THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE WEALTH OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. V FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1883. NO. 8

FELLOWS'

DYSPEPSIA BITTERS!

SURE CURE FOR

INDIGESTION.

In recommending this medicine the proprietors have the satisfaction of stating that it has undergone a thorough trial of at least forty-five years and thousands have witnessed its effect and been benefitted. The flattering accounts given and increased sales have induced them to advertise it, that it may become more generally known.

It is Tonic, Dieuretic and Purgative, operating gently on the bowels it completely envelopes prevents the return of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Heartburn, Nausea or Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Loss of Appetite disagreeable breath and all diseases arising from irregularity of the bowels.

Price 2 cents.

☞ Every bottle has the name Fellow & Co. blown on the glass,

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

March 7,

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached, Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and line, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house. ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to RAINS-FORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

Rx No 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cupebs or Copaiba.

INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price $1.50, including Bulbe Syringe Sold by all druggists, or sent free by mail securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO, Detroit, Mich, and Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Fredericton by

GEO. H. DAVIS, Druggist,

May 16, 1883

PRACTICAL

PLUMBING.

AND

GAS FITTING!

ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere:

A variety of Globes and Patent Gas burners for sale cheap.

Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fittings, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription, and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

☞ Prices to suit the times. ☜

J. & J. O'BRIEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership existing between the undersigned, and known as LIMERICK REID & CO., is disolved, by mutual consent, Mr. Reid retiring therefrom, with the intention of going from the city, and that the business will be carried on and known as heretofore by the name of A. Limerick & Co., and they would desire to thank the public generally for the liberal patronage bestowed on them during the last year, and would solicit a continuance of the same.

A. LIMERICK,
W. H. REID.

Fredericton, May 2nd, 1883.

SOAP! SOAP!

Frank Siddell's Soap.

USE winter or summer, but don't scald or boil any of your clothing, no matter how dirty or stained. Brightens colored goods. Goes farther than other soap, and cheaper for a poor family for scrubbing and washing dishes. Softens woolen goods. A large wash done in a couple of hours. No clothes mending. No fingers rubbed sore. The saving in fuel alone more than pays for the soap. Clean, sweet and white clothes without boiling or scalding. Just think. No heavy wash boiler to lift about. No steam to spoil wall paper or furniture. No nasty, filthy smell in the house.

Where water is scarce, or has to be carried far, remember that the Frank Siddall's way of washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

This is no humbug, but a reliable article. Try it and you will use no other kind.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Aug. 29

J. T. SHARKEY, LL B.,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

June 27

A. L. BELYEA,

Attorney-at-Law,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Next door below

Messrs. Gregory & Black, Queen St.

July 19, 1882—1yr

GUNS. GUNS.

JUST Received, the latest style of Breach Loading Guns. Something new. Call and see them. The first that have been in the city. Also in stock a nice lot of Muzzle Loading Guns Powder, Shot, Caps, Shells, etc.

Z. R. EVERETT.

Sept. 5

Tapley's Nervous Remedy.

—FOR—

Nervous Headache, Neuralgia,

AND SCIATICA.

IS ONE of the best preparations now before the public for the cure of those distressing complaints that have baffled the skill of physicians for ages past. It is perfectly safe and reliable, being prepared from the prescription of a surgeon in the British army, who compounded it for the cure of those Nervous Diseases existing in the regiment to which he was attached, and by this Remedy he was enabled to effect a positive cure in every case. Wherever it has been used according to directions, it has never failed to produce the most satisfactory results.

It has but recently been introduced into this country, but during the last two years it has been used here, its cures of the above diseases have numbered more than that effected by all other remedies combined; it has cured cases of from one to twenty years standing, as can be vouched for by the testimony of most reliable disinterested parties.

Sold at all the principal Drug Stores in the Province.

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

GEO. H. DAVIS OR J. M. WILEY,

Druggists and Apothecaries,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

March 14

30 YEARS.

IMPORTANT TRIAL of THIRTY YEARS decided, and a jury of half a million people have given their verdict that

MINARD'S LINIMENT!

is the best Inflamation allayer and Pain destroyer in the world. 500 Medical men endorse and use it in their practice, and believe it is well worthy the name,

KING OF PAIN!

