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REVIEWS.

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ROBERT KOES,
September, 1834.

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August 24th 1834.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.
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ENT READ, Esq.
an D. SHERIFF, Esq.
SPAFFORD BARRETT,
H. PERLEY, Esq.
GILBERT BROWN,
W. CAMPBELL,
JESSE BROWN, Esq.
JAMES BOGEMAN,
LORD DUNN, Esq.
New Brunswick,

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WEEKLY ALMANAC.

1835	SUN.	MOON.	High
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MOON'S PHASES.
First Qr. 7th 11h 26 a m | Last Qr. 21st 8h 40m a m
Full - 14th 5h 22 p m | New - 28th 11h 50m p m
Mean Equation—Watch slow - 7 Minutes.

New-Brunswick.
PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 22d Feb.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Law amendment Bill was committed.—Mr. Gilbert in the chair.
Almost every item in the details of the bill elicited a great deal of desultory discussion, of so disjointed and unconnected a nature, as to render it impossible to report more than general features and principal points.
Mr. Weldon stated that the bill had been prepared in exact conformity with the recommendations of the committee of Ways and Means; that, therefore, where duties had been determined on in that committee, the blanks had been accordingly filled up in the bill, and they had been left open in such cases as had not been decided. The Bill therefore, was in every other respect the same as that of last year. As to the proposed discriminating duty on Wines, the committee who prepared the bill had divided wines into three classes, the first class comprising all the high wines, such as Burgundy, Champagne, Constantia, Hermitage, Hock, Malmsay, Tokay, &c.; the 2d, including Madeira, Port and Sherry; and the 3d, all other wines whatsoever. It was proposed, therefore, to fill up the blanks, first with a specific duty on each class, and then with an ad valorem duty on all wines.—There was an amendment also in that part of the bill relating to the tax on British Goods, by substituting the words "Goods manufactured in the United Kingdom" for "British Manufactures," which would remove all doubt as to including Irish Manufactures. There were also some additions to the list of exceptions, which had been unintentionally omitted last year, such as printed Books, &c.
The bill was then read section by section, and the first section being the all-important one which imposes duties, excited a great variety of conflicting opinions and discussions.
The first question, as to filling up the blanks for the wine duties, brought up a repetition of the whole question, as before debated in committee of Ways and Means, whether a discriminating duty only, or a discriminating and ad valorem duty, or the present mode of indiscriminate duty should be determined on.
Mr. Chandler was inclined to adhere to the old mode.
Mr. Weldon was either for a specific duty on all wines, and then an ad valorem duty on the three classes detailed in the bill.
Mr. Crane strongly opposed any ad valorem duty, and contended for an additional and specific duty on all wines.
Messrs. Johnston, Partelow, and J. M. Wilmot, supported the discriminating duty, exactly as settled in Ways and Means.
Mr. Slason contended for the old mode.
Mr. Burns opposed the proposition to lessen the duty on low wines, but had no objection to increase the duty on the higher wines.
Mr. M'Leod supported same sentiments as advanced by him in committee of Ways and Means; having no objection to a discriminating duty, provided the minimum were so regulated, that the aggregate amount of duties collected would not be lessened, and the revenue thereby injured.
Mr. Street entirely coincided with the views of Messrs. Johnston, Partelow, &c.
Mr. Woodward thought that the fairest plan would be, to impose a specific duty of 9d. per gallon on all wines, and then an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.
Mr. Partelow and Mr. Wier supported, and Mr. Crane opposed Mr. Woodward's motion.
Mr. Weldon thought it would be better to impose a specific duty of 1s. 3d. on the 2d class, and 1s. on the 3d. class, and then to add an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent on all wines imported.
Mr. Brown was more inclined to go with Mr. M'Leod's suggestion, so as to prevent any decrease of revenue by altering the duties, and to render the duties equitably proportioned.
After considerable conflicting discussion on the point, the question was taken on Mr. Woodward's motion, and it was *negated*.
Mr. Weldon then moved, that the first blank be filled with "1s. 6d." which, with an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent, would make the duty on the high wines about 2s. and 9d. per gallon.
Mr. Crane strenuously opposed this proposition, and moved that the words "ad valorem" be struck out of the clause.
Messrs. Clinch, and Partelow supported Mr. Weldon's proposition, &c.
Mr. Connell opposed it, and concurred with the views of Mr. Crane.
The words "ad valorem" were then struck out, upon the question being decided in the affirmative.
Mr. Weldon then proposed that a specific discriminating duty should be imposed on the three classes of wine described in the bill, and upon his motion, the following duties were successfully adopted:—viz.

