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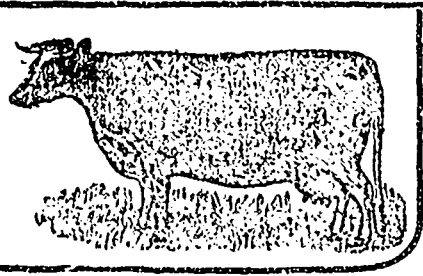
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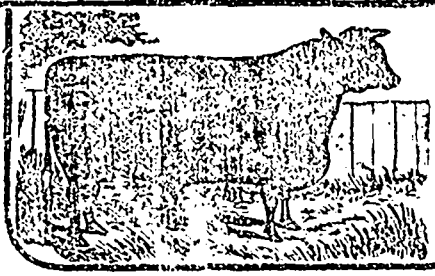
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The

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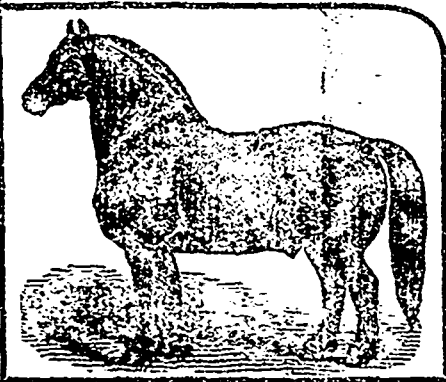
Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock-Breeders and
Horsemen of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,
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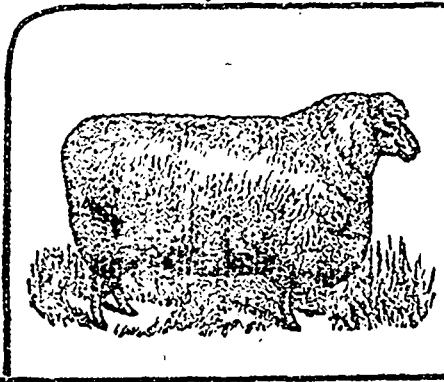
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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 2.

SACKVILLE, N. B., MAY 1, 1890.

No. 8.

THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST

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MANAGER.

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ARBOR DAY.

The School Inspectors in the different sections of the Province are now issuing their notices of Arbor Day, and are making provisions for its general observance by the pupils of the public schools.

It is to be hoped that a greater interest than is usually manifested in this holiday, will be shown in its celebration this year. It must be admitted by all, that our school-houses are the most desolate and uninviting structures to be found in the rural districts, and it is not to be wondered at, that early in years the pupils find there nothing but drudgery and hard work, without the pleasant features of beautiful surroundings. It may be argued that school children are naturally destructive and even though the grounds were rendered more beautiful they would soon destroy them. This is not so in every case. A pupil will learn to respect any trees that may be planted, flowers set out, or other attractions added to the school yard, as readily as he is taught to know that it is wrong to break a window in the building. The principal object in bringing the pupils to the observance of Arbor Day is to induce each one to plant a tree, of some suitable and useful variety, preferably in the school yard. These trees, if planted and protected in their younger days, would soon become valuable as shade and shelter, and as a beautifier of the premises.

To plant and raise a timber tree is not such a hard thing to do as many people suppose; yet possible the reason why so little planting is done, is on account of the lack of knowledge of the subject. The sugar maple is probably the most useful tree to plant. A peculiar feature of it is that its trunk increases faster in size than does its top, and which makes it possible to plant closer and thus make a more useful windbreak or shade. Among the deciduous trees that thrive well on ordinary treatment are the ashes, horse chestnut, walnut, (which by the way is rarely grown here but is worthy of attention) the basswood, and

white and silver maples. The basswood thrives luxuriantly in the colder parts of Ontario, in Quebec, and while we have not seen any specimens in New Brunswick, we can see no reason why it would not do well. It would, if introduced, prove a boon to the beekeepers; its honey bearing blossoms being very valuable. Among the evergreens, the spruces come first on account of their close compact growth, great hardiness and ability to break the heaviest winds; then the pines. As an ornamental tree the cedar is of little consequence unless time can be spared to trim and train it into the form of a hedge.

A few words about the planting of trees will not be out of place here. As a tree will in most cases have to be planted but once, it is well to be particular and have it done properly. Nurseryman have the best trees for planting. Cultivated, as they are in the nursery, and given every chance to become rugged before having it undergo transplanting, they are well provided with a stock of healthy rootlets and branches, and can commence work in their new home at once. In case the trees are taken from the woods, by all means avoid those tall, sappy trees growing in dense bunches, and select those that have been growing in the more open parts where they have been strengthened by the sun and wind. Trim the branches if they are too vigorous; also the roots. Make roots and branches balance. After pruning get them into the ground as soon as possible. The soil in which the trees are to grow should be rich and dry. Trees will not grow if there is too much water in the soil. After planting keep all weeds from around the trunk for a distance of three feet and put proper guards to keep them from injury. A little pruning occasionally to train the tree into gracefulness will be all the after attention required.

It is pleasing to note the rapid strides that are being made in introducing highly bred sires into the stables of the provinces. We feel confident that the Maritime Provinces can now produce more trotting blood than any place in the Dominion, and if proper care is taken of the colts of these sires, we will be able to show to buyers as fine a line of horse flesh as they could wish.

THE SPARROW IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

The following is from the N. S. Agricultural Report:

"It not infrequently happens that an instrument, marked chiefly by its insignificance, proves itself to have great power for good or for evil. No class of the community is brought face to face with this fact so fully as the cultivators of the soil, who are vexed, from month to month, through every recurring season, by innumerable fungoid and insect agencies that keep up warfare against human industry. The latest candidate for attention is the native European bird, commonly called the sparrow, and termed by scientific ornithologists, *Passer domesticus*. The relations of the sparrow, whether beneficial or injurious to industrial pursuits, was considered by both Houses of Parliament at the last sitting of the Nova Scotia Legislature. As a desire was then expressed that more information should be obtained before action was taken in the way of legislation, attempts have been made during the past year to collect facts, as fully as possible, both in regard to the habits of the sparrow in other countries and these observed in our own, especially with respect to the nature of its food, whether consisting of grain or insects, and its relations, friendly or pugnacious, to insectivorous birds.

"The information received in response to enquiries made respecting the sparrow, may be classified under two heads: 1. Indictments against the sparrow for devouring grain and fruit, destroying or chasing away other birds and failing to destroy caterpillars. 2. Neutral reports from observers who, on account of short experience of the sparrow or imperfect information, are unable to give decisive judgement. The following evidence belongs to the first named class:

Adam Kirk, Antigonish.—About three years ago the English sparrow appeared in this town in small flocks at first; now there are many flocks of them. They live mostly on grain, and may become very destructive to grain fields in a few years.

Prof. A. G. Macdonald, North Grant.—It has become pretty numerous about the town of Antigonish, but has not yet been noticed very much in the rural districts. So far as can be judged, the sparrow is a vivacious eater of small seeds of different kinds, and has been found much in oat-fields.

Hon. Hiram Black, M. L. C., Amherst.—The English sparrow is increasing very rapidly here, and I feel certain will prove injurious.

Andrew Douss, Halifax.—I believe the English sparrow to do more harm than good. It feeds altogether on grain drives away all the insect-eating birds,

destroys their nests and young. The Yellow Warblers, and other birds frequenting the trees around the Province Building, have been driven away. The sparrows destroy all the swallows' nests; these latter birds feed altogether on insects.

H. Chipman, Lower Horton.—The English sparrow is just becoming a nuisance; would recommend a bounty. Flocks are multiplying rapidly in this locality. It is truly named House sparrow; goes into barns after grain, and into the hen house and yard, and disputes with the chickens for the food, whatever it may be. They take possession, and drive the rest away. Have watched them carefully and failed to find them insectivorous. Food same as chickens.

J. B. McKay, Stellarton.—This pest has made an appearance in very limited numbers. In some cases they destroyed stocks of wheat in the field; they prove a great enemy to our insectivorous birds.

Dr. Munro, M. P. P., West River.—The sparrow (English) has appeared among us in some parts of the country, and is not regarded favorably; but the time that has elapsed since receipt of circular has not been sufficient to make particular enquiry as to the basis of such opinion.

General summary of evidence.—The vexed question of the insect-eating habits of the sparrow, is one of the most important ones to be decided, and on the decision many persons would rest their arguments for or against the bird.