$100 will be paid for a case it will not cure or help of the following Diseases; Diptheria and Rheumatism, Scalds, Chilblains, Galls, Boils, Sprains, Lumbago, Bronchitis, Burns, Toothache, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Felons, Stings, Bruises, Frost Bites, Old Sores, Wounds, Earache, Pain in the Side or Back, Contraction of the Muscles. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

A Positive Cure for Corns and Warts,

And will produce a fine growth of Hair on bald heads in cases where the Hair has fallen from disease, as thousands of testimonials will prove. A trial will convince the most sceptical that the above is true. Send to us for testimonials of distinguished men who have used

MINARD'S LINIMENT

And now have a beautiful crop of Hair; and hundreds who have used it are willing to swear that by the use of Minard's Liniment they have obtained a new growth of Hair.

W. J. NELSON & CO.,
Proprietors, Bridgewater, N. S.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist, Wholesale Agent, Corner Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton, N. B.

Dec 6, 1882—1 y

GATES'

INVIGORATING SYRUP.

THIS preparation is well known throughout the country, as the best family medicine before the public, and should be kept in every household.

For Coughs and Colds,

a little night and morning will soon break them up.

For Dyspepsia,

it gives immediate relief.

For Irregularities of the Bowels,

nothing can be found to excel, as it causes no griping or pain.

Asthma and Palpitation of the Heart

One swallow gives instant relief.

Sick Headache, Stomach and Pin Worms,

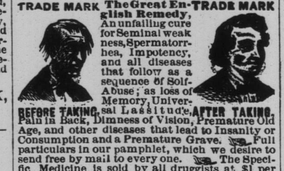
yield at once.

It is in fact an invigorator of the whole system whereby a regular and healthy circulation is maintained. It has been well tested already, and will do all that we say it will do. Price 50 cents per bottle,

At wholesale by Davis, Staples & Co., and John M. Wiley.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, TRADE MARK.



An unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
Toronto Ont., Canada.

FARM, etc., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale her Farm situated in Lake George Settlement and on the Lake George Road, Parish of Prince William, containing 100 acres, 30 acres of which are cleared, the remainder being well covered with hard and soft wood. There is a good House and Barn on the place.

ALSO FOR SALE:

Seven acres of land on the "Traynor" Farm, on the same Road and Parish, part of which is cleared land.

☞ The above properties will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved payment. For particulars apply to THOMAS BRADLEY, Harness Maker, or

MRS. SARAH JANE CLANCY.

Fredericton, July 25, 1883.—3m

Valuable Freehold Property

On York Street, in the City of Fredericton,

FOR SALE.

THE Dwelling House and Premises on the north side of York Street, between King and Brunswick Streets, having a frontage of 133 feet more or less on York Street, being all the ground lying between the property owned and occupied by Dr. Atherton, and that of Nelson Campbell, is now offered for sale at a reduced price and on easy terms.

The exterior of the buildings require painting, and one or two of the rooms require re-plastering, but in other respects the house and outbuildings are in good repair, with excellent foundations and a good cellar under the whole of the dwelling house. It is well supplied with water, and there is a large yard and garden attached, with a good stable and coach house, besides wood and coal sheds and an ice house.

Also for Sale the Dwelling House and Lot on Regent Street, situate near to "Evelyn Grove," the property recently occupied by Alfred Ray, Esq., being the lot on the north side of Regent Street, next but one to the westerly side line of Needham Street, in the City of Fredericton.

For particulars and terms of sale apply to

WM. W. STREET,
Barrister.

At his Office, Queen Street, opp. Coy's Block, or at his residence on York Street.

Fredericton, August 8, 1883

Miscellaneous.

The Lilies.

The lilies, ah, the lilies!
They stand superb in light,
In field and bank and garden fair,
A wonder to the sight;
So rich their royal scarlet is,
So pure their stainless white.

Consider, then, the lilies,
Oh heart of mine, to-day;
They neither toil or spin, to win
Their beautiful array;
I would that thou could live a life
So fearless sweet as they.

They gather when the summer
Her silver bugle trills;
When troop to meet her shining feet,
The bright, uncounted rills;
And when the purple glories lie
All softly o'er the hills.

Each in her place appointed,
The lily dwells serene;
She cares not though the thistle blow
Anear her leaf of green;
Her neighbors cannot vex her soul,
For she was born a queen.

She fills the air with fragrance,
She crowns the day with bloom:—
From dewy morn to darkening eve,
Our shadows to illume;
She bears a torch, divinely fed,
And smiles away our gloom.