Class I.	2s 9d. per gallon;
II.	2s 6d. do
III.	1s 6d. do

which accorded with the recommendation of the committee of Ways and Means.
On the suggestion of Mr. Crane, the words "or Spirits, the manufacture of the United Kingdom," were added, after the word "Whiskey," so as to include British Spirits in the same duty with Whiskey.
Mr. Wier moved that the words "Five Pounds" be struck out, after the words "every foreign horse" which motion was *negated*.
Mr. Brown then moved that the clause respecting *dead meats* be altogether struck out; which was also *negated*.
Mr. Woodward moved that the words "Mill Saws" be included in the list of foreign exemptions; to which Mr. Johnston added "and all agricultural implements."

This gave rise to a long discussion relative to the respective merits and qualities of American and Provincial ploughs, axes, &c. and ultimately the principle of protecting local manufactures prevailed, excepting with regard to Mill Saws, which could not at present be made in this country. The exemption of Mill Saws was therefore resolved upon.
On Mr. Crane's suggestion, the exemption in favour of articles imported for the use of the deep sea and whale fishery was struck out for the purpose of introducing a different provision, to authorise the Treasurer to allow a drawback on articles imported and bona fide shipped outward for such purpose, instead of allowing their importation free of duty. The object of the hon. member was to prevent such articles being applied to any other than the purpose for which they would be exempted from duty. The alteration was opposed by Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Partelow and Weldon, and supported by Messrs. Johnston and Robinson.
The discussion on agricultural implements was then resumed; Messrs. M'Leod, Allen, Street, Wier, &c. Mr. Speaker contending for the duty, in protection of the mechanics of the country, and also insisting on the fact that the implements made by them were fully equal to any imported; and Messrs. Crane, Brown, and Johnston maintaining a contrary opinion.
Mr. Clinch suggested, as an amendment, that axes should be included in the exemptions which was supported by Mr. J. M. Wilmot; while Messrs. Street, Taylor, and Slason insisted that no better axes could be made than those of this Province, and particularly of St. John.

The question was then taken on exempting "agricultural implements," and it was *negated*.
Mr. Brown immediately moved that "scythes, rakes, forks, and ploughs" be exempted, and was supported by Mr. Crane.
Mr. Miles strongly opposed the motion, observing that hon. members could not know much about ploughs, in such case, and maintaining that no better ploughs could be made in the world, than those made in this Province and that if the people of the country could not make hoes and forks, they ought to go without them.
Mr. Brown differed with Mr. Miles, and as to the hon. member's supposition that he (Mr. B.) did not know much about ploughs, stated his perfect willingness at any time to try a ploughing match with that hon. member if they could get a fair field, and offered to stake thereon all the remuneration he expected to get for his legislative labours this Session.—[Laughter.]
The ploughs, rakes, forks, scythes and axes were, however, all rejected, as not entitled to exemption.
The foreign duties, &c. having been got through, the duty on British Manufactures next came on for consideration; and to the list of exemptions from that duty *books* and *printed books and maps* were added, without debate.
Mr. Robinson suggested that all *provisions* should be exempted, and Mr. Street concurred.
Mr. Woodward thought, that as that term was very comprehensive, the particular articles should be specified.
Mr. Crane opposed the exemption of provisions; and Messrs. Burns, Partelow, Street and Brown supported it. The question was then taken on the various articles separately, and *bread, pork, and flour* were exempted.
On the question for exempting "Meal of all kinds," Messrs. Hanington and Crane strenuously opposed it, and Messrs. Allan, Street and Wier supported it. The committee divided on the question, and it was carried, by 20 to 5.—Names as follow:—
Yeas—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Weldon, Connell, Freeze, Hill, Clinch, Brown, Wier, M'Leod, Hayward, Morehouse, Woodward, Slason, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, Johnston, Street, Taylor, Allen.—Nays—Messrs. Crane, Chandler, Palmer, Hanington, Ford.
On the suggestion of Mr. Brown, "Bacon" was added to the list of exemptions, and on that of Mr. End, "Mathematical instruments" were also included.
Mr. Partelow then brought forward an amendment, to impose an ad valorem duty of 2 1/2 per cent on all manufactured silk and

