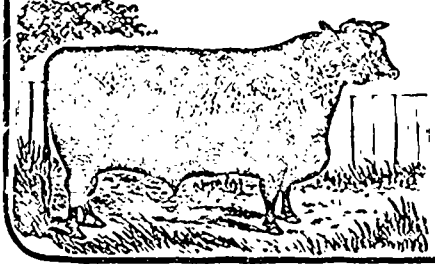


AUGUST
15, 1890.



The

Maritime ♦ ♦ Agriculturist.

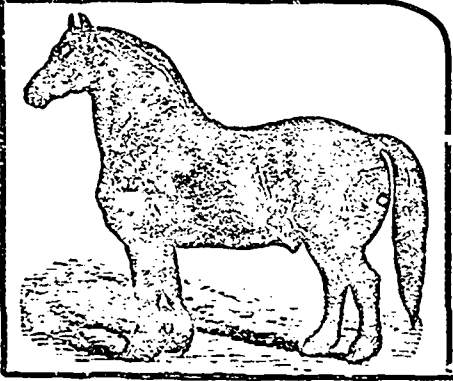
Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock-Breeders and
Horsemen of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

PUBLISHED BY
ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

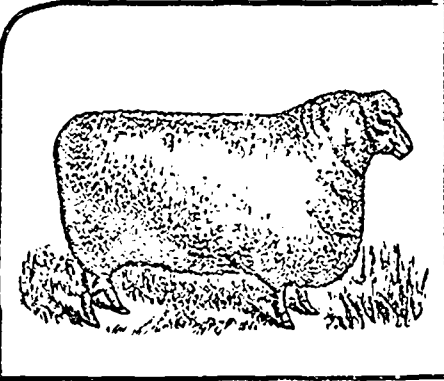
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VOL. 2.
NO. 13.



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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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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PROPRIETOR.

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JOB

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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.
STOCK BREEDERS wanting catalogues printed should note this.

Nappan Experimental Farm.

GOOD WORK BEING DONE BY COLONEL BLAIR.

One of our representatives very recently visited the Nappan Experimental Farm, and was very hospitably received by Colonel Blair.

There are eighty-five acres now under cultivation, and the Colonel is experimenting scientifically in grasses, grains, roots, and large and small fruits, etc., etc., on an extended scale. He has 29 varieties of wheat, 25 of oats, 35 of barley, 2 of buckwheat, 31 of corn, 25 of beans, 4 of mangels, 2 of sugar beets, 3 of carrots, 8 of turnips, 4 of peas, 96 of potatoes, 1 of flax, 60 fruit trees, 50 small fruits, and 20 of grasses and clover.

As one drives to the farm from the Amherst direction, the most conspicuous object is the four acre field of turnips. There are three and one-half acres in corn, which is doing well. The permanent pasture is a success, and looks as green and inviting as other pastures would in the spring time. Thirteen grasses and clovers of the hardiest varieties have been seeded down, and one replaces the other in quick succession. These varieties have been selected from a number that were experimented with last year.

Instead of raising corn for green fodder, the Colonel has gone in for peas and oats grown together, and is quite satisfied with the results. The White Delhi wheat, a native of British India, takes the lead this year. Three years ago it hardly made itself visible above the ground. The second year it improved; but this year the seed apparently has become entirely acclimated, and intends to stay.

Experimenting in forest trees is carried on quite extensively. Next year those that have done well will be set out along the road, line fences and in clumps in the fields.

The orchard is doing well. The trees are planted very regularly, and

only a few are dead. A field is being cleared in the rear, leaving a thick depth of woods on four sides. Fruit trees will be set out in this field for the purpose of testing the value of the protection thus obtained from the winds, etc.

This autumn the farm will be stocked with three pure bred Shorthorns, Holsteins and Ayrshires, respectively, composed of two cows and one bull to each breed.

The old buildings are rapidly being torn down, and giving place to new ones, and the farm is alive with activity. The visitor cannot help but go away with the conviction that Colonel Blair is the right man in the right place.

Editor Maritime Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to the letter published in your last issue over the name of Dr. A. W. Thompson of Shediac, N. B., asking me for the breeding of my stallion "Yardley." I may say that he is a chestnut foaled in 1882 and bred at the Yardley Stud Farm in miles from Birmingham. His dam is Aedesia out of Egyptian and by Sterling. His sire is Blandford out of Auricula and by Oxford (or the Duke).

It is almost needless to say that "Yardley" should be a most impressive sire. "Blandford," his sire, stands in England at 30 Guineas, or \$150 Stud fee: his Dam, "Auricula," is full sister to the dam of (W. L. Scotts' Esq., of Algeria Stud Farm, Erie, Pennsylvania, United States) Rayon D'or (or Ray of Gold) which cost \$40,000 when landed in America, closing his racing career with \$122,140.65 to his credit. This horse is bred on the right lines to get the stoutest hearted and most serviceable horses any man can wish for. The number of Derby Winners and St. Legar Winners in "Yearling's" Pedigree almost take up half the list.

I will be most happy to go into further particulars of his pedigree etc. for the Doctor's benefit or any of your numerous readers if called upon to do so. In conclusion I may say that the horse is popular and deservedly so.

Yours Truly

THOMAS ROBINSON.

Halifax, N. S. }
Aug. 7 '90 }

Fodder Corn and the Silo.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

Conclusion.

GROWING THE CROP.

In Canada the corn crop is unquestionably the most suitable for ensilage uses. The manner in which the crop is grown determines to a great extent the possibility of its being cured with success and certainty. It should be grown to a stage near maturity. Then the several plants will have attained the largest amount of nourishing substance for the feeding of cattle, and will be capable also of long preservation, without waste or loss. The feeding value per acre is greatest when the crop is almost matured when cut. The conditions essential to enable the plants to reach that stage of growth in our Dominion are:—(1), Early Planting; (2), Suitable Varieties; (3), Thin Seeding; and (4), Frequent Cultivation.