It has been shown that the sparrow is decidedly injurious to grain, seeds of various kinds, and fruit; that it causes a decrease in the number of native birds in gardens and on farms, as well as in cities and towns; and that it is a serious nuisance in many ways. But if it could be shown that it habitually consumes large quantities of injurious insects, there might still be some ground for continuing to protect it, or at least, from refraining from its wholesale destruction.

In the effort to obtain sufficient evidence to settle this question, no trouble has been spared, and every scrap of testimony submitted has been carefully considered.

Particular pains has been taken by Dr. Merriam and his assistant to obtain every possible fact favorable to the bird, and the utmost care has been taken to exclude no item of this kind, while in doubted cases, the sparrow has always been given the benefit of the doubt. Yet, unfortunately for this bird, the result plainly shows that it is not a habitual insect-eater, that it does not prefer insect food, and that it seldom produces any perceptible effect on the numbers of any injurious insect.

We are well aware (says Dr. Merriam) that these conclusions will be questioned by some friends of the bird, either too busy or too prejudiced to examine the evidence for themselves, but we believe that no candid person can examine carefully, all the evidence, and fail to be convinced of the justice of the verdict. Much favorable evidence has been submitted, and it leaves no doubt that spar-

rows generally carry some insect to their young; that the young, after leaving the nest, continue to eat insects for a time, and occasionally even when fully adult. Instances are given where the sparrow has done good service by destroying large numbers of the army-worms, as well as grasshoppers, and some other insects; but these are exceptional cases, readily accounted for when all the circumstances are known, and showing, in most instances, not that the sparrow is habitually insectivorous, but that it follows the rule which Prof. S. A. Forbes has indicated for many seed-eaters: viz, that when suitable insects are extraordinarily abundant, these birds substitute insect food to some extent for their more natural diet of seed and grain.

Except when feeding their young, sparrows can scarcely be said to have any habit in relation to insects. Certain individual sparrows may acquire a taste for certain insects, or even for insects in general, and may seem to delight in chasing large winged insects, such as butterflies, grasshoppers, and cicadas; and, when their clumsy efforts in this direction are successful, they usually, though not always, eat or take to their young, the insects captured; but as a rule, adult sparrows which are not feeding young, do not hunt for insects, and if they catch them at all, it is only because they chance to come in their way when seeking other food. There are many beneficial, as well as injurious insects, and the sparrow does not appear to discriminate between them.

Again, the injurious insects, such as span-worms and smooth caterpillars, which the sparrow sometimes destroys in numbers, are precisely such insects as are always acceptable to other birds; while there are many other injurious insects, such as hairy caterpillars, which the sparrow never touches, but which some other common birds devour greedily. As almost all these native birds have been lessened in numbers, or entirely driven away from places where sparrows are abundant, the bearing of these facts is obvious.

Finally, there is no species of injurious insect which the sparrow has been known to destroy, even in small numbers, which is not much oftener destroyed by native birds. Thus the sparrow does no kind of beneficial work as an insect destroyer which would not be much better done by native birds; while its presence prevents other birds from accomplishing many kinds of work which he does not undertake at all.

Nature of food of sparrows determined by dissection.—The 522 stomachs examined at the Department of Agriculture gave the following results:

Wheat was found in 22 stomachs, oats in 327, corn (maize) in 71, fruit seed (mainly of mulberries) in 57, grass seed in 102, weed seeds in 85, undetermined vegetable matter in 219, bread, rice, etc., in 19, noxious insects in 47, beneficial insects in 50, insects of no economic importance 31. Doubtless most of the oats found in the stomachs were obtained from horse droppings, and some of the undetermined vegetable matter was probably from the same source.

Remedy.—It is doubtful whether the sparrow will ever prove so troublesome in Nova Scotia as he has already become in many parts of the United States. If it were possible to exterminate the bird from this continent completely, the question would arise whether strenuous measures should not be at once adopted to secure this end. Such a proposal would be hopeless, and it therefore appears only feasible to adopt measures for protecting localities in which the bird threatens to become a nuisance. Probably the simplest method of securing this end would be to remove the sparrow's name from the list of privileged or protected birds (himself a bold oppressor of other birds, he needs no protection), and to empower city, town and county corporations to adopt, in their respective localities, such further measures as local circumstances may render necessary or desirable.

MILK FROM DAIRY BREEDS.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association, at their annual shows held during the past ten or twelve years, have taken samples of the milk of all cows competing for prizes, and, by analyzing them, ascertained the exact quality of the milk. In the majority of cases, the number of samples taken was numerous enough to mark the characteristics of the breed. Below is the tabulated result:

Breed	lbs. of Milk.	Total Solids.	Fats.
119 Shorthorns	43.13	12.87	3.73
31 "	44.80	12.89	3.81
118 Jerseys	27.37	14.36	4.56
43 "	28.41	14.94	5.47
49 Guerneys	28.30	14.00	4.77
14 "	31.15	14.46	5.03
26 Crosses	39.12	12.91	3.69
3 "	51.86	12.28	3.23
7 Dutch	43.31	12.11	3.26
13 Ayrshires	34.26	13.43	4.15
2 Devons	30.12	14.34	4.90
3 Red Polls	43.10	12.72	3.60
1 Welsh	46.00	12.74	4.16
3 Kermies	23.50	14.22	4.40

Messrs Caldor and Frier, of Shediac, have sold their yearling Holstein bull, Shediac, to Mr. C. Connolly, of that place for \$120.

ST JOHN, N. B. EXHIBITION.

The following circular has been issued by the Secretary:

An Association, formed of the leading citizens of St. John, New Brunswick, has been incorporated for the purpose of holding Exhibitions in that city, and are now making good progress in their arrangements for the first Annual Agricultural, Horticultural and Industrial Fair.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 24th September, and continued until the 4th October.

The Association has large, permanent buildings, affording ample space, also extensive grounds, including a fine speeding course, and every arrangement is being made for the accommodation of a very large number of visitors to the city.

All the committees have been organized, have their work well forward, and from present prospects, the Exhibition will assume large proportions.

As it is probable that this will be the only important Exhibition held in the Maritime Provinces this year, our people should secure space and take advantage of this means of cultivating a trade in that section.

In addition to offering a very handsome list of prizes (competition for which is open to the world) a number of attractions of a very special character are being secured.

Several new features are also included in the programme, giving this Exhibition an International character. One of the leading novelties will be a large exhibit of the products of the West India Islands. A collection will be made of the products of the mines and forests of the Maritime Provinces, as well as the fish, fishing appliances, etc. The Maritime section, particularly, is a department which will be of special interest to the Eastern people.

The delightful summer climate of St. John, New Brunswick, is sufficient attraction for most people, but with this additional inducement, we have no doubt there will be a good number of western visitors as well as exhibitors.

Full particulars can be obtained by addressing the Secretary.

Barrister, 12 years old, and Lucky Lad, 6 years old, were sold recently by Mr. C. C. Gardiner, of Charlottetown, for \$1,115 and \$1,310, respectively. Mr. J. J. Davies and Messrs McRea and Robbins were the purchasers.

POULTRY MANURE.

Now is the time to commence the preparation of the poultry manure for use the coming season. All through the winter farmers have been urged to carefully look after this valuable dressing, collect it from under the roosts at least three times a week and protect from the sun and rain. In proportion as these things have been attended to its value is assured. Before using it must be prepared for the crops. Remove the whole to some dry place in the barn, spread on the floor and then cover with some absorbent, either dry earth or plaster. Never use ashes in connection with poultry manure. As plaster has value as a fertilizer and is one of the best of absorbents, use it plentifully. After a few days work over the mass using more plaster to take the up the liquids, and then cover again to retain the nitrogen. Continue the process of shoveling every week until the whole mass is dry and fine as fertilizer. In this form it is ready for use and the agents contained will be made available in the shortest possible time. The man who has neglected his poultry manure, allowed it to accumulate under the roosts all winter, scratched over by the hens, and wasted by evaporation, has only himself to blame if it has no value when applied to the crops. It pays to look after, protect and prepare the fertilizers which may be secured in and about the buildings, and one of the most valuable is the accumulation in the poultry yard.

The fertilizer properly prepared is of value in growing vegetables, corn, or the strawberry patch, using either in the drill or cultivating between the rows. Only by thorough the complete preparation can the full value of any fertilizer be secured, and this is something too often entirely neglected.