cotton goods imported from the British East India possessions, and also pepper, indigo, and spices, to which Mr. Crane moved as an additional amendment, that *tea* should be added.

Messrs. Partelow and Wier opposed Mr. Crane's amendment, and it was decided in the negative, and Mr. Partelow's original amendment was then adopted.
Mr. End, however, suggested that *indigo* ought not to be included, and was supported in his idea by Messrs. Taylor and Wier; and the word "indigo" was then struck out.
Mr. Partelow now moved another amendment, to impose a duty of 2 1/2 per cent on all *Leather and Malt Liquors* imported from any of the British possessions abroad. The object of this amendment was to reciprocate with respect to Nova Scotia, where a similar duty exists. The hon. member stated that although he disliked the policy exceedingly yet as long as such a duty was imposed in Nova Scotia, on such articles imported from this Province, it was but fair that a reciprocal duty should be imposed here, for the protection of our own manufactures.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. J. M. Wilmot, Burns, Crane Slason and Brown; and opposed by Messrs. End, Allen, Wier and Clinch. Mr. Johnston was also opposed to the duty on leather, but for that on malt liquors.
Mr. Allen moved that the word "leather" be struck out, upon which the committee divided, and the motion was *negated*, 17 to 12.—Yeas: Messrs. Weldon, Taylor, Wier, L. A. Wilmot, Clinch, Street, Stewart, Johnston, Morehouse, End, Hayward, Allen.—Nays: Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Miles, Connell, Freeze, Hill, Palmer, Brown, Ford, Slason, M'Leod, Woodward, Burns, J. M. Wilmot, Partelow, Robinson, Crane, Hanington.
The original amendment was then adopted; and the 1st section, containing the various duties and exemptions, agreed to; and the Committee then agreed to report progress, &c.
The duty on *Rum* now stands at 1s 6d per gallon and on *Brandy* 2s.

NEW SYSTEM OF
LICENCING TIMBER.

Proposed System to be adopted in granting Licences to cut Timber on Crown Lands, to continue in force for Five Years.

1. The applicant to file a Petition agreeable to the form A.
2. The sum of One Pound for every square mile comprised within the bounds described in the Petition, to be paid when the Petition is filed, towards meeting the expense of the Survey—the same to be returned, with the exception of Five shillings, if the petition be not complied with; and the external lines of the Berth to be extended with all dispatch if the petition be complied with—the petitioner furnishing assistance, for which 5s. per diem will be allowed for each man, the remaining expenses of the survey to be defrayed by the Crown.
3. In addition to the sum paid on filing the application, the rates of duty to be 2s 6d per ton, on Red Pine; 2s per ton, on White Pine; 4s. per Thousand superficial Feet, on Mill Lumber; and 10 per cent. on the estimated value of all other descriptions of Lumber.
4. The applicant will be required to pay duty on a certain quantity of Timber or Lumber annually; such a quantity to be named by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, according to the extent of the Berth, but in no case less than 60,000 feet of Lumber, or 200 tons of Timber; one fourth part of said duty to be paid on the 24th day of September, one fourth part on the 24th day of December, and the residue on the 24th day of June following, and on the last mentioned day he must produce a satisfactory account of the quantity of Timber and Lumber manufactured upon and removed from the said Berth up to that period, and pay up all arrearage of duty thereon.
5. The applicant will be allowed to resign his Berth on any 1st day of May, by giving three months previous notice, and producing certificates that the Timber is exhausted on the said Berth.
6. Persons wishing to obtain smaller quantities of Timber or Lumber may take out Licences under the present Regulations, but subject to the advanced rates of duty.
7. Bonds, with one or two sufficient Sureties, to be taken for the payment of the duty and for the due performance of the conditions of the Licence.

