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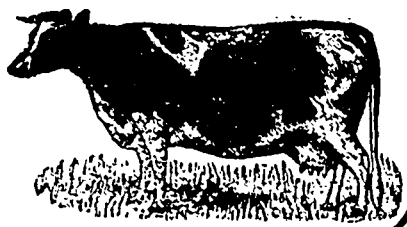
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JULY
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The

Maritime ♦ ♦ Agriculturist.

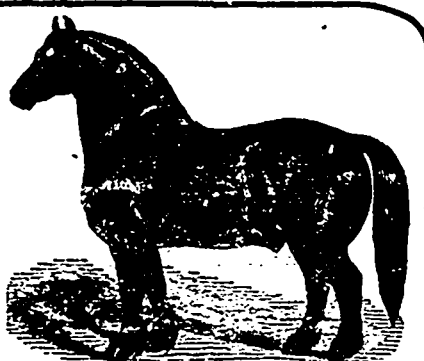
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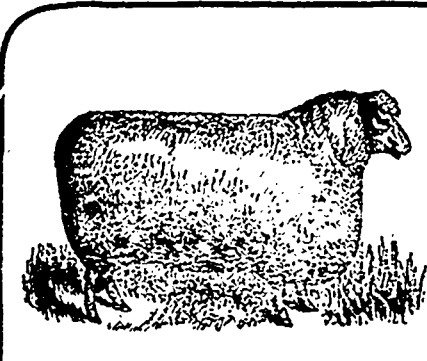
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Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock Breeders and Horsemen of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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Notice.

Since our last issue we regret to announce to our readers that Mr. B. Eaton Paterson has retired from the editorial department of this journal. He has assumed the management of the *Chignecto Post*; Sackville, and we wish him every success in his journalistic career.

Planting an Orchard.

The great, and we trust permanent, impetus given to our apple growing industry during the past few years by the favor in which our fruit is held in the British markets, has been the cause of awakening an interest in orchards in different parts of the provinces, and has induced many to go into apple raising on a larger scale. In the counties of Kings, Hants and Annapolis in Nova Scotia, Kings and Carleton in New Brunswick, and in various parts of Prince Edward Island extensive areas have been devoted to growing apples and the indications are that in the near future, the maritime provinces will make a strong bid for the position of the apple growing section of the world.

The selection of varieties is probably the most important operation of the fruit grower. The market should be studied; the soil, climate, and general nature of the tree as regards hardiness, are considerations of importance. Some trees favor moist soil more and others a dry one. A Bishop Pippin would be certain of failure if planted where the drainage is imperfect, while some of the Russets do equally well in a heavy soil. The locality has something to do with the selection of varieties. If high and windy with little snow fall to protect the roots in the winter from frost and from the sun in early spring, trees of the hardest kinds are best adapted. No fixed rules for selection can of course be laid down, and the planter must use his judgement and the experience of others in making his choice. Another consideration is that of the demands of the market. There is a long list of popular kinds which will never become unpopular and will always find a favorable sale in any market. Such as the Bishop Pippin, Gravenstein, Red Astrachan, American Russet and Baldwin, one is safe in

planting. The general experience is that many trees of the early popular sorts are not profitable as the market is so easily glutted and the fruit has poor keeping qualities. As the tendency in other lines of business is to run to specialities so in apple growing. It is better to plant a limited number of varieties. It will be found more profitable in selling where a large lot of one or two hardy varieties can be sent in one shipment. The buyer is saved the trouble of collecting the fruit and is willing to pay for the convenience. The most successful orchardists recommend a large area but with few kinds.

It is impossible to name certain varieties and say they are the best adapted for our conditions and avoid others. The following sorts will be found to suit the general conditions and are well and favorably known in the markets:

The Red Astrachan is a paying kind and always in favor with the consumers. As a tree it is hardy, bears heavily and early and is a rapid grower. It is not a good keeper as the flavor soon changes and it becomes insipid.

The Gravenstein comes in as a late fall apple. There is probably no apple in the market that is so popular as this one. Although ripening when other sorts are at their best it everywhere takes the precedent as a table and fancy apple. The tree is hardy, is not particular about the soil so long as it is rich, stands the winters well, bears heavy crops and always brings the top price.

Duchess of Oldenburgh is another fall variety which has settled itself firmly in the estimation of orchardists. It is hardy and a good bearer, and while in its season, which is not very long it brings a good price. This is one of the principal apples grown in New Brunswick.

King of Tompkins County is another hardy and very satisfactory apple. The quality is not so good as some others, yet its large yield in moderately favorable seasons wins it a place in the favored list.

Among others which are worthy of encouragement are the Golden Russet, St. Lawrence, Wealthy, Baldwin and Talman Sweet.

Feeding Value of Ensilage.

An interesting experiment to ascertain the value of corn ensilage as a cattle food has just been concluded at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, under the supervision of the able experimentors of that place. Six steers were used in conducting the trial, and these were divided into three groups of two each. The animals were as uniform in general condition and disposition as it was possible to get them and for a few weeks before were subjected to the same treatment to place them in uniformity for the experiment. The test lasted for 110 days during the winter when all food given the animals was carefully weighed as also was that which remained uneaten. They were fed three times and watered twice daily and were weighed twice a week during the entire test.

The table below as given in the college *Review* gives the daily ration of each animal.

Foods.	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Meal—Equal parts barley, oats, peas.....	12.7	12.7	12.7.
Corn Silage.....	79.4	41.6
Roots.....	41.5.
Hay.....	11.3	14.3.

As a result of the trial the two steers in groups 1 showed an average gain of 1.850 pounds per day; in group 2 1.857 and in group 3 1.697 pounds.

This list speaks volumes for the value of ensilage over roots as a fattening food, and as regards the cost of producing the two crops a difference has been shown to be in favor of the silage.

Barrenness in Mares.

There are few diseases, for barrenness is certainly a disease or a diseased condition, which so completely refuses to answer to the will of the stockman and which is more thoroughly provoking to the owner of a fine mare bred in a long line of noble ancestry than a obstinate case of sterility. The loss of progeny does not simply mean a financial loss, but in many cases it means the wrecking of the fondest hopes and most cherished plans of the horse owner, who desires to perpetuate the

characteristics of the sire and dam in a foal. Animals troubled with sterility, are more commonly found in stables where valuable stock only is kept. The mare comes in season regularly and the owner is at a loss to account for the result.

All thorough horsemen fully realize that brood mares should be subjected to a proper course of treatment to ensure the best results and secure regularity of pregnancy. High feeding with strong heating food will render the chance of progeny less certain. A superabundance of fat in the system, also too much blood in the veins deters the production of young. Not only is the condition brought about by high feed and too much good treatment, but also by the reverse. An animal kept low in condition by poor and scanty feeding, or by excessive overwork or one in a very aged condition will produce offspring with uncertainty. Besides these there are frequently causes, which, cannot be well understood. There may have been over or under feeding; the mare appears to be in first class condition yet no foal is produced. In cases of this nature it may be concluded that the animal is diseased in other particulars or is suffering from a mechanical defect which requires the attention of a veterinary surgeon.

Judicious feeding, to keep the female in a proper condition of fleshiness, and in good heart is essential. A little hemp or flax seed given occasionally is a great aid to the spirits and exerts a widely stimulative effect upon the system. Badly cured hay and smutty grain and impure water are to be avoided. Exercise is essential. The mare irregularly or never worked and never put to pasture but kept in a stall for long lengths of time will not breed with certainty. The organs of the body require plenty of exercise for their proper development and the discharge of their functions. Too close in-breeding has been known to produce sterility.

The Value of Crosses.

We very frequently hear that an animal has a number of crosses of a certain blood in it and that one

can select and breed in a chosen line for a result although neither sire nor dam may be pure bred. In speaking on this point an exchange says: It is not the number of crosses of any particular blood which indicates the proportion of that blood, but a given number of crosses composed with all the crosses constituting the whole quantity of that particular blood in the horse. Now to find the crosses of any particular blood in any horse the annexed table will be useful.