J. B. McKay, Stellarton, N. S., reports the birth of a heifer calf, from his imported Holstein cow, De Kleine. De Kleine was bred by J. Koster, Jr., Beemster, North Holland, dam, Schagen. Milk record, 85 lbs. per day.

Jas. McKay, Riverton, Pictou Co., owns a snow white Shorthorn bull calf three months old, registered in the D. S. H. B., and out of his Cruikshank cow, Lily, imported from Ontario in 1885. This is a rare opportunity for fanciers of white to get suited. Mr. McKay sold seven bulls of this breed during the past year, including his stock bull, Vaughan, bred by S. Campbell, Kinnelair, Scotland.

JOTTINGS.

The enterprising citizens of Amherst, N.S., are endeavoring to establish in their town the necessary plant for the manufacture of cordage, etc., from flax. It is to be hoped that the fullest success will attend their efforts. The flax is a crop easily grown. It does not require the richest land, and in ordinary seasons an ample return will be given for the labor spent upon it. The seed of the flax is by far the strongest food that is grown in Canada, containing 35 % of fat, and which when fed either whole or with the oil partially extracted, in the form of cake, will prove invaluable in the fattening and breeding stables. Large quantities of flax are grown in Ontario, and the seed sold to the factories, where the oil is pressed out and the pomace sold at a high price to feeders.

There can be no more reliable educator than experience, and one whose dictates are ever to be depended upon. The past winter has shown our farmers that there is a good market right at our doors for all the farm produce grown here and for the surplus from Ontario and Quebec. Our markets are calling for home grown oats, wool, beef, pork, and in fact nearly all the common products of the farm. The Government, in its wisdom, has arranged the tariff favorable to the farmer, and now let us see our farmers helping themselves.

Messrs. Funk and Wagnall, publishers, of New York, have recently exposed the true nature of a paper called *The Farm Herald*, published in Kentucky. It is a sheet gotten up expressly for campaign purposes in the United States, and from its description is a masterly piece of deception. Such papers as these, coupled with a visitation of some farm lecturer who doesn't know his subject, is what has poisoned our farmers' minds regarding the theory of their business and more advanced ideas concerning it.

The Messrs. Rigby & Burleigh, of Houlton, Me., have sent us some circulars descriptive of the Rigby Patent Potato Digger. We would judge from the testimonials that the implement is a very superior one, and that in a short time will be used extensively in the potato raising sections of this country. As the firm is just beginning to manufacture the Digger we wish them every success.

INCOMING COWS.

Henry Stewart says in the *American Agriculturist*:—It is wise to separate all incoming cows from the herd a week before the calf is expected. This is easily to be known by the appearance of the cow, and every cow should be watched in this regard. It is not only a barbarity but a strong provocation to trouble, due to nervous excitement, to permit a cow to drop a calf while fastened in a stall, or in stanchions, and it is an inexcusable wrong for a dairyman to neglect his cow so as to let this be possible. It indicates such a looseness of management as to account for the losses which make the dairy business so commonly unprofitable. For many years my plan has been to have a comfortable, roomy stall in a retired part of the building (such as a tool or wagon house) set apart for this purpose, in which the cow may be either tied or left loose. This stall is seven by nine feet, with a feeding trough and water box, and is made so that it can be seen without opening the door. Here the cow is kept for a few days and well attended to. When the calf appears, it is removed quietly to a distant part of the yard where the calf pens are, and is left alone until the cow is milked, which is in six hours if in the day, or in the morning if the calf appears in the evening. The cow is given a drink of lukewarm gruel of bran or oatmeal, and the milk is taken from her and at once given to the calf, which is taught to drink it. The absence of the calf is rarely noticed by the cow, which is tied as soon as the calf is removed. If anything is wrong with the milking or the cow, she can be attended to with little trouble, and if any serious trouble is apprehended a dose of Epsom salts, followed by a dram of tincture of aconite in a little gruel, may be given without delay. I have never had any trouble, not even in the delivery of the after-birth, since this plan of isolating the cows and the preparatory attention has been adopted, and have never lost a cow or a calf or had any experience personally in my own dairy with milk fever. But I have seen enough in other dairies to know that troubles of various kinds might have been easily averted had this kind of careful management been in practice. The cow should be fed sparsely until the period of colostrum has passed, and then only should a gradual increase in the feeding be permitted. If the full milking is reached in two weeks it should be satisfactory. Haste makes waste in forcing the full flow of milk.

ENGLISH SETTLERS.

We learn that Mr. Wm. H. Boyce, of Fredericton, Real Estate Agent, whose advertisement appears in our columns, has recently secured farms for young Englishmen who have come out to this country to settle down. Mr. Boyce advertises extensively in the English papers, which enables these young men to know to whom they can proceed to get advice, and have different properties in all sections of the country pointed out to them from which they can choose their future homes.

Mr. Boyce's business is not only legitimate but is of material benefit to the country.

Quantity and quality are not necessarily irreconcilable in milk. Many Jersey cows with large butter records are also noted as large milkers—not large as compared with Holsteins, but large for cows that put butter in their milk; but as a rule very rich butter cows are not great milch cows. Nor is it desirable that they should be, where the object aimed at is butter. In this case the smaller the number of pounds of milk necessary to make a pound of butter the better for the butter maker. By careful selection and persistent breeding for that purpose it is easily within the power of any first-class breeder to establish two distinct strains of Jerseys, one producing a moderate or small quantity of milk very rich in butter; the other giving a copious flow (40 to 60 lbs. at flush) of milk containing a good per cent. of butter. There are conditions in which the larger milkers would be more desirable, because more profitable. But Jersey breeders in general will find their interest lies in breeding to increase the quantity of butter without increasing the flow of milk.—*Jersey Bulletin*.

Now that summer is upon us, those who are desirous of planting out orchards or beautifying their premises by growing ornamental trees, we would advise to communicate with Mr. Frank L. Theal, of Sussex, N. B., nurseryman, whose advertisement appears regularly in our columns.

The Messrs. W. F. Burditt & Co., of St. John, whose advertisement appears on our back cover, are prepared to supply the enterprising farmers with almost every conceivable implement. This firm is favorably known throughout the country, and their goods have been satisfactorily tested time and time again.

PROF. ROBERTSON IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

During March, Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, formerly of the Ontario Agricultural College, and now Dominion Dairy Commissioner, kindly consented to deliver a series of lectures in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick upon subjects of interest to farmers. He spoke at Halifax, New Glasgow, Sackville and Fredericton, and was everywhere highly appreciated. We cannot do better than to reproduce a synopsis of his address to the farmers of Sackville.

He said he was more than pleased to be able to visit these provinces, and although his duties at Ottawa were at present very pressing, yet so anxious was Mr. Josiah Wood M.P., to have him address the Sackville farmers that he had consented. The lecturer took as his subject Dairy Farming: Fodder Corn and the Silo. Changes in the condition of society and business relations in the outer world had made a change of farm work necessary, if the best results were to be obtained. Our farmers had a bad habit which was in the road to their success, namely: There was too much muscle and too little head work on the farm. It was the thinking man who in these times won the respect of his fellow men. A man is a mere slave who does the manual labor and lets others do the thinking for him. In England the farmers are thinkers. They rent a farm to a tenant and plan a certain fixed rotation for him to follow as per agreement. The tenant does the labor according to the landlord's thinking, which is however, an advantage to both; and by this means the farm's fertility is preserved. Though England has been cultivated for over a thousand years its farmers are as prosperous as any and the soil is productive as ever. In speaking of the general depression, he said these depressions sometimes worked the greatest benefit to a community. In Ontario a few years ago grain growing was so unprofitable that the farmers were despondent at the outlook. They were induced to try dairying. So satisfactory has it proved that dairying is one of the principal industries of the province and yearly returns to the farmers over \$9,000,000. The present low price of hay may prove a greater benefit to these provinces; awakening in the farmers a realization that dairying on a larger scale would increase their profits and benefit the province generally.

Dairy farming does not appertain to milk and its products only, but to the animals that produce it, and the soil producing the forage and other plants upon which the animals feed. A dairy farmer therefore needs to be a more intelligent man than one who farms more generally. He is a manufacturer as well as a producer. Prof. Robertson here exhibited a chart showing the relation between plants, animals and man and how the condition of the soil affected all. We should grow the best plants and the best varieties of those plants. And apparently farmers are not aware that the different varieties of plants have different values as well as different plants have. He had found that few growers knew exactly what variety of oats they grew. They were simply oats and no attempt was made to get the variety which gave a larger yield.