Fair lilies, gentle teachers,
Evangelists of love,
The word that bid me heed your voice
Is spoken from above;
Ye are the precious gift of Him
In whom our spirits move.

We, too, would wear unspotted
The garment of the King;
Would have the royal perfume
About our path to cling;
And unto all beholders
A lilied beauty ring.

Ideas are like beards——men do not have them till they grow up.

The FARMER from 1st November till January 1st, 1885, for one dollar.

Renew and retain your youthful appearance by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, the best article of its kind.

Farmer Jones thinks it was a great mistake to make the earth three-quarters water. That's what makes land so confounded high, he says, there is so little of it.

A French author says: "When I lost my wife every family in town offered me another; but, when I lost my horse no one offered to make him good."

A Springfield, Mass., boy received this dispatch from his generous Holyoke girl the other day: "Joe come up; I am full of money and will pay all the expenses."

"There are souls in my church so small," said Mr. Talmage to a reporter, "so infinitesimal, so mean, that fifty of them could dance a schottische on the point of a cambric needle without touching each other."

A minister recently swooned while marrying his old sweetheart to another man. If his part of the ceremony made him swoon, what nerve the man who was married must have had to stand up under it.

We read in an exchange of a young lady having been made crasy by a sudden kiss. This should teach young ladies to be constantly expecting something of that kind, and to be prepared for it when it comes.

A Missionary just returned says he regards *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* as beyond all price, and efficacious beyond any other medicine. It is adapted to a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain killer in the world.

"In my time miss," said a stern aunt, "the man looked at the women's faces instead of their ankles!" "Ah, but my dear aunt," retorted the pretty young lady, "you see that the world has improved and is more civilized than it used to be. It looks now more to the understanding."

True merit brings its own reward, in the case of Burdock Blood Bitters it is rapidly bringing its reward in its increasing sales, as a prominent druggist recently said, "it now sells on its merits." It is the grand specific for diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, 25,000 bottles have been sold during the last three months.

"In my early days," said the old man as he shovelled the coal into an up-town schoolhouse basement, "they didn't depend on no coal to keep us school young'uns warm, I kin tell you." "What did they use?" asked a boy near by. A dreamy, retrospective look passed over the aged man's wrinkled face, and he sighed as he responded: "They used birch, my boy—birch."

The *Scientific American* declares that hot bread is poison, and launches its thunders at muffins, waffles, hot biscuits, and many other articles of diet that render life delightful. Now that the season of buckwheat cakes has been fairly ushered in, it is painful to reflect that everything good in the world is, from a scientific standpoint so extremely bad. Nothing is healthy but science.

The largest estate ever sold in Scotland in one lot at public auction was disposed of a few days since to Mr. John Bullough for $525,000, aside from the timber, which will be paid for as an addition at a valuation. The estate is known as the Meggernie estate, and is situated in the valey of Glenlyon, Perthshire. It contains upwards of 32,000 acres, included in an area of 59 square miles, and is one of the best sporting and grazing estates in Scotland. The salmon fishery extends to the almost unprecedented length of 40 miles.

A paper on the old customs of Boston in the *Herald* of that city, tells how a framework called a "bilboes" was built for the imprisonment of malefactors. It was like the stocks or the pillory in its office, as the confined party was exposed to view of the population in the most public part of the city. In this structure the prisoner was confined, wearing a piece of scarlet cloth bearing a letter indicating the nature of the offence. The custom is known to all who have read "the Scarlet Letter," but it is not known that the first to inhabit the Boston "bilboes" was the carpenter who built it, "in consideration of his excessive charges for the work."

Agriculture.

Crowd the feed if fattening.

Ohio's oat crop is 10,000,000 bushels ahead of last year.

A little linseed meal mixed with the feed is good for scours in sheep.

Where sawdust is used for bedding the manure is considered as very good for celery.

Eggs from Europe are now being imported in considerable quantities into New York.

Beets are more sensitive to frost than any root except potatoes. Harvest them in time.

A light sprinkling of lime upon potatoes when stored is an excellent preventitive of rot.

Plough for next year's oat crop early, so that the rain and warm weather may rot the sod.

Teach the cows to come to the bars night and morning by simply baiting them with a handful of meal slightly seasoned with salt.

Let your horses stand loose, if possible, without being tied up to the manger. Pain and weariness from a continued position, induces bad habits and causes swollen feet and disorders.

For worts on animals, rub on and around them salt ham grease every day for two weeks. They will come off without pain and leave the place smooth and soft.

