THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1881. NO. 47

SPAVIN CURED.

ST. JOHN, N. B., January 6th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS:

In regard to your favor of a few days ago, I would say, About one year ago a horse owned by me contracted a large Bone Spavin for the cure of which I tried a number of the liniments and lotions advertised to cure the same, without any effect, and he became very lame. A friend of mine recommended me to try Fellows' Leamings' Essence. I acted upon his advice, and now I am happy to say the lameness has ceased and the spavin disappeared. I now consider him entirely cured, and would cheerfully recommend Fellows' Leamings' Essence as being the best remedy in the market for all lameness that horses are subject to.

Yours truly, THOMAS F. FOY.

RINGBONE CURED.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 8th, 1880.

DEAR SIRS:

I have had occasion to use Fellows' Leamings' Essence on a horse so lame from a Ringbone that I could not use him. I have been using it about three weeks, and find it does all you claim for it, as the lameness is gone and the enlargement has almost disappeared. I firmly believe a few days more will make an entire cure.

Respectfully yours, JAMES T. PARSONS.

EYES.

Fellows' Golden Ointment has no equal as a cure for Sore Eyes. Most wonderful cures have been made by its use. No one having weak eyes should fail to give it a trial. Price 25 cents.

IMPORTANT

To All Who Wear Clothes!

J. R. HOWIE

CALLS the attention of all who wear Clothes to his

LATEST IMPORTATION OF

CLOTHS,

Comprising the latest Novelties and Best Makes.

A FULL LINE OF

ENGLISH WORSTEDS,

in the latest patterns. A large variety of choice patterns of

SCOTCH TWEEDS.

A few very Choice Patterns in

FRENCH GOODS

A full line of

English & Canadian Tweeds.

Always on hand a full line of the Best Quality of TRIMMINGS.

Employing a large staff of experienced workmen, I am prepared to fill orders promptly in the LATEST NEW YORK STYLE.

☞ Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

JAS. R. HOWIE

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

QUEEN STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

GREAT

TRADE SALE

:o:

EDGECOMBE & SONS

HAVE ON HAND, and offer for sale

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

at prices much below regular rates, and which must insure prompt sales, the following stock warranted first-class in every respect:—

5 Concord Carriages;
4 Piano Box Carriages;
3 Top Buggies;
2 Single and Double Phaetons with Shifting Tops;
3 Jump Seat Carriages
4 Portland Fancies;
5 Express Wagons, single and Double;
13 Farm Wagons, with from 1 1-2 to 2 inch axles;
3 Slovens.

☞ Contracts will be made for any description of vehicles in large numbers, at favorable rates. Our facilities enable us to produce the best work in the shortest possible time.

Send for circulars and prices, with especially favorable terms.

EDGECOMBE & SONS,
Fredericton Steam Carriage Work

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES,
Secretary.

Office for Agriculture,
Fton, May, 1881.

Tel. and Sun weeklies.—4ins.

First Premium

Provincial. Exhibition, 1878.

REED & REED

WOULD respectfully call the attention of the GOOD HOUSEWIFE to the superior quality of their

BROOMS & WISPS.

They manufacture an article not excelled by any in the market, either domestic or imported.

MERCHANTS near the upper St. John will and it especially advantageous to deal with them. All orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

REED & REED

CATTLE

—FOR—

SHIPMENT TO ENGLAND.

THE Hon. Judge Peters of Charlottown, P. E. I., and Messrs. J. & W. F. Harrison of Saint John, having decided to throw into one, their properties at GRIMROSE ISLAND, on the St. John River, offer the same to a desirable tennant or Company for a term of years at a moderate rental. This property, from its admirable location and richness of soil, bounded by the river on one side, and Gagetown Creek on the other, and containing a large quantity of high intervale adapted for producing the best quality of hay, grain and roots of all kinds, as well as a very large range of the richest pasturage, and containing about nine hundred acres in all; also embracing about twenty acres of Upland, near the centre of the farm, on which to erect suitable buildings, which would, at all times, be far above the highest freshets, and having already barns in good order, suitably located on the intervale, capable of holding a large quantity of hay, possess advantages for raising Cattle for the English Market unsurpassed, if at all equalled, in the Maritime Provinces, or probably in the Dominion.

For full information apply to

Hon. J. H. PETERS,
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
St. John, N. B.
or T. S. PETERS,
St. John, N. B.