The same applies to roots. Selections of the seed was of great importance. Select a good seed, put it in good soil and a good plant will result, provided however, that the plant food is in the soil for it to thrive on. The agriculture of the whole country needed changing; the conditions of the farmers have changed, and we cannot now afford to follow the methods of our grandparents out of reverence to their memory. We must keep improving each year in methods and in quality of the stock. We cultivate too much land as a rule for the quantity of manure we have. It is better to work a small piece and have it very fertile than to go over a large area for the same quantity of crop. In speaking of draining the speaker said water was the best medium for conveying the plant food from the soil to the plant where it is formed into food for man. Drainage regulates the supply of water in the soil and the water brings plant food from the air. Therefore if there is a passage through the soil for the water, the plant food which would otherwise be carried over the surface would be left in the soil. Another value of drainage was that the passage of water through the soil loosened it and allowed the plant roots a better chance to search for food. In treating of the soil question he said many more cows could be kept when green fodder was grown and the soil suffered no loss of fertility. All plants require certain elements for growth, and without these elements growth could not proceed. Ten are essential but seven are so abundant that we need not consider them.

Three elements, namely: Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, we have to provide in the form of barn yard or other manure. We annually allow a large quantity of these materials to run from the farm in the form of dark colored streams which run from unprotected manure piles, where the rains leach the manure and take the only valuable part out of it. Then commercial fertilizers have to be bought at \$40 per ton if large crops are expected.

Regarding the best breed for dairy purposes, one had to be guided by conditions. Every breed possessed some quality which the others didn't. But in general terms he would recommend a person who wanted milk to use the Holsteins, butter Jersey or Guernsey, a combination with some beef the Durham, Hereford and Devon. The Ayrshire was a hardy cow and suited general conditions well. In selecting a cow the following points should be required: Soft mellow skin (not necessarily thin) indicating good digestion, large barrel, long rumps with broad loin, long lean neck and large eyes. She must give more than she eats. Test the cows frequently and sell the bad ones to the butchers. Have them doing their best work from November to March by making them calve in the fall, not milking from March to November when dairy products are cheap. She should milk for 10 months in a year. Fall calves invariably do better than spring ones. Salt regularly every day with at least 4 ounces per cow, and give as much water as the cow will take. In cold weather it is better to water the cows inside, for when turned out they shiver in the cold and do not drink enough. Men should do the milking and allow the woman to attend to her womanly duties in the household and make home comfortable. Treat the cows kindly and they will give more milk.

Hogs belong to the dairy. The Maritime Provinces do not grow enough pork; they import too much. A hog will make more out of a pound of grain than a steer will; $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of chopped grain usually making a pound of pork. They should be marketed weighing 200 lbs., the heavier they get beyond that it takes 20 per cent more feed. Give the hog a clean dry place to sleep in and he will keep it so. Skim milk and buttermilk is the best feed for young pigs.

(To be Continued.)

SUBSCRIBE now for the MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

GRAPE CULTURE.

Grape culture is rapidly extending in this country, in localities that are favorable. Although these embrace, comparatively speaking, a limited area, yet there is room in those localities for a vast extension of this happy and fruitful industry. The grape region embraces, properly speaking, a run of the country running along Lakes St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, as far east as Toronto, notably, the Counties of Essex and Kent, and the Niagara peninsula, taking out the highland running down through the central portion of the same.

We do not wish the inference to be drawn that the sections indicated are the only ones that will produce grapes with profit to the grower, but that they are those best adapted for producing the fruit of the vine in a wholesome way. Whole counties may be found, in addition to those named, in which the farmer may easily grow his own supplies by planting and trellising a few vines in his garden.

Grapes will grow on a great variety of soils, but they give the best returns, proportionately, on those that are alluvial with a sandy texture, which is usually a soil that will not bake. Any soil, in a good condition for growing potatoes or corn, will answer very well for growing grapes.

In vineyards, they should be planted 10 to 12 feet apart between the row, according to variety, and on the same basis, 9 to 12 feet apart in the row.

The ground should be kept well cultivated every season until the latter part of summer, when this may cease, as, if continued until late in the season, it induces too much of a growth of wood of too tender a character.

For the first and second seasons, a couple of rows of corn or potatoes, or some other hoed crop, may be grown between the vines, but this will, of necessity, have to be discontinued after a time.

The first year of planting, the vines should be cut back to two buds on the wood of the previous year's growth, starting with two canes. The second year the pruning is much the same as the first. The third year the weakest cane should be cut away, and the remaining one cut back to from five to ten buds, depending on the strength of the vine. Further details about pruning would carry us beyond the limits of this paper.

The trellis should now be erected,

putting one cedar post between every alternate pair of vines, and then string three wires of galvanized iron along these, the top one being much the heaviest. These wires may be placed from the ground 30 inches, 48 inches, and 66 inches, respectively.

There is no fruit, the free eating of which will conduce so much to the health of the farmer as the grape in its season, after it has become fully ripe. It is best eaten in the simplest form—out of the hand. Any attempt of man to improve upon its deliciousness by artificial preparation is simply folly.

Let farmers, then, who have no grapes, plant them for themselves. Half a dozen vines will answer for a household. They should get a sunny situation on lee side of a hill, wall, or building, as they are fond of a mild temperature.

The Concord is one of the hardiest and also one of the most prolific varieties, while for home use, the Worden and Moore's Early are very good.

We hope that any farmer, living in a region where grapes will grow, who may chance to read this article, and who, at the same time has no vines on his place, will allow us to persuade him to plant them this very season. The vines cost but little, and the returns, when the fruit comes by-and-by, will gladden his heart. We have no misgivings but that he will then thank us for having called his attention to this matter. — *C. L. S. Journal.*

MANURING APPLE ORCHARDS.

When apple trees get into full bearing, manure may be applied pretty freely without much danger of making wood growth rather than fruit. The paler green of the leaves in bearing apple trees as compared with those not bearing, shows the tax on the vitality which fruit production causes. It is, probably, in the case of most old trees, the inability of the roots to supply food for the present crop, and anything besides that prevents the formation of fruit buds for a crop another year. In other words, if the soil were made rich enough, a partial or full crop of fruit might, accidents excepted, be looked for every year. Some apple trees do bear every season, but they are chiefly of the summer varieties, that mature early enough to allow time for the production of fruit buds afterwards.

This is, in most eastern localities the off year for apples, and trees are generally fruitless. But the fall is, for this

very reason, the best time to manure these non-bearing apple orchards. Fruit buds are now formed which shall burst into blossom another spring. A dressing of manure spread on the surface in the fall, will work its way through the soil by rains and melting snows in the coming winter and spring. Nothing will, or can, be lost; for apple tree roots go down so deeply that leaching beyond their reach is hardly possible. Not only will the soil be enriched, but it will also be kept moist by the mulch into which the water will sink instead of running off over the surface, as it may on clay soil exposed to beating rains. It is not merely, nor chiefly, under the trees that manure should be spread. Apple roots extend very widely, and years ago, in digging an underdrain through a rich spot, we found roots from an apple tree that grew fully four rods away. We do not know whether the roots extended as far in every direction or not. Probably if not interfered with by other trees, they did.

Stable manure is a complete fertilizer for crops that grow mainly to leaf and stalk; but it is not a full manure for grain, and still less for fruit trees. In naturally fertile clay soils, the carbonic acid gas caused by decaying manure in the soil, makes soluble some portions of the inert potash which all clays contain. But even here, potash salts or hard-wood ashes will be useful, while on sand, or gravelly soils, the addition of potash to stable manure is almost indispensable. Without the potash, the manure will make the trees grow more luxuriantly, but without fruiting. Probably it will be as well to postpone putting on the mineral fertilizer until near spring, less from fear that it would leach away, than that it would combine with the soil during the season when carbonic acid gas is largely developed, and thus become insoluble and useless. The potash is most necessary for the fruit at the time the seeds are being produced and the fruit is ripening. Without potash, the change from the sour and acid juices of the green fruit to the melting sweetness of the same fruit when ripened, would be impossible. Overloaded grape vines often suffer from lack of available potash, when the grapes hang for days and weeks, without change, upon the vines.

