatches of biography. On a stand near the lecturer are birds in variety—wrens, jays, ravens, bobolinks, robins and larks—illustrative of the lecture. The ladies attend in pretty carriage and street dresses.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

Gents,—Having used MINARD'S LINIMENT for several years in my stable, I attest to its being the best thing I know of for horse flesh. In the family, we have used it for every purpose that a liniment is adapted for, it being recommended to us by the late Dr. J. L. R. Webster. Personally I find it the best allayer of neuralgic pain I have ever used.

B. TITUS,
Proprietor Yarmouth Livery Stable.

Wife (pleading)—I'm afraid, *George*, you do not love me as well as you used to do.
Husband—Why?
Because you always let me get up to light the fire.
Nonsense, my love! Your getting up to light the fire makes me love you all the more.

Miss Emma Brown, a wealthy Boston woman, has been in the habit of tying her jewellery up in a handkerchief at night and tossing it in a waste basket, thinking thus to outwit burglars. This bit of strategy was unknown to Miss Brown's colored servant, who before his mistress arose on Friday morning emptied the contents of the waste basket into the stove. Loss, $1,000.

PERILS OF THE TOILET.

Adventures of a Philadelphia Belle with a slippery slate pencil.

Pretty little Miss Helen Forster, a fascinating Philadelphia belle won't wear her dresses cut decolette at the social gatherings of her set for a while, as she is oblized through a singular and painful, though not serious accident, to wear just now, linen cloths spread with cold cream on her fair back and shoulders. Miss Helen was in the midst of her toilet last week, preparatory to making herself particularly attractive to expected company. She was engaged in the feminine occupation of enhancing her charms by curling into tiny ringlets the locks of blood hair that nature had placed on the nape of her neck. To do this nicely she used—as they say thousands of other girls do, but may stop doing after they hear of the accident that befel Miss Helen—a long ordinary slate pencil, heated in the gas flame to such a degree that it almost singed her golden locks as she warped them around it. At the very moment of performing this, to her, necessary function in her toilet, Miss Helen was only lightly clad. She had got along in a satisfactory manner with one bunch of stray locks and was proceeding in the frizzing process, when, horrible to relate, the red hot pencil slipped from her fingers down her back! It had gone into the opening between her single garment and her lily white skin. She screamed a cry of pain and uttered calls for help that would have alarmed the neighborhood if the windows had been raised, for the hot "frizzer" was frizzling her back into blister. She twisted and squirmed in the hope that the hot pencil would find its way to the floor, but it was stayed in its course and made her flesh quiver as it burned. Her pitiful screams reached the ears of her parents, and her father was the first to burst into her boudoir. It frightened him to see the agony his Helen was in, and puzzled him, too. His first thought was. "It's a burglar," for Miss Helen was leaning hard against the closet door, pressing back upon it with all her might.

"Is it a thief, Helen?"

"No! no! Oh! oh! Run and fetch mother!"

By the time "father" had returned with "mother," who had fainted dead away when she heard her Helen's yells, the pencil had cooled off considerably. Explanations were in order, and upon close examination it was found that Miss Helen's fair back had been seared into rows of red, ugly looking blisters from her shoulders to her waist, as though she had been gridironed, by the red hot frizzing pencil as it rolled down her back.

Poor Miss Helen suffered intense pain, till her back was smeared with a cooling ointment and covered with lint, but she was obliged to excuse herself just this once to her caller and pass that evening alone, registering a solemn vow never again to "friz" with a red hot slate pencil.

KISSING IN PUBLIC.

A Vigorous Protest against the Practice.

[From the Minneapolis Tribune.]

Miss Frances Willard is credited with propounding the following question to the ladies of the White Cross Society:—"Is it good manners for our white ribbonmen to 'greet one another with a holy kiss' when they meet in depots, cars, streets, conventions and other public places?"