June 23

FIRE INSURANCE.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.

THE General Agent of the "Queen" Insurance Company in this Province, having received instructions from the Head Office in England to discontinue all Sub-Agencies, in consequence of losses under Sub-Agents during the past few years exceeding the Premiums, I am not authorized to take any new risks in that Company, but am prepared to renew all Policies as they expire, and generally to effect Insurance in any of the following First-class Offices:—

Imperial, of London, Estab'd 1803
CAPITAL, $8,000,000

Northern, of London, Estab'd 1836
CAPITAL, $15,000,000

Ætna, of Hartford, Estab'd 1819
CAPITAL, $3,000,000
With a NET SURPLUS of $3,335,965.97

Hartford, of Hartford, Estab'd 1809
CAPITAL, $1,250,000

British America, Toronto, Est. 1833
CAPITAL, $1,000,000

☞ *Orders respectfully Solicited.*
All Losses promptly paid. ☜

Detached Residences in the *City* and *County* insured on the *Three Year* plan at low rates.

☞ Please call before insuring elsewhere.

JOHN BLACK,
Agent, Fredericton

July 15.

THE DOMINION AFETY FUND

LIFE ASSOCIATION,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Incorporated 1881.

The Popular Plan of affording the Protection of Life Insurance.

SIMPLE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL.

The dangers and defects of the old "Reserve" Plan, and the weakness and uncertainty of the Co-operative Plans avoided.

Endowments to Persisting Members.

J. G. GILL,
Agent for York County.

Fredericton, April 14

NEW

BOOK BINDERY.

The Subscribers have opened a

BOOK BINDERY

in connection with their

BOOK AND STATIONERY

ESTABLISHMENT,

and are now prepared to attend to all orders given them in that line.

☞ All kinds of Magazines, Periodicals, and School Books, in fact every description of Books, bound in First Class manner, and at Low Prices.

Binding of Music a Specialty.

M'MURRAY & FENETY.

Fredericton, May 26

$10 Outfits furnished free, with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so easy to learn, and our instructions are so simple and plain, that anyone can make great profits from the start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women are as successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us at once. All furnished free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

HELP Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. MCLEAN.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

Vegetine,

Worth its Weight in Gold.

TORONTO, ONT., June 2, 1880

H. R. STEVENS, Esq., Boston, Mass.:

SIR—Having been persuaded by a friend of mine to try VEGETINE for Kidney Disease, with which I had been troubled for four years. I consented and have given it a fair trial and am happy to say that I am relieved to such an extent that I can attend to my work with ease and comfort, which I was deprived of for over three years. The best medical men of Toronto have given my case up as hopeless. I have tried every kind of medicine I ever heard of, but with no avail whatever. Any person who may be afflicted with the same terrible desease I would certainly advise to try VEGETINE, for I assure you, as many can testify, that it is undoubtedly the best medicine on record for the Kidney Disease. I am able to work at my trade as glider and earn a living for my wife, two children and myself, through VEGETINE, which I consider is worth its weight in gold. Hoping that those who may give VEGETINE a trial may receive the same benefit that I have, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. COOKE,
106 John St.

I gave Mr. Cooke the medicine, and I know this statement to be true.

JAS. D. MEREDITH,
35 Adelaide Street.

Vegetine.

Gives Satisfaction. I Recommend Vegetine.

TRURO, N. S., June 17, 1880.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

It is with pleasure that I inform you that VEGETINE not only sells rapidly but gives satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. I recommend it in preference to most other blood medicines.

I am, yours, WM. W. REES,
Druggist.

The Standard Medicine.

TRURO, N. S., June 27, 1880

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

SIR—I have been selling your VEGETINE for the last three or four years, and have much pleasure in informing you that it has given very general satisfaction. I find that the sales have increased from fifty to one hundred per cent. per annum, and it has now established a reputation for itself as one of the standard proprietary medicines of the day. Yours very truly,

H. L. ATKINS,
Druggist,

Vegetine.

Best Blood Purifier in the Market.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE VILLAGE, P. Q., Jan, 8, '80

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear SIR—I find the sale of your VEGETINE constantly increasing and from the favorable reports I receive from my customers, I consider VEGETINE the best preparation in the market for a blood purifier and general tonic.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. DAWSON,
Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Jean Baptiste Sts.