It should be remembered that years ago, when the soil was rich and insect enemies unknown, apples were the most easily cultivated of all fruits and the surest to produce a crop. They ought to be, and may be, made so again. With the right proportions of the various plant foods properly administered, apple growing ought to be the most certain and successful business known, instead of being, as it has become, the most uncertain. We know, now, how to destroy or guard against insect enemies, and it only requires the same untiring vigilance which farmers have learned to use in keeping down noxious weeds, to make destructive insects a blessing rather than a disadvantage.—*American Cultivator.*

THE CLYDESDALE HORSE.

To the shrewd, sagacious, and cautious men who peopled Scotland in the 17th and 18th centuries, we owe more of our improved stock, than to all other countries combined. Some of the men of that period were pre-eminent for the rare ability they possessed for successfully crossing the domestic animals of that country, so far as to produce the ideal they were aiming at. While some giant minds were exerting every effort for the improvement and perpetuation of the Shorthorn, or Galloways, the Ayrshires or Aberdeen Polls, others were working with zeal just as great, and effort no less untiring and well-directed, with the object of improving the Draft horse of the country; and as an out-come of this laudable undertaking, we have the Clydesdale of the present day—that peerless king of draft horses throughout the civilized world. Bred for generations among themselves, their type and characteristics are indelibly fixed. Hence, the extraordinary impressive power of the Clydesdales, which makes them so desirable for mating with the heavier mares of the Maritime Provinces, producing a class of horses that are in demand at very remunerative prices for the breeder—a class of horses which our past history and present indications show, will ever be in popular demand for their inherent excellence.

The universal practise in the native home of the Clydesdales, has been to let the young horses run, in a semi-wild state, on the rough and hilly uplands on either side of the river Clyde, until two or three years old. The young animals, thus situated, were only given the food required for growth and healthy development of form and muscle. A vigorous constitution and great capacity for endurance was, by this system, early implanted into the breed, which at length became one of the fixed and most valuable characteristics. Treated thus, when young, a horse with well-developed muscles, clean flat bones with well defined joints, hardy, and possessing a constitution that carries him through the greatest hardship and exposure, has been produced.

Of all pure draft breeds, they are the least susceptible to throat and lung diseases, and thus eminently adapted to our changeable and vigorous climate.

Another trait that should recommend the Clydesdales in this, the adopted land of thousands of the posterity of the

“canny Scotchmen” who by their skill placed this breed in our hands, is their kind disposition. Treated for generations as the companions, as well as slaves of our honored ancestors, they came to have an intelligence which is simply wonderful—a sense almost human being implanted in some specimens of the breed. They take as kindly and naturally to work as fish do to the water, and often when working with them, one is made to feel that they have a sympathy with their master, so promptly and pleasantly do they respond to your desires. They also recommend themselves in the strength and quality of their limbs, and in the toughness and good conformation of the hoof. Those who have had experience in handling them say that bone diseases, as splints, spavins, ringbone, etc., are strangers to them, also such troubles as contraction of the hoof, quarter crack, corns, side-bones, founder and kindred blemishes.

The best thing that can be said about the Clydesdale, however, is that he furnishes the model of what the draft horse should be. This model could never have been reached except by the intensest study, judgement and skill for centuries of horse breeding, as the numerous old statutes regarding the improvement of the breed since the days of William the Lion, testify; and the men who now breed the Clydesdales in Scotland are the descendants of those who bred horses as a speciality for self-defence in the days of Bruce, who bred for trade with England in the days of the Stuarts, and for trade with France in the time of the Regent.

To-day we find Scotland sending her Clydesdales to every country in the civilized globe, where good draft horses are required. Some fifty years ago, the first Clydesdales to come to our own Dominion were introduced in the provinces of Ontario, and so popular have they proved themselves, that to-day, Ontario is a strong rival of Scotland in supplying the great and constantly increasing demand for these horses. On the Pacific coast, their introduction has been of but recent date, they bid fair to supplant the draft breeds previously established west of the Rockies, proving themselves stronger, healthier, more vigorous and better suited in every respect to the wants of that western country. What else but the painstaking care exercised in mating and rearing, during the last century with a view to the production of a model horse, could

make their position so unassailable today.

Since their introduction into the Maritime Provinces of Canada, they have gained for themselves the support of thousands of our foremost farmers, and stockmen, and that, in spite of the strongest opposition from the owners of stallions of other breeds, and of no particular breed, previously in the field. At the Maritime Exhibition, held at Moncton last fall, the judges on draft horses, in their report, pronounced the Clydesdales of these provinces there shown to be “by far the best draft horses on the grounds.” So that although we have only had them with us for a few years in these provinces, they have taken the front rank here, as elsewhere, among drafts. Now that their value is known, let our farmers who want to raise draft horses for the market, patronize the very best sires within their reach, and in a few years we may expect the Maritime Provinces to be a great centre, to which our American friends will flock in hundreds, for this class of stock. Even now they are leaving hundreds of dollars in our midst and it lies with ourselves, by producing the best our skill can accomplish, and in sufficient numbers, to stimulate and augment this infant trade, until our horse export trade will net us millions annually. Our natural facilities, and geographical situation, are all that could be desired. Effort, well directed effort with a fixed aim in view, is what is called for on our part. Don't adopt the common fallacy of economizing on the service fee to the amount of ten or fifteen dollars, and losing \$75.00 or \$100.00 on the colt. To illustrate, a farmer in Pictou Co., in 1886 patronized a Clydesdale stallion owned by the writer, which cost him \$15.00. Last fall, when two and a half years old, the colt brought him \$250.00. In the same summer, of 1886, this man's neighbor who owned an equally good native mare bred her to a nondescript horse at a cost for service of \$1.50, and his colt is now in the market at \$60.00, and no person seems to want it. Plain and certain as the result of this fallacy is, is it not our wisdom to avoid it? When one sees a horse that fills the bill for his purpose, and has proved himself a good stock getter, he is the one to breed to. The chances are that \$20.00 extra for his service this spring, will result in \$40.00 or \$50.00 extra when you wish to dispose of the colt.

J. B. McKAY.
Egerton Stock Farm, April 1, 90.

THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

At a recent farmers' meeting, Col. Blair, Manager of the Experimental Farm, spoke for a short time on the farm at Nappan and the work during the past season. So far, all the labor expended upon the farm had been of a reparatory nature and no direct results could be reached in the different experiments until later. In speaking of what had been done to make the farm suitable for the purpose intended, he mentioned that draining by tiles had been extensively gone into on several parts of the farm, and in his opinion no man could afford to cultivate soil that was naturally damp, without draining it. During the past season at Nappan, in a field of turnips, the increase in the crop from draining had paid in full the cost of the draining operation. From what he had seen he was convinced that it would pay to borrow money at 10 per cent. to drain land rather than to work wet land. In these times of close competition, our farmers must secure their profits by lessening the cost of production, and if by draining as much can be gotten off one acre drained as two acres undrained, then the profits must be greater. Dairying, he said, would receive much attention at Nappan. It was probable that a creamery would be built during the coming season and the exact value of co-operative dairying to our farmers ascertained. Under the direction of Prof. Robertson, several dairy questions would be solved at Nappan which the average farmer could not afford to attempt. He would disabuse the idea that the Experimental Farm was going to pay in cash for all that was expended upon it. Its object was to obtain knowledge and coin facts and which costs considerable money. The Dominion Government deserve the thanks of the farming community for having placed an experimental farm at their disposal. Col. Blair closed his remarks by extending to all a cordial invitation to visit the Farm and see for themselves what was being done.

We learn that Mr. John McCoy, late of Fredericton, has moved to St. John and has purchased the Jardine place, situated on the Marsh Road, about one mile from the city, which he has named "Woodside Farm." He has brought with him his entire live stock, among which can be named some very well bred and popular stallions. The public may read the advertisement appearing in our columns headed "Woodside Farm." This journal wishes Mr. McCoy every success.

PARTURITION OF SHEEP.