1. *Early Planting.*—Although a loose, warm soil is known to be best adapted for its growth, large crops can be obtained from clay lands as well as from sandy soils. The land should be drained either naturally or by artificial under-drainage. It should be worked into a fine seed-bed. To attain that, I recommend for most soils, deep Fall ploughing and thorough surface cultivation in the Spring. If the land be foul with weeds, a surface cultivation at two intervals of 10 days each will give the weeds a chance to start, when they may be again destroyed by the cultivation preparatory to the planting of the corn. In that way the young corn plants may obtain a good start on fairly clean soil. The labor of keeping the field clean during the Summer, will be very much lessened by such a treatment in the Spring. The planting in the several districts should be late enough to miss the late Spring frosts, and early enough to obtain the full value of the growing season. Early planting should be shallow, that the sun may warm the seed-bed and so prevent the seed from rotting in the ground; later planting may, with advantage, be deeper to insure sufficiency

of moisture for germination. A liberal quantity of barnyard manure worked into the soil will be applied profitably. Corn from a manured part of a field will be on an average from 2½ to 3 feet longer in the stalk, will tassel out from a week to 10 days earlier, and will carry a much larger proportion of ears to the stalks than on a part of the same field of similar soil where no manure has been applied.

2. *Suitable Varieties.*—Our information on this matter is yet very scant. It may be safely recommended that at least one-half of the acreage to be planted, be seeded with some variety that will mature in the locality. The other half may be seeded with some of the larger growing varieties of ensilage corn, such as "Mammoth Southern Sweet," "Giant Prolific," "Sweet Ensilage," "Red Cob Ensilage," "Mammoth Sweet Ensilage," etc., etc. From examinations made and analyses conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College last year under my direction, it was learned that over 42 per cent. of the total dry matter, and over 56 per cent. of the total crude protein were contained in the leaves of the plants, which had not then reached a stage beyond what is called "early milk." This would indicate that such varieties as are leafy in their growth will be rich in feeding constituents.

3. *Thin Seeding.*—It has been practically decided by the judgment of those who have had the longest and most successful experience that corn for ensilage, should be grown in hills or rows. These should be from 3 to 3½ feet apart. In rows the seeding should not be thicker than 3 grains to the foot. When large white ensilage corn is grown the seeds should be from 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows; three seeds to the hill is enough. A common force-feed seed drill may be used for the planting in rows, all the spouts except two being stopped up. One idle spout may be dragged in the soil to mark for the driver's guidance, in order that all the rows may be an equal distance apart.

4. *Frequent Cultivation.*—Level cultivation is preferable to "hilling up" or "moulding up." If the surface of

the soil should become crusted, as soon as the corn appears 2 inches above the ground it should be harrowed over with light harrows. That treatment will keep down any growth of grass and destroy tender weeds. The harrowing may with advantage be repeated once or twice before the corn is more than 8 inches high. Frequent and shallow cultivation between the rows or hills afterwards will keep down weeds and promote growth. The cultivation should be continued as long as practicable, even until the stocks are higher than the man and the horses. When the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and the ears of the corn are in the milky stage, the crop should be cut.

THE SILO.

The prejudice against the construction and use of silos is fast disappearing from the minds of observant farmers. The partial failures of some of the first efforts to introduce into this country the ensilage system of preserving fodders, originated a timidity and opposition which are now uncalled for. The causes of those failures are understood, and can be so guarded against, remedied or removed that satisfactory results may be obtained with certainty. In the handling of perishable commodities the damage and loss that may be sustained, will be proportionate to the absence of applied knowledge and skill. All rational and successful human effort is the result of some person's accurate observation and clear thinking. A clear knowledge of "how to do it" and the "doing of it" just that way will enable farmers, as well as other men, to cope successfully with the things most difficult to do well. The curing of a crop of fodder corn in the silo is now an easy and invariably satisfactory work to the farmer who follows right directions with reasonable prudence. It used to be stated that there was a loss in the feeding value of fodders when put into or taken from the silo. When the ensilage was partially decayed, of course that was the case; but a similar depreciation of quality and consequent loss in the feeding value would result if the hay, grain and straw were allowed to become rotten in the mows or granaries. The spoiling was and always is a result

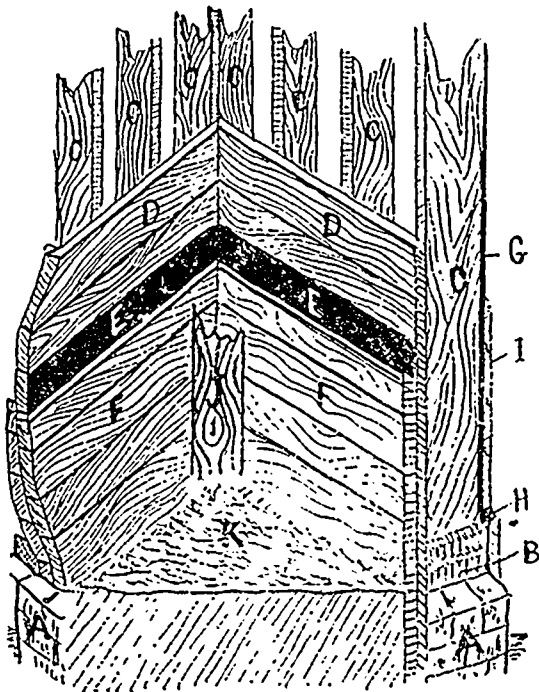
from unsuitable conditions or treatments. These the silo is intended to remove and guard against. Let me make clear the use of the new names. A *silo* is simply an air-tight building, box, tank, compartment or pit, into which fodders in a succulent state are put for curing and preservation. *Silage*, or, as it is sometimes written, *ensilage*, is the feeding substance after it has been so cured and preserved. Hence, we have corn *ensilage*, clover *ensilage*, oats and peas *ensilage*, etc., etc.

BUILDING A SILO.

If a silo be erected as a separate structure, its foundation may be a low stone or concrete wall, or durable sills treated with tar, or charred to prevent decay from contact with the soil. An earth floor will be cheapest and best. The immediate surroundings of the silo should be well drained, to prevent the entrance of water to its floor. The following cuts have been prepared to illustrate the method of construction:—

Figure I. represents a section of an outside silo to be erected as a separate building.