VEGETINE

IS THE BEST

Spring Medicine.

VEGETINE is sold by all Druggists.

PROVE BS. | PROVERBS.

"For sinking spells fits, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters.

"Read of procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters.

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance;"

"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.4

WANTED

BY

Fredericton Leather Company

HEMLOCK BARK,

HIDES and TALLOW,

for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICES will be paid in

CASH!

AT THEIR TANNERY, HEAD OF KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

ISAAC W. SIMMONS,
Manager.

October 7, 1880.

Haying Tools.

Just received from the Manufacturers:

70 DOZ. Scythes, American and Canadian, as follows:—Dunn Edge Clipper, Oshawa Clipper, Eureka, Climax, Razor Blade, Tip Top, Black Snake, Dominion Champion, Cast Steel;
35 doz. Scythe Sheaths, American and Canadian; 3 doz. Iron Sheaths;
25 doz. Hay Forks;
35 " Hay Fork Handles;
125 " Rakes; 50 boxes Scythe Stones;
12 " Reaping Hooks and Sickles;
5 tons Grind Stones;
8 boxes Grind Stone Fixtures.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

JAMES S. NEILL

THE

DOMINION EXHIBITION!

OF 1881

WILL be held at the CITY OF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, in the ROYAL EXHIBITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS, from

21st to 30th EPTEMBER,

when Cash Prizes to the amount of $15,00.00 will be awarded for Horses, Cattle and other Live Stock, Machinery of all kinds, General Manufactures, Mining, Agricultural, Forest, Fishery and Dairy Products, Fruits, Plants and Flowers.

No charge for entry of exhibits.

Prize lists, entry papers, and all necessary information may be obtained on application.

Manager—PROF. GEO. LAWSON, LL.D.

WILLIAM McKERRON,
Secretary.

Halifax, June 6th, 1881

REVOLVERS.

Just Received:

ONE CASE of Revolvers and Cartridges. For sale low.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Fredericton, May 26

A LAW

(L. S.)
(COPY)
(Signed)
G. FRED. FISHER,
Mayor,

Regulating and Establishing Public Markets in the City of Fredericton.

BE IT ENACTED by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton as follows:

1. Every day in the year, Sundays, Christmas Day, Dominion Day, and Good Friday excepted, shall be and is hereby appointed to be a Public Market Day within the City of Fredericton, and the following places and none other shall be taken and considered to be and are hereby declared to be Public Markets of the said City, namely:—

Such parts of the lower flat of the County Court House in Queen's Ward, as shall be appropriated for the purpose of a Market by the City Council, to be called the Queen's Ward Market.

Phœnix Square in St. Ann's Ward, and such parts of the cellar of the new City Hall building therein, as is not used for Butchers' Stalls, be, and the same is hereby set apart for the purpose of a Country Market, to be called Phœnix Square Market.

2. Such parts of the Phœnix Square Market House as are or may hereafter be fitted up with stalls, shall be taken and considered to be and shall be the Butchers' Market.

3. For the purpose of a Country Market, Phœnix Square shall be considered to extend to low water market, and to the gutter between the City Hall and the road on Queen Street, to the Normal School Fence on the South East side, and outer edge of the platform on North West side.

4. The several stalls in City Hall Basement, so being the Butchers' Market, shall be offered for lease by Public Auction yearly, by order of the City Council, under the direction of a Committee of the City Council, to be called the Market Committee, at such upset price or prices as may from time to time be determined by the City Council, and in case any of the said stalls shall not be leased at the time first appointed, or shall during the year from any cause become vacant and unoccupied, the same may from time to time, as may be necessary, be leased by and under the direction of the said Market Committee.

5. The said Markets shall be kept open from sunrise till sunset on every market day, and on Saturday's, Christmas Eve, and New Years Eve the said market shall not be kept open later than 11 o'clock at night.

6. No person shall exercise the trade or cailing of a Butcher in this City, unless he be a ratepayer of the said City, or duly licensed to carry on business within the said City, and unless he shall receive a license as a Butcher from the City Council, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence; and no Butcher's License shall be for a longer period than one year, and shall expire on the first day of May next succeeding the date of the License, provided that it shall be lawful for the City Council at any time to revoke and amend the license of any Butcher for improper conduct or any breach of this law or any law that may hereafter be passed for the government of the Butchers of the said City, or for the breach of any Market Law or regulation.