The *American Sheep Breeder* says:— Delivery can be successfully accomplished in three cases: 1, When there is a presentation of the hind-feet; 2, of the head and fore feet; 3, Of the head, with one or both of the fore-feet doubled back, though in this case the labor will be severe. All other presentations must be corrected; some person with a strong hand must thrust the fetus back and endeavor to bring on one of the above presentations, preferably that of the head and fore-legs. Such interference as this is risky; still it is always best to resort to it promptly, as soon as it is ascertained that there is a false presentation, for protracted labor is apt to result in the strangulation of the lamb and the eversion of the uterus. More than that it frequently disheartens the ewe, and makes her indifferent to the lamb. With the fore-finger hooked in the under side of the jaw, and the remainder of the hand grasping the fore-legs, the operator may draw gently, in unison with the pains, gradually increasing the draught. If the pulling is distributed equally between the legs and the jaw, it will reach twenty or twenty-five pounds without injury to either ewe or lamb. It is far better to employ whatever force may be necessary, even to the fracture of the lower jaw (this may occur and yet the lamb may survive and recover), than to allow the ewe to linger for hours in agony in a desperate effort to expel the fetus from a womb which has an insufficient exit or none at all. From the time the head distinctly emerges from the mouth of the uterus, the labor pains may be so assisted by the operator as to complete the delivery in twenty minutes. We repeat—and it can scarcely be stated with too much emphasis—that it is risky and very unwise to allow parturition to continue more than a half-hour.

The enormous loss to farmers by waste of manure is made the subject of *Newspaper Bulletin No. 1*, from the Vermont Station. This waste is treated of first as by turning cattle out to pasture at night. Vermont has 235,000 cows; one fourth of the manure for 165 days, lost by being dropped where it was not wanted, is estimated at \$4.40 per cow, or a total of \$1,330,000. All of which it is argued could be saved by simply keeping the cows up at night.

The next great source of loss is in not properly saving or protecting the manure made in the stables. This is estimated at not less than 20 per cent., which runs the total loss for winter to \$729,675. This added to the total loss of summer gives the startling figures of \$1,767,675 a year. This is about ten times the amount annually expended on commercial fertilizers in the State.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after Monday, 18th November, 1889, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

Fast Express for Halifax.....	9.07
Fast Express for St. John and Campbellton.....	10.35
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou.....	12.57
Day Express for St. John.....	13.53
Fast Express for Halifax.....	18.50
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	18.50

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

Fast Express for Halifax.....	8.44
Fast Express for St. John and Campbellton.....	11.00
Day Express for Halifax and Pictou.....	12.28
Day Express for St. John.....	14.22
Fast Express for Halifax.....	18.25
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	19.11

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
18th Nov. 1889.

What Butter Makers

ought to do.

EVERYBODY who makes butter, from the farmer's wife, whose one cow affords only enough butter for her own table, to the large creamery that produces several hundred pounds a day, ought to use every endeavor to obtain a uniform product. With a little care this can be done. There is no more need of making fresh butter from one churning, and the next time getting it too salt to eat, than there is in taking the cow into the parlor to be milked. Find out how salt your customers want their butter, and then afterwards use the right amount of salt every time.

The color is even more important than the flavor, for butter of a rich golden shade always tastes well. Keep your butter of a uniform June tint the whole year, and it will give much better satisfaction and bring higher prices. Messrs. T. Kenney & Son, butter buyers of Hallerton, P. Q., advise their farmers to use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color. They usually pay two cents per pound more for butter in which this color has been used than they do for butter that has not been colored.

Kilgour Shives,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

SPRUCE, PINE, & HARDWOOD LUMBER.

CEDAR SHINGLES A SPECIALTY.

CAMPBELLTON, RESTIGOUCHE CO., N. B.

Prices furnished upon application.

SMALL YORKSHIRE SWINE.

There is one of the old and popular English breeds of swine, the Small Yorkshire, that should prove of great value in this country on account of its early maturing qualities. Thus far, it has not been much tried. They are seldom shown at fairs, nor do advertisements of them appear in the agricultural or stock papers, and yet we know of one farmer who tried three pure-bred Yorkshire pigs in the same pen and on the same feed with Poland-Chinas of about the same weight, and up to six months old the Small Yorkshire so far surpassed the others that the difference was plainly apparent. After that age the gain was rather in favor of the Poland-Chinas. This indicates just the quality that is desirable in the Northwest, early maturity, and if further experiments repeat the results of the first, he will breed Small Yorkshires, as spring pigs will make their best and most profitable growth before fall.

In England the Small Yorkshire is second in popularity to the Berkshire. An English journal describes them as follows.—“The Yorkshire is a white hog with very short legs, broad back, fine in the ham and shoulder, low to the ground, a very short, dished face, and one of the quickest fatteners known to man. It is a native of Yorkshire, England, a cold, north country climate, is hardy and growthy, exceedingly docile, and rather disposed to be about the house and in for the bits and slops of the house than hustling through the woods and over the fields like the more agile rasher, the Berkshire. We never knew a man to begin breeding the Yorkshire who was willing to quit, and for that matter not one who would not claim that they made much more weight for food than any other hog known. To such an extent do they lay on flesh on scant food that, when fed as other hogs are, they are apt to forget their breeding proclivities and become barren. In the hand of those who know their proclivities in this regard and how to handle them, they are very valuable, very prolific, good mothers, excellent milkers and for early maturity cannot be excelled.”

The Michigan Farmer gives this history of the breed:—“The Yorkshire and the Suffolk are undoubtedly of the same origin, and there is no practicable difference observable between the Small Yorkshire and the Suffolk. It is generally believed that the breed of white hogs known as the Yorkshire is the foundation of all the English breeds of white hogs—the Suffolk and the Cheshire. The large Yorkshire is one of the very largest breeds of hogs known, while the smallest Yorkshire is one of the finest boned of all hogs, and a wonderful easy keeper. In fact, breeders have much trouble in preventing them from getting too fat to be useful. Yorkshires are the great bacon hogs in Cumberland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire. Within the last two or three years, we understand that Canadian farmers have been importing Yorkshires to im-

prove their domestic stock, and furnish packers and curers with a hog better suited for their purpose than those more generally raised.”

One curious result in breeding these hogs in this country in localities where they have plenty of pasture and do a good deal of rooting on their own account, is straightening out of the peculiar dished face and turned up snout which is a mark of imported specimens of the breed. If the qualities claimed are possessed by this breed it is worth experimenting with.—*Northwestern Agriculturist.*

STANDARD OR NON-STANDARD.

Nothing more forcibly illustrates the difference between standard and non-standard breeding than the prices brought at the late Woodward sale for the two classes respectively. There were at that sale, as shown by Mr. Woodward's letter, 510 horses sold, aggregating \$390,346, averaging for the whole lot \$767.15. Of these, 292 were standard, and they brought \$337,060, an average of \$1,154.30 per head. The remaining 216 were non-standard and business and driving horses; these averaged \$253.60. It is true that there were some very valuable standard horses sold, and this fact largely increased the average price of the horses of that class; at the same time there were quite a number of well-bred horses, of excellent individuality, that were not quite standard, which sold for sums largely in excess of the non-standard average. In fact, the best breeding and best quality of individuals of both classes were represented in the sale, and yet, horse for horse, the standard animals outsold the non-standard in more than the proportion of four to one.

There is one kind of argument that reaches almost all classes of breeders—everybody, indeed, except the hopeless and irredeemable crank—and that is the argument which touches the pocket-book. People who will yield to no other processes of reasoning will succumb to the financial argument. When breeders see that the monetary result of breeding inside the standard is nearly five times as great as the results attending breeding outside the standard, not all the howling of the gentlemen who “don't like Wallace” or the standard will have much effect. American breeders, no matter how great may be their love for the horse, are mainly influenced in their breeding operations by the prospect of gain. The propagation of trotting horses is carried on by all the breeders in this section of the country for the purpose of making money, and it is very safe to predict that the gentlemen engaged in this very fascinating pursuit will not breed horses that sell for \$250, when they can just as readily breed those that will command \$1,000 or \$1,200 in the market. Attack the standard all you please, gentlemen; you are only butting your head against a stone wall.—*Kentucky Stock Farm.*

Kentucky Prince Stallion,
May Prince, 5096.

STANDARD UNDER RULE 6.

Golden Chesnut, nigh hind ankle white, stands 15½ hands high, and weighs 1160 lbs. Foaled August 4th, 1883. 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, 2.10½ and 14 others in 2.30 or better and of several others with trials from 2.18½ to 2.30, and sire of the dams of Saxon, 2.22½; Princess Russell (2 y. o.) 2.36; Luby, (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 2.17½ and 40 others in the 2.30 list, and of the dams of 61 in that list; grandsire of Maud S., 2.08½, Jay Eye See, 2.10, Sunol, 2.10½, (3 y. o.) St Julien, 2.11½, and over 715 others in 2.30 or better, and great grandsire of Axtell, (3 y. o.) 2.12; Patron, 2.14½, Nelson 2.14½ and 815 others in 2.30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2.29½, 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 at 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 1888 trotted a half in 1.21½ and in 1889 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. Jake-man's stables at Halifax until about May 13th. Will then stand at Hill Top Farm, Lower Stewiacke, for 10 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.

