The Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE WEALTH OF A NATION'S WEALTH

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1888. VOL. IX., NO. 25

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Rheumatism, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Cholic, Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Consumption. We will send free, prepaid, to all who send their address, our pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will never after thank us for their lucky stars.

All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any place in the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 3418, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. LINIMENT

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

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

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

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

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

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

REGISTERED PERCHERON HORSES,

French Coach Horses.

We will be glad to see our friends and acquaintances and those with whom we have been in correspondence, in fact any and all who are in search of first-class PERCHERONS and FRENCH COACHERS, to look over them. We have an exceptionally fine lot, and our stud is so large that all may be pleased. We offer the largest number and greatest variety to select from. All our imported stock is selected by 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.] 48 MOSSE ISLE, WAYNE CO., MICHIGAN.

A GRAND DISPLAY

—FOR THE—

NEW YEAR!

—OF—

BOOTS and SHOES,

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE.

No. 210 Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fredericton, December 14, 1887

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

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

GREAT RUSH!

New 5 and 10 cent Store,

Queen St., Fredericton.

JUST OPENED:

A large stock of New Goods consisting of:

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

5 and 10 Cents Each.

Imported 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. AMES, Sipps, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Puty-Pomade.

JUST RECEIVED:

A GROSS PUTY-POMADE. The very best article made for polishing metal, Brass, Tin, Silver or Nickle. Does the polishing business. Mix in wonderful articles. Get it from your dealer. For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

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

Address Post Office Box No. 342, Fredericton, or

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

Fredericton, Feb. 1, 1888—1111 April 1

JERSEY STOCK.

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

Jersey, $2.00; Other Breeds, $1.00.

F. W. ROBINSON,
King Street.

Fredericton, Jan. 25, 1888

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

CURES—Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation.
A. A.—Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B. B.—Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C.—Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D.—Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E.—Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.
F. F.—Colic or Gripes, Bellyache.
G. G.—Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.
H. H.—Urinary and Kidney Diseases.
I. I.—Eruptive Diseases, Mange.
J. K.—Diseases of Digestion.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, $7.00
Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses), - .60

Sold by Druggists; or
Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—Humphreys' Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

BEST ON EARTH

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

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

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

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

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

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

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.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR STEELE BROS & CO'S SEEDS,

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE. ADDRESS STEELE BROS & CO. TORONTO, ONT.

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

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

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2 well-known Farms in Maugerville & Sunbury County. Will also sell on the premises:—

1 Pair Horses and Harness;
2 Setts Single Harness, Mowing Machine;
A number of Cows and Young Stock, Sheep;
Horse Lake, Plows and Harrows;
Cultivators, Grain Cradle;
Farm Implements of various kinds;
Carpenters' Tools, Shoemaker's Tools;
1 Farm Wagon, 2 Pleasure Wagons;
1 Horse Cart, Wheelbarrow, Sleds;
Sleighs, Bob Sled, Chains of all kinds;
A quantity of Hay, Grain and Straw;
Household Furniture, Beds and Bedding;
Bedsteads, Chairs and Tables, etc.;
Close Stove, 1 Cooking Stove;
1 Farmers Boiler;
A quantity of Seasoned Lumber;
Boards, Plank, Ash, Butternut and Pine;
A quantity of Shingles;

Also, a great many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which if not sold before the 1st day of May next, will then be sold at Public Auction.

THOS. H. PERLEY.

Maugerville, Feb. 1

FALL AND WINTER, 1887-8

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOSEPH WALKER,

PRACTICAL TAILOR.

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

Reefers, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Suitings in Scotch, English and Canadian Tweeds,

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

☞ Call and inspect before purchasing elsewhere.

PRICES MODERATE.

JOSEPH WALKER,

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

Fredericton, September 28.

STOVES and STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.

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

GEO. TODD & SON.

Fredericton, December 12, 1887—3m.

VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

THAT valuable freehold property situated in the Parish of Queensbury, York County, lately occupied by Messrs. Edward and Charles Neil. 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.

SLEIGH BELLS.

The night is starry, cold and still,
The moon is in its glory,
And rising up to meet the blue
The mountain heads gleam hoary;
As up the hill and down the dale,
And dashing through the dingle
All overgrown with evergreens,
The merry sleigh bells jingle.