7. Any Butcher desiring to procure License as provided in the foregoing section shall pay the sum of five dollars to the City Treasurer to form part of the revenues of the City, and the City Clerk on receiving from any such Butcher a receipt signed by the City Treasurer for said sum, shall forthwith issue a license as heretofore provided.

8. Any duly licensed Butcher wishing to carry on his business, trade or occupation as such in any other house, shop or place within the City other than the Butchers' stalls in the Phœnix Square Market, may be licensed therefor by the City Clerk on the recommendation of the Market Committee. The house, shop, or place in such case shall be designated on the License of such Butcher, and every such permission and License shall expire on the first day of May next after the granting thereof.

9. License may be issued by the City Clerk annually to such and so many persons, as may be recommended by the Market Committee for the time being, to sell partridges, wild fowl, fresh meat, and poultry within the said City, such recommendation to designate the place or shop to be occupied by the person so to be licensed, and to be filed by the Committee with the City Treasurer, who may thereupon receive from any of the persons named in such recommendation the sum of five dollars, and on filing a receipt of such payment with the City Clerk, he shall issue a License accordingly, stating, however, in such License the place or shop to be occupied by the person licensed, and such License shall not be assignable; every such License shall be held at the pleasure of the City Council, and the shop or place for which such License may be granted, shall be fitted up to the satisfaction of the Market Committee, and be open at all times to the inspection of the Chairman of the said Committee or such person as he may from time to time appoint, and all regulations made by the City Council shall be obeyed on pain of forfeiture of License.

10. No person other than a licensed Butcher, or person licensed under the ninth section of this Law, shall cut, offer, or expose for sale in the said markets, or elsewhere within the said city any beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, or other fresh meat by the joint or in pieces less than a quarter, under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every offence; and no licensed Butcher shall so cut, offer, or expose for sale in any other place than at the stall leased by him in one of the Butchers' markets, or the house, shop, or place for which he may be specially licensed under the penalty of twenty dollars for each offence; and no person licensed under the ninth section of this Law shall so cut, offer or expose for sale in any other place than the place for which such license shall be granted, under the penalty of twenty dollars for every offence.

11. No licensed Butcher or person to whom a license shall be granted under the ninth section of this law, and no merchant shopkeeper, huckster, green-grocer or market dealer either by himself, his servant or agent shall contract, bargain for or purchase within the said City with intent to sell any fresh beef, mutton, veal, pork, lamb, poultry, or fresh meat of any description or an vegetables, eggs, butter or other provisions or articles usually sold in the Public Market in the City until after ten of the clock in the forenoon on a Market day, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every offence, and upon conviction of a second offence under this section, the party so offending shall, if holding a License under the sixth or ninth sections of this Law, in addition to such penalty forfeit and be deprived of his License.

12. None of the articles mentioned in the first part (Part I) of the next section (sec 13) of this Law shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale by any person whomsoever in any of the public streets or highways, or in any hotel yard or any other yard or place (except in the public markets,) or at any of the Public Wharves or Landings in the City, either by offering the same from door to door, or from shop to shop, or otherwise under the penalty of one dollar for each and every article sold, offered or exposed for sale contrary to the provisions of this section, to be paid by the person selling, or offering, or exposing the same for sale, or the owner, occupier or person having charge of the vessel, boat, cart, wagon, sled, or vehicle or conveyance therein or whereon the same may have been sold, offered or exposed for sale, or by the person under whose directions or for whose benefit the same may have been sold, or offered, or exposed for sale.

13. All persons carrying articles for sale into the said Country Markets, shall forthwith report themselves to the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, and shall declare the quantity of each article, which they may bring into the said Market, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy to assign and point out stands for the persons so reporting themselves, and any person bringing any article for sale into either of the said Country Markets shall pay to the Clerk of Market or his Deputy the rates and sums following, that is to say:—

PART 1.