The first cross is.....	1/2
" second " ".....	1/4
" third " ".....	1/8
" fourth " ".....	1/16
" fifth " ".....	1/32
" sixth " ".....	1/64
" seventh " ".....	1/128
" eighth " ".....	1/256
" ninth " ".....	1/512
" tenth " ".....	1/1024

Suppose in tracing the pedigree of a horse you find any given cross in the third degree of descent, it is manifest that the horse has one eighth of that particular cross. If in the fifth cross he has one thirty-secondth of that blood and if in the tenth cross, he is only 1/1024 of that blood. It is too definite as a rule to say that a horse has so many crosses of any given blood, but with this table one can say how many parts he has of that blood.

Covering Dew with Soil.

The advantage of working around some kinds of plants while they are wet with dew, which is thus shaken off and covered by soil, is very marked. There is no time so good for hoeing cabbages as before breakfast, while the dew is on them. We know good farmers who, during hot days in Summer, get the cultivator at work very early in the morning, and then rest both men and horses during the midday heat. The advantage of this is not merely the cooler weather for working, but the fact that dew condensing from the atmosphere in the cool nights contains a much larger proportion of ammonia than ordinary rainwater. In contact with the soil this is absorbed, and is thus saved from wasting when the drop of dew evaporates. But beans cannot be cultivated to advantage when wet as it injures the leaves, and we are inclined to place potatoes in the same category.—[Ex.]

It is the young animal that pays best for fattening purposes, and about the only one that pays well. This one fact ought to be worth millions to the country, and yet many farmers disregard it in trying to fatten old stock.

The Potato.

BY ELI E. JOSSELYN M. D., ASSISTANT
PHYSICIAN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
FOR INSANE PHILADELPHIA.

[Written for the Agriculturist.]
Continued.

In the wild state the tubers are small and the tops largely developed in proportion to the roots. Some varieties have tops from seven to ten feet long. The leaves of different varieties vary in the subdivision the size and color of the blossoms, and in the size of the ball containing the seed.

The true nature of the tuber is a deposit of starch in the free end of underground leafless branches, somewhat different from the root proper, causing an enlargement at the point of deposit. In the uncultivated state these deposits vary in size from that of a pea to that of a walnut. By cultivation the number and size of these deposits are increased at the expense of the tops which become reduced in length and vigor and some varieties do not flower or produce seed. The tuber differs from the true root by having eyes or leaf buds which under proper conditions lengthen into stems thereby securing propagation independent of seed. These young sprouts are nourished by the parent potato until roots have formed and are sufficiently grown to make them independent. Under the microscope a thin slice of potato is seen to consist of thin cells within which are deposited about a dozen concentric grains of starch. The amount of starch present depends upon the age of the potato and upon the variety. Potatoes contain only about two-thirds as much starch when immature as when fully developed. It also decreases when the sprouts begin to grow. The average quantity of starch found in 100 parts of potato is about 18 per cent. The other constituents being water 75 parts and a small amount of cellulose, albuminoids and other principles.

Previous to 1845 no serious obstacle or complication had arisen to embarrass or jeopardise the success of potato culture, but in that year the crop of the United States and of the British Provinces was attacked by a serious disease which

made it a failure not only in the countries before mentioned but also in many parts of Europe especially in Ireland where the sudden destruction of this important article of food brought much distress and suffering. The potato rot was no new disease. It had prevailed before 1845 but had been previously limited to comparatively local areas, as it has been since that time. So complete and universal was the destruction of the crop in that year, that to many the cultivation of the potato appeared to be doomed to failure and disappointment.

The potato rot or murrain as it is called in England is caused by the presence of a whitish or colourless microscopic fungus which presses and breaks up the cellular tissue thereby setting up putrescence. When the leaves have become destroyed the fungus or its spores descend to the tubers by the stems or else are carried to them by the rain. The growth and spread of this parasite is greatly favored by hot weather interspersed with showers. The suddenness and rapidity of the invasion is wonderful under favorable conditions. In a few hours a field of vigorous plants may become a mass of decay and rottenness. Cool and dry weather is unfavorable to the development and life of the fungus and therefore in such seasons potatoes do not generally decay.

It is highly probable that in the United States, we owe more to the efforts of Rev. E. C. Goodrich of Utica, N. Y. for the present excellence of the potato than to any one else. Mr. Goodrich was a Presbyterian clergyman in poor health and with very limited means. For sixteen years his investigations and experiments to save this valuable esculent to the world were conducted with a purely scientific and philanthropic zeal. A peculiar constitutional idiosyncrasy prevented his eating potatoes. His tests of them were chemical analysis, taste, and observation of cooking qualities. He died May 11, 1864, an examination of his accounts showed a balance in his favor of about \$50 from sales of potatoes and from premiums at Agricultural Exhibitions, as his pecuniary reward. How

insignificant is this paltry sum in comparison to his labors. He originated about 15000 seedlings from 74 families. That is the balls producing the seeds were derived from potatoes obtained from 74 different places, principally in South America. Each seedling of promise was cultivated 4 or 5 years if not before shown to be worthless. Some varieties grew to the close of the season without the formation of a tuber and were consequently lost the first year. He began with importations from Bogota South America in 1840 and his second importation occurred in 1850, but it was not till 1851 that any of his imported kinds produced seedlings of much promise. In 1851 he received eight varieties from Panama which had been brought from Chili in the regular coast trade. One of these was cultivated by him as the Rough Purple Chili. From this he produced a seedling which he called the Garnet Chili. This became the parent of the Early Rose which has been widely cultivated and highly esteemed. From the Garnet Chili there have been over one hundred different varieties produced, another group numbering between 60 and 70 kinds has been developed from imported seed or from imported potatoes and is known as the Excelsior group. In direct line by seed from imported stock can be mentioned Wild Peruvian, Curco, Early Goodrich and Excelsior which have served as a basis for the development of the others. The Peachblow group numbers about as many varieties as the preceding and began with the Merino or Long Red also known as the Long John. The Western Red was a seedling from it. The Jersey Peachblow a seedling of the Western Red and the White Peachblow a sprout of the Jersey Peachblow. These have served as a basis of the Peachblow group. Another large group has been developed from promiscuous parentage. Thus other hands have taken up and carried on the work inaugurated by Mr. Goodrich until these almost innumerable varieties have been produced. The new kinds have superseded those in former cultivation. Not only have new varieties been rapidly multiplied but also the general excellence has been

improved till we may well regard the potato as one of the best gifts of an over ruling Providence.

In closing this imperfect sketch of the potato, I can only call attention to the rapid spread of an insect which has proved to be its most destructive enemy. The Colorado potato beetle is indigenous to the canons and table lands of the Rocky Mountains, as settlers located within its precincts the insect foraged upon the potato plants in the new garden of the emigrant and multiplied and spread over the entire potato growing country except in a few rare and favored localities. The first account of the depredations of this destructive insect were published in 1859. In 1861 it had crossed the state of Nebraska and in less than four years had crossed the state of Iowa. The Mississippi river offered no impediment to its onward march and in 1865 it fed on the potato plants of Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1867 it was in Indiana and appeared the following year in Ohio. It reached the sea board in 1875 and has since been a familiar object in nearly every potato field. Hot dry weather effects the immature stage of the insect unfavorably. Its numbers are also reduced by the presence of a parasite which follows it up pretty closely, but its destruction by this or its other enemies are not sufficient to materially affect it so that the resources of the cultivator have to be severely taxed to abate and control its ravages.

Canada's International Exhibition.

TO BE HELD IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The prize list of the Exhibition Association of St. John, N. B., which is now in the press, will possess more than ordinary interest for our readers; we therefore take pleasure in giving a short summary of the sections and amounts to be offered. The competition for which is open to all the Maritime Provinces.

In the live stock section they offer prizes amounting to \$7337, divided as follows: Horses \$2139, cattle \$2835, sheep, \$708, pigs \$492, poultry and dog show \$1163, in addition to which \$1750 is offered

for the horse race competition. In the farm produce section, prizes amounting to \$1560, including \$492 for fruit and vegetables, \$342, for field products, \$241 for butter and cheese, and in addition, Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of St. John, offer the following special prizes with a view to stimulate and increase the knowledge of good butter making in the Maritime Provinces, and their wish is that the money should go to the farmer's wives and daughters.