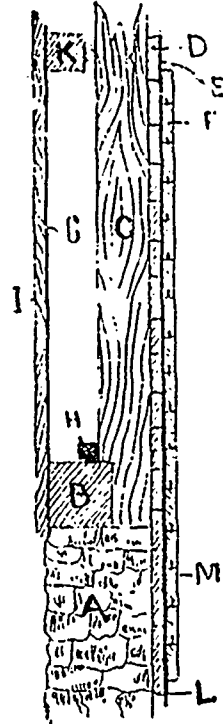
FIG. I.



A. Foundation wall; B, Sills; C, Studs, (2 inch x 10 inch or 2 inch x 12 inch, not more than 2 feet apart) ; D, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side ; E, Sheeting of tar-paper; F, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side; G. Tar-paper; I, Outside siding; H, Strip nailed behind heel of studs; J, 1 inch board 10 inches wide, across the inside corner of the silo, and filled behind with sawdust; K, Cut straw on the floor of the silo.

Figure II. represents a section of an inside silo to be constructed inside a "bank barn."

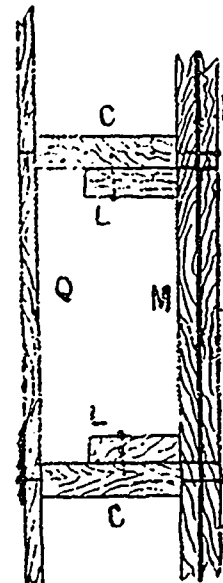
Fig. II.



A, Stone wall of barn; B, Sill; C, Stud of silo; D, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side; E, Sheeting of tar-paper; F, Lining of inch lumber dressed on one side; G, Tar-paper on the inside of the siding of the barn; H, Strip behind the heel of the studs; I, Siding of the barn; K, Girt; L, Strips 1 inch thick, by 4 inches wide, put up and down on the stone wall; M, 1 inch lumber, tongued and grooved.

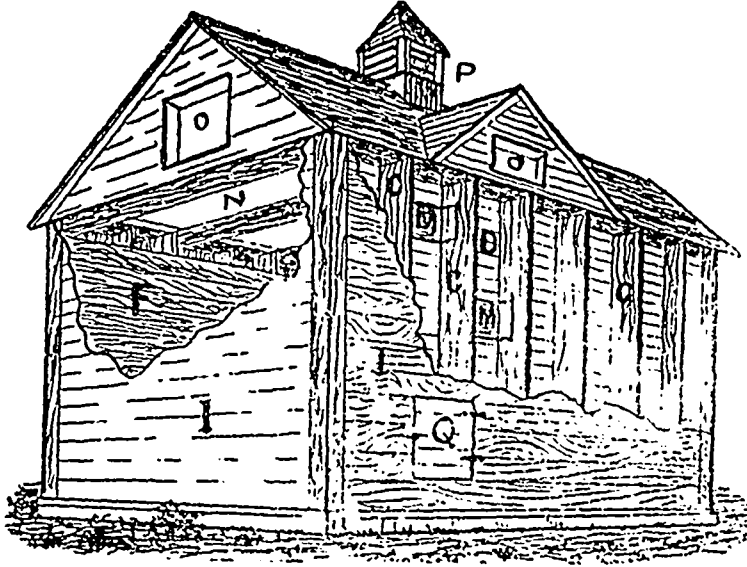
Fig III. represents a simple method of constructing a door in silo.

Fig. III.



C, C, Studs; F, M, The two thicknesses of lumber with tar-paper between, on the inside of the silo, to be sawn through flush with the side of the studs; L, L, Cleats to be nailed on to the side of the studs; Q, Outside door in sections of 3 or 4 feet, and on hinges.

Fig. IV. represents an outside silo; erected as a separate building
Fig. IV.



C, Stud; D, Lining on the stud; F, Inside lining of the silo; I, Outside silo; M, Boards of the door to be taken off as the silo is emptied; N, Cross ties, to strengthen the building; O, Openings for the filling of the silo; P, Ventilator; Q, One of the outside doors, on hinges.

To preserve the inside lumber, it should receive a coating of crude petroleum, which is much easier of application than coal tar, and seems to leave the ensilage in immediate contact with it in a good condition. I take the following from my last annual report as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, to show the effects on the ensilage from different styles of finishing the inside of a silo:—

"The finish on the inside of the studs was different on each of the four sides of the silo.

"On one side of the silo a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, was nailed on the studs; this was covered with a sheeting or tar-paper; on the tar-paper was put a lining of inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

"On another side of the silo the construction on the inside of the studs was similar, with only the difference that the inside lining of lumber was not tongued and grooved.

"On the third side of the silo the studs were lined on the inside with tar-paper; on that was nailed horizontally a sheeting of inch lumber, tongued and

grooved, and dressed on the side next the inside of the silo.

"On the fourth side of the silo the finish on the inside of the studs was made by the use of only one thickness of inch lumber, neither dressed, nor tongued and grooved; it was nailed on the studs horizontally.

"The following concise statement may help to make the differences of inside finish, clear to the minds of the readers who have had no experience in silo building:—

First side; studs 2" x 10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, tongued and grooved.

Second side; studs 2" x 10"; inch lumber dressed on one side; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side, but *not* tongued and grooved.

Third side; studs 2" x 10"; tar-paper; inch lumber dressed on one side and tongued and grooved.

Fourth side; studs 2" x 10"; inch lumber, as it came from the saw."

"The lumber on all sides was put on horizontally. The purpose of the the DIFFERENCES in the construction of the sides was to discover the cheapest way of building one that would preserve the silage.

"I may here anticipate by reporting, that up to the time of writing, with the exception of a short distance from the top of the silage, there was practically no waste or spoiling against the *first, second and third* sides. Against the *fourth* side the silage was decayed or moulded for a space of from 4 to 6 inches in from the side, for the first six feet from the top of the silage; below that the waste was confined to a space of about four inches around the seam between each two boards."

From within 4 feet from the bottom of the silo there was no waste, even close to the seams. If air finds admission through a knot-hole, or crack, or down the sides, from neglect of tramping or otherwise, after the ensilage is settled, it will carry spores with it and so cause mould and decay.

FILLING A SILO.