Fair cheeks outredden now the rose,
And beauty's eyes beam brighter;
More music maidens' voices make,
And happy hearts grow lighter;
For life itself is more alive,
As, every nerve astingle,
The blood goes dancing through the veins,
When merry sleigh bells jingle.

What though the Winter-King has bound
The earth with icy tether?
Love makes it summer in the heart;
And cuddled close together.
Agliding o'er the frozen ground,
Two souls may meet and mingle.
Ah! many a winsome wife if one
When merry sleigh bells jingle!

Old memories stir in aged breasts,
Though eyes through tears are twinkling,
As, in the frosty night is heard
Afar the silver tinkling;
And grandma, sitting snug at home
Beside the glowing ingle,
Grows young and is a girl again
When merry sleigh bells jingle.

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

The young man on the look-out for a "soft place," through a dislike for hard work, can find one under his hat.

There is no Evaporation or Deterioration in strength about *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.* The ingredients of this incomparable antirheumatic and throat and lung remedy are not volatile, but fixed pure and imperishable. Pain, lameness and stiffness are relieved by it, and it may be used with equal benefit externally and internally.

Little things should not be despised. The little toe is the smallest on the foot, but it always has the largest corn.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

Exercise enough to make rest delightful is good; sufficient to make one toss wearily and sleeplessly through the night hours is wasteful and exhaustive.

"An idler is a watch that lacks both hands;
As useless if it goes, as when it stands."

Alas! how many women, though household and children need their care are necessarily idle, because suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. To all such Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a precious boon, speedily curing internal inflammation, leucorrhœa, displacement, ulceration, tormenting periodical pains, prolapsus, "bearing-down" sensations, morning sickness, bloating, weak stomach, nervous prostration, and tendency to cancerous disease. In all these ailments called "female complaints," it is the most reliable specific known to medical science.

An English preacher says he likes to see a church "free from draughts, free from delusions, free from false doctrines, free to all men and free from debt." This is a fair idea of a free church.

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.

Husband (very sick)—"What did the minister seem to think of my case?"

Wife—"Hopeless."

"Husband—"Well, the doctor doesn't think so, by a long shot and he ought to know more about it than the minister."

Wife—"Possibly the minister only considers it hopeless from a ministerial point of view."

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & Co.

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

JOHN S. MCLEOD,
Lawrencetown.

Wedding Anniversaries.

The following is the order in which the various wedding celebrations takes place:—

At the end of the first year—Cotton wedding.
Second year—Paper wedding.
Third year—Leather wedding.
Fifth year—Wooden wedding.
Seventh year—Woollen wedding.
Tenth year—Tin wedding.
Twelfth year—Silk and fine linen wedding.
Fifteenth year—Crystal wedding.
Twentieth year—China wedding.
Twenty-fifth year—Silver wedding.
Thirtieth year—Pearl wedding.
Fortieth year—Ruby wedding.
Fiftieth year golden wedding.
Seventy-fifth year—Diamond wedding.

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

"Calling" a Bull Moose.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* furnishes the following:—

"Nat Moore of Maine, was the first hunter I ever saw call a bull moose within rifle range. Calling the moose is about the surest and easiest way of getting a shot at that sagacious animal, as it takes the most expert and patient manœuvring on the part of the hunter to follow the trail of a moose and outwit him at his own strategy, which is his instinctive keeping of his trail always with the wind blowing from the source of possible danger. In the rutting season, however, when the cows are lowing their lone calls on the hills, the cunning old monarch of the wilderness, while not abandoning his natural caution, permits himself to be more easily undone. The Micmac Indians of New Brunswick are, beyond doubt, the most skilful moose callers on the continent, just as the Indians and half-breeds of Manitoba are the most infallible moose trailers.