First prize \$50, second \$30, third \$20, fourth \$10. Butter to be in crocks or firkins of not less than 25 lbs.

Girls prize for butter made by farmer's daughters not over 16 years of age, first prize \$20, second \$10, third \$5. Butter to be in crocks or firkins of not less than 15 pounds.

The above prize will be given to each province, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each province to compete separately and will be judged by an unprejudiced expert. Butter must be the product of a bona fide farmer, who is engaged in no other business.

A further prize of \$50 to be called the sweepstake prize will be given for the best 30 lbs of butter or over in crocks or firkins. This prize will be open to all three provinces and will not be confined exclusively to farmers, but must not be creamery butter.

In the Horticultural, Apiary, Natural History, Ladies and Childrens Departments prizes amounting to \$537 are offered.

Messrs. D. A. McCaskill & Co., of Montreal, offer the following special prizes for carriages varnished with their celebrated varnishes:

Extension top carriages, drop front or Surrey, 1st \$30, 2nd \$20, Single drop front buggy, sun shade or top, 1st \$16 2nd \$10, Single square piano box or Corning, open or top, 1st \$14 second, \$8, single Bangor buggy or Concord, 1st, \$12 second, \$6, double seated sleigh, 1st, \$12 2nd, \$6, single seated sleigh, 1st, \$12 2nd, 6, single seated ash pung, 1st, \$9 2nd, \$5, double seated ash pung, 1st, 9 2nd, 5- Best collection of carriages in the above section, first prize gold medal, second, a silver medal, third, a bronze medal.

The publisher of the MARITIME

AGRICULTURIST, Robt. Jarvis Gilbert, Dorchester, N. B., offers a silver (gold-lined) cup, to be awarded to any son of a farmer residing in the Maritime Provinces, for the best essay written by him, on the Subject: "The best means of inducing the boys to remain on the farms."

All essays to be sent to the secretary of the Exhibition Association St. John, N. B., on or before the first day of September 1890, and judgement to be passed by the editor of the above journal and two directors of the said association. The successful candidate will receive his prize during the holding of the exhibition and his essay will be published in the columns of the AGRICULTURIST in the issue following the closing of the exhibition.

The Exhibition Association in addition to the above prize will award a first class diploma under the same conditions of competition.

The total prizes amounting to \$11,364 in addition to which a large number of diplomas and other special prizes will be awarded according to the regulations of the association.

The directors have already received very encouraging reports of the prospect of an attractive display of the products of the West India Islands, and with the large number of special attractions which are being secured this exhibition promises to surpass anything that has ever been attempted in the Maritime Provinces.

The association finding their buildings and grounds in the city unable to accommodate the number of applicants coming in have secured the splendid grounds and buildings of the Moosepath Driving Park Association, where the stock exhibit will be held, and arrangements are being made for rapid transit between the exhibition buildings and these grounds during the Exhibition.

Our Agricultural readers should not lose a moment in securing space for their exhibits.

The Pig.

Hog Raising in Relation to Future Agriculture.

By W. H. McNISH, LYNN, ONT.

Read before the Canadian Hog Breeders' Association at Toronto, March 12th, 1890.

In reviewing the history of past events, one fact, in particular, is deeply impressed on the mind, and that is this, the success of all great movements has depended upon the organization of all the forces in sympathy with them to the concentration of all the energy of their promoters upon the object in view.

As one who takes a great interest in the agricultural industries of our country, I view with pride and satisfaction the formation of this association, which has for its object the elevation of a hitherto much neglected animal to that point in the public esteem to which its many good qualities entitle it.

The bulletin recently issued by the Ontario Bureau of industries on the swine industry, reveals to us the astounding fact that this Dominion is annually importing from the United States over \$2,000,000 worth of hogs and their products. Why is this? Because the Canadian farmer has yet to learn that lesson which he might acquire from the thrifty habits of his Saxon or Scandinavian brother in Europe, who, less favored by nature and forced to coax a livelihood from an often unwilling soil, is compelled by these circumstances to turn every product of the farm to the best advantage. This province alone, with its favorable climate and fertile soil, should produce as many hogs as are consumed in the whole Dominion, besides exporting large quantities.

During the past decade our system of farming has undergone great changes. Wheat growing, which has failed to yield the profit of former years, has been abandoned to a great extent, and the virgin soil of the boundless prairie claims that industry for its own. Beef raising, too, which at one time claimed a great share of attention, is likewise emigrating to the cheap lands of the far west, and we are looking about us for a more remunerative field for our

labors, and if we, as farmers here in the eastern portion of Canada wish to make a success of our calling we must look about us and adapt our methods to our changed circumstances.

How can we do it? By dairying some one says. Only partially, I answer; dairying to be really profitable must go hand in hand with swine raising. The greatest success in farming consists in converting all unmarketable products into marketable products. The offal from the dairy has no market value; we have, to long, been literally wasting it, we must provide some means of converting this waste product into goods of some market value. The channel through which we can do this most quickly and profitably is by means of well-bred, thrifty pigs.

The dairy interests of our country, under the fostering care of the Government, have made enormous strides during the past few years. New and improved methods of converting milk into marketable products are continually being introduced, but it is a lamentable fact that the part of dairying which makes it really profitable, swine raising in conjunction, has received very little else but neglect. It is, however, gratifying to know that the hog, as well as the cow, is at last having its claims recognized, and it remains with us to show our appreciation of the efforts of our Government, in a practical manner, by turning the mass of information it has placed at our disposal to a profitable account.

The Danes are here held up to us as models to copy from in dairy matters, and they, in conjunction with butter making, have taken hold of swine raising so vigorously and systematically that their hog products are fast acquiring a world-wide reputation. In the British markets they are fast replacing the Irish bacon, so long held in high esteem.

With the use of the silo and other improved methods of feeding, dairying is bound to make still more rapid strides than it has made in the past, and there is no reason why we Canadian farmers, with the assistance of free corn, cannot raise pork as cheaply as those living in the corn belt, especially when

we take into account the vast number of hogs which succumb to the cholera. There is nothing to prevent us from raising a pound of pork to every pound of butter or three or five pounds of cheese.

It seems to be a recognized fact that the days of heavy fat hogs are numbered, and customers are clamoring for lighter and leaner hogs. The weight that seems to be most popular among packers is an animal weighing from 150 to 200 lbs., dressed weight, a weight which can easily be acquired at from six to eight months.

I will not enter into the details of the management of the hog as, they have been exhaustively placed before you in the previous papers.

In conclusion, I would urge every member of this association to be untiring in his efforts to place this very important branch of farming in its true light before the farmers of this Dominion. Let Canada hold the same proud position in the production of bacon that she does in the production of cheese.

The cow's period of gestation is nine months or a trifle more. It is easy, therefore, to have the cow drop her calf at the appointed time, provided she is well fed and comes into heat at the regular periods. But poorly kept animals, especially those whose strength is exhausted by milk giving, will not breed until midsummer or even later. Thus the constant tendency is to breed so as to drop the calf later each spring. The result is that the most valuable part of the grass season is lost, and a cow which, calving in early spring, might have made a good profit may be kept at a loss. One of the best grains to bring cows into heat is oats. They are less fattening than corn, but a great deal better for breeding animals. If bulls are fed on oats they will serve more cows and be much more likely to get them with calf than if fed with any other grain.

Every farmer should have some kind of a milk house, and if they can't afford to build one with all the modern conveniences, every one can at least put up a rough board-shed over some convenient spring, or near the well, and let the waste water run into it. This kind of a building fitted with a good trough for the milk cans, etc., often answers very well, and at least is much better than no milk house at all.

An Interesting Operation.

