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Agriculture.

THE EXHIBITION.

We have much pleasure in being able to announce that arrangements have been made for the erection of the Exhibition Building in this city which will engage the holding of the exhibition at the time previously mentioned, and which we believe will be satisfactory to all interested.

A meeting of the several committees having the matter in hand took place on Monday afternoon, in the office of the Secretary for Agriculture, at which the Attorney General was present. Alderman Beck occupied the chair with Mr. Richards as Secretary.

The proceedings of the former meeting were communicated to the Attorney General and the opinions expressed in his behalf, at that time; he said that while \$2,000 were promised for a temporary building he felt justified in increasing the amount for a permanent erection, which would be useful for many purposes—and an ornament to the city, and promised that the Government would give \$4,000 towards such a building.

The chairman said the committee of the City Council had determined to recommend that the city give \$4,000. The committee would submit their report to the Council that evening, and he felt confident it would be adopted.

Mr. Reid made a lengthy statement of his views, adhering to his opinion that a building in all respects equal to the former one, should be built including a dome and lantern. Such a building he thought could be put up for \$18,000 to \$20,000, and he was still sanguine that \$15,000 or \$16,000 could be obtained, which he considered would warrant the committee in commencing the work.

Hon. Mr. Beckwith thought they should "cut the garment according to the cloth," and not undertake more than they had money to pay for. This seemed to be the general opinion. A resolution was passed, unanimously, to erect a building that would not cost more than \$10,000, and requesting the several contributors to appoint a representative to take charge of the work, in accordance with the resolution passed at the former meeting.

Mr. Reid has been very earnest and persevering in his endeavors to obtain the necessary funds to erect a beautiful building, and is deserving of every credit. While the amount secured is not as much as he wished, we think it is creditable, and a suitable building for the purposes required can be put up for the amount. We hope the committee will take warning by the former experience and not incur any liability beyond the amount they are prepared to meet.

We learn that the following gentlemen have been appointed the building committee:—

A. G. Edgecombe, Esq., by the Government.

Henry Chestnut, Esq., by the City Council.

Alex. Thompson, Esq., by the York County Agricultural Society.

The representative of the County Council cannot be appointed until the Council meet in July next.

Now that all doubt of obtaining a splendid building for holding the Exhibition is removed, we hope the farmers and manufacturers will work with right good will in doing their part, and that the Exhibition of 1878 will surpass all previous efforts of the kind, and that it will be a fair representation of what New Brunswick can do.

The premium list was published in the last Report of the Secretary for Agriculture, which has been very generally circulated. Another distribution of the list will be made shortly. The premiums offered amount to about \$5,000 and \$6,000, which should be ample inducement to exhibitors to do their best, and prove that the very general demand for the Exhibition is no mere pretence.

P. S.—Since the above was written some little difficulty has occurred with the City Council, about the wording of the Bill passed last session, but we think it will be got over, and the programme carried out as we state above, which we thought was all done.

It is reported that 300,000 Texas cattle are "hoofing it" toward the northern markets, having started somewhat earlier than usual. There are also nearly 10,000 in Southern Kansas, ready for movement in June.

A private letter from England states that a pair of Canadian carriage horses were recently sold at Luca's Repository, in Liverpool, for 350 guineas.

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH." TERMS: \$1.50 per year, in Advance. VOL. 1. FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 15, 1878. NO. 10.

The editor of the Farmers' Advocate has lately made an excursion to Arkansas and gives a glowing account of what he witnessed. As many of our people are looking that way just now, we extract a portion of the first article, descriptive of the country. It is probable we may make the same use of some of the others as they appear.

"The western portion of the State of Arkansas rises to such an altitude that the nights are always cold, and one requires a slight covering. The southern portion is hotter, and the heat in midday would be oppressive to these unaccustomed to it; but white men, when acclimated, work throughout the whole day about as well as the negroes. This State is semi-tropical, and is claimed by its inhabitants to be the healthiest State in the Union. We saw aged white men, over eighty, healthy and vigorous, who hardly know what sickness is, and live in the open air on the low, rich bottom lands, on the prairie, or on the wood lands that are apt to overflow, they are pretty sure to have fevers and agues in the latter part of the summer, until they become acclimated, if great precaution is not taken; with care, a person might live surrounded with the malaria and not be affected, but no one takes that care, and Agues and fevers will prevail in all the elements to a greater or less degree.