"It is the habit of the female to seek open spaces on the hills at sundown, and give voice to a mellow but far-sounding cry. This is the signal to the male, and the call is not often repeated before some shambling bull is heard crashing through the bush, his long, split hoofs rattling at every step on his way to the rendezvous. This peculiar cry, the hunters have learned to imitate with greater or less exactness, and made it an agent for luring their game into ambush. The call is made by means of a horn rolled out of birch bark, to mouth which perfectly requires long and constant practice. The hunter, when an adept at sounding the moose love-song, simply hides himself at a favorable spot in the wilderness, with his gun in readiness, and blows the horn. As he hears the bull approaching, generally pausing in the brush at intervals to listen for the call and get his bearings, the caller needs all his nerve and an unfailing lip. The call must be tempered to the approach of the bull, and one false note is never lost on that wary lover's true and cultivated ear. No cow moose ever slurred a note or sang too flat or too sharp flouting her amatory invitation to her mate on the crisp air of an autumn evening, and the slightest variation either way in the sound will send the expectant brute flying like the wind away from the treacherous trysting place—disappointed, perhaps, but not so much so as the hunter whose false lip lost him his coveted prize.

"The female moose rarely calls after dark, the exceptional instances being on light moonlight nights. Consequently hunters seldom try to lure a bull by calling after night has come on. If a bull can be induced to answer a moonlight call, however, the excitement of the sport is increased. There is something decidedly weird and uncanny in the sound of the startling call echoing among the hills, their tops flooded in light and their sides and bases wrapped in impenetrable shadow, and the answering bellow of the bull, as it comes out from the very depths of the shadow. As the huge animal approaches from the wilderness, and finally emerges into the moonlit open, the nerves, even of the experienced hunter, are strung at the severest tension, while to the novice the suspense is simply agony. Nat Moore gave me my first experience in moose calling on one frosty October night, the moon being that night one immense sphere of mellow brightness, and the conflicting play of light and shadow over the great wilderness was as of broad golden floods of light assailing the ragged boundaries of cimmerian gloom. At the second call from Nat's birch-bark horn an answer was heard in one direction, and at the third from the opposite direction was wafted the reply of another eager moose lover.

"'Two of 'em!' said Nat. 'There'll be some fun in this opening when they meet.'

"The two bulls came on, approaching with strides that donated their ardour. I shook like an aspen, and grew cold and faint under the strain on my nerves. At last one of the bulls stopped. He was yet in the shadow of the woods, but not far from the opening. As he stopped a loud and angry snort, that contrasted strangely with the low bellows he had uttered before, came from his evidently elevated nostrils. The moose on the other side of the opening stopped almost at the instant, and sent an angry and as loud a snort from his part of the woods.

"'Aha!' said Nat, beneath his breath. 'They've scented one another. There won't be any need of my calling again. The'll soon be together right in front of us.'

"And so they were. At the same moment the two huge brutes rushed out of the darkness into the moonlit opening. Their appearance was startling to me. They buried themselves against each other with terrible force. Then followed a combat which was exciting to behold. Back and forth, now revealed in the full light of the moon, and now seen but dimly as first one and then the other would rush his combatant into the shadow of the woods, these infuriated rivals and struggled in desperate conflict. Their furious bellowings resounded among the hills, and there was solitude there no longer. For half an hour the great beasts fought, but victory for either seemed as far away as it was at the outset. Nat and I came out from our concealment early in the fight and stood in the lightest part of the opening, in plain sight of the combatants, but our presence was unheeded by them. At last Nat said: 'They're getting tired. Neither one will quit until the other one is dead. We'll settle the fight.' He led the way back to the guns. Under his instructions I took aim at one of the battling moose and he covered the other. The two reports sounded at once, and the two bulls dropped as one. Neither moose made an effort to get up. There was good reason for that. Both were dead."

Some Bible Facts.

Verses in the Old Testament, 23,241.
Verses in the New Testament, 7,959.
The books of the Old Testament, 39.
The books of the New Testament, 27.
Words in the Old Testament, 592,439.
Letters in the New Testament, 838,320.
Words in the New Testament, 181,253.
Chapters in the Old Testament, 929.
Letters in the Old Testament, 2,728,100.
Chapters in the New Testament, 260.
The word "Jehovah" occurs 6,855 times.
The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.
The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job xxix.
The middle verse of the New Testament is Acts xxii, 17.
The shortest verse in the New Testament is John xi, 35.
The longest verse in the Old Testament is Esther viii, 9.
The middle book of the Old Testament is Second Thessalonians.
The middle chapter and shortest in the Bible is Psalm cxvii.