STOCK NOTES.

We cordially invite all Stock and Horsemen to use these columns. Drop us a card when a calf or colt is dropped or when a sale is made and we will be pleased to publish it. No charge is made.

Jan. W. Fraser, Basin, F. R. N. S., reports his Shropshires doing well, and lambs coming strong and healthy.

Mr. A. C. Jones, of Moncton, has sold his horse, Silver Spray, to Montreal parties for \$500.

The running mare, Twilight, of Sussex, has been sold to Mr. Gilbert Pugsley, of St. John, for a large sum.

Mr. Aza Slipp, Central Hampstead, Queen's Co., N. B., has a ewe which recently gave birth to a lamb having five legs.

J. B. McKay, Egerton Stock Farm, (see ad.) reports the demand for Holsteins very encouraging, and prices remarkably good. He offers a number of bulls from the best milking strains.

One of the handsomest horses in Truro is the brown mare, by Messenger Clay, owned by Mr. Hugh McCulloch of the Post Office. Although not fast, she has a remarkably fine action.

Mr. E. Bliss McLeod, Fort Lawrence N. S., is the owner of Mambrino Chief by Mambrino Charley, record, 2.30; dam, Gipsy Queen, record, 2.37. This horse's sire is half brother to Helena, 2.32, Mambrino Molly, 2.33, and Sir Charles, sire of Maud M., 2.32, and will make the season of '90 at Amherst, Sackville, and Port Elgin.

Mr. A. B. Etter, of Amherst, has purchased in the United States, a valuable 2 year old filly, Highlawn Belle, sired by Alcantara, 2.23, sire of White Socks, 2.19½, and a son of George Wilkes and Alma Mater, one of the great brood mares of the United States; dam of filly, Almonia, by Almont, 33, sire of 34 in the 2.30 list. Almonia is dam of Aristomont, 2.27½. These animals will prove a valuable addition to the already fine trotting stock of Amherst.

Murray Bros. Town Gut, N. S., own a yearling filly sired by Jamie the Laird that weighs 1785 lbs. This is but another exemplification of the fact that blood will tell. These gentlemen have refused the very tempting offer of \$200.00 for this colt. It will be remembered by our readers that Jamie the Laird, of the Egerton Stock Farm, took first prize at Moncton last fall in that closely-contested ring of good Clydesdales.

Jno. Ross, Prospect Farm, New Glasgow, has bred his Clyde, filly sired by Jamie the Laird, to Royal Victor. Royal Victor is owned on Egerton Stock Farm and is the most promising young Clydesdale in the Maritime Provinces today. He is sired by that grand stock horse, Jamie the Laird; is two years old, and weighs 1650 lbs. He has taken first prize where ever shown, and is out of Lily, the sweepstakes mare in Perth, Scotland, in 1884.

Editor Maritime Agriculturist:

Sir, - I have much pleasure in informing you that mainly, if not entirely through my advertisement in your paper, I have sold my young Holstein bulls, Dairy King and Rory. J. B. North, of Hantsport, purchased the former, and the Bear River (West) Agricultural Society, the latter. My recent purchase, from Messrs Bollert, of Cassel, Ontario, namely, Barnton 3rd, arrived at my farm a few days ago in excellent condition. He is a very superior animal - much better than the seller's description of him. I expect a very large season for the stallion, May Prince, 5096, owned by Peter Carrol, the well known trainer of Pictou, and myself. He is a rich chestnut, nigh hind pastern white, and stands 15 ½ hands high and weighs 1150 lb. His breeding is very choice, being by Kentucky Prince, 2470, sire of Guy, 2.10 ¾, and 14 others better than 2.30, and of the dams of Saxon, 2.22 ½, Princess Rupel, 2 y. o. 2.36, Luby, 3 y. o. 2.28 and of several others with well authenticated trials ranging from 2.18 ¾ to 2.30. His sons have sired 8 in the 2.30 list - three of them being in the 2.20 list. May Princess 1st dam was by Rysdsk's Hambletonian, 10, sire of Dexter, 2.17 ¾, and 40 others in 2.30 or better, and of the dams of 61 in 2.30 or better - grandsire of Maud S., 2.08 ¾, Jay-Eye-See, 2.10, Sunol, 2.10 ½ as a 3 year old, St. Julien 2.11 ½, and over 715 others in 2.30 or better, and great grand sire of Axtel, 3 y. o. 2.12, Patron, 2.14 ¾, Nelson, 2.14 ¾, and 315 others in the 2.30 list. 2nd dam by Abdallah 1, sire of Hambletonian 10 and four in the 2.30 list, and of the dams of Goldsmith Maid, 2.14, and of 8 others under 2.30. Abdallah 1 was a grandson of the renowned Imported Messenger. 3rd dam by Mount Holly, a son of Imported Messenger, above mentioned. He is therefore descended from the two great American trotting families, viz. Mambrino Chief 11 and Hambletonian 10. His paternal grand-dam was deeply bred in Morgan lines, backed by the best strain of

throughbred blood. His oldest colts are about ten months old. They are well shaped and good sized. An offer of \$300.00 was refused for one in Maine, last Autumn. He has never been handled for speed, but gives every promise of entering the 2.30 list when given a fair opportunity. His sire's fee for the season is \$500., and his book was fall in February. Wallace's Monthly for April refers to Kentucky Prince as a "great horse, indeed, a very great horse." The prices brought for some of his stock, recently, attest to his popularity. His son, Bayonne Prince, sold for \$25,000; his daughter, Fernoline, for \$3500, and another daughter, Jeanne, 3 y. o., for \$4600 and was re-sold for \$5000; and another Helen sold for \$3100; a grandson sold for \$2000, and a great grandson, under two years, for \$1300; several sons and daughters, unbroken, sold in excess of \$1000. My stock has wintered very well. I bred ten mares last season and nine of them are in foal. Three of the cattle will be standardbred and others, if fillies, will be eligible for registration. My coming crop of colts will be from such sires as Brown Wilkes 2.21 ¾, Red Hawk (son of Red Wilkes, out of the dam of Dictator Chief, 2.21 ¾) Bronze Chief, 2.34 ½, Haywood, son of Hermes, 2.27 ½, and Dearborn, son of General Hancock. The horse breeding interest is growing very rapidly in Nova Scotia, and good horses can neither be successfully bred nor kept upon farms unless other branches of the farm are managed with intelligence. It is greatly to be regretted that the tendency of so many of our young men is away from farm life into the professions, and banking and commercial life. These walks of life are already overcrowded, and very many failures must necessarily follow. Agricultural education will, no doubt at all, do much to change this state of affairs and it should be impressed upon the rising generation that farming is as respectable as any other calling or profession - that it is, or may be, more efficiently scientific, and that industry, intelligence and a moderate degree of economy, will make it profitable. Our agricultural publications, experimental stations and Government farms, must to a large extent, be relied upon as the principle instruments, by which to produce the desired changes in this respect. Yours faithfully,
N. H. MERRICK,
Halifax, April 9, 1890.

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.

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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.

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THE WASTES OF THE FARM.

JASPER S. DAVIDSON, IN AM. AGRI.

The first comment of Eastern farmers who visit the Western States concerns the prodigal waste manifest in every branch of agricultural industry. The extent of the fault is perhaps overrated, but it is patent to observers that the small things and minor sources of profit on the farm are allowed to go to waste.

Our acreage would be increased if we had fewer "lots and pens," the fences around which should be limited to actual needs. Our yields might be increased by a study of soils and the use of fertilizers, and of what is actually produced there is a great waste.