"The soil and timber in many places are excellent; peaches are to be seen growing at nearly every shanty; grape vines are seen in many places running from the top of one tree to another, and hanging in beautiful festoons down from limbs of trees nearly a hundred feet high.

"Cotton and corn were the principal crops we saw growing; many pieces of wheat were seen, but it will not compare with the crops of wheat we raise in Canada. In some parts of the State tobacco is extensively planted. Agriculture appears to be carried on in the most shiftless, careless manner; the wood on the land is seldom cleared off, as with us; the underbrush is merely cut away, the larger trees gradually to decay, and the corn and cotton is cultivated among the trees, and the ground is not scratched over in the roughest manner; the male and cultivator do the principal work of tillage. On the prairie large herds of cattle are running; the prairies in this State have a beautiful appearance, being interspersed with spots of timber. Quails are to be seen on the mountains, in the woods and on the prairies; turkeys, prairie hens and deer were not seen by us, this being the close season; and they avoid the haunts of men when breeding. Rabbits are numerous. We saw a few harmless snakes; rattlesnakes are sometimes found, but they get out of man's way, and can do no harm. We found no inconvenience from flies or any other insects or vermin; later in the season such things become more troublesome.

"We found the inhabitants most hospitable and kind, and felt no more fear or dread from knife, pistol, Indian or negro than in our country. The negroes on the bottom lands shine like polished boots; the negroes in Canada look as if they had been white-washed, in comparison with those in Arkansas. We think it all moonshine about their becoming extinct, judging from the large numbers of young darkies to be seen around the shanties; and would be inclined to think that they produce by evaporation their numbers are so great. They appeared to be happy and contented, and are settling down to work as well as when in bondage. Many of them dress stylishly, and hold offices of high position.

"We met several Canadians and Englishmen; they were as well satisfied as settlers are here, and had no desire to leave; in fact, some could not be induced to return. Canada in that country is looked on as a place stricken with small pox in summer and frozen corpses in winter.

"The war news is closely watched and a strong pro-Russian feeling prevails; among the best informed, however, a strong and growing admiration of Great Britain is to be found, but these expressions dare not be uttered by any politicians or stump speakers, or their chance for election to any office would be ruined. Office seekers are more numerous here than with us, and this is one of the greatest curses to this continent; we have none in Canada. Striving to obtain positions that will give unearned and undeserved wealth is what has caused reputation and tends to cause State and national bankruptcy. The franchise is too low, and men of straw get power, who have nothing to lose and are reckless in expenditure.

"Arkansas is looked on as the State of roses. Our visit was made in May, and we saw it in its rosiest condition; everything was pleasing and pleasant to us, and for any one in Canada desiring a pleasant life, for health or pleasure, we would recommend them to go to Hot Springs and call at Little Rock, St. Louis, Chicago, etc., etc. You will see something worth remembering. We would not advise our readers who are on good farms or in good circumstances in Canada to think of selling their possessions to go west or south before first going and examining for themselves. There were many going. One day when we were at Little Rock eight Canadians came there to 'view the country'; 8,000 acres were purchased the same day by some Germans for a Lutheran colony. Many Canadians have already purchased land; one of our M. P.'s, Mr. Oliver, of Oxford, has purchased 2,000 acres in Grand Prairie.

"Despite the many advantages, Arkansas has some disadvantages, the greatest of which, as it appeared to us, is the lack of the Union Jack flag.

berg, and Tchernowitz; so that in case of scarcity in one region others could be called upon. There is not the slightest possibility of diseased meat being forwarded. With respect to transit, arrangements have been made with the Continental Railway authorities for a special express train of 10 or 12 cars, carrying 50 tons or more to be run every week for the present, the Storage Company supplying the cars, the railways merely running them. The time occupied between Vienna and Antwerp will be 76 hours; but is anticipated that this will, after a while, be reduced to 45 hours, and that a train may be sent off every day. A steamer is to be chartered to convey the meat from Antwerp to the Cold Storage Wharf, and in a very short time this traffic is expected to be in full swing.

"The Duke of Northumberland said that having taken special interest in the importation of cattle for the 'food supply of England, he must say that he had been extremely gratified to find that large supplies of meat of good quality would soon reach this country from the Continent; and he thought that the proposal of Mr. Tallerman was an improvement upon the old system in one respect at least, namely, that of the prevention of the cruelty and neglect which was attendant upon the transit of live animals. He congratulated the Company upon the present success of their enterprise, which, he thought, had been productive of great good.