It is found by experience that the food of healthy oxen, of whatever size, is nearly one-fifth of their own weight of turnips daily, or about one-fiftieth of their weight of hay, straw, or other dried food.

It is of paramount importance that the growing fowls should have ample room for exercise. They will grow more rapidly, put on flesh more steadily and keep in thrifty condition more surely.

A convention of representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States will be held in Chicago Nov. 15th and 16th, for conference concerning contagious diseases among domestic animals.

One who has tried it says the best butter color is a pailful of cornmeal mush, fed warm once a day, the corn to be of the yellow variety, adding that it will increase the milk and butter as well as give a good color.

The regular use of salt is indispensable to the health of a cow, and consequently to the successful management of the dairy. A certain quantity of salt should be given daily with the food precisely as we take it ourselves.

Remember that long wooled sheep are easily chilled by a rain that would not trouble a Southdown or a Merino. An open shed in a field will be sufficient except in very cold weather, but they must have some protection from the autumn rains.

Cider barrels can be easily cleaned by rinsing them with bisulphate of lime. This arrests fermentation. The bisulphate also becomes changed into sulphate of lime (plaster), and stops up the pores of the wood, thus serving a double purpose.

An average cow, for dairy purposes, should give twenty pounds of milk per day during 200 days of every year, eighty pounds of cream for every 100 pounds of milk, forty-five pounds of butter from every 100 pounds of cream and fully ten pounds of cheese from every 100 pounds of milk.

The New York Produce Exchange makes a deficiency in the world's supply of wheat of 81,000,000 bushels. Beerholm's List, which is recognized as good authority, makes the deficiency 98,000,000 bushels, but these deficiencies appear to have no influence upon the market for the time being.

Select the land that you are going to plant to potatoes the next year. If it is in grass, top-dress with manure and let it lie until spring. Stubble should receive an application of manure, and then be turned under. If the ground is wet and you cannot afford to underdrain it, put it to some other use, but do not risk potatoes on it.

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not a fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs, and having the largest number of teats, as these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured, she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.

Artificial milk is the next threatening competitor of the dairyman. And knowing what is known of the artifices of the chemists, who are substituting for natural products the most curious and wonderful products of their inventive skill, it is not at all unreasonable to look for artificial milk. Already a substitute for milk is made in England for feeding young calves. It is sold under the name of lactina, and is said to be much cheaper and better than the milk of the cow. It has been introduced and used now for some years, and the demand for it has increased so much that a company has been formed with a large capital for its manufacture in Scotland. It is but a transition from feeding calves, to other purposes as an article of food, although it may not serve for the cheese maker. But an excellent cheese has been made from peas and beans, the cheese factoryman's occupation will not be gone although the cows may be.—*Dairy.*

Censuring the Government.

The following communication from the Secretary of the Blissfield and Ludlow Agricultural Society of Northumberland, explains itself.

"On the evening of the 13th inst., at the close of the annual exhibition, of the Blissfield and Ludlow Agricultural Society, which was in points of competition, variety, and excellence of articles exhibited, the most successful held in the section of the country for years, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, the Government of New Brunswick has ignored the farmers of this Province, in the appointment of a commission to manage the Provincial Exhibition in violation of the law; therefore

Resolved, that we the Officers and Members of the Blissfield and Ludlow Agricultural Society, approve of the course taken by the Provincial Board of Agriculture in not accepting the appointment on the exhibition commission; and further

Resolved, that we dissaprove of the course taken by the Gov't in the appointment of the exhibition commission; and further

Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be sent to the MARITIME FARMER, the *Union Advocate* and the *World* for publication."

(Signed)

SAMUEL FREEZE,
Sec'y B. & L., Ag. Society.

DOAKTOWN, Oct. 15th, 1883.