To His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick &c. The Petition of of the Parish of Humbly Sheweth—
That he is a British Subject, and prays that a Licence may be granted him to cut Timber on the undermentioned Tract of Crown Land; such Licence to continue in force for the term of Five Years, from the 1st day of May, 1835; and during the said term year petitioner pledges himself to pay the duty on not less a quantity of Timber than annually, unless the Timber becomes exhausted,

when he will resign the Licence.
The situation he wishes to obtain is situated as follows:
[If surveyed, the Lot or Lots to be described; if not surveyed, the courses and distances he wishes to have, to be described.]
He pledges himself to keep a correct register of the Timber and Lumber obtained under the Licence now prayed for, and to exhibit the same to the proper Officer when required, and at the Crown Land Office annually, on the 24th day of June; and he will comply with all the regulations to be observed by Persons cutting Timber or Lumber on Berths licensed to them in the manner now prayed for. The mark he intends using to distinguish the Timber and Lumber is—And he as in duty bound will ever pray—

By His Excellency Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. G. C. B. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick &c. Upon application made to me by of the Parish of in the County of in the Province of New Brunswick, and recommended by the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Forests, I do hereby grant Licence to him the said to cut Timber on a Tract of Crown Land, situate in the Parish of in the County of and bounded as follows, to wit

with full power and authority to cut Timber and Lumber, within the said bounds, during the continuance of this Licence, subject to the Regulations hereto annexed and under the terms and conditions in those Regulations contained. This Licence to continue in force during the term of Five Years, from the 1st day of May, 1835, and no longer; and after which Timber or Lumber is to be cut or hauled out, under pretence thereof.
Given under my hand and seal at Fredericton, the day of our Lord 1835. Com. & Sec. Gen. of C. L. & F.
By order of His Excellency.

REGULATIONS.
The within named is required to pay duty at the Crown Land Office on the tons of White Pine Timber annually, at the rate of Two Shillings per ton, and in the following instalments, viz. the sum of on the 24th day of June, the further sum of on the 24th day of December in the same year, and the residue, being on the 24th day of June in the following year, at which time and place he is required to exhibit an attested account, showing the total quantity of Timber and Lumber removed from the within described Berth during the preceding twelve months, and if he shall have removed a greater quantity than tons of White Pine Timber, he will then and there pay duty on such excess at the rate of 2s 6d per ton, for Red Pine Timber; 2s per ton, for White Pine; 4s per thousand feet, for Mill Lumber; and 10 per cent on the current value of all other descriptions of Lumber in the market.
2. He is required to mark on each stick its number and contents, and to keep a register of the same in the County, which register must be produced when required by any Seizing Officer, duly qualified; and he must also mark each stick as follows: such mark to be distinctly placed within triangles on three sides of the stick, near both ends, and all private marks must be placed near the centre of the stick.
3. He will be allowed to resign this Licence at the expiration of any one year, by giving three months previous notice and producing a certificate that the timber is exhausted.
4. He must in all cases give Bonds, with one or two Sureties to the King, for the payment of the duty and the faithful performance of all the conditions of the Licence.
5. He will be required to state on the 1st day of May, the quantity he intends cutting in that year, and pay duty accordingly; but he will be allowed to correct the quantity applied for within the year, and pay up the balance of tonnage, but in no case is the Timber to be cut before applying and paying instalments for the same.
6. As much good wood will result from a uniformity of Silyreting the Berths, Petitioners should, as much as possible, describe the Tracts they wish to occupy by lines running north and south—east and west.