"A resolution congratulating Mr. Tallerman upon the completion of his arrangements, and expressing the opinion of those present with regard to the beneficial character of his efforts to enlarge the area available for the food supply, was next passed. Mr. Tallerman, in acknowledging the compliment, remarked that there would probably arise out of the proposed trade an entirely new branch of business; for it was intended that large quantities of fish of various descriptions from the lavish fisheries of Ireland should be preserved fresh and sent by the returning steamer and train to Central Europe, where there was a scarcity of such commodities even greater than the deficiency of meat at home.

MILK FEVER IN COWS.

BY H. BYRNE, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE HALIFAX VETERINARY COLLEGE. Puerperal Apoplexy, "milk fever," or "drooping after calving," as it is variously called in different localities, is one of the most fatal complaints that breeding animals are subject to. The cure and treatment of this complaint have been very variously stated by veterinary writers, and it is perhaps owing to a misconception of the cause that it has been so universally fatal. It has been by many confounded with inflammation of the womb, and very generally ascribed to inflammation of the spinal cord; but the true cause is congestion of the brain.

"Milk fever usually occurs after calving, from four hours up to two or three days, but very rarely after the third day. It is more common in old cows than young ones, and generally at the birth of the 3rd or 4th calf. Cows are more liable to it in summer than in winter. Cows in high condition, and those in the habit of giving a large quantity of milk, seem to be especially singled out as the objects of attack, although occasionally those in poor or low condition will suffer from it. The breed of Alderneys is said to be especially predisposed to it.

"The symptoms, if noticed in the very earliest stage, are characteristic and peculiar, and it is in this stage alone that treatment is likely to be attended with any success. The cow if standing in her stall, will be observed to have a peculiar restless movement with her hind quarters, she will be shifting them frequently, and throwing her weight first on one hind leg and then on another, and, if made to walk, a weakness will be noticed in her hind legs. She will have lost control over them, and, if forced to walk any distance she will fall, rising again with some difficulty. After several hours the weakness will increase, and she will fall and not be able to rise, although she makes frequent attempts to do so; her pulse is now increased in number and full, her breathing is accelerated, and she is hoarse; the brain, too, becomes affected at this stage of the disease, which may be known by her throwing her head about, and occasionally pointing it to her side, from which it can be felt with difficulty withdrawn; the hind limbs, if pricked with a pin, will be found insensible to pain, and the pupils of the eye dilated and not contracting with the stimulus of light.

"As the disease advances, the brain becomes more and more affected; the head is either obstinately pressed to the side, or thrown completely back, with the horns resting on the ground the eyes are not only insensible to light, but may be touched by the finger without the animal evincing consciousness; the breathing is stertorous, and attended with difficulty, and the power of swallowing entirely gone. Obstinate and unceasing constipation is seen from the commencement.

at \$15.00. The work of putting it in the ground will cost in ordinary land about \$27.00. Thus we see that the cost will not be far from \$50.00. Will it pay? We know a gentleman in Virginia, who had a 20 acre field, which was entirely unproductive—it would grow nothing, and was for the most of the year a swamp. He secured the services of some Englishmen, and at a cost of about \$50.00 an acre tilled thoroughly, plowed it about 12 inches deep—planted it in corn, raised about 10 barrels or 50 bushels to the acre—followed it with wheat and cropped about 25 bushels to the acre—and to day it is the most valuable land he owns. To drain with rock is just as effectual—but the trouble is the side rock will sink in time and clog the ditch—A stream of water may be conducted under ground by pine poles covered with slabs—(at there must be sufficient water to keep the wood wet all the time, other-wise it will soon decay. The experience of men differs very much in connection with draining. Some have one plan—some another—some say it will pay—others it will not, but one thing we have noticed in countries where farming is conducted on scientific principles—those farmers are the most successful who use the most tile. That a very large amount of land in Georgia needs draining, anyone can see and all confess—if this land were properly drained, it would in two years thereafter be the most productive land in the State.—Plaster and Grange.