A Letter from Grand Falls.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR.—In the *Telegraph* of 8th inst., there appears an article foreshadowing the policy of the Local Government, or rather feeling the pulse of the people, to see how far they can go with reference to the Board of Agriculture, the Stock Farm, and the Local Societies. In the article above referred to, the bold assertion is made, that the Government have not received any report of the management of the Stock Farm. If the Government has not who has, for it is a well-known fact that the Government have run the Stock Farm, and it is one of the complaints of the Board of Agriculture, that they were not permitted to attend to their legitimate business. The Board may not care, personally, how soon the Board of Agriculture is abolished, as it is not an enjoyable position, but that large class of rate payers, the farmers, will have something to say to their servants on that question. If the Government had acted honorably by the Board of Agriculture, the Exhibition would have been a far greater success, for there would have been no complaints of the government stock coming into competition with local enterprise. The stock would have been on exhibition without being entered to compete with any other, and the agricultural exhibits would have been nearly double what they were. Take what some scornfully call the "potato show" away from the Exhibition and what would remain worthy the name. And then again, sometimes honesty is as good a policy as any, as perhaps the Government will find out before it gets through with the farmers. What made the Exhibition in any measure a success. "The coon's from the country" with their agricultural exhibits, their choice herds of cattle, their families and friends. This combination did it, not St John would be somebodies.

And now the question arises, who did run the Exhibition after the Board was relieved of its lawful business? Who, indeed, why the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, although not acting for them, he stooped to conquer, and conquer he did, and run the Government, Commission, St. John snobs, and all, even to riding in the procession with his bitterest political foe, the Editor of the *Globe*.

A VOICE FROM GRAND FALLS.

Grand Falls, Oct. 9th, 1883.

The Kingsclear Show.

The Kingsclear Agricultural Society, held its fourteenth Annual Show on Thursday, and it was a decided success, being the most successful one ever held by the Society, both in the number of entries, and the quality of goods exhibited. The show of stock was a great improvement on former years, and the roots and grain were very fine. Everything passed off satisfactorily. The following were the prize winners:—

Joseph Goodine—Shearling ram, 1st; filley over three years old, 1st.

Andrew Grant—Pen lambs, 2nd; ram lamb, 1st; milch cow, 1st.

J. E. Camber—Table apples, 2nd; cooking apples, 1st; pears, 1st; collection fruit, 2nd; cheese, 1st; white carrots, 2nd; cattle potatoes, 1st; mohawk potatoes, 1st; jumbo potatoes, 1st; smooth buckwheat, 2nd; Plymoth rock fowls, 1st; brood mare, 2nd; filley over two years old, 1st.

J. W. Camber—Early horn carrots, 1st; blood beets, 1st; squash, 1st; water melons, 1st; table apples, 1st; cooking apples, 2nd; collection fruit, 1st; wheat, 2nd; peas, 1st; white oats, 1st; smooth buckwheat, 1st; white beans, 1st; pen shearling ewes, 1st; ewe lamb, 1st; bull 1 year old, 1st; white flannel, 2nd; homespun all wool, 2nd; rag carpet, 1st; brahma fowls, 1st; geese, 2nd; turkeys, 1st; cut flowers, 1st; parlor boquet, 2nd; horses for general purposes, 1st.

Shephard Everett—Packed butter, 4th; ram over 2 years, 1st; ram over 2 years, 1st; bread from imported flour, 2nd; boar under 1 year, 1st.

Geo. Leek—Ram lamb, 2nd.

Robert Sloat—Hops, 1st; grapes, 1st; packed butter, 2nd; roll butter, 2nd; woolen blankets, 1st; mitts, 2nd; homespun all wool, 1st; woolen stockings, 1st.

Joseph Currie—Cotton and wool homespun, 2nd; geese, 1st.

John Gilman—bread from flour grown in Kingsclear, 2nd.

Henry Burnett—Fowls of any kind, 1st; fancy knitting, 2nd.

Mrs. Allen—Tatting, 1st; lace work, 1st; lace work, 2nd.

Murray Bros.—Cabbage, 1st; roll butter, 3rd; pumpkins, 1st; white carrots, 1st; turnips, 2nd; red carrots, 1st; red carrots, 2nd; sugar beets, 1st; early rose potatoes, 1st; susie potatoes, 1st; Burbank's potatoes, 1st: wheat, 1st; yellow corn, 1st; sweet corn, 1st; barley, 1st; white oats, 2nd; black oats, 1st; black oats, 2nd; boar under 1 year, 2nd; bull over 3 years, 1st; bull calf, 1st; milch, cow, 2nd; calves, 1st; heifer 1 year old, 1st; soft soap, 1st; sucking colt, 1st; bread from flour grown in Kingsclear, 1st; brood mare, 1st; gelding over 2 years, 2nd; filley over 3 years, 2nd; yearling colt, 1st; yearling colt, 2nd.

Wm. Moffat—Packed butter, 1st; roll butter, 2nd; yellow corn, 2nd; rye, 1st; cotton socks, 2nd; cotton stockings, 1st; maple sugar, 1st; bread from imported flour, 1st; crochet work, 1st.