Beef per quarter,	4	cts.
Hogs of 200 lbs. or under	5	"
and every additional 100 lbs,	2	"
Sheep, Lamb, Goat or Veal per carcase each	5	"
Butter, tub, pail, jar or firkin of 10 lbs. or under,	2	"
every additional 10 lbs.,	1	"
Butter in rolls or Lard in casks, for every 10 lbs. or under,	2	"
Tallow for every 10 lbs. or under,	2	"
Cheese for every 10 lbs. or under,	2	"
Potatoes per barrel,	2	"
Tureips per barrel,	1	"
Turkeys each,	2	"
Geese each,	2	"
Pigeons per pair,	1	"
Partridges per pair,	2	"
Fowl per pair,	2	"
Ducks per pair,	2	"
Ham, Shoulders, Bacon per piece,	3	"
Eggs for every 5 doz. or under,	1	"
Beets, Carrots, Parsnips per bushel,	1	"
Apples per bbl.,	5	"
Plums per bushel,	5	"
Moose, Caribou or Bear per quarter,	4	"
Deer per quarter,	4	"

PART 2.

Oysters in tub or other vessel per gal.,	5	cts.
" in shell per bushel,	5	"
Flour or Meal per 100 lbs.,	2	"
Oats per bushel,	1	"
Peas and Beans per bushel,	2	"
Cherries per box,	2	"
Cucumbers per doz.,	1	"
Fish, smoked, per 100 lbs.,	5	"
Sugar, maple, per 100 lbs. or under,	1	"
Each additional 10 lbs.,	1	"
Socks and Mitts per doz. pair,	1	"
Yarn, Woollen, per lb.,	1	"
Corn, green per doz.,	1	"
Onions per bushel,	5	"
Cabbage per doz.,	1	"
Berries for 5 quart pail,	1	"
Berries for 10 quart pail,	2	"
Hides, Ox or Cow, each,	4	"
Skins, Sheep, each,	1	"
" calf-tanned or untanned each,	2	"
Wool per lb.,	1	"
Feathers per lb.,	1	"
Salmon each,	2	"

All other articles not enumerated 2 cents on each dollar of value.

And no person shall occupy any stand or place in any part of the said Markets, for the purpose of exposing or offering for sale any article or thing whatever, without having first paid the Fees as herein provided, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every offence.

14. Any cord wood, fire wood or coal brought into and offered and exposed for sale within the limits of the Phœnix Square Market, shall forthwith be reported by the owner or driver to the Market Clerk, and it shall be the duty of the Market Clerk, to point out a stand for each such load, and every person so bringing the said wood or coal into the Market shall pay to the Market Clerk the following sums:—

For each single horse load, 5 cts.
" double " 10 "

15. No dead Turkeys shall be brought to market and offered or exposed for sale within the said City by any person, the necks and legs to the first joint of which are not cut off, and the entrails and crops therein taken out, under the penalty of fifty cents for every offence.

16. No person shall sell, offer or expose for sale in the said City, any unwholesome or stale articles of provisions, any blown, raised or mussed meat, or measly pork, or boar meat, or any flesh of any animal killed by accident, or which may have died of disease, under the penalty of twenty dollars for each and every offence, and the forfeiture of the article; and the Clerk of the Market, or his Deputy, on complaint being made to him, or on his own suspicion of any offence being committed against this section, shall examine any article suspected, and if he thinks fit may exhibit to a Butcher for his opinion thereof, and if it shall appear that any offence has been committed, the said Clerk of the Market or his Deputy may detain such article, and shall forthwith cause such offender to be prosecuted for the penalty herein imposed, and such article, after conviction of the offender, shall be destroyed by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy.

17. All Butter brought to market in the said City shall be sold by weight, and if in rolls, each roll shall contain one or more pounds weight, and if packed in firkins, pails, tubs, crocks or casks of any description, the gross weight and the tare of each firkin, pail, tub, crock or cask containing the butter shall be distinctly and visibly marked thereon before the same shall be offered for sale, under the penalty of fifty cents for every firkin, pail, tub, crock or cask so offered for sale, and if any roll butter offered for sale in the said City shall be found deficient in the weight at which it is offered for sale, or if the gross weight of any firkin, pail, tub, crock or cask, shall be found to be less or the tare thereof to be greater than is marked thereon, in either such case the person selling or offering the same for sale shall forfeit and pay for each and every roll so deficient the sum of fifty cents, and for every firkin pail, tub, crock or cask so wrongfully marked the sum of fifty cents.