Three conditions of treatments seem to be essential to the obtaining of the best quality of ensilage without appreciable waste from fermentation, moulding or decay:—

1. The plants should be grown to a stage almost mature;
2. They should be wilted in the sunlight until the water which they contain is less than 75 per cent. of the total weight;
3. The ensilage around the sides and in the corners of the silo should be tramped and packed thoroughly while it is being filled.

For the economical filling of a silo, the tools, implements and conveniences should, as far as possible, be adapted to the cheap and easy performance of the work. For the cutting of the corn I prefer and recommend a common corn knife or old-fashioned reaping sickle. A strong reaper may do the work by horse power; but if the crop be heavy and the corn from 10 to 15 feet high, the rakes will not clean the table, and stalks will be dragged behind.

A truck or wagon with low wheels and a large platform may be used. A low platform may be put upon the running gear of a common wagon, by hanging the front of it to the under side of the front axle, and attaching the

back part of it to the under side of the back axle. A cheap and convenient platform for such work may be made by placing the ends of two poles 14 or 16 feet long on the front bolster of a common wagon and attaching the other ends of them to the under side of the hind axle by the use of a piece of stout rope. If boards be nailed across on these poles, between the front and hind wheels, the platform thus made may be easily loaded and can carry from one to two tons of stalks, if a stake be put in at each corner of it. After the corn is cut, it should be left to wilt for one or two days in small bunches on the ground. It may be filled into a silo without cutting; but more labor would be involved, and the work of feeding would be rendered more difficult. Any strong corn or straw-cutter, with capacity for a large quantity per day, will serve the purpose. Carriers should be attached, unless the cutter stands on a level with the top of the silo, which ordinarily is neither practicable nor desirable. Horse power or an engine may be used. From six inches to a foot of cut or uncut straw should be spread over the bottom of the silo before the filling is commenced. At the silo, the corn can be fed into the cutter, directly from the wagon platform. The horses may meanwhile be changed from the loaded to an empty wagon. At the cutting box two men will be required. A two-inch cut is as good as a shorter one. During the filling, care should be taken to level the heavier parts of the stalks out against the sides of the silo occasionally. The filling may proceed every day, every second day, or every third day, as may be convenient. In any case, the contents should be tramped around the sides and in the corners, before the addition of a new layer. Though the corn stalks be wet from rain, they may be put into the silo without any damage from that cause.

COVERING THE ENSILAGE.

When it is full, after the lapse of two days, the sides and corners should be thoroughly tramped again, after which the whole surface should be covered with a layer of from 2 to 3 feet deep of any kind of straw, cut or uncut.

It should be packed closely around the sides and into the corners; and for that reason cut straw is preferable. The ensilage may be left to cure and to keep until wanted, be that time four weeks or ten months. When the ensilage is uncovered for feeding, unless the silo be frost-proof overhead, it becomes chilled, and is then not in the best condition for being fed to cattle. That may be guarded against by the putting of movable poles across the top of the silo and the placing of a layer of straw upon them.

SIZE AND COST OF SILOS.

A silo 18 by 20, by 18 feet deep, inside measurement, will hold about 100 tons of settled corn ensilage. That allows for the ensilage to settle to a depth of 14 feet. Every hundred acre farm should have one of at least that capacity. The probable cost may be easily calculated. If built inside of a barn, the total cost (lumber at \$10 a thousand, and tar-paper at from 2½ to 3 cents per square yard put on), need not exceed \$70 for a silo of 100 tons capacity. If erected outside, the cost will vary according to the finish of the building, the quality of lumber used, the price of materials, etc., etc. Twelve tons of ensilage per acre may be reckoned upon with certainty in nearly every district in the Dominion. Every two tons of ensilage, from corn which has been well matured, have a feeding value equal to one ton of ordinary hay for the production of milk or the maintenance of cattle, horses and sheep; and 100 tons of ensilage can be grown and cured at a total cost for rent, seed, labor, etc., not exceeding \$1.75 per ton in almost any part of the Dominion.

Points on Poultry Raising.

Breed stock when eggs are cheap.
Make hens lay when eggs are dearest.

Breed the best flesh formers for market, and feed them up to as great a weight as possible.

Begin with a small number, make a success of the few, and go on improving.

Notes for Cheese-Makers for August.

BY PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON, DAIRY COMMISSIONER.

A cheese factory's reputation is largely determined by the quality of its August, September and October output. The beginning of August is a fit time for every cheese-maker who has had only partial success during the hot weather, to redeem his reputation and that of his factory. A comparison of the prices realized for the summer cheese of Ontario with the figures reported from the United States market, shows that Canadian cheese are in demand at higher rates than American cheese will sell for. That we have gained in reputation and in market favor with British importers and consumers, is evident. That this advance and advantage are the result of applied skill of less than half of our cheese-makers, is well known to those who visit the factories and handle their products. To reach and to speedily help those who work in cheese factories without any ambition or aspiration for improvement, is well-nigh impracticable.

However, we desire to make helpful information not only attainable, but unavoidable to such.

In a short time there will be numerous cable orders from England, calling for "cool August cheese." That brief description implies a mild, rich flavor that may be preserved for the winter trade; a firm, solid body "full of meatiness;" a fine outside finish, with clean, bright rinds, free from cracks, and bandages fresh-looking, and not likely to appear mouldy.

To help the cheese-makers in manufacturing a class of goods that may be satisfactorily shipped on such orders, I call attention to some things, both outside and inside of the factories, which need their immediate and special personal care.

Around the Premises --Insufficient or inefficient drainage facilities, unless enlarged or remedied, will show their worst effects during this month. At the cost of only a few hours of labor, and a few dollars of expense, the immediate vicinity of every factory can

be kept free from the noxious odors that arise from stagnant slop pools. The frequency and foulness of these about the factories in some sections, is not only a menace to the permanent prosperity of our cheese manufacturing industry, but a disgrace to the men in charge of the factories.

At factories from which whey is drawn back to the patron's farms in wagons, the leaking and spilling near the whey tank, too often leave its vicinity in an almost impassable condition. A few loads of gravel will abate the nuisance, and leave the place fit for approach during the succeeding months when the roads become bad.