Geo. Barker—Pole beans, 1st; bush beans, 1st; roll butter, 1st; woollen stockings, 2nd; cotton stockings, 2nd; carpet, 1st; woollen mitts, 1st.

John C. Murray—Peas, 2nd; rough buckwheat, 1st; coloured beans, 1st; cotton and wool homespun, 1st; woollen socks, 1st; shawl, 2nd; gelding over 2 years, 1st; turkeys, 2nd; braid work, 1st.

John A. Campbell—Parsnips, 1st; potato onions, 1st; sweet corn 2nd; white beans, 1st; pen ewes over 2 years, 1st; quilt, 2nd; boar over 1 year, 1st; steers over 3 years, 1st; steers 2 years old, 1st.

Z. R. Estey—Onions from seed, 1st: mangold wortzels, 1st: sow over 2 years, 2nd: sow under 1 year, 2nd: rag carpet, 2nd.

Thos. Allen—Heifer 2 years old, 1st: quilt, 1st.

Isaac Kilburn—Woollen blankets, 2nd: homespun fulled, 2nd.

James B. Campbell—Turnips, 1st: mangold wortzels, 2nd: snow flake potatoes, 1st: Vermont champion potatoes, 1st: rough buckwheat, 2nd: ewes 2 years old, 2nd: parlor boquet, 1st: cut flowers, 2nd: crochet work, 2nd: fancy knitting, 1st: embroidary, 1st: bead work, 2nd.

Judson Dunphy—Cheese, 2nd: ram over 2 years, 2nd: pen shearling, ewes, 2nd: fancy flannel, 1st: gelding over 3 years old, 1st.

Thos. Jewett—Homespun fulled, 1st: pair horses for general purposes, 2nd.

Robt. Gay—Shearling ram, 2nd.

Jos. Holyoke—Timothy seed, 1st: bull over 1 year old, 2nd: white flannel, 1st: cotton socks, 1st: hard soap, 1st: woollen socks, 2nd.

Mrs. Jacob Barker—Shawl, 1st: berlin work, 1st.

G. B. Kilburn—Coloured beans, 2nd.

Ben. Everett—Packed butter, 3rd: sow under 1 year old, 1st; spring pig, 1st: fancy flannel, 2nd: soft soap, 2nd: berlin work, 1st.

Kincardine Agricultural Society Show and Fair.

The annual show of the Kincardine Agricultural Society, was held on Friday, October 12th, on the Society's grounds. The weather which had been doubtful for a few days settled, and during the day of exhibition was all that could be desired.

The exhibits were good, in some departments, better than exhibits of any previous year. The show of cattle deserves special mention. A marked improvement was seen in the exhibit of sheep, some of which were eagerly bought by outsiders for breeding purposes. Inside the building was a good display. The dairy was well represented. The prize wheat weighed 68 lbs. per bushel, and prize oats, 48 lbs. per bushel. The other exhibits compared favorably with those of previous years.

The following are the names of the Judges:—

For live stock—F. W. Brown, Geo. Beedle, Henry Taylor.

For roots, seeds, and dairy produce—Geo. Milberry, Adam Beveridge, Donald Frazer.

The following were the prize winners:—

Cow in milk—S. Brown, 1st; P. Leddingham, 2nd; G. Moorhouse, 3rd.

Cow in milk under 4 years—R. Watson, 1st; J. Jackson, 2nd; David Low, 3rd.

Heifer 2 yrs. old—W. Duncan, 1st; S. Brown, 2nd; J. Hutcheon, 3rd.

Heifer 1 year old—A. Hunter, 1st; D. Low, 2nd; W. Low, 3rd.

Heifer calf—W. Perrie, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd; J. Hutcheon, 3rd.

Bull 2 years old—J. Robertson.

Bull 1 year old—T. Watt.

Bull calf—W. Perrie, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd.

Yoke work oxen—A. Davidson, 1st; W. McKenzie, 2nd; J. McNicol, 3rd.

Single work ox—A. Phillips, 1st; J. Hutcheon, 2nd.

Steer 2 years old—P. Ledingham, 1st; J. Hutcheon, 2nd.

Steer 1 year old—R. Watson, 1st; J. McRobert, 2nd.

Steer calf—Mrs. Stewart, 1st.

Best fat beast—Wm. McKenzie, 1st; J. Phillips, 2nd; W. H. Squires, 3rd.