18. It shall and may be lawful for any person desirous of purchasing packed butter in firkins, pails, tubs, crocks or casks offered for sale in the said City, to require that the same be inspected by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, who is required, on application being made to him for that purpose, to inspect the same by boring or otherwise, and to ascertain whether the same be correctly marked, or if any fraud or imposition has been practised in putting up the same, either by putting up an immoderate quantity of salt with the said butter, or intermixing bad butter with good, and such Clerk of the Market or Deputy Clerk of the Market, shall and may demand and receive for every firkin pail, tub, crock or cask so inspected by him the sum of ten cents, the same to be paid by the person applying to have the same inspected, and such person if he shall purchase the same shall and may demand and receive from the person selling or offering the said butter for sale, one half said sum so paid by him for inspecting as aforesaid, and if any person shall sell or offer for sale any firkin pail, tcb, crock or cask of butter without the same having been first inspected by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, as aforesaid, when required as aforesaid, such person shall for each and every firkin, pail, tub, crock or cask so sold, or offered for sale, forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar.

And any person guilty of any imposition in the putting up or packing of any butter by mixing good butter with bad, or in any other manner, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars.

19. Every Clerk of the Market and Deputy Clerk of the Market before enteridg upon the duties of his office, shall be sworn betore the Mayor to the faithful discharge of his duty, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Phœnix Square Market, or his Deputy, to attend the said Market every Market day during Market hours, and he shall see that all the regulations and provisions of this Law are duly observed, and if any offence or offences are committed against any of the regulations or provisions thereof, he shall forthwith give information and make complaint of the same to the Police Magistrate, in order that the offender or offenders may be prosecuted, and if such Clerk of the Market or Deputy Clerk of the Market shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by this Law, he shall for every neglect or refusal forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars.

20. In case any dispute shall arise between the buyer and seller of any article respecting the weight thereof, such dispute shall be decided by the Clerk of the Market or his Deputy, who shall, when required, superintend the weighing of such article.

21. No person shall use or smoke any cigar or pipe in the Country Market under the penalty of one dollar for each and every offence.

22. Hay or Straw brought into the city for sale, and weighed at the public scales, shall not be weighed until the same has been sold, and the name of the seller and purchaser shall by the weigher be there entered in a book, to be by him kept for that purpose, and a bill of the weight shall be given to the seller on payment of the fees, and the weigher to ascertain the tare of each load of hay or straw so weighed by him, shall in each and every case weigh the sled or other vehicle on which the said hay or straw may be brought to the scale; and the said weigher shall be particular in noticing that the binding pole, chains or ropes which were on the hay or straw at the time of weighing shall be weighed with the sled or other vehicle aforesaid.

23. Hay brought to Market in wet or snowy weather, shall be liable to such deductions from its weight as in the opinion of the person weighing the same will be just and equitable, and it shall be the duty of the weigher to deduct the same from the weight of the said hay before giving a bill of the same to the seller.

24. All hay brought to this city and offered for sale, unless the same shall have been weighed at the public weigh scales, and the fees paid thereon, shall be subject to a toll of 25 cents from each load, and any person selling, offering or exposing hay for sale within the said city, without having the same weighed at the public weigh scales or paying the tolls thereon, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $1.00 with costs.

25. No person shall store any merchandize, article, thing, or goods of any description, or any furniture in the lower flat of the County Court House, being the Queens Ward Market, for a longer space or period than twenty-four hours at any one time, without special permission from the Clerk of the said Market appointed by the City Council, under a penalty of not less than two dollars, and not exceeding twenty dollars, for each day or part of a day over the said twenty-four hours that such article, merchandize, thing, or goods, or furniture shall be so stored or remain in said lower flat.

26. All Laws heretofore passed regulating or relating to Public Markets in the City of Fredericton, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed and enacted this 14th day of July, A. D. 1881.

(Signed) CHAS. W. BECKWITH,
City Clerk.

Agriculture.

Milking.