We should advise that the holy kiss be kept for holy occasions and holy places, to which cars, depots and streets do not, we fear, belong. Whether ladies should kiss at conventions composed entirely of ladies is another matter. If they really feel kindly toward one another there is no harm in expressing that kindly feeling through the medium of a kiss. But if the ladies are going to fight, they show themselves no better than the rude men who announce hostilities by the sound of guns turned on the enemy, when they conceal animosity under the guise of friendship with a kiss. That lacks a good deal of being a holy kiss. Street osculation and kissing in public halls, street cars, at church doors and at entertainments are abominable and are only now indulged in by women who, having passed through the sentimental stage of decline, are rapidly approaching the pug-dog stage. This kind of women will kiss anything from a dog's cold nose to the flat surface of a picture. It is no honor to be kissed by them, and there must be positive loss of character in the consent to press your lips to theirs were it only for an instant. Somebody defines good manners as the apotheosis of self-control. Women who kiss rapturously in the streets, are very far from being models of self-control. They are generally the women who scream at a runaway or faint dead away upon the most insufficient pretexts. Promiscuous and rapid kissing is not the cause of their lack of self-control. It is only the evidence of it. It isn't sure evidence, either; but it will prove its case in five instances out of ten. A woman's lips are something as sacred as a man's tears. They shouldn't be the recipient of the experiments of every unformed female affection. Nor should they be made to convey between persons of the same sex trifling emotions of surprise, joy, gratification or pride. Therefore we should answer Miss Willard's questions in the negative, and express the hope that this sterling woman will be able to influence the ladies to frown down a habit which is most unhappily common and which is unpardonably offensive.

Cheap and Healthful Animal Food.

A recent medical writer express surprise at the want of appreciation—even among medical men—of the real value of milk, in comparison with other articles of food, and in the case of housekeepers especially, who frequently find it difficult to achieve as great a variety in articles of diet as is desirable, this article is produc in the facilities thus provided. In particular, it would appear that, so far as its nutritive value is concerned, milk is far from being understood, as compared with other articles of animal food. Again, there is less difference between the economical value of milk, beefsteak, eggs or fish than is commonly supposed. Thus the quantity of water to good milk is 87 per cent., in round steak 75 per cent., in fatter beef 60 per cent., and in eggs about 68 per cent. Now, from analysis made, it is estimated that sirloin steak, reckoning the loss from bone, is as dear at 35 cents a pound as milk at 2¢ cents a quart; that round steak at 20 cents a pound is as dear as milk at 14 cents a quart; and corned beef at 17 cents as dear as milk at 12 cents. The result from these deductions seems to be that milk at even 12 cents a quart is the cheapest animal food that can be used.

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

Agriculture

Rearing Calves.

About the most unprofitable use to which a calf can be put, says the Montreal *Witness*, is to sell it to the butcher at a month or six weeks old, or make veal of it. Veal never yields its cost to the producer. The fatted calf of ancient times was a costly luxury. So it is still. The consumer gets it cheaply enough. It is the producer to whom it is costly. The fat veal we often see tempting displayed in the meat market is a conspicuous advertisement of loss to somebody.

What then is to be done with the calves? keep them till they can be sold at a profit. At once the objection arises, many of them are not worth keeping. Why? Because they are ill-bred. They are brought into existence simply because the cow must produce a calf in order to be a yielder of milk. This kind of calf-breeding is a great evil. It tends to perpetuate the race of scrub cattle, which out to be doomed to extinction. No calf should be permitted to be born that is not fit to live, and that will not, in some form, be a source of profit to the owner. There are some who "deacon" the calves, as the Americans call it; that is, kill them as soon as the cow's milk is fit for use for family or dairy purposes. Even at that age the skin sells for something, and the flesh worth a trifle for dogs' meat. But there is a cool, calculating barbarity about this practice that sets many against it, and justly. It seems kind of trifling with life to make a mere temporary pretext of it for milk-getting. So far as dollars and cents go, it pays better than to fat the calf for the butcher, or for home consumption. Is not that a conclusive argument in its favor? It may be to some people.