In July '89 an operation was performed at Truro, N. S. upon a cow owned by Mr. A. C. Polehampton by J. W. Manchester, veterinary surgeon, then practising in that place. The cow had been trying to calve for two days, but had become so swollen that it was impossible for her to do so. Dr. Manchester was called in and performed what is known as the 'caesarian operation' that is removing the calf through the side. He put the suffering animal under chloroform and opened the side about nine inches above the stifle, forwards, and then up seven inches, making a flap as it were. The uterus was then brought towards the hole thus produced and an incision made, from which the calf was brought out in pieces, being dissected. The uterus was then stitched and placed in its original position where it shrank and healed quickly. The side was also stitched and a suspensory bandage applied. The cow was kept quiet for about ten days being under antiseptic treatment and put on soft food, and in three weeks was entirely cured and has enjoyed her usual health ever since. Dr. Manchester had a large practice in Truro but we learn he has moved within the last few months to St. John N. B. where he has opened an office.

Fertilizing in Midsummer.

The advice is sometimes given to divide the manure for summer crops, applying a part early to give the plants a start, and the remainder at a later date to bring them to maturity. This advice is based on a theory that manures waste in the soil other than as they are used by plants. This is a mistake. There is no place where barnyard manure can be kept through the summer with less chance for waste than in the soil. If it ferments then its volatile properties are absorbed and retained. Not only is this the case, but the contact of manure with the soil benefits it another way, by making soluble particles that the roots could not otherwise use. Every cultivation of the soil in which manure is placed increases the benefit from it. The nearest to double manu-

ring that we have ever thought profitable was a double application of gypsum to clover, once early, and again after the first crop is removed. Gypsum is not exactly a fertilizer. It draws moisture and may help to fix ammonia. Therefore several applications in the season may be more advantageous than one. Some good farmers hold to this belief in applying gypsum to clover and to corn.

Improved Stallions.

There is a notable improvement in the quality and breeding of the stallions which are now driving about the country. It is indeed encouraging, as well as pleasant, to look back and note how the scrub sire with no direct line of breeding has been gradually supplanted by the blooded, finely formed, sound-constituted and perfect pedigreed sire whose progeny commands a price in the market and can either make a mark in the show ring or a record on the track. The day is happily waning when the production of a new being was all that was asked of a sire; quality or ability were secondary. To-day the market demands a first class article and for which it is willing to pay. Although the service fee for a good horse is higher than for a poor one yet it pays better even though the inferior animal's services were absolutely free.

Dissolution of Partnership.

In our issue of 16th ult. we announced that the Messrs. Polehampton and French had joined hands in the stock raising business. Since then we are in receipt of information to the effect that Mr. Polehampton was called away to the United States, and his business there necessitated his staying away for some time. Mr. Cecil French will carry on the business, and we learn is already preparing to fill orders from Western Ontario for pure bred pigs. Mr. French's advertisement appears in our columns. The Citizens of Truro N. S. are to be congratulated upon having such an enterprising young man in their midst.

A Popular Lecturer Coming.

Prof. Robertson will visit the Maritime Provinces next month and will deliver lectures on agriculture and

dairying at the following places and on the dates named: Sussex, July 1st; Gagetown, July 2nd; Woodstock, July 4th; Annapolis, July 8th; Kentville, July 9th; Amherst, July 10th; Antigonish, July 12th; Cape Breton, July 16th. He will speak in Prince Edward Island from 19th to 24th of July. Prof. Robertson is now well and widely known in the Maritime Provinces and we are safe in predicting full houses for him on every occasion.

Canada's International Exhibition.

ST. JOHN, N. B. OPENING SEPTEMBER 24TH, AND CONTINUING UNTIL OCTOBER 4TH, 1890.

Every farmer should remember that this is the event of the season, and that he cannot afford to miss the opportunity of seeing the attractions that will be offered.

Every farmer should remember that the Exhibition Association of St. John are offering nearly \$12,000 in prizes, principally for the benefit of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

Every farmer's wife and daughters should remember that Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison, of the city of St. John, are offering \$500 in prizes for butter produced in the Maritime Provinces.

Every farmer should remember that there will be an opportunity of seeing, for 25 cents, a display that would cost him hundreds of dollars to see under other circumstances.

Every farmer's son should enter into the competition for the Silver Gold-lined Cup, offered by the "Maritime Agriculturist" of Dorchester for the best essay written by any son of a farmer residing in the Maritime Provinces on the subject, "The Best Means of Inducing the Boys to Remain on the Farm."

Every farmer should see the display of Agricultural Implements made at the Exhibition by W. F. BURDITT & Co.

Every farmer should remember that there will be special excursion rates on all Railway and Steamboat lines during the Fair Weeks.

Every farmer should remember that there will be ample accommodation for visitors at reasonable rates during the Fair Weeks.

Every farmer should remember that he can obtain the Prize List and full particulars, etc., on application to Ira Cornwall, Secretary Exhibition Association, St. John, N. B.

Stock Notes.

Mr. Weldon of Coverdale N. B. has a Gold Leaf colt that took first prize at the Moncton Exhibition.

Mr. Thos. Henderson of Moncton is the owner of a three-year-old Gold Leaf colt that promises well in the near future.

Mr. Chas. Landry of Shediac will travel his stallion Canadian Boy, 2.47, between Moncton and Shediac this season.

Sir. Nutwood, 5786 and Peter Blair 1960 both owned by Mr. Amos B. Etter, Amherst, are standing in their owner's stable this season.

Messrs. Sewell & Gellibrand's Hackney stallion Right Sort won the first prize at the Boston horse show this spring. He stands 14 to 15 hands and is now four years old.

Mr. W. B. Belyea, of Woodstock, has sold his stallion Horton to parties for service in Maine. His departure and the consequent loss to the province will be greatly regretted.

The well known stallion Gold Leaf the property of Mr. W. H. Hodge of Moncton has received up to date a very large patronage in his circuit between Moncton and Sussex.

T. F. Taylor of Rothesay, N. B. has shipped his Clydesdale mare "Blooming Kate" to "Egerton Stock Farm" Stellarton, N. S., to be served by "Jamie the Laird" of Maritime renown.

Mr. C. L. Smith, Woodstock, has a fine pure bred Clyde filly by the government horse, Knight of Chester; dam Miss Jardine. This is the first pure bred Clyde ever foaled in that section.

Messrs. G. H. & John Saunders, of Woodstock, have purchased the trotting stallion All Right Jr., record, 2.51, by All Right, 5817; dam Dolly Fraser, out of a daughter of Saladin. This horse is well and widely known.

Mr. L. D. Winsor's "Frenchman" and Mr. C. R. Bell's "Gladstone" trotted a match at Kentville, N. S. on the 4th ult., for \$500. a side. Frenchman won the race in two straight heats in 2.35½ and 2.34.

Royal Victors colts are coming in good shape. They give every evidence of being close up to the Laird's stock. Royal Victor is sired by "Jamie the Laird" and owned on "Egerton Stock Farm" the home of many good Clydesdales.

Mr. F. B. Cannon of New Horton, Albert Co., N. B., sends a report to this Office of the birth of a filly out of his native mare "Daisy" and sired by the N. B. government imported Clydesdale Stallion. The colt is a very promising one.

Mr. Al. Slipp, of Truro, has his two stallions Melbourne King 1962, and Sea King 5778 standing at his stables. The latter is yet a youngster but will make a record to be proud of. He was bred by Harry Townsend, Brookside Farm, New Glasgow.

Mr. C. Harris of Moncton has a Gold Leaf colt foaled the 19th of last May out of a well bred dam, and also a yearling by the same sire that took first prize at the Moncton Exhibition competing with four Harry Wilkes colts and one by Administrator.

Mr. Daniel R. McDougall of Meiklefield Pictou, N. S. owns a fine four year old mare sired by "King of the West" which has presented him with a colt by Potentate of which he is justly proud. This year he has bred to "Jamie the Laird" owned by the McKays of Stellarton.

Mr. J. D. Weldon, of Shediac, reports that his Ayrshire cow Nora B. 191, N. B. H. B., dropped a heifer calf the 1st April last by Alexander 301, [The above was noted in the columns of our issue of June 16th last but a typographical error was made, inasmuch as Mr. Weldon's name was spelt 'Wilbur'.—Ed.