Milking seems a simple process, but, to be a good milker requires neatness, even temper, and strength of arm and hand. A bad tempered milker will ruin a cow for milking, and a milker who is not cleanly in his habits and person will spoil the milk. Milk is very easily tainted, both when in and out of the udder, and the greatest care should be taken to see that barns are not foul, and dairy utensils are clean. *Land and Home* asks a number of questions with regard to cleanliness in milking, all of which questions must be answered in the affirmative or absolute cleanliness, the editor claims, cannot be said to have been observed. These questions are, as follows:—

"Has the whole udder of the cow been recently washed or well rubbed? Have her legs and belly and flanks (at least the right side) been brushed off within a few minutes? Is all dry, clean and odorless under and behind the cow, with the surrounding air sweet and pure? Is the pail perfectly clean, and is it empty? Have you washed your hands just before coming to milk? Have your finger nails been cleaned, and are they cut short and smooth? Are your coat. or shirt sleeves, and hat free from dirt and dust and hairs? Have you changed your coat or frock and hat, and washed up well, since you cleaned the stable, groomed the horses, fed the pigs, and handled the roots or the tobacco, or since you last smoked? are you free from sweat from recent hard work? Altogether—are you really as clean as you should be—have you bathed within a fortnight?"

The *Maine Farmer* commenting on these questions, says:—

"This writer may be regarded as somewhat overfastidious, but we know that what he says is worthy of careful consideration. No fluid more readily absorbs bad odors than milk, especially when freshly drawn and if the surroundings where the milking is done, are filthy how is it possible to keep the milk pure? Many regard the process of milking of itself, as an uncleanly and unpleasant operation, and think it no matter now uncleanly their clothing and persons may be when they go to it; with such the washing and purification come after the unpleasant duty is performed. But if the surroundings and the cows are kept neat and clean as they can and should be, milking would be no longer regarded as an uncleanly operation."

Agricultural Improvement.

If farming is very backward, if it is still conducted in the rudest style in many localities of the Province, still, there is little doubt, that, agriculture on the whole, is advancing. The fatal error—the chief cause of this backwardness—the forever taking from the soil and putting nothing back, is too often committed. Whatever natural fertility the soil possessed has been drained from it, and as a certain sign of exhaustion, the weeds abound; timothy and redtop refuse to grow, and in their place is seen grass of the most inferior description—short, sapless, and tasteless, affording but dry mouthfuls to the poor cattle. To see the yellow and white above the green in fields, still stumpy and stony, of some farmers—whose house and barns, of which the original whitewash has totally disappeared before the blackening influence of the years' variable weather, do not show evidence of prosperity—is a sight that awakens some sympathy for the poor former. But it is altogether too bad, that, there can be seen in the vicinity, say, of the City of Fredericton, and not far from Government House, fine, broad, level, clear fields, almost reduced to a state of sterility, from neglect of the first principle of agriculture, that fertilizing ingredients must be returned to the soil from which exhausting crops are taken, for if they are not returned the result will be, that, the soil will be struck with sterility.

It is a bad example to set before farmers, to allow what may be called "the province fields" to become miserably poor for want of manuring and proper culture. These fields might be turned into a Model Farm, in a small way, and be cultivated in a manner so as to make them yield crops which would show farmers from different parts of the Province who might visit the capital what "our soil" is capable of producing.

But notwithstanding the backwardness of farming in many localities, there is reason to think that the spirit of agricultural improvement is abroad. If the number of poor farmers is large, we still think it is diminishing, and will continue to diminish.

The increasing circulation of papers throughout the country districts which give more or less matter interesting to farmers, besides brightening up their minds by the political discussions they carry on, and the general intelligence they convey, helps to that end. The increasing favor with which a journal like our own, devoted to agriculture, is being received is another hopeful sign. Farmers who have gone on in a hopeless routine, whether they live in the vicinity of our cities, towns, and villages, or in the more distant settlements, who take the papers regularly, and see how things are going, are almost necessarily stimulated to move a little with the world. Then the numerous local agricultural societies will be constrained, we fancy, (under pressure from the Board of Agricultnre) to do something more than they have been doing to improve the stock of their districts, and to import the best seeds; to enlarge the number of their members, to hold meetings in the winter months for the discussion of all agricultural topics, by which a desire for improvement and a spirit of generous rivalry may be created. We think that the Board of Agriculture must have a stimulating effect on the local agricultural societies, if it acts up to the purpose for which it was created. Then, the Farmers' Provincial Association by its meetings and discussions, and the information on the state of agriculture in different districts of the Province, which is spread abroad, keeps alive the spirit in which improvement is made. The Association might help the Board, and each help the other to keep up to its work, and both together do much to improve the means and methods of agriculture, and to encourage directly and indirectly the poor farmers to improve their practice.