The shrinkage in the milk supply will leave a shortage in the whey tank. In order that the whey may have more feeding value, the tank should be thoroughly cleaned and washed at least once a week.

At factories where hogs are fed, provision should be made for supplying them with one feed a day of some green fodder, such as clover, oats and vetches, oats and peas, or cornstalks. Salt should be fed liberally during this month.

In the Making-room.—This month seems the one when flies become most numerous and troublesome. Some afternoon after the cheese are in the hoops, it will be a good plan to close up the making-room windows and doors, and to burn a small quantity of sulphur, for the purpose of fumigating the place. If a tablespoonful of alcohol be mixed with the sulphur, it will burn more freely. Care must be taken to prevent the fumes from getting into the curing-room. The tins of the milk vats, and the insides of the sink should also be washed afterwards before they are used. All vats, presses and utensils should get a thorough quarterly-cleaning-up early this month. The use of a solution of borax on the hoops will help to prevent mouldiness on the sides of the cheese.

Every cheese-maker should persistently fight untidiness and filth in every form, and he ought to have a woman's passion for cleanliness, and a similar antagonism for dirt.

In the Curing-room.—There will be

difficulty in curing the cheese made during July at a sufficiently low temperature. Ventilation of the room during the early mornings, as well as during the evenings and nights, will be of benefit. Floors should be sprinkled with cold water, morning, noon and evening. While the cheese are being turned on the shelves, there should be an abundant admission of light. August is the month when the "skippers" are apt to do damage. A plentiful shaking of fly-powder in the room before it is shut up for the day, will destroy the cheese flies.

Cheese boxes should not be stored in the curing-room. The odor from the elm wood penetrates the cheese and affects their flavor.

Patrons.—Since the milk is richer and less in quantity, there will be an increased temptation to "even up" by the addition of water, or to "even down" by the removal of cream. You will be doing the community moral service, as well as the cheese trade some good, by reminding the patrons that the Dominion Act on the adulteration of milk is in force, and will be enforced against all discovered delinquents.

Patrons are more likely during this month than at any other time to forget to provide salt for their cows, and to neglect to supply an abundance of pure cold water. Cool evenings are no excuse for the neglect of aeration. All milk should be most thoroughly aired immediately after it is strained.

The making of cheese for exhibitions is usually undertaken during the first two weeks in this month. Send a circular to every patron, making mention of those matters that are referred to in this bulletin, and inviting their co-operation, in order to aid you in the manufacture of cheese fine enough for exhibition and prize-taking. If some patrons pay no heed, and no improvement results, don't get discouraged. Keep right on insisting on a better state of things in their practice.

Making the Cheese.—When the evenings are cool, and the milk needs ripening, don't fail to leave it in the vat until it reaches the proper state of maturity, before the rennet is added. Use

enough rennet to coagulate mature milk to a state fit for cutting in forty minutes when set at 88° Fahr. Dilute the extract to the extent of one pailful of water for every vat full of milk, and then mix it thoroughly by vigorous, rapid stirring.

When you are troubled with gassy curds, allow a development of acid, such as will be indicated by threads from the hot iron test a quarter of an inch long, before the removal of the whey. It is a good plan to run most of the whey off at an earlier stage, and to leave only enough whey on the curd to permit a free stirring of it. After the whey is drawn, air the curd thoroughly and make provision for keeping it warm. When a curd sink is used, if need be to retain the heat put the curd back into the vat, but let the temperature be kept above 94°. Frequent turning and aeration will facilitate the development of acid, providing the temperature is maintained. After the curd cutter has been used, the curd should be stirred and aired for fifteen or twenty minutes before the application of salt. From 2½ to 2¾ pounds of salt per thousand pounds of milk should be added to curds that are fairly well dried by the previous stirring. They should be put in the hoops within twenty minutes after the salt has been mixed in.

Pressure should be applied very gradually. The cheese should be bandaged neatly when they are turned in the hoops within two hours after they are put in the presses. They should again be turned in the hoops some time the following morning. Where practicable, cheese should be pressed for at least twenty hours.

Endeavor to get anyone who sends milk to your factory, or who is concerned in its management, to try to bring it to the very front in point of reputation for the excellent quality of its product. Work conscientiously for that end, then talk your factory up always and wherever you go, and get your patrons to do likewise. In short, think and work to make your factory and its product worthy of a higher reputation, especially for August cheese.

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THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Maritime Provinces have a Voice.

MR. S. L. PETERS, OF QUEENSTOWN, N. B., AND PROF. SMITH OF THE TRURO AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TAKE PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

We have to thank Mr. Wood, M. P., of Sackville, for a printed report of the proceedings of the Dairymen's Association held in the City Hall, Ottawa, February 12th, last. The reading of this report is very interesting; but, on account of its magnitude, we will content ourselves by giving to our readers, the two following speeches, which, having been made by two well-known and practical farmers from our own provinces, will be of more interest to them than any other portion of the report:—

MR. S. L. PETERS.

"I am greatly interested in the production of butter. I make a considerable quantity of it on my farm, and without it I should not come out right at the end of the year. I have listened with a great deal of pleasure to the opinions expressed by different speakers this afternoon, and in listening to them I find that the same complaints are made here in this larger gathering that we find at home in New Brunswick in our small Farmers' Association. I may say that the conditions of agriculture in New Brunswick, taking the Province all through, makes it almost imperative that we should be dairy farmers. The section about the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, where there are salt marshes, furnishes an unlimited supply of hay to the farmers. For the last 100 years, there has scarcely been any diminution in the product of hay on those lands; but along the tributaries of the St. John River we find it necessary to cultivate our lands and give back the land the sustaining power which we have drawn from it. So far as my memory serves me now, I think we have nine cheese factories in the Province of New Brun-