Mr. Wm. Turner of Dorchester, N. B., owns a Clydesdale mare Matilda that has dropped a fine filly sired by "Lord Clyde" owned by Bliss Anderson Sackville, N. B. "Lord Clyde" has carried victory on victory at the Maine State Fair, Bangor. Mr. Turner has sent his mare to "Egerton Stock Farm" this season to be mated with "Jamie the Laird."

The Prop. of "Egerton Stock Farm" whose ad. appears regularly in our columns, reports the birth of a fine bull calf from his imported Holstein cow Lewes, No. 7612. Lewes was bred by Gosse M. de Boir, Boordalingum, T. Holland, and is a remarkably fine cow. This young bull will be an addition to the many good ones throughout the country that came from this herd.

Mr. Jas. Gibson of Marysville, York Co., N. B. is the owner of the horse Oliver Wallace 9436, A. T. R. This fine animal was bred in Kentucky. He is black in color, measures 16 hands, weighs 1100 lbs. and boasts of the following pedigree:—Sired by Count Wilkes 4601 record 2.25 son of George Wilks 2.22. His dam Fannie Clay was by American Clay 34 sire of the dams of 21 performers from 2.18¼ to 2.30; 2nd dam also by American Clay 34, 3rd dam by Brown's Bill Founder.

General Laurie's famous farm at Oakfield, N. S., which has been rented by James E. Chipman, will be used exclusively for breeding horses. Chipman formerly owned a horse ranch at Calgary, and spent some years there himself. Recently he has been importing thoroughbred horses from Great Britain, is satisfied that a horse ranch in the Maritime Provinces is a necessity and a splendid investment, and is carrying the idea into practice. Mr. Chipman is of Chipman Bros., hardware merchants, and agents of the steamer Halifax. His brother, H. W. Chipman, is the owner of the finest Jersey herd in Nova Scotia.—*Ex.*

Subscribe For

The MARITIME AGRICULTURIST

Prof. Robertson in the Maritime Provinces.

(Continued from May 1st number.)

To illustrate the subject of Silage Prof. Robertson showed a chart explaining the relative merits of different varieties of corn for the silo. The half of the nutrition of green corn is in the leaves and 1/4 each in stalk and husk. Cultivate in drills, 1/4 or 1/3 bushels of seed per acre. The best varieties are found to be Pierce, Prolific, Thorough-bred, White Flint and Longfellow. In speaking of the silo he said one could be built for \$70.00 and in filling, the corn should be wilted in the field for two days and cut or packed whole no matter which. Tramp the edges well in filling and cover with about a foot of cut straw, no other weight is necessary. A dry cow can be kept in winter for four cts per day on silage.

EVENING SESSION.

Prof. Robertson took as his subject Creameries, Cheese factories and Agricultural Education. He commenced by showing by means of drawing an udder how the cow made milk from her food. Milk he said was but elaborated blood; the change taking place while passing through the udder to the teats. The food was converted into blood which passed through a series of intricate ducts and glands and took the form of milk. The udder is under the control of a nervous cord and therefore the cow should never be excited nor abused. A cow "holds up" her milk by closing the valve at the top of the teat through the agency of this cord. The Professor said it was a poor policy when the milk was held up to drive it down with a milk stool. It seldom came well. Speaking of the fat of the milk he said the butter was in the form of minute globules so small that 1,000,000,000 of them were contained in a cubic inch. The last of a milking was richest because the larger globules come last. The average composition of milk is water 87 per cent., fat 3.75, casein or cheese matter 3.30; albumen or flesh forming substance .75; Sugar 4.00 and ash .70. In making cheese the casein and fat

are removed and so take more off the land than butter. Our country is adapted for cheese making in summer and butter in winter. Cooperative dairying is the better system. It has built up Ontario Agriculture so that Canadian cheese takes the best place in the English market. A cheese factory can be built and equipped for 500 cows for \$2,000, and the cheese can be made for 2 or 2 1/2 cents per pound; the larger the factory less in proportion. The farmers throughout Ontario get 75 to 80 cts per 100 lbs. and consider it pays well. A creamery for making this butter of 500 cows can be built and fitted for \$1,500 to 2,200. One would hardly pay with the patronage of less than 300 cows. The lecturer closed his address by a brief reference to Agricultural Education. Education does not consist in reading books, but in applying the information. It is the doing, not the knowing how to do that makes a man educated. He strongly advised the farmers to take to literature bearing on their business, attend the farmers meetings and the grange and get all possible information on the work of the farm.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Prof. Robertson coupled with a wish that it would be the pleasure of the audience of listening to him again in the near future.

[The above was not continued from May 1st number to that of June 16th on account of the copy being misplaced during the confusion in moving into our new office.—Ed.]

Holstein Registry.

The Holstein men of America have adopted a new or rather what they term an advanced registry for bulls and cows of their favorite breed. The registry is worthy of perusal and is well calculated to raise and maintain the status of the Holstein cattle. But if each animal to be eligible for registration must show a satisfactory degree of excellence both of form and performance, and a correct pedigree tracing back to imported ancestry and scale of points as follows will be used:

FOR BULLS.

	POINTS.
Head—Showing full vigor, elegant in contour.....	2
Forehead—Broad between the eyes, dishing.....	2
Face—Contour graceful, especially under the eyes, medium in length, broad muzzle.....	2
Ear—Of medium size, fine; covered with soft hair.....	2
Eyes—Moderately large, full and bright.....	2
Horns—Medium in size, fine in texture, short, oval,	

inclining forward.....	2
Neck—Neatly joined to head and shoulders, nearly free from dewlap, of good length, proud in bearing.....	5
Shoulder—Of medium height, well rounded and even over tops.....	4
Chest—Low, deep and full.....	4
Crops—Full and level with shoulders.....	4
Chine—Straight, broadly developed and open.....	3
Barrel—Well rounded with large abdomen.....	3
Loin and Hips—Broad, full, long and level.....	5
Rump—High, long, broad and level.....	5
Thurl—High with great width.....	4
Quarters—Long, straight behind, wide and full at sides.....	4
Flanks—Deep and full.....	2
Legs—Short, clean, tapering, with strong arm, in position firm, wide apart; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep.....	6
Tail—Reaching to hocks or below, large at setting, tapering finely to a full switch.....	2
Hair and Handling—Fine, soft and mellow, skin of moderate thickness, secretions oily and of a rich brown or yellow color.....	10
Mammary Veins—Long, large, branched, with extensions entering large orifices.....	10
Rudimentary Teats—Not less than four, large well spread.....	2
Escutcheon—Large and fine development.....	8

Perfection.....100
 A bull that has from three to five of his progeny in Advanced Registry shall be credited with five points in excess of what he may scale in structure.
 A bull that has five or more of his progeny in Advanced Registry shall be credited with ten points in excess of what he may scale in structure.
 No bull shall be received to Advanced Registry that does not scale 80 points.
 No bull shall be received to Advanced Registry that, in the judgement of the Inspector, will not reach a minimum weight of 1,800 lbs. in good flesh at full age.
 FOR COWS.