KNOW ALL MEN by these Presents, that We are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord King William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. in the penal sum of of Lawful Money of the Province of New Brunswick, to be paid to the said Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made and done. We bind ourselves jointly and severally, our and each of our Heirs Executors and administrators, firmly, by these Presents, sealed with our Seals, dated this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty
Whereas the above bounden has obtained permission to cut Timber for the period of Five Years on a certain Tract of Crown Land situate in the parish of in the County of and Province of New Brunswick, and particularly described in the Licence to him given, numbered and bearing date herewith, issued in his favour from out of the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the said Province, a copy of which is hereto annexed, to which Licence is also added, certain Rules and Regulations, specifying the terms on which the same is granted, and also the sum of Money to be paid by the said

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Rules and Regulations added thereto, or the said copy thereof hereto annexed, will more fully appear.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bounden do and shall well and truly pay into the Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of New Brunswick, the several and respective sum and sums of money, in and by the said Licence and the Rules and Regulations added thereto, made due and payable at the several and respective times and in the manner therein expressed, and also shall well and faithfully do and perform all and every thing and things which, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Licence and Rules and Regulations, are required to be done and performed by him, the said, and in all things conform to and fulfil the terms and requisitions in the said Licence and Rules and Regulations expressed on the part of the said to be observed.—Then the above obligation to be void and of no effect, otherwise to be and remain in full force and effect.

Signed, Sealed, &c.
Petitions will be received, under the above system, on the 6th April next: but no answers will be returned until the 1st day of May following.

AGRICULTURE.

ON SMUTTY WHEAT.

Much having been said respecting smutty wheat, I offer an account of my own experience on this subject during nearly half a century.
In 1787, I hired some land in Hallowell for the purpose of trying experiments. Having noticed the assertion, that where a smutty head appeared, all the heads from the roots, or seed which produced it would be smutty, I concluded that the cause might be in the seed. Hence I put into water as much common salt as the water would dissolve, and gradually poured into two quarts of smutty wheat skimming off the light seed. The brine was then weakened till the vegetating portion of the wheat should suffer, and after ten hours the brine was poured off, and the seed allowed to drain on a floor. Lime was then mixed with the seed which was then sown in a place prepared for it. Adjoining this steeped seed two quarts of the same smutty wheat was sown. In the result the steeped wheat had no smutty ears, the unsteeped very smutty.
By this experiment I was confirmed in the opinion that the cause of smut in the last was the imperfection in the seed, and one of two causes might have occasioned the smut.

1. That the seed that produced the smutty wheat had not received the farina, of the male of the plant, and was in consequence imperfect, or
2. That the farina, or male part of the smutty wheat had passed to the germ of the female part of the seed, and that the smut thus passed from one seed to another.

Not having a perfect recollection of the examination I made in 1787 I will not affirm that all the ears were smutty that grew from the same root; but I state the observation as far as I have carried it, and confirm it by the following fact.
Some wheat was purchased that grew in Dexter, and was divided between myself and another person: the latter not having steeped his seed, had a smutty crop, while mine, which was steeped, proved free from smut.

Some persons think lime indispensable in preparing the seed for sowing, but I have had the same success in the use of Plaster of Paris, or wood ashes. Success has followed the use of lime, spread on the land free from lime stone, at the time the seed is sown; the quantity to be used about one and a half casks to the acre. The famous Arthur Young had no compassion for a man who would not use a proper steeping of some kind for his seed wheat. That proper steeping in the experience of half a century, is some guide to a judicious farmer, who knows besides that smutty wheat sells for a reduced price in the market, and it is used at home that it makes inferior bread.

I shall close with a few remarks on the two causes of smutty wheat, with the hope that other persons, will be disposed to pursue the subject, and give the result through the Maine Farmer.

I am rather inclined to view the first mentioned cause in preference to the second; and particularly if all the heads are found to be smutty from the same root or seed, I think that it clearly follows that the defect must be in the seed rather than in the farina of the smutty head.

As regards the second cause. The farina of the male of the smutty wheat may impregnate the germ of the female part of another seed, but this may be partial and not effect all the ears from the same stock or root, and if it does not it may fairly be inferred that the smut is caused by an imperfection in the seed sown rather than by the farina of an imperfect or smutty ear, passing to the female part of another ear.

It is a fact that if the male blossoms of a vine, such as melon or cucumber is plucked off, before it opens, the fruit on the same plant will come to perfection and have seed, but that seed will not produce fruit. It was this fact that in some measure led me to the conclusion that the cause was the imperfection in the seed.—Maine Farmer.