We are very sure, that, the Board has commenced well. The establishment of the Stock Farm, and the importation of first class cattle, sheep and swine is a decided step on the path of improvement, and will, in time, have a far reaching effect, and help to diminish the number of poor farmers in the Province.

MAKING AND USING MANURE.—No man is a truly successful farmer who allows his land to grow poor while he is cultivating it. He may make money for a time and put it in his pocket; but he does se at the cost of his successors. He takes something from the soil and gives nothing in return. This cannot be continued without beggary of both land and occupant. Writers and speakers tell of the "inexhaustible" fertility of the West. I never hear that word without being annoyed. We might as well say that we can consume a part and still have the whole; not only, but keep on doing so for an indefinite term of years, and still have the whole remain to us. This mistaken idea of an inexhaustible soil has already cost the West a great sum of money, and will inevitably cost many millions more. Much has already been done to put an end to this ruinous system of forever taking from the soil and putting nothing back. Much remains still to be done—*Tribune*

Fertilizers Not All-Sufficient.

The *New England Farmer* says:—

"Seldom have we ever seen more marked evidence of the truth of a statement we once heard made by Prof. Stockbridge, when relating his experience in attempting to grow two hundred bushels of corn on one acre of land, than we have seen this season. The Professor prepared the land as well as he knew how, applied a sufficient amount of fertilizer to grow the two hundred bushels, planted plenty of seed and took good care of the crop while growing, but when it was harvested it fell far short of the mark aimed for. The lesson learned was that, although man may furnish sufficient seed and fertilizer to grow two hundred bushels of corn to the acre he must have *God to furnish the sunshine*, and it is still a question whether even Omnipotence can pour down enough sunshine upon a single acre to produce such a yield.

The best fields of potatoes we have seen this year, were planted upon stable manure, put in the hill, and with seed uncut. The whole seed gave the sprouts a good start, and the manure, which will heat a little, even in cold weather, has yielded an amount of warmth to the roots that has told remarkably during the month of sunless sky.

Commercial fertilizers, although containing all the plant food needed by the crop, do not give out the amount of heat that the same number of pounds of nitrogen would give in the form of stable manure, nor do they render the ground quite so light and open to the action of the atmosphere. It is too early yet to hear many reports from experiments, but we predict that many farmers who use fertilizors this season for the first time, as well as others who have used them heretofore, will have their faith somewhat shaken concerning their value. The very heavy rains, too, have not been specially favorable, as the more readily soluble portions may in many cases have been carried down or washed away from the immediate reach of the roots. Surely the practice of agriculture is a never ending series of experiments, and every farm is an experiment station, and so long as man is unable to control the seasons and the weather, must not this state and condition of things continue to exist? Where is the call for lottery schemes and games of chance to afford excitement to the human mind, when our whole life struggle with the forces of nature is so much like one never-ending game of chance? The truth is, however, that the so-called games of chance are most usually games of skill. There are tricks to be learned, and it is learning these tricks which affords so much interest to one who is contending against the apparent obstacles in nature. Putting up a lighting rod on a building, or spreading a square of cotton cloth over a cock of hay- is playing a trick against the power of the elements; so a building a green-house where tropical plants can grow to perfection in midwinter; and who shall set the bound beyond which man shall not go in this direction of overcoming and controlling the blind forces of nature through skill and intelligence gained by experiment and experience?

Smine's Flesh Good and Cheap.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that—

"The hog is held in contempt by many. They say that its meat is not wholesome, and therefore unfit for food. I am not afraid, however, to eat pork of my own raising, for I believe it to be as wholesome as any other meat, and it is much more palatable to me than beef. Only one kind of meat ranks higher than pig pork, in my estimation, and that is mutton. What gives our pot of baked beans so fine a flavor as a nice piece of pork? And with dandelion greens it is indispensable. For every day use, give me good, sweet pig pork, either fresh or salted, and you are welcome to most of the beef. Pork is undoubtedly the cheapest meat we can raise, for the pig eats much that would otherwise go to waste.

"Where cows are kept, pigs should always be found to consume the skimmed milk; and rather than sell corn, I would feed it to the pigs because more can be realized from it when marketed in this form. Pigs will make more meat from a given amount of corn than cattle will. I believe in marketing produce in the most condensed form possible. for it seems to me that the most profit can be got out of it in that condition; and if this is so, it will pay better to market lard and pork than corn in the ear.