wick, and as regards the quality of cheese, I think the people of New Brunswick are in a position to take care of themselves. Ten years ago our cheese was manufactured solely by private dairies. We had no standard quality; but at the present time the cheese factories have taken the lead, and we are now able to put on the home market—I do not think we ship any to foreign markets—all the cheese that we require of excellent quality. I hope I shall not be considered vain when I say that in my opinion the cheese products of New Brunswick compare favorably with the larger Provinces. I think I am not going too far when I say that the butter product of New Brunswick will compare favorably with the product of the Upper Provinces, for we do get some butter from you. Perhaps this is not saying much, but I do not want to overdraw the picture. In justice to my own people, I will say that there is a fair proportion of real sterling butter manufactured, but the larger proportion of it is not so good, and it is for the purpose of securing the whole product of good quality, that our people are desirous of taking some action. Anyone visiting our public markets, and judging of the quality of butter they find there, would scarcely agree with me in my present remarks; but, let it be understood, that the really first-class article never reaches the public market, as it is all secured by parties who know the make, and purchase it beforehand. Just now we are suffering from the poor quality of butter placed on the market, and we are trying to make the people there believe that it would be greatly to their interest if they would produce a better article in butter. Ordinary butter to-day is worth 20 to 21 cents per pound. First-class quality of butter brings from 25 to 30 cents per pound. Perhaps 30 cents would be a fancy price; but really good butter you have to pay 25 cents for. The question was discussed at our farmers' meeting as to the manner in which the whole of our butter product could be made a uniform and good article. I agree with the gentlemen who spoke to-day in favor of the co-operative

principle, as I believe that to be the best method by which it can be carried on successfully. There are certain conditions, of course, which are required for the successful carrying out of that method. So far as New Brunswick is concerned, I do not think it is possible to take the whole of the milk to the factory. Our plan must be to have the cream-gathering system, leaving the milk with the farmers, and taking the cream to the factory, and make a first-class article of butter out of it. When we get our people educated to that fact, I think we shall have gained an important step; but before we are able to secure that, there is considerable work to be done right among the farmers, and I was greatly pleased with the suggestion of Mr. Wright, that we should go in among the farmers to educate them. It is a quick method, and I know it is an effectual method. There is great diffidence on the part of farmers to go far from home to attend a convention such as this, for instance. You can scarcely get them away from home unless they are going to make money out of it. They say we cannot afford to go a long distance, as it will be expensive for us. This, I do know, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot afford to make a poor dairy butter. I do not care what the circumstance; of the farmer may be, he cannot afford to make butter for 16 cents a pound, when by proper care he can get 25 cents a pound for it. I have an idea that in New Brunswick we shall get it as cheap as 12 cents a pound; but what we want is a larger and a better product. Before this convention adjourns, I want to see some definite line of action agreed upon, some course adopted for the furtherance of this very important interest. One gentleman has spoken of the very great changes which have taken place in the production of cheese in this Province. How was that change secured? By co-operation, by intelligence, by care. And the very same elements that entered into the manufacture of cheese to bring it to its present high standard, and which has made it second to none in the world, will secure to us in Canada a butter product equal to that of any

other country. I want to see such butter produced, and if we cannot do anything as individuals, let us, by such Associations as these, ask for aid from the Federal and Local Governments, to enable us to achieve this object and give a character to the agricultural products of Canada which is so much to be desired."

A suggestion was here made that a government grant of \$3,000 be made to further the efforts of the Association in finding a market and making shipments, whereupon the following remarks were made by

PROF. SMITH.

"Of course I do not wish to have any of the remarks which I make interpreted as intending to discourage this resolution. I know it is a royal thing to go to a Government willing to assist a trade, but it struck me that we had forgotten something about the subject of markets. From all I hear regarding the Canadian people, it seems to me that the greatest market for good butter is right in the Dominion of Canada. Here is where the good butter is needed, and it seems to me that instead of attempting to compete with the best butter in the world in the English market, we ought first to supply the Dominion of Canada with good butter, and when we have done that, and when our people learn what good butter is, and what it is worth, the dairymen will be compelled to make good butter, and then we will have butter which can be sent across to compete with the butter of the other countries. Of course it would appear, at first sight, that it is extremely foolish to say anything which would look towards not obtaining the grant from the Government, but it seems to me that after all that is not what we are after. What we are after is to teach our farmers and urge our farmers to bring about the production of first-class butter. Now, there is a vast market for good butter right here amongst us, perhaps not in Ottawa, but I must say this, that in this short time I have been here I have yet to see a sample of butter which I can stand. I have had, in my experience in travelling throughout the Dominion, the same

result wherever I go, not that I have not come across good butter by any means. There is lots of good butter produced, but there is not enough of good butter produced to supply our markets. I believe first-class butter can be sold in the Dominion of Canada at a paying rate. Now, with that market, it seems to me there is enough legitimate encouragement for the manufacture of good butter. When we have supplied that market, we will have trade enough; and we will be able to produce enough good butter to ship it across the Atlantic. The paltry sum of \$5,000 from the Government would make scarcely an impression one way or the other as to our shipments. It would have no beneficial effect at all. On the other hand, it seems to me, although our honored Professor, who is to take charge of our dairying interests, is very worthy, and is capable of doing a great deal, you should not put on his shoulders more than one man can bear, and certainly not more than any one man can accomplish. If we propose to make dairying possible in this country, it must depend on the farmers themselves, and on the dairymen themselves. If this manufacture of good butter is of a paying nature all we have got to do is to prove it, and the farmers and dairymen will take heed of it and make good butter. If it is not a paying thing it don't pay to encourage it. I believe it is paying, I know it is paying. I know that first-class butter can be sold anywhere, if there is no trouble about the price. Very well, then, it seems to me that the deficiency lies somewhere else. I do not hardly think we are altogether without the intelligence. There is where I believe a screw is loose. We are not after the market across the ocean. We have a market at home. Let us learn to make butter, and more of it.

Look out for lice on your young fowls. Use carbolic acid freely, and rub the perches with coal oil. The hot weather of August hatches out innumerable quantities of little red mites, and they are certain death to the chicks unless destroyed.

Beets for Milch Cows.

A bulletin of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, now in press, gives the results of an experiment in feeding sugar beets to milch cows made during the past winter, together with a summary of two similar experiments, one made by the station in 1889 and one by the farm department of the Ohio State University in 1879.

In the last named experiment eight cows were kept under test for eleven weeks, in 1889, twelve cows for eight weeks; and in 1890, twelve cows for nine weeks, the cows in each case being weighed daily, as well as their feed and milk.