Part of the Household.

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

"Poor fellow, he died in poverty," said a man of a person lately deceased. "That isn't anything," exclaimed a seedy bystander. "Dying in poverty is no hardship; its living in poverty that puts the thumbscrews on a fellow."

Use the safe, pleasant and effectual worm killer, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator; nothing equals it. Procure a bottle and take it home.

"Harry, you should not ask Cousin John how much money he is worth; that is not polite." "I wasn't trying to be polite. I just wanted to know."

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

FARM NOTES.

Making the stock comfortable includes good treatment fully as much as plenty to eat.

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

Kerosene excels for softening and clearing out the hardened gum in the boxes of mowers, reapers and other farm machinery.

Care of stock has much to do with the result. Study them closely, see what they require, and use common sense in supplying.

Never allow a nail or splinter to protrude from any part of the stall. By guarding against such you may save a valuable animal.

The largest thoroughbred breeding establishment in America is the Belle Meade stock farm, Sumner County, Tenn., which contains 4,000 acres.

The man makes the farm, and not nature. Therefore the value of the land depends not upon the fertility of the soil, nor upon its location, but upon the man.

The freshest eggs are the heaviest, and when placed in a can of water will sink to the bottom at once. Old eggs will sink partially, while stale eggs will float.

Do not be economical with the bedding material. There should be enough to completely absorb all the liquids as they are worth more than the bedding material.

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

The common alder is an eyesore on many farms, getting into fence corners and often encroaching into the field. The only sure way to kill it is to dig it or rather pull it out.

Shelter is cheaper than fodder, and for cattle exposed to cutting winds it requires at least one-third more food to keep up the same condition in flesh as under comfortable protection.

Many a farmer and a gardener suffers in consequence of the poor seed in the market, and it ought to be a prison offence for a man to sell seeds which he knows are not true to name.

In 1868, Canada exported of raw fruit to Great Britain, nearly $44,500 worth, while last year the exports aggregated $652,007. Thus the trade of last year was fourteen times greater than in 1868.

A blacksmith, who applied the sweepings of his shop, containing a large amount of scales and filings, to his fruit trees, always brought the largest and finest apples to the fairs at which he exhibited.

It is said that 1000 sheep kept on a piece of ground one year will make the soil capable of yielding grain enough—over and above the capacity of the soil without the sheep manure to support 1035 sheep an entire year.

When the farmer begins to estimate the value of sheep from the stand points of meat, fertility and general advantage to the farm, he will not allow the market price of wool to determine whether or not he will raise them.

Farmers who have an insurance upon farming tools and household furniture, would do well to have a schedule made of the tools and articles of furniture, so that in case of fire, there may be no dispute in making an adjustment of the loss.

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 always a demand for superior mutton.

Because you have common stock is no reason for letting them take care of themselves any more than to conclude that because you have secured good blooded stock that is all that is necessary, and the stock will be right no matter how they are treated.

As old leather—boots, shoes, etc.—contains ammonia compounds, although in a state of extremely slow solubility, a good disposition to be made to them is to bury them at the foot of fruit trees or grape vines, where they will furnish a slow fertilizer.

Well rotted sawdust should prove of use on almost any soil as it contains considerable potash, humus, etc. Well-rotted chip or sawdust manure is excellent to start unthrifty forest or shade trees to growing, and it would doubtless prove of value in an orchard. Heavy manuring of young trees has a tendency to too much growth of wood to the detriment of the formation of fruit.

The co-operate creamery is inducing farmers to get more out of their farms than they have been getting. It makes larger and better herds of cattle, it leads to the keeping of a much larger number of swine and to the fattening of veal calves. It is a promoter of both quantity and quality of farm products. It enbles a farmer to produce the products that sell for cash and find a ready market.

A cow will lose milk when attended by a strange or disagreeable person, and one that is petted and treated with gentleness will never exhibit the common fractiousness of kicking or holding up the milk. This is true of all farm animals, who return kindness with affection and generosity, and abundantly pay the consideration shown them by their owners. Every body, especially every farmer's boy, should early learn to treat all animals with kindness.