	POINTS.
Head—Decidedly feminine in appearance, comparatively long from eyes to base of horns, fine in contour.....	2
Forehead—Broad between the eyes, dishing.....	2
Face—Contour fine, especially under the eyes, showing facial veins, length medium, broad muzzle.....	2
Ears—Of medium size, fine, covered with soft hair.....	2
Eyes—Moderately full, large and mild.....	2
Horns—Set moderately narrow at base, fine, oval, well bent, inclining forward.....	2
Neck—Fine, nearly free from dewlap, neatly joined to head and shoulders, top line slightly curving, of good length, moderately thin, elegant in bearing.....	4
Shoulders—Fine and even over tops, lower than hips and moderately thick, deep and broad.....	3
Chest—Low, deep and broad.....	6
Crops—Full and level, with shoulders.....	2
Chine—Straight, broadly developed and open.....	3
Barrel—Well rounded with large abdomen.....	5
Loin and Hips—Broad, full, long and level.....	5
Rump—High, long, broad and level, with roomy pelvis.....	4
Thurl—High with great width.....	4
Quarters—Long, straight behind, roomy in the twist wide and full at sides.....	4
Flanks—fairly deep and full.....	2
Legs—Short, clean, tapering, with strong arm, in position, firm, wide apart; feet of medium size, round, solid and deep.....	5
Tail—Reaching to hocks or below, large setting, tapering finely to a full switch.....	2
Hair and Handling—Fine, soft and mellow, skin of moderate thickness, secretions oily and of a rich brown or yellow color.....	10
Mammary Veins—Large, long, crooked, branched, with extensions entering large orifices.....	10
Udder—Capacious, flexible, well developed both in front and rear, teats well formed, wide apart and of convenient size.....	12
Escutcheon—Large and fine development.....	8

Perfection.....100
 A cow that has made a milk or butter record in excess of the minimum requirement applicable to her case shall be credited one point for each, and every eight per cent. that such record exceeds such requirement.
 No cow shall be received to Advanced Registry that does not scale 75 points (credits from milk records being allowed as provided above.)
 No cow shall be received to Advanced Registry that in the judgement of the Inspector will not reach a minimum weight of 1,000 lbs. at full age, in ordinary flesh milking form.

One of the advantages in grinding feed is that stock can be kept in a better condition on a less quantity of mixed ground grain than if fed whole.

About Dried Beef.

I have recently been watching an experiment in keeping beef without salt. Two farmers in this vicinity during drying weather in early winter killed a beef, and having hung it up in the air, used the meat as they wanted it all winter. One of them says that his meat treated in this way has never become spoiled. Another man of my acquaintance keeps meat for dogs in the same way and claims that none was ever spoiled that had been hung up in good weather. On January 21 I bought half a beef that had been killed one day before. I cut it up and salted what we did not want to use fresh. The rib-pieces were cut up into convenient sizes and hung up in a room I had built on top of the house for drying beef in summer. The weather had been warm and moist for some time but cleared off on the day the animal was killed, and remained clear about four days. The beef cooled nicely and a dry crust got on the outside of the pieces that were hung up before the weather had changed; then followed some of the worst weather for keeping meat I ever knew in the winter time. On examination, four weeks after it had been hung up, it was in perfect condition.

To salt beef for drying, I separate the rounds at the seams, or use any good pieces that I can get in that way without bone. In pieces cut in that way there are no pockets that do not dry out, and in cutting across the end one always cuts squarely across the grain, which makes the shaved meat much tenderer. There will be some small pieces, but they can be used before they get too dry. In salting, I begin with the largest pieces; rub them all over with fine salt, leave on all of it that adheres, and pack as closely as I can in a tub. In two days I take the meat out, drain off the bloody brine, and resalt and pack as before. Pieces that are not more than an inch thick will be salt enough at this time. The other pieces I take up in the order of their thinness, leaving the thickest for eight or ten days.

Some years ago while attending one

of the markets, a friend suggested that a trade in shaved beef might be established there. I was so well pleased with the suggestion that I bought a quantity of rounds of beef, cured them, bought a meat-shaver and went to work shaving and selling so fast that the supply was exhausted by the middle of August. I determined to try to salt some then. I purchased a round: cut it up into small pieces, left no seams, salted the pieces as above described, but neglected to change the brine on the second day. The weather being very warm the blood spoiled and tainted the meat. I prepared a temporary frame with a tight top and bottom, covered the sides with wire gauze, set it up on top of the wood-shed and hung the meat up in it. In less than a week the smaller pieces were ready for shaving and were not tainted in the least. The meat was sweet and good in August. I then built the drying-room on top of the house. It is ten feet long, four feet wide and four feet high, and is tight at the top, bottom and ends, and for one foot at the bottom of the sides.

The upper three feet of the sides are covered with wire gauze and the meat is hung on hooks screwed into the wooden ceiling. The entrance is through a trap-door from the attic below. The only trouble I have had with the meat hung up here has been from skippers. The ordinary fit gauze is not fine enough to keep the skipper-fly out. A skipper cannot enter the meat except through a seam or blood-vessel, hence the necessity for cutting all seams out. Meat should not be left in salt after it has become thoroughly salted.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WANTED.
LOCAL AGENTS FOR THE
MANCHESTER
Fire Assurance Co.
OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$5,000,000.

D. B. JACK, Genl Agt
ST. JOHN, N. B.

May 15th, 1890.

Kentucky Prince Stallion.

May Prince, 5096.

STANDARD UNDER RULE 6.

Golden Chestnut, nigh hind ankle white, stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1150 lbs. Foaled August 4th, 1823. Bred by Charles Backman at Stony Ford, New York, the breeder of Electioneer, Sire of Sunol, 3. y. o. 2. 10½

May Prince, 5096, is by Kentucky Prince 2470, sire of Guy, 2.10¾ and 14 others in 2.30 or better and of several others with trials from 2.18¾ to 2.30, and sire of the dams of Saxon, 2.22½; Princess Russell (2 y. o.) 2.36; Lully, (3 y. o.) 2. 28; Elland, trial 2.20½, and several others with trials below 2.25. His sons have sired 8 in the 2.30 list, three of them with records of 2.20 or better. Every son of Kentucky Prince, having colts 4 years old, has representatives in the 2.30 list.

May Prince's first dam was Queen of May by Hambletonian, 10, the sire of Dexter 2.17¾ and 40 others in the 2.30 list, and of the dams of 61 in that list; grandsire of Maud S., 2.08¾, Jay Eye See, 2.10, Sunol, 2.10½, (3 y. o.) St. Julien, 2.11¾, and over 7½ others in 2.30 or better, and great grandsire of Axtell, (3 y. o.) 2.12; Patron, 2.14¼, Nelson 2.14¼ and 815 others in 2.30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2.29¼, 4 y o., trial 2.28½, last half in 1.10 1-5) and full sister to Meredith, 1367. Two of these colts have shown trials better than 2.30. Mr. Backman says "the indications are that 6 of Meredith's colts will enter the thirty list this year."

May Prince's full brother Hudson, took first prize last Autumn in his class in the horse show in Boston. A leading Boston paper referred to him "as a horse of magnificent parts and fashionable breeding." Though never trained, Hudson trotted a mile in stud condition in 2.32. One of his two-year-olds in 1838 trotted a half in 1.27½ and in 1839 another of his two year olds showed a mile to wagon in 2.45. May Prince has never been hitched to a sulky but twice, and on the first hitching he showed a full quarter in 42½ seconds. Next year he will be developed for speed, and, barring accidents, he will no doubt enter the 2.30 list.

His oldest colts are now about ten months old and they are good sized, well shaped, and otherwise promising. An offer of \$500 was refused for one in the State of Maine last autumn. He will stand at Dr. Jakeman's stables at Halifax until about May 13th. He will then stop at Hill Top Farm, Lower Stewiacke, for ten days or so, and then at Peter Carroll's stable Pictou, for about 20 days; then return to Halifax and make regular trips over the same route until the season is ended.

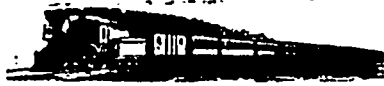
TERMS: Single service \$15; Season, \$20; to ensure, \$35. Usual return privilege where bred by the season if ownership of horse and mare remain unchanged.

Mares sent from a distance will be cared for at moderate rates, subject always to owners' risk.

Peter Carroll,

Halifax, April, 1890.

In Charge.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1890. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1890.

On and after Monday 9th June, 1890 the trains will be run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....	2.09
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	2.37
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	6.37
Accommodation for Moncton.....	8.59
Day Express for Halifax & Pictou.....	11.57
Day Express for St. John.....	12.58
Fast Express for Halifax.....	17.52
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	18.32

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	2.17
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....	2.35
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	6.14
Accommodation for Moncton.....	9.36
Day Express for Halifax & Pictou.....	11.59
Day Express for St. John.....	13.24
Fast Express for Halifax.....	17.27
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	18.53

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
6th June 1890.

BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY.

On and after Thursday JUNE 12, trains will run as follows:

Leave Buctouche.....	7 15	Leave Moncton.....	15 30
Arrive Moncton.....	9 45	Arrive Buctouche.....	17 30

C. F. HANINGTON,
Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

Butter Making in England and Ireland.

The highest priced butter that comes to the great London market is made in the choice dairies of Ayrshire, Devonshire, and in the counties of Cork and Tipperary. It must be a matter of great pride to Canadians to know that a Montreal firm is furnishing butter color to these dairies. From recent letters we take the following. James Somerville, Sorn Castle, Ayrshire, England, writes: "I use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color in my butter factory. It is the only color I know of which produces that light golden required for the London market, butter colored with it retelling from a penny to two pence a pound more than when colored with other makes."

Martin H. Phelan of Lisfuncheon, Tipperary, writes: "I never could get superfine butter with any other coloring but Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color."

Wells, Richardson & Co., of 200 Mountain Street Montreal, have thousands of similar letters from England and Ireland, and from well known butter makers in Canada, showing conclusively that there is no color made that equals their Improved Butter Color.

FOR SALE.

Building Property and Wilderness Land SITUATED IN THE CO. OF WESTMORLAND N.B.

Lot of Wilderness Land, known as the "Intervale" containing 250 acres more or less, and situated about ten miles from Moncton near the Buctouche and Moncton Railway. A large stream and the Main Road intersect it at different points. Also contains excellent grazing land and valuable timber.

Lot of Wilderness Land known as "Gilbert's Mills," containing 240 acres more or less, and situated at the head of the Shediac River, about seven miles from Shediac. Valuable mill site and timber, also contains several acres of cleared land recently cultivated.

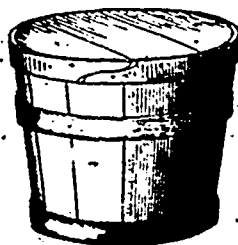
Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Kouchebouguaic Lot" containing 250 acres more or less, situated near Dickie's Mills and about five miles from Shediac.

Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Abougguin Lot" containing 200 acres more or less, situated about fifteen miles from Shediac on the Main Road leading to Capotormentine.

Two Building Lots, situated on the beach below Shediac numbers 17 and 18 respectively,

One Building Lot, situated at Shediac Cape, containing one acre more or less, and being the site of the residence of the late W. J. Gilbert, Q. C., stone foundation for new building, garden, orchard, a well and fences on the premises. Fine view of Shediac harbour. Only a few hundred yards from the beach where excellent bathing can be had. Churches and school houses in the neighborhood.

For particulars apply to ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT, Proprietor of this journal, or WM. B. CHANDLER, Barrister-at-Law, Dorchester, N. B.



BUTTER TUBS.

Having secured an agency for the sale of the Maritime Penitentiary BUTTER TUBS. I am prepared to supply them at the following prices per nest of three, 15 lbs., 30 lbs., and 50 lbs. each, at 60 c. per nest. F. O. B. 5 per cent. discount for cash.

WM. DIXON,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

**CANADA'S
INTERNATIONAL
EXHIBITION 1890.
ST. JOHN, N. B.**

Opening on the 24th September,
and continuing until 4th October.

The Directors of the Exhibition Association of St. John, with a view to stimulating the

**AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF
The Maritime Provinces,**

Are making extensive preparations for an
Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Products.

In addition to the large and commodious Exhibition Buildings situated in the city, they have secured the extensive grounds of the
MOOSEPATH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, On which they are erecting permanent and commodious stabling for stock, and further are offering the following prizes amounting to nearly

12,000,

Principally for Agricultural and Horticultural products in addition to a large number of diplomas. In Live Stock premiums amounting to \$7,337 divided as follows are offered: Horses \$2,139, Cattle \$2,335, Sheep \$708, Pigs \$792, Poultry and Bench Show \$2,153. In the farm product section prizes amounting to \$1,500, are offered, including \$400 for Fruit or Vegetables, \$342 for Field Products, \$241 for Butter and Cheese, in addition to which Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison offer the following

Special Prizes

For Butter Competition in the Maritime Provinces. The competition to be open in each section to the three provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each province to compete separately and to be judged by an unprejudiced expert. First Prize \$50, Second \$30, Third \$20, Fourth \$10. Butter to be the product of bona fide farmers who are engaged in no other business.

Girls Prize

For farmer's daughters not over 16 years of age. First Prize \$20, Second \$10, Third \$5. A further prize of \$50 will be given for the best 30 lbs of butter. Competition open to the three provinces and not confined exclusively to farmers but must not be creamery butter.

**In the Horticultural, Apiary, Natural
History and Ladies and Childrens' Departments**

Prizes amounting to \$537, in addition to which diplomas are offered for competition.

The Association are making arrangements for a large number of

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS

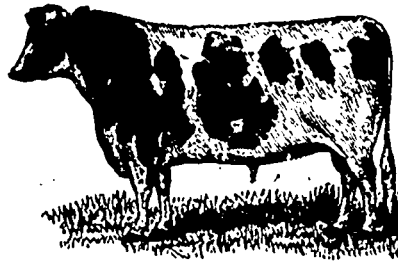
During the exhibition and in addition to entering heartily into the competition every farmer should arrange to take his holidays during the week of the fair, as it will be the best opportunity afforded for amusement and

Profitable Study.

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION will be found for visitors during the weeks of the fair at reasonable rates.

For prize list, application forms, and full particulars, Address

IRA CORNWALL,
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**Yearling Holstein Bull
"EDGAR."**

Bred from Nellie, dam Brander 2nd, grand dam Brander 3902 Netherland Herd Book Sire William 82 Netherland Herd Book.

Formerly the property of Benjamin Heartz, Charlottetown, P. E. I., but now stands for service on the premises of

W. VENNING BLACK,
Rockland Station I. C. R.
2 Miles from Dorchester, N. B.

Information as to terms &c. freely given.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

OFFERED BY,

THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT,

Publisher and Proprietor, Dorchester, N. B.

A SILVER GOLD-LINED CUP;

to be awarded to any Son of a Farmer residing in the Maritime Provinces for the best essay written by him on the subject.

**"The Best Means of Educating the Boys to
Remain on the Farms."**

All essays to be sent to the Secretary of the Exhibition Association St. John, N. B. on or before the first day of September 1890, and judgement to be passed by the Editor of the above Journal and two directors of the said Exhibition. The successful candidate will receive his Prize during the holding of the Exhibition and his essay will be published in the Columns of the Agriculturalist in the issue following the closing of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Association, in addition to the above Prize will award a

"First Class Dip'oma."

under the same conditions of competition.

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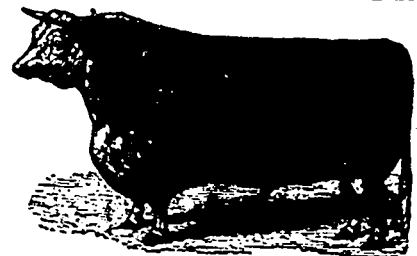
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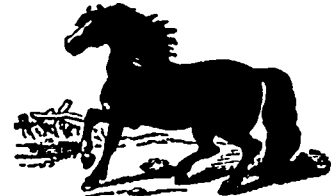
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The Standard Bred Stallion, HARRY WILKES, 1896, will stand during the

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Mares coming from a distance of twenty miles and upwards will be kept three weeks without charge. Mares will be at owner's risk at all times.

Harry Wilkes, 1896 (Sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2.14%) by George Wilkes 519; dam Belle Rice by Whitehall, by North American.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
 Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture Fredericton. March 31st, 1890.