PURE BRED STOCK.

Cow in milk—Mrs. Stewart, 1st.

Heifer 2 yrs. old—Mrs. Stewart, 1st.

Bull 2 years old—D. Curry, 1st.

Bull 1 yr. old—Mrs. Stewart, 1st.

HORSES.

Breeding mare and foal—G. Acton, 1st; W. Smith, 2nd.

Entire horse—Wm. Acton, 1st.

Best pair work horses—J. Graham, 1st; Mrs. Stewart, 2nd.

Single work horse—G. Moorhouse, 1st; D. Low, 2nd.

Colt 2 years old—W. Smith, 1st; J. Aitken, 2nd.

Colt 1 year old—J. Robertson, 1st.

SHEEP.

2 Ewes 1 year old—S. Brown, 1st; T. Ledingham, 2nd.

Ewe lamb—S. Brown, 1st; Wm. Low, 2nd.

Ram 1 year old—J. McLelland, 1st; Mrs. Stewart, 2nd.

Ram lamb—D. Innes, 1st; W. Eow, 2nd.

Fat sheep—S. Brown, 1st; J. Kelman, 2nd.

SWINE.

Pig under 1 yr.—J. McRobert, 1st; A. Davidson, 2nd; H. Duthie, 3rd.

Cock and 2 hens—P. Ledingham, 1st; J. Jackson, 2nd; D. Low, 3rd.

Cockerel and 2 pullets—H. Duthie, 1st; J. Jackson, 2nd; P. Ledingham, 3rd.

Drake and 2 ducks—P. Ledingham, 1st.

Drake and 2 ducklings—J. Gordon, 1st.

Gander and Goose—P. Ledingham, 1st; J. Phillips, 2nd.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Fresh butter—W. McKenzie, 1st; J. McRobert, 2nd; S. Brown, 3rd.

Salt butter—S. Brown, 1st; J. McNichol, 2nd; P. Ledingham, 3rd.

Cheese—W. H. Squires, 1st.

SEEDS.

Timothy—J. Stevenson, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd; P. Ledingham, 3rd.

Winter Wheat—D. Innes, 1st.

Spring wheat—A. Robertson, 1st; A. Phillips, 2nd, W. Phillips, 3rd.

Black oats—W. McKenzie, 1st; W. Smith, 2nd.

Russian oats—W. McKenzie, 1st; A. Duthie, 2nd; W. Smith, 3rd.

Oats any variety—W. Phillips, 1st; A. Phillips, 2nd; S. Brown, 3rd.

Barley—J. Stevenson, 1st; D. Innes, 2nd.

Buckwheat—A. Robertson, 1st; D. Innes, 2nd; W. Smith, 3rd.

White field beans—A. Davidson, 1st; J. Stevenson, 2nd.

Beans any variety—J. Stevenson, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd.

Peas—D. Curry, 1st; J. Stevenson, 2nd.

Indian Corn—D. Curry, 1st.

ROOTS.

Potatoes any varieties—R. Watson, 1st; D. Innes, 2nd; A. Robertson, 3rd.

Potatoes early rose—H. Duthie, 1st; W. Low, 2nd; R. Watson, 3rd.

Potatoes any variety—R. Watson, 1st; R. Watson, 2nd; J. Findlay, 3rd.

Swedish turnips—J. Finlay, 1st; J. Aitken, 2nd.

Yellow Turnips—J. Findlay, 1st; T. Cummings, 2nd.

Turnips any other variety, J. Findlay, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd.

Carrots early horn, J. Stevenson, 1st; D. Low, 2nd.

Carrots late, J. Stevenson, 1st; A Davidson, 2nd.

Long blood beet, Mrs. Stewart, 1st; J. Stevenson, 2nd.

Pumpkins, D. Curry, 1st; W. McKenzie, 2nd.

Onions from seed, J. Stevenson, 1st; J. Stevenson, 2nd.

Cabbages, J. Hutcheon, 1st; A. Davidson, 2nd.

Squash, G. Wilson, 1st.

Basket of Vegetables, W. Duncan, 1st; T. Watts, 2nd; W. McKenzie, 3rd.

APPLES.

Grafted apples, J. Moorhouse, 1st.

Crab apples, D. Curry, 1st.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Homespun, R. R. Howard, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd.

Mitts, W. A. Squires, 1st; W. Smith, 2nd.