The population of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island, Newark and Paterson will consume every day during Lent on an average 3,000,000 eggs. It is safe to say that with what the bakers use the consumption of eggs within the area named will be nearly 6,000,000 a day. When you figure up the total in money that will be paid out for eggs in the cities named, you see that there is expended in this one item of diet during Lent $120,000 per day, or for forty days $4,800,000

How to Buy a Horse.

An old horseman says: If you want to buy a horse, don't believe your own brother. Take no man's word for it. Your eye is your market. Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter, and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff, or has any other failing, you can see it. Let him go by himself a ways, and if he staves right into anything, you know that he is blind Buck him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But, be as smart as you can, you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace, and yet have fits. There isn't a man could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops in the road. After a rest he starts again but he soon stops for good, and nothing but a derrick can move him.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than by moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, feet flatly upon the ground, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky cast eyes in horses indicates moon-blindness or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kick-horse is apt to have scared legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh, and does not move easily to the touch the horse is a heavy eater, and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble.

Beginning.

A good many men are deterred from starting out in the work of improving there farm stock through the supposition that it is necessarily a matter of very great expense. True, it may be made a very costly affair, if one is so disposed, or if it be undertaken without judgment; but this is by no means an inseparable accompaniment of improvement. Of course it is very nice, and under some circumstances it is advisable, to begin with both males and females of pure blood; but for all practical farm purposes the same end can be reached, though in a slower way, by a much less radical process. The introduction and judicious use of a single male, will in a few years revolutionize the character of the stock on a farm. When observing butchers see an intelligent farmer buy a good bull or a pure-bred male pig, they confidently count on him being prepared, in due course of time, to sell them better hogs and better beeves. It is only necessary to follow up a beginning thus made for a reasonable period to enjoy all the benefits to be derived from selling good stock for other than breeding purposes. With good mates to start with the course is plain and the end certain. If it is designed to go into the business of producing stock to sell for breeding purposes this plan of course will not work, but the cost of working into good stock for farm use is not great enough to justify long waiting by anyone who understands the use and value of good blood.

What shall we Raise.

While the ground is covered with snow and nature is seemingly at rest, we should think about what we wish to plant. It will be but a few months before seed time will be here and all that we can do now will be so much gained. Unless one's soil and surroundings are particularly adapted to some specialty he will undoubtedly do better to continue to raise a variety of products and keep different kinds of stock. It seems poor policy to trust to one crop to furnish us with all the cash and everything else for a year. In most cases the farmer should plan to grow such crops as he wishes to consume at home, and then aim to grow for market what his fields are best adapted to and what is most likely to bring him the most profit.

The garden should be of ample size so as to raise an abundance of vegetables for summer use, and have a good supply for winter. A surplus can usually be disposed of to good advantage; if there is no demand for it the calves or other stock will make good use of it. A load of carrots will be just the thing for the colts and horses, and a lot of beets are a great help for the cows and sheep.

Bees do not make Honey.

"I thought honey was honey, all alike; but now I see it under different brands—clover, linden, golden rod, buckwheat, etc., etc. If bees make honey, why isn't it all alike?" Bees do not make honey, and never did. It is a vegetable sweet, generated in Nature's great laboratory, which is located principally in the corollas of flowers, but not there altogether.

When bees are gathering nectar very rapidly, it is put into the cells quite thin, but is never sealed up in this condition. These original canners as they cannot gather it during the night, spend that time in boiling down what has been collected during the day. Evaporation may commence in the honey-sack, as the bee flits from flower to flower, and on the final trip to the hive. Naturalists claim to have noticed a fine spray emitted from their bodies, when many are flying home laden to their hives. Bees hum very loudly at night, during a large yield of honey, which is caused by their fanning with their wings while they work the honey back and forth on their proboscæ, in much the same manner as a confectioner does his candy.

The General Purpose Farmer.