There are those who look upon any considerations except hard money-getting ones, as unworthy a moment's thought. Of course, these would remorselessly kill a calf the moment it is born, if they could make a trifle by it. Every creature that comes into being has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, in subordination to higher interests. It ought to have an existence happy enough and long enough to recompense it for being born. An animal may be ultimately destined to the slaughter, but kindly treated, well-fed, and wholly unconscious of the fate that is in store for it, may have a very enjoyable existence and find "life worth living." I think we should aim at that in the case of all inferior tribes that are subject to our sway.

The calf slaughtered at three days old is cheated out of all this, and the one fatted for the shambles is not treated much better. Forcibly separated from its mother, tied up when its nature is to frolic around, fed to excess to fatten it as quickly as possible, and usually shut up in the dark for a similar reason, there is little that is desirable in its brief existence. It might be made a source of profit to the breeder and the owner of it, if kept till towards a year old, and sold as young beef. Early maturity is worthy of recognition. Steers under one year, when made to dress from 500 to 600 lbs. each, is certainly more wholesome than either immature calf-flesh, or over-fed steer-meat.

It would seem then to be part of wisdom as well as humanity, to breed only choice calves, rear the best females, and prepare the males and the poorer females for early slaughter in the meat market. There is another important aspect of this subject, and that is the desirableness of dairy farmers raising their own milch cows. Usually, in the past, they have made no account of the calves, but have been in haste to get the full usefulness of the dam. In view of the unprofitableness of many cows, and the imperative necessity for raising a better class of cows, it is felt by the best dairymen that the breeding of dairy cattle on the farms where they are to live and be milked, is a matter that must be urged on public attention. The best of heifers can be brought up without much interference with the mother's yield of milk after the first three days. During that period the calf should be allowed to suck its mother for two good and sufficient reasons. First, the milk is valueless for any other purpose during that space of time after calving. Secondly, Nature has provided in the first milk, a gentle laxative which clears the calf's stomach of accumulations of fœtal matter, and gives digestion a start. A large percentage of the calves which die shortly after birth, are lost in consequence of this fatal accumulation not being properly got rid of. It does not, as many suppose, make it harder to teach the calf to drink because it has sucked three days. There is no difficulty in bringing up calves independently of the cow, and it is alleged by those who have had experience, that as good yearlings can be produced by the use of skim-milk and other foods, as by the use of new milk. Certainly, calves can be raised at less cost by hand than by permitting them to run with the cows.

Dexter Dead.

Dexter, the famous trotter, died last week at the stable of Robert Bonner in New York. He was 30 years old, having been foaled in April, 1858. He died of old age and exhaustion. The body was taken to Mr. Bonner's farm at Tarrytown, where it was buried. Dexter was the greatest trotter of his day. He was the first horse to trot a mile in 2.17½. Mr. Bonner paid $35,000 for him in 1867. Dexter made his record of 2.17½ in Buffalo on August 14th, 1867, trotting against time. He was a brown gelding, 15¼ hands high. He trotted once in Canada, giving an exhibition at Hamilton a good many years ago, when it was supposed that a trotting horse could reach his utmost speed under saddle rather than in harness. Like all Mr. Bonner's other horses his racing career ended when he became Mr. Bonner's property.

Importance of the Potato.

The varities of potatoes are numerous and constantly increasing, as well as becoming extinct. There is no crop that furnishes so much nourishment to the acre, for where one acre of potatoes will sustain a family, it would require many acres of grain to do the same. It is easily grown and kept, easily cooked and digested.