"BUTTER AND CHEESE. We find a report of the Western New York Dairyman's Association meeting in the Hudsonian. The following is from President Blanchard's address: Then the old question comes up, "How can we make all No. 1 butter and cheese?" Time, observation and experience and the verdict of the market assure it can not be done under the old methods. What new methods, you may ask, is it safe to adopt? I would recommend two methods, one is new, the other has been and is being used with satisfactory result. The first or new method is to establish an experimental dairy station, where all of the details of butter-making shall be demonstrated to a mathematical certainty. The other method is that of the creamery and cheese factory. Creamery butter brings in the market from two to five cents per pound more than selections from fine dairies, and from eight to ten cents more than the average dairy butter. The West is taking advantage of the fact, and unless we do something to improve the quality of our butter, as a whole, we had better abandon the business. When I speak of a creamery, don't think I mean one of those institutions where they take a portion of the cream for butter. Foreign demand is what has made cheese making profitable in this country. The consumption of cheese, both at home and abroad, is what makes the market. The more we can stimulate this, the more profitable the business of producing; the better and more palatable the cheese the more will be eaten. A plate of poor cheese brought to your table will be returned indefinitely or until dried up and thrown away, while a plate with good cheese is returned each day with a new supply. The same rule holds in the general market. The methods which I have mentioned can not be successfully carried out without co-operation, and this can not be successfully brought about and generally introduced without confidence. A want of this among all classes of our citizens is one great cause of the depressed condition of our business for the last five years. We are now forced by the stress of circumstances to co-operate. What we want is a properly constructed milk room, where we can get any desired temperature and control it. It would be too expensive for every farmer to build such a one, and I am glad of it. Let the farmers within a radius of three or four miles build one in the geographical center that is just right, and have an ice house attached and one load of ice for each patron, drawn at your leisure in winter, will supply it for a year. Then hire the best butter maker you can find and send him to an experimental dairy farm to graduate, and now you are ready for business. The next thing in order is to make yourselves believe that every patron you have an efficient drain for milk, with very little possibility of its ever getting out of order. Tile two inches in diameter, may be made at about \$12 a thousand feet, or if bought at about \$15. According to those who have experimented with it, it will require about 1,500 feet to drain an acre of land properly. This at \$12.00 per thousand, would be \$18.00, or \$23.50

It is a lamentable fact that there are many farmers who seem to be willing to sacrifice the health of their wives for a few extra pounds of butter. One look of satisfaction and relief from her as she sees the milk wagon start from your door, and I hear her say, "my dear, how much better this is than to be working in the milk-room until dinner time," is worth more than the imaginary saving, but which is in fact a loss, and as we think we have shown, is work without pay. It has become almost impossible to obtain good hired help in the house when we make butter. Since the introduction of machinery upon the farm, our door work has become comparatively easy. No farmer can enter into the full enjoyment of his home while he is obliged to take into his family a house full of hired help. That there is a decided improvement in the management of the farms of this part of the State, so far as our observation extends, is undeniable. Farm buildings are well kept up and general thrift is noticeable. Many, however, are in debt, and how to make a living and meet their payments, with the present low prices of farm products, seems to perplex many. I will make a few suggestions which may help to solve the problem. 1st. Look well to the milking qualities of your cows, keep none but the best. 2d. See that they have the best of milk producing food and at abundance of it. 3d. Give them good care and comfortable quarters. 4th. Adopt the methods suggested for manufacturing your butter and cheese. 5th. Increase the productiveness of your farm so that you can keep twelve cows where you are now keeping but ten. This can be done in this way:— 1st. By saving all of the manure and properly applying it to your soil. I will venture the assertion that with a large majority of farmers by a little more care and labor two loads of good manure can be added to the heap for every head of cattle, horses and hogs kept, over and above that which is now saved. Try it. Commence with a wheelbarrow load of dock, plainain, or other weeds dug from your doorway or garden, add to this a wheelbarrow load of something daily. The hog-pen, hen-house, wood-shed, privy, leaves from the woods, ash-heap, sawdust, muck, the liquid which settles in pools in the barn yard after showers, with an occasional sprinkling of lime and plaster. These places and things, will suggest to you where to get it. 2d. Thorough cultivation; when you break up a field completely subdue it and thoroughly enrich it before you seed it; do not go over your whole farm with a small heap of manure, but enrich one field at a time. Your farm is your mine and in order to obtain its wealth you must work in the best manner to draw from it all the wealth there is in it, in short in order to have our income sufficient to meet our necessities at the present low prices of our products, we must increase the quantity and improve the quality. The merchant, the mechanic, the artisan and the manufacturer, all in whatever branch of business they may be occupied, are struggling to know how best to adapt their different occupations to the changed condition of things. Let us as farmers not be behind in reconstructing our methods, so as to keep pace with other industries. Let no one be discouraged, but add a little more pluck and perseverance, common sense and brain power, and we are bound to succeed. I would like to say a word to a class of farmers who are not represented here to-day. They are what we call the knowing (?) class. They boast of not being connected with any Grange, farmers' club, association or society. They are wonderfully wise in their own estimation. You can't talk with them five minutes, even at a funeral, but what they will say, "dollars," they know all about farming. They always make the best butter, and will curse the buyer if he calls it other wise. Such a farmer can't spend time to read or study. He is full of knowledge already. You would not know he had a wife unless his neighbor told him. He never takes her out or mentions her name in company. I met such a specimen not long since. I called at his house on business, and was told he had gone to the village. My attention was attracted to the swill pail on the front steps, or I should say, some loose boards used for steps; broken sleds, old wagons, old kettles, rotten hay rakes, old leeches, down soap barrels and lumber, with old boards and rails that had lain so long the weeds had grown through them, scattered on all sides of the house. The cattle, sheep, hogs and geese ran unrestrained on all sides of the house that had been waiting a score of years for a coat of paint. Not to particularize, everything seemed to match. I had never seen or heard of the man, but thought