The "general-purpose" farmer is of vastly more importance than the "general-purpose" cow, horse, sheep, hen, barn, strawberry, or apple. The "general-purpose" farmer can plan operations and execute them himself or show others how. He is a good manager, a good gardener, and knows how to raise most kinds of fruit. He can prune, graft, and bud trees properly, and raise trees, bushes, shrubs and vines from seeds and cuttings. He understands the management of manure and knows how to drain land. He is a sufficiently good mechanic to put up fences, make gates, hang a grindstone, and shingle a shed. He can repair a harness, point a plow, paper a sitting room, shear a sheep, dress a hog, cut up a steer, corn beef, smoke bacon, and make sausage. He can sharpen tools and put handles axes, hoes, and pitchforks.

The "general purpose" farmer knows how to feed, raise, and fatten all kinds of animals kept for their meat. He understands what kinds of food are best for producing milk, wool, flesh, and fat. He has no occasion for employing a professional trainer to "break in" his colts.

The "general purpose" farmer must be a good business man. He must understand how to buy, sell, and "trade." He must be a correct judge of value, and must keep himself informed in regard to prices.

Eggs are Cheap Food.

Eggs are usually esteemed expensive diet—in fact a luxury which only the rich or well-to-do can afford to use. But it is a mistake when we consider their food value—their nourishing qualities. Eggs, like milk, contain every element necessary for the development of a perfect animal. This is proved by the fact that bones, muscles, blood, feathers, everything in fact that makes the fully formed chicken, is contained in the yoke and white of an egg. Indeed, there is no more concentrated or nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline are just in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. If therefore, we eat to obtain strength, we will find that two or three eggs properly cooked will afford more nourishment than a piece of meat of equal market value. When we come to compare the cost of producing eggs and pork we find it costs nearly twice as much to produce a pound of pork as it does a pound of eggs, and taking into account the nutritive value of each and the comparative prices of the two on an average, the pork is three times as costly a food as eggs, and certainly much less wholesome.

An Effect of Filth.

Hogs should always have a dry and warm place to lie in. When food is plenty they will remain in bed a good share of the time, and if it be wet and cold it retards growth, and brings on rheumatism or perhaps inflamation of bowels or lungs. They do not want a great mass of straw, in which they will crawl to get hot steam, and then when they come out get chilled, but an armful of straw to remain a day or two and then to be thrown out and mixed with the manure. If they are bedded only once in a while, say for two weeks or more, the bedding is sure to become a heated mass of nastiness and the animals will become filty in spite of themselves. In this way the udders of breeding sows become inflamed and sore and when the little pigs come the nipples are so tender that the mother will not let them suck. She is then called an ugly brute and knocked about, because in truth the owner was too shiftless to attend to his own interests.

Depraved Taste of Cows.

Cows often in winter develop a strangely depraved taste in picking over piles of horse manure for hay and even straw soiled by the urine. They will do this even when fed enough of fresh material of the same kind. It is probably the slightly saline taste that attracts the cow to this unnatural food. If salt does not cure her of it, add a little bonemeal and ashes. It is undoubtedly mineral of some kind that the cow is seeking. While bearing young there is a great demand from the cow for bone food to properly form the calf. It is chiefly cows fed on cornstalks that develop this taste. Clover has lime and phosphate, and it should always be a part of the winter ration of cows that are to calve in the spring.

While a farmer should endeavor to be as accommodating as possible, there are some things he should absolutely refuse to lend. The first cost of small tools, hoes, forks and the like is such a trifle that no farmer worthy the name will think of borrowing. In the small use for scythes that is required under our present system of farming, few farmers will care to keep more than one or two. Yet every farm should have at least one, besides a grub hook for cutting weeds. These are tools that if once loaned are apt not to be returned, or if sent home it will be in such condition that they will be of no further use to anybody.

English hop growers seem to be having as hard a time as their American brethren. Last year, owing to the low prices, American hop growers grubbed half their acreage, and many now intend to grub the remainder. Many English hop growers intend growing grain, instead of hops. A number of farmers in that country have been made bankrupt by holding two or three years' growth of hops and waiting for the uncertain market. It would be a great blessing to the hop growers of the world if the area in hops could be reduced fifty per cent. Even then there would be uncertainty enough about the business.

Physicians

Are usually averse to proprietary medicines. Nasal Balm is a specific for cold in the head and catarrh, and having faith and evidence that it will cure those troubles, we ask and court a fair trial of the discovery, and a full investigation of their hands.