Less nourishing than bread, yet important as an accompaniment to meat and fish, they are deficient in fat, and contain but 25 percent in solid matter. They differ materially in value, owing to variations in quality, according to the kind planted. The nature of the soil in which it is grown, and the manure used, have great influence on the quality. The average tuber contains 75 percent of water, 3 percent of flesh formers, 2 percent of fat, about 18 percent of starch, and over 3 percent of sugar. It requires two and one half pounds of potatoes to equal one pound of bread in carbon, and more and three and one-half pounds to one pound in nitrogen, yet potatoes at 60 a bushel form a cheaper diet than flour at $8.00 a barrel. Science teaches that the best proportions of food for the common wants of the system are about 9 percent of fat, 22½ percent of flesh formers, and 69 percent of starch and sugar; hence with the addition of a little milk or butter, potatoes are capable of sustaining life and activity.

Milk Contamination.

The milk of cows in the best of health, fed on the most suitable of feed and with every condition and influence favorable for its production, is a most complex compound of compounds. Dissolved in about eleven times their weight in water, there is a mixture of casein, albumen and sugar, which holds in suspension from three to five percent of butter-fat in the form of small globules from one three-hundredth to one-thousandth part of an inch in diameter. Such, in a sentence, is milk, as the cheese-maker needs to know it. Besides its inherent tendency to decay, milk is a liquid most susceptible of contamination by any impurities that may be adjacent to it. It offers the many germs of destructive ferments, with which the ordinary air swarms, a most inviting and favorable field for their multiplication and operation. Hidden beneath the evident purity of its snowy froth float the agents that immediately begin to work for its decomposition. [illegible] organisms that live by its destruction are sown into it ere even the tiny stream from the milker's hand strikes the pail. This, then, is the perishable compound, at its best, which it is the cheese-maker's business to preserve in a palatable and nutritious condition at its best for adult human food, conveniently prepared for transportation.

"Buying Milch Cows," truthfully says one, is not always satisfactory, and the safest and surest way to get good ones is to raise them. By running around and hunting for better cows, a few may succeed by finding other dairymen who are foolish enough to sell their best cows. But this takes time and money, and when done, what is the improvement? Only the relative conditions are changed. There are neither more nor less cows, nor better nor worse, unless some of them are slaughtered, and the one who has gained by the transaction has done so to the loss of his neighbor who is the worse off for selling his best cows. The cows of the country are not improved thereby, nor is there a possibility of raising their status, no matter how much buying and selling there may be. The only road to improvement is by breeding better animals.

Tree Pedlars.

The tree agent is the outgrowth of the nursery business before public means of communication were as abundant as now, and when farmers knew much less about trees and fruits and the mode of procuring them direct from the nursery. Then, if honest, and acquainted with fruit culture, he did good, being a sort of house-to-house missionary for propagating a sort of gospel, which was slow to be disseminated. Now we don't need him. Enterprising fruit growers and tree planters take the papers, read the articles and the advertisements and are also generally well supplied with catalogues. They know (vaguely, at least), who stand well as nurserymen, and have but to consult the papers to be able to order intelligently.

Bee Keeping for Women.

One who has been very successful in the business says that apiculture is a most healthful, instructive, and pleasing occupation, and highly remunerative if managed judiciously. There are many ladies who are anxiously looking for some opening by which they can gain pecuniary independence. To all such bee keeping offers special inducements and advantages. The capital required is small. The fear of stings need not deter any woman from trying to handle bees—for, by the use of gloves and veil, one can be thoroughly protected.

It is best to use rock salt for animals keeping a piece under shelter where they can lick it any time they choose. Salt given once a week in the fields is mainly wasted. It is eaten in such quantities that it acts as a purgative by irritating the stomach, and this gets the animal out of sorts. With free access to a lump of rock salt stock will lick it nearly every day, taking this necessary condiment much as men have learned to do in the quantities daily required by them when eating various kinds of food.

A thick coating of whitewash on the walls of the cellar will be as productive of benefit now as during the warm season. It will also make the cellar light and cheerful, and greatly assist in preserving the purity of the atmosphere.