Some farmers, with a view of "hardening" their live-stock, allow it to exhaust its vitality in battling with the elements. To say nothing of the cruelty of this course, these men sustain a loss which is never regained. They buy expensive machinery and tools, yet are constantly needing more. Their implements stand in field and furrow from season to season, and are soon worn out. Stacks of hay and grain are left unsecured while the weather is favorable, and sooner or later disasters befall them, which seriously curtail the owner's resources. The lack of a sound roof involves loss by must and mold, besides the damage to the building. Faulty fastenings and hinges to gates and doors are neglected for months, when a few moments' work with hammer and nails would make all safe and secure. Cribs and bins become the resorts of rats, which rapidly eat up the profits. Vehicles remain coated with mud, which removes the protecting paint. Feeding-racks for stock are badly constructed, and much is wasted. Dead branches are allowed to remain on trees, harboring worms and insects. Culverts and bridges are overlooked until a serious accident occurs. Old iron accumulates until it becomes a nuisance. Bad fences expose crops to ruin, and stock to tounding. Ashes are dumped in piles—at once unsightly and unwholesome—instead of being put to practical use. Liquid gold from the barn-yard manure-heaps runs to the nearest stream with every rain. Poultry houses are neglected, entailing loss from diseased fowls and from wasted fertilizers. Where tile-drainage is common, the outlets are neglected, in dry seasons, until sudden and continued rains cause overflowing of the crops. Some carelessness and a little selfishness, as to line-gates and fences, foster lawsuits and family feuds, which may last for generations.

Very many of these matters seem trivial; yet, if measured by dollars and cents, would be surprising. "Send me a man who will look after details, and I will risk the remainder," was the expression of a successful man, in search of an employe. The proverbial "stitch in time" applies as pertinently to the "little things" on the farm as to the needle of the helpmate.

WOODSIDE FARM.

The following Stallions will stand this season on this farm (commonly known as the Jardine place) situated on the Marsh Road, one mile from the city.

SIR CHARLES, 2745

Terms \$50 sure colt. \$25 for the season, with the usual return privileges.

MACK F., 10334.

SAME TERMS.

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By Victor Von Bismarck, 745, the sir of Edgemarek, 4 year old record, 2.16 Terms \$20. Sure colt.

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AT THE REQUEST of several parties we now manufacture small Incubators of the following capacity:—

	Price.
Incubator, 100 Eggs...	\$ 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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Harry Wilkes, 1896 (Sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2,144) 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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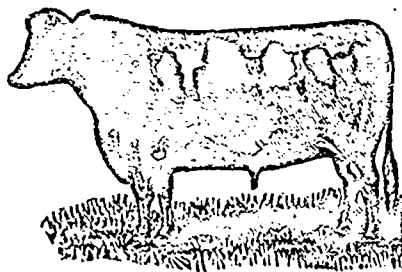
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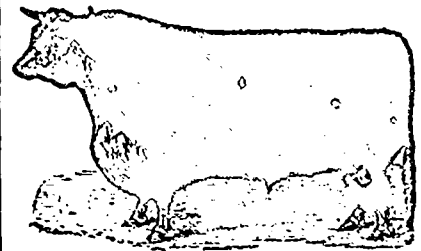
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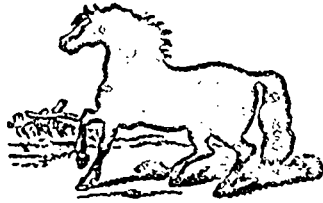
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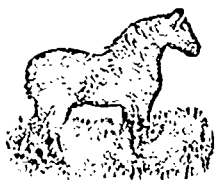
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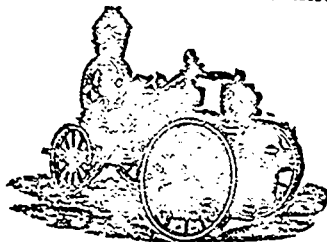


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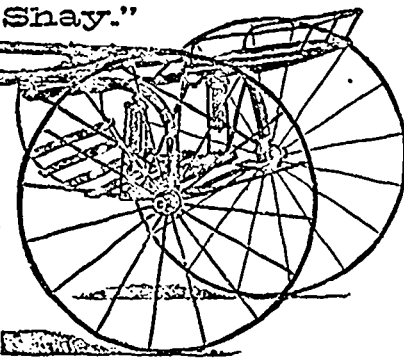
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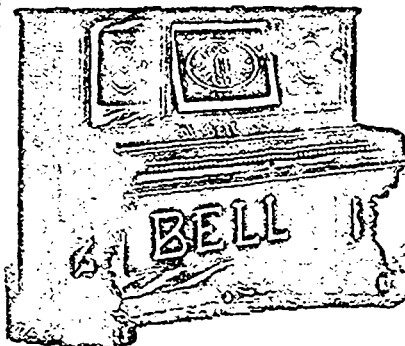
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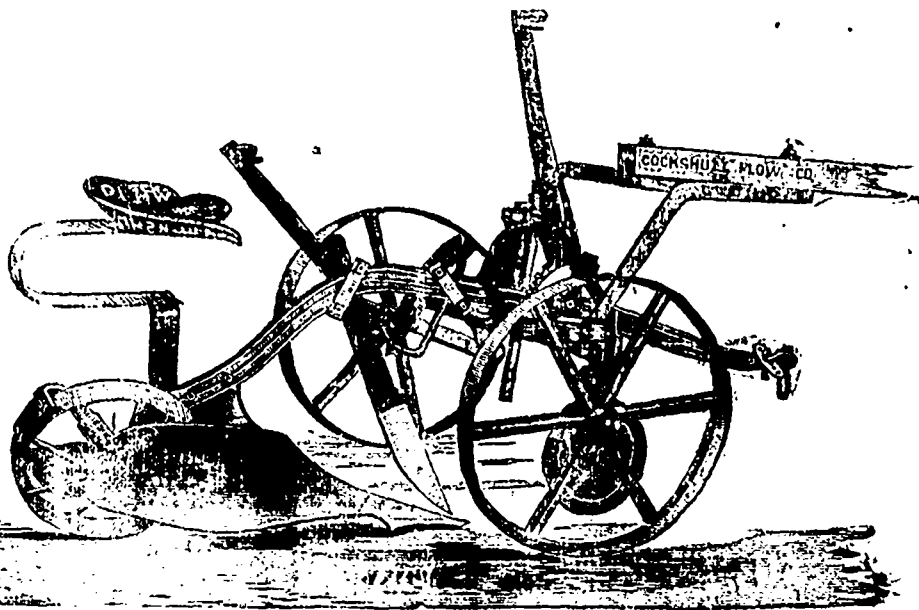
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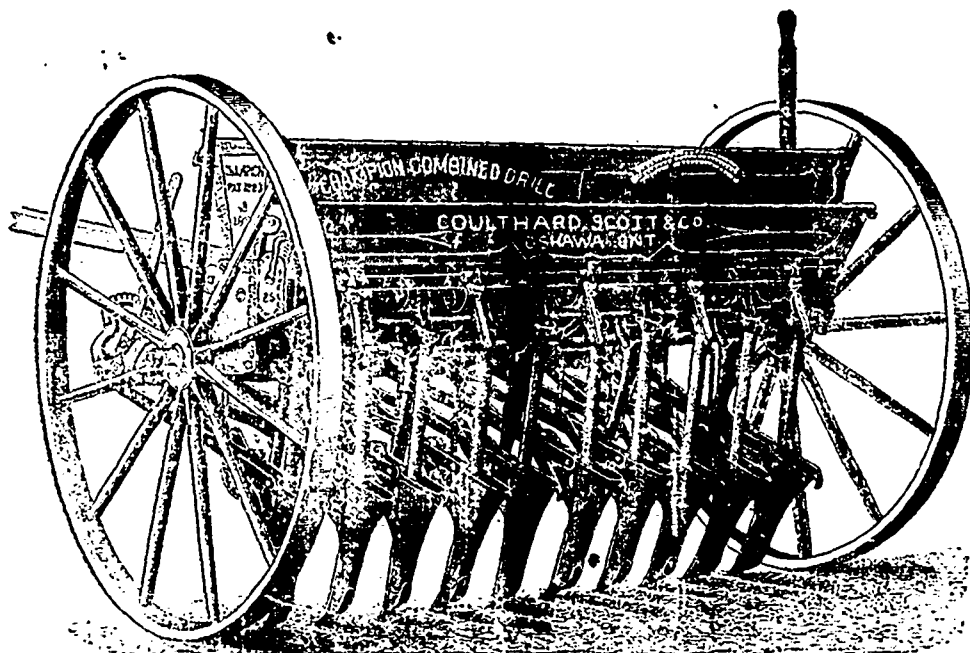
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