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A Collie or Shepherd's dog. Send price and description of the animal to

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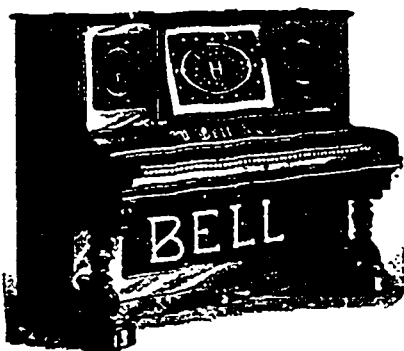
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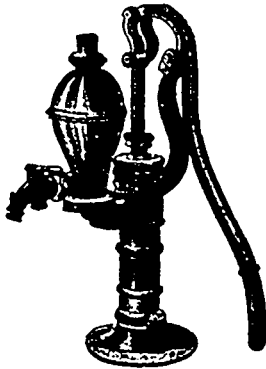
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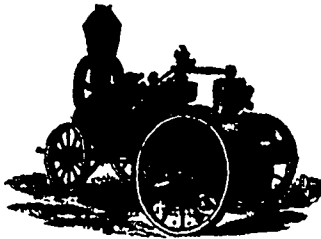
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She is two years old, good size, color
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THE WIRE GAUZE OVEN DOOR
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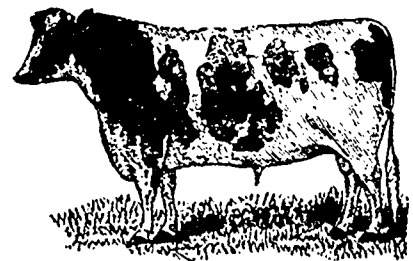
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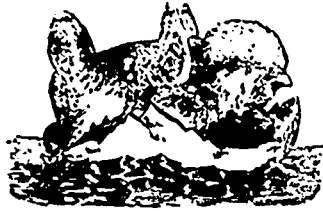
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Plymouth Rock Single Comb	\$1.00
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Varieties guaranteed. Eggs packed securely and will go safe in distance.

Eggs forwarded promptly on receipt of order accompanied with prices.

W. E. ROSCOE.

Kentville, N. S., March 17th 1890.



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(MACHINES FOR HATCHING EGGS.)

At the request of several parties we now manufacture small incubators of the following capacity.

Incubator, 100 Eggs	Price \$50.00
" " 200 "	60.00
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N. B.—We manufacture them only to order.

With these incubators any description of Eggs can be hatched at the same time and temperature.

For the coming season we have reduced our Pekin Duck Eggs to \$1.50 for 13, or \$8 for 100.

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No 70 Rue St. Pierre, Quebec.

Eggs for Hatching.

Silver Laced Wayandottes, \$1.25 per setting, White and Brown Leg-horns \$1.00 per dozen.

Our Poultry took all first prizes at the Exhibition held at Amherst in 1889.

Our Wyandottes were imported from two prominent breeders in Ontario and Mass.

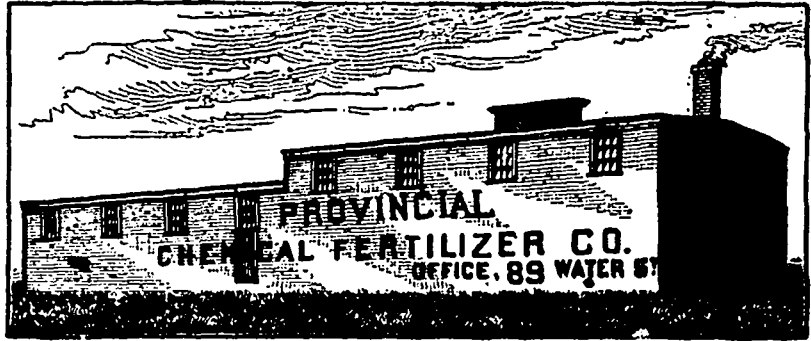
Our Leghorns are all bred from stock imported from the United States.

We imported in 1889 two Cockerels from New York, costing \$13.

Correspondence solicited.

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We are offering the following Prizes this season to the farmer obtaining the best results from an acre by the use of our Potato Phosphate \$100 in gold. To the farmer obtaining the best crop of Buckwheat from an acre by the use of Imperial Superphosphate, \$25 in Gold. Send for Catalogue.

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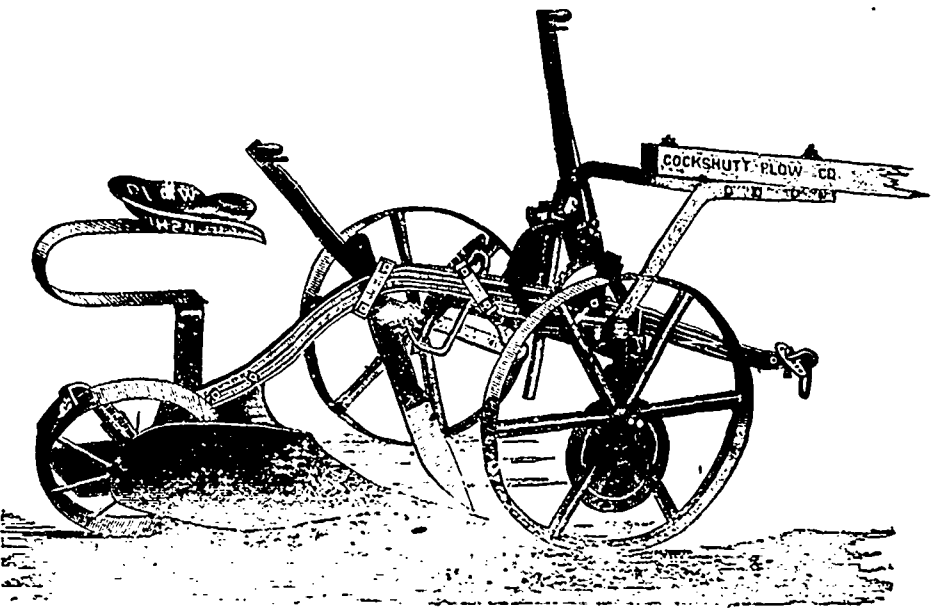
Government Immigration Agent,

St. John, N. B.

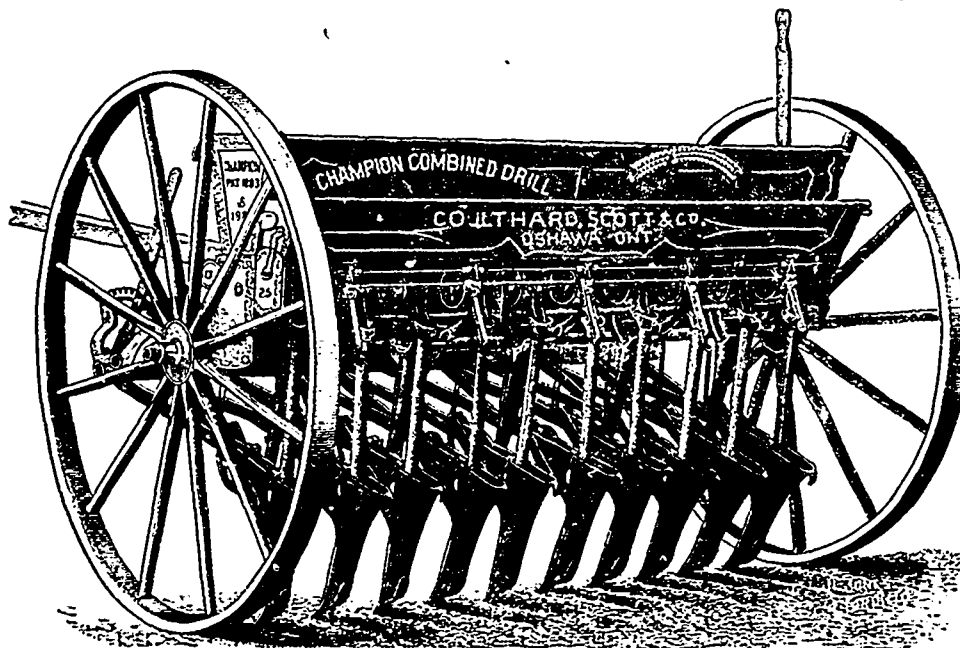
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