Plain socks, D. Curry, 1st; W. H. Squires, 2nd.

Quilts, E. R. Howard, 1st; W. Smith, 2nd.

Mats, J. Gibroson, 1st; D. Curry, 2nd.

Training Heifers to Milk.

This is sometimes called "breaking," but the term is too harsh, and suggestive of ropes and clubs. While opposed to harsh treatment in training heifers to milk, we do not approve of feeding her on sugar, and singing to her, while we waste hours, days and patience in overcoming her dislike of the milk process. It is better to lay aside both sentimental and heroic notions, and takes a business view of the subject. With but one or two heifers it is easy enough to pet them into perfect ducility, but this plan will not apply in large herds, when heifers must be caught up after they drop their first calves and handled while in a semi-wild state. The point to be accomplished is to teach her that you neither mean harm nor foolishness, but simply business. To accomplish this you must be reasonable, firm and patient; admit that she has not much sence; is unnecessarily fractious and foolishly timid. Prepare yourself to meet these failings with those human qualities which are apt to overcome them The best practical method to accomplish this that we have ever seen was the following: Put the heifer in stanchions between two old quiet cows. A strong man sits down to milk her just as he would an old cow. She is not apt to make flank movements because those old cows are there, and she has a wholesome respect for them. When she lifts her foot to kick, the strong left arm of the milker meets the blow half way, and it returns immediately as though nothing had happened. In fact, the milker should proceed just as if he had milked her a thousand times, and pay no more attention to her gyrations than is necessary to protect himself in the prosecution of his work. With this treatment, she soon learns there is nothing to be gained by opposition, and quietly submits. The best regulated dairies are those where the cows are treated with firmness, made to their places, and keep in them. A cow is as easily spoilt with over-indulgence as with too harsh treatment.

Dirty Barn Yards.

The barn yards in this country, with few exceptions, are kept in a filthy condition. Take even farmers who are tasty in other respects about the farm, and the yard is totally neglected. In the fall of the year the barn surroundings are simply a mash of mud and slush, and locomotion is made at the expense of going ankle deep. For the female members of the family who have to do the milking, this state of things is intolerable, and we have no doubt serious diseases are contracted and their health more or less impaired. There is no wonder that young people take a dislike to farm life and think there is nothing worth living for in the country. Besides the disagreeable situation of people being forced to wade through sloughs three or four months of the year to attend their stock, the animals suffer from having to be continually standing and walking in wet and slush. Cattle cannot thrive that are thus exposed; so in this economic point of view it would pay to have a clean, dry yard. To this end there needs proper drainage, and with this the water from the roof should be prevented from discharging in the barn yard and run into reservoirs or tanks, and be utilized to water stock in the yard instead of driving them a distance away in cold and stormy weather, or during the burning sun of a hot summer's day. Another advantage occurring from a dry, well drained yard, would be that of liquid manure, which on nearly all our farms goes to waste.

Manure tanks could be built at a slight outlay and would pay for themselves in the utilized liquid in one year. The best of the dung pile in this country is washed away into the surrounding sloughs and drains, and adds to the impurity of the water about the farm and renders it unhealthy for the animals that partake of it. In a sanitary point of view, a clean, well kept yard would add much to the comfort and health of the farmer's family; and when all these things are considered, it would certainly be desirable for our farmers to look to their barn yards as soon as possible, or get them in order for the wet weather.

Feeding Turnips to Cows.

Feeding turnips to milking cows is, says the *Dairy*, objected to on account of the ill flavor communicated to the milk and which spoils it for any good use. But it is not necessary that this ill flavor should be given to the milk, It is caused by the very volatile odor of the roots, which is absorbed by the stomach, and then by the blood, and lastly by the milk. A large part of it is carried off by the perspiration through the skin and a large part through the kidneys. The reason of the rapidity of this effect of feeding turnips is the large proportion of water which they contain, and hot water is very quickly absorbed by the blood and dispersed through the system, and as quickly got rid of through the skin and the kidneys. It is precisely the same with onions, garlic and other strong flavored weeds and also with impure water. But this very rapid transpiration of the water gives a clew to a ready means of avoiding the objectionable effect referred to. If turnips are fed immediately after milking, night and morning, the odor passes off and does not effect the next morning. It is not safe to feed them before milking, unless it is done immediately before it, as water is absorbed from the stomach into the blood with great rapidity, and the odor would begin to reach the milk in a few minutes. The odor of garlic may be prevented it is