In each of the three experiments, the cows ate more hay and more total dry matter when feeding on beets than on other foods (hay meal and bran in 1879, corn silage in 1889 and 1890), and in each case more milk was given from the beets than from the other foods, but it is not yet demonstrated that the increase of milk was produced economically.

For twelve years records have been kept on the farm now occupied by the station, which shows that the average yield of beets over this period has been nearly sixteen tons per acre, against an annual yield of about fifty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

But a crop of fifty-five bushels of shelled corn with its fodder, will contain nearly twice as much dry matter as sixteen tons of beets, and these experiments indicate that, whether fed dry, as corn meal and dry-fodder, or as corn ensilage the dry matter of the corn crop will be found about as effective, pound for pound, as the dry matter of the beet crop.

It is possible to raise much more than sixteen tons of beets to the acre. One crop of two acres is reported at 37½ tons per acre, and smaller areas have given still larger yields, but such crops require very rich land and thorough culture. Whether it is possible to produce a pound of dry matter in beets as economically as it can be done in corn is yet not definitely settled, but the probabilities are against it.

MARSH MAKING NEAR AMHERST.**Judge Morse's Great Undertaking.**

SIXTEEN HUNDRED ACRES OF BOG LAND BEING CONVERTED INTO ENGLISH MARSH.

A few days ago the publisher of this journal had the pleasure of a long conversation with Judge Morse, of Amherst, N. S., and was also driven by that gentleman a couple of miles out of the town, and shown a vast area of marsh land growing excellent hay, which a few years ago was worthless bog tracts and shallow lakes.

The Judge owns sixteen hundred acres of marsh in one solid block. He has expended much time, thought and money upon bringing this land in, and is now beginning to reap the reward which he so richly deserves. It is only within the last five years that he began the work in earnest, and it is difficult to believe, when walking over the firm sod, that such a wonderful change could have been accomplished in such a short space of time.

An artificial canal, three miles long and about ten feet wide, runs the whole length of the property. It is through this that the tide is brought, carrying with it at every rise, rich deposits of mud. A broad and deep ditch, called the "main ditch," runs parallel with the canal, and is of the same length. This ditch is crossed by another smaller canal, which joins the larger one with the River La Planche. This river is the Judge's Southern boundry, and is of inestimable value to him for drainage and tidal purposes. An almost perfect system of drainage has been carried out. The cross ditches run parallel to each other, and divide the marsh up into long dales of equal size, which gives it a uniform appearance, very gratifying to the eye. Six lakes have been drained, and are now being converted into marsh. The soil in the bottom of these lakes is very rich, being not only composed of black decayed vegetable matter, but also contains the accumulation of deposits of centuries of wild fowl. Over six hundred acres are now under the mowing machine, and the hay harvested

this year will likely dot up to 1,200 tons. The reader, by these figures, can form an estimate of the yield in the future, when the entire 1,600 acres are under cultivation. Judge Morse is probably the largest individual marsh owner in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

To the scientific man, this work of marsh making is very interesting in many ways, the most important of which is the wonderful evolution of grasses. The judge showed the writer dales growing excellent timothy and white clover. A little further on the timothy was gradually supplanting the broadleaf; and beyond that again the broadleaf was killing out rushes and other rank growths. It is only a question of time when the whole 1,600 acres will be covered with the most superior timothy, or English grass mixed with clover. The surprising part of this is, that no portion of the marsh has ever been ploughed or seeded down. The rushes and weeds thrived when the land was a bog. In the first stages of draining the broadleaf came in. Later on the timothy made its appearance, when the environments were favorable, and not before. The question arises—where did these seeds come from? They could not come in with the tide, and it is a difficult thing to believe in "spontaneous generation." The only reasonable solution of the matter, is the the idea which Judge Morse advances, namely: that the seed is latent in the soil awaiting favorable environments to authorize its appearance. The experimental farm should take hold of this question and explain it.

The late Toler Thompson of Sackville, was the father of marsh makers, and is now rightly regarded as having been a public benefactor. The erecting of a monument to his memory has often been agitated. This monument has been strongly advocated by Judge Morse, and will probably be an accomplished fact before many years. Many enterprising men have walked in the steps of the deceased gentleman. Wm. F. George and others of Sackville have performed some wonderful work; but the reader must admit, that the man who converts sixteen hundred acres of worthless bog land into excellent English marsh, by dint of his own energy, personal expenditure and private enterprise, is not very far behind the times.

In the course of conversation, the subject of marsh taxation was brought up, and the writer gathered the following remarks from the judge:—

"I have always held the opinion that marsh proprietors should be exempt from taxation on their marsh properties. This may seem to some people a rather broad assertion to make; but when one considers that the marsh owner maintains the dykes, and keeps the sea from destroying the richest lands in the Maritime Provinces, it seems very reasonable. The Dominion Government dredge our harbors, build light-houses, and perform other work for the welfare of the people, but they do not keep up our sea walls. The marsh owner does that, and has to pay his dyke assessments and other taxes besides. The governments of Holland, Belgium and France maintain their dykes. Regarding the marsh makers, I will go a little further, and say, that a man who spends his means and many years of his life in making worthless land the most profitable in the country should not only be exempt from taxation on that property, but he should receive government aid. He has as much right to such aid as a railway or any other enterprise which tends to the advancement of the community; but instead of that, he is hampered from the outset. As his work progresses, and his property develops, his taxes increase. The manufacturer is protected in every reasonable way by the government; but the man who manufactures marsh is looked at in another light, notwithstanding the fact that he permanently increases the productive wealth of the country at his own expense. If the Dominion Government maintained our dykes, we should pay taxes on our property; but if not, then the money should be collected and put aside to create an emergency fund to meet unexpected and necessary expenses in connection with the dykes, and to build new ones.

The government should not only relieve the marsh proprietors of these burdens, but should go a little further in assisting the people at the head of the Bay of Fundy, by reclaiming the enormous flats, which are only visible at low tide. These flats should all be dyked in, and the newly acquired propold out to the people at reasonable figures. What is sadly wanted is co-operation among the marsh proprietors, and when that comes about, some radical changes will take place."