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I would try to guess what kind of a man I was to meet. I am not much of a guesser, but I hit it this time exactly. In less than three minutes by the watch he said "dollar," although my business was not of a pecuniary nature. As soon as he could get at it, he began to tell how rich and independent he was, how much he knew and what foolish neighbors he had, spending so much time at farmers' clubs, granges, etc. I am glad to know that this class of farmers is growing less. They are surrounded by a better class whose influence is beginning to be felt. No one, unless he has been intimately connected with them in their organized bodies, can tell the advancement in general knowledge the farmers as a class have made within the last few years. Neighborhood quarrels are among the things of the past. Show me a neighborhood where there is a well conducted farmers' club, and I will show you a peaceable and a happy one; one in which the old primitive idea of a neighborhood is being reinstated; one where envy, jealousy and backbiting are unknown; where all are willing to impart any useful information which may have come under their observation, and desire to learn and utilize the knowledge gained from each other.

RAISING HORSES.—As a rule farmers do a very hap-hazard business in raising horses. They use mainly old broken down or crippled mares and secure the services of the most convenient stallions, especially if they are supposed to be speedy. Size, build, style, endurance, kindness and other important qualities have but little thought. In raising horses as with other stock we should keep in mind our needs and the requirements of the market which we have to supply. We should be careful lest we are deceived in regard to the demand for fast horses. That now and then an enormous price is paid for a very fast young horse is no positive assurance that we could raise equally valuable stock by breeding from the same strains of blood, and if we should, the chances are we would not get the high prices. Breeding horses for speed is well enough, but ordinary farmers seldom make it pay. There is a much better prospect for profit in raising first-class draft horses or still better fine carriage horses. If a farmer has a brood mare of fine style which if properly mated will produce good sized, stylish carriage horses he should prize her highly. Fine carriage horses are always in demand at good prices. The general stock of horses (as we find them through the country) is under size. Larger horses are in demand and farmers ought to recognize this fact and raise colts to meet the demand. In selecting a stallion to breed from, do not rely entirely on his pedigree, but investigate his qualities and learn all you can of his ancestry and of his progeny. Some horses fine in themselves are not as successful sires as others that are not as high bred or attractive.—Hudsonian.

BEEF SUGAR INDUSTRY IN MAINE.

The exertions which have been made in this State during the last few months to introduce this industry are followed up in a practical form, and in hundreds of places all over the state beet planting is going on and will continue for the next two weeks. The Maine Beet Sugar Company have contracted for the raising sugar beets all over the state, from Cumberland to Aroostook county, with hundreds of farmers. It is therefore not saying too much that the trial during the year 1878 will be a very extended and conclusive one, both in a practical and scientific point of view. The bulk of the beets which will be converted into sugar this year are contracted for in Aroostook county, around the town of Presque Isle. The county of Aroostook, which is somewhat larger than the whole state of Massachusetts, was considered out of reach and a wilderness but a few years ago, but any man who understands farming and will take the trouble to travel along the Aroostook river will find to his surprise that farms there look fully as thrifty as they do along the Kennebec and Saco rivers. Our townsman, Geo. S. Hunt, Esq., who is President of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, has made every exertion to centre the interest of this new industry in and around Portland. No doubt there is any amount of good and suitable land in Portland to keep several sugar factories employed. The number of idle manufacturing establishments invites occupation and the many unemployed mechanics and laboring men in this city will welcome any new enterprise which promises work to them.—Eastern Age.

Animals are such agreeable friends: they ask no questions, they pass no criticisms.