It is the writer's intention to interview the marsh owners of Amherst and elsewhere, at an early date, and lay before the public, in the columns of this journal, some very interesting facts.

**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

MOOSEPATR DRIVE 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 \$1,700, Cattle \$2,300, Sheep \$700, Pigs \$700, Poultry and each kind \$100. In the farm product section prizes amounting to \$15,000 are offered, including \$4,000 for Fruit and Vegetables, \$3,000 for Field Products, \$2,000 for Lumber and Cheese, in addition to which Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison offer the following

Special Prizes

For Lumber 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 under 17 years of age. First Prize \$20, Second \$10, Third \$5. A further prize of \$10 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 Children's
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 heavily into the competition every farmer could 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 week of the fair at reasonable rates.

For prize list, applications forms, and full particulars Address

IRA CORNWALL,

Secretary,
St. John, N. B.

The Maccan Horse Breeder.

Mr. George O'Brien of Maccan, N. S., has undoubtedly some of the most select horse flesh in the Maritime Provinces. He has only been breeding a few years, but has acquired a wide reputation, and his stallions are patronized from every quarter.

At the head of the stud stands Dearborn, 4804, standard under rule 6. Bay, foaled 1885; bred by H. and T. Duhme, Woodlawn, Ohio. Sire, General Hancock, 1165 (son of George Wilkes, 519.) Dam, Vinnie Bonner by Mambrino Star, 585; record 2:23½.

Next comes Knowl Success, 874. (A Cleveland Bay). Bay stallion, with black points; foaled 1886; bred by Mr. Rook, Thirsk, Yorkshire, G. B. Sire, Quintus, 652. Dam by King William, II., 2nd dam by Sir Colin.

Perceiving the great loss this country sustains on account of the want of pure bred mares, Mr. O'Brien imported the following:—

Cassie (standard.) Bay, foaled 1887; bred by Richard Ingraham, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sire, Augustus, 1667, son of Volunteer, 55 (sire of 28 in the 30 list). Dam, Hyacinth by Heptagon, 1230, sire of Cleon, 2:22. Cassy has a filly colt by Dearborn.

Susie (standard). Chestnut, foaled 1885; bred by Geo. K. Sistare, New York. Sire, Mansfield, 1358; record, 2:26. Dam by Sweepstakes, 298, son of Hambletonian, 10. Susie has a bay colt by Dearborn.

Blanche (standard). Bay, foaled 1888, also bred by Sistare. Sire, Brynwood, 6:09. Dam, Susie by Mansfield, 1358, sire of Foxie, 2:28½.

Hyacinth (standard). Bay, foaled 1882; bred by George I. Seney, Berardsville, N. Y. Sire, Heptagon, 1230. Dam, Clara Clay by Harry Clay, 45, record, 2:29. Hyacinth has a filly colt by Dearborn.

Lady Ingleby, 191 (Cleveland Bay). Bred by Isaac Pearson, Ingleby, Yorkshire, England; foaled 1884. Sire, Prince George, 235. Dam by Forester. This mare has a filly colt by "Knowl Success."

Mr. O'Brien lost a fine mare on the 23rd of last April named Betty Thorne (Standard). She was sired by Thorne-dale, 307, and out of Juno by Volunteer, 55, sire of St. Julien, 2:11¼.

Our readers can gather from the above an idea of Mr. O'Brien's stud.

An enterprising man of this description is some good to his country. On account of space we cannot go into a minute description of his stock as we would wish to do, but hope in the near future to have the owner interviewed by one of our correspondents and publish the result in our columns.

**KENTUCKY PRINCE STALLION
MAY PRINCE, 5096.**

Standard Under Rule 6.

Golden Chestnut, high hind ankle white, stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1150 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. 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; 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. 17¼ 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 715 others in 2. 30 or better, and great grandsire of Astell, (3 y. o.) 2. 12; Patron, 2. 14¾, Nelson 2. 14¾ and 315 others in 2. 30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2. 29¼, 4 y. o., trial 2. 23½, last half in 1. 10-15) 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 newspaper referred to him "as a horse of magnificent parts and fashionable breeding." Though never trained, Hudson trotted a mile in stud condition in 2. 22. One of his two-year-olds in 1883 trotted a half in 1. 21¼, 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 three 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 go, 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.

Fancy Butter Commands Good Prices.

Fancy butter is all the rage now. And it is a good thing for the wise butter maker that this is so, as it enables him to get from five to twenty cents more per pound by taking a little extra pains to see that his butter is especially attractive. The consumer is apt to lay undue stress upon the size of the establishment, the breed of cows, the trade-mark, and undervalue the methods of dairying. Of course these things help, but fancy butter and high prices are not due to them.

Nothing is of so much importance in getting and retaining an extra price for the butter, as uniformity of color.

This is one of the reasons why nearly all of the fancy dairies and creameries use Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color. In this way they always obtain the same rich golden shade, in season and out of season. And as everybody knows that the better butter looks, the better it tastes, these fancy butter makers get not only reputation for the color of their butter, but also for its superior flavor.

Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color is superior to any other coloring. It is made by special processes, and is perfectly pure. It never gives taste or smell to the butter, and no one can tell the difference between June butter and butter to which a few drops of this color have been added. Use it, and prove for yourself its great value.

H. C. MARTIN & CO. PORTRAIT ARTISTS.

STUDIO: 52 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Portraits in India Ink, Water Colors Crayon, Oil, Etc. copied from any style of small picture. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

J. W. MANCHESTER M. O. C. V. S.

Veterinary Surgeon.

Fee by mail \$1.00. Calls promptly attended to.
OFFICE: No. 151 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

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 Oxford Junct. 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 Oxford Junct. Halifax & Pictou.....	11.29
Day Express for St. John.....	12.24
Fast Express for Halifax.....	17.27
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	18.53

A train will leave Oxford Junction at 14.15 o'clock for Pictou, arriving at 19.00 o'clock.

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.....	12 30

C. F. HANINGTON,

Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

GEORGE T. HUBERT MAIN

Engineer and Machinist.

Mill, Agricultural and general Machine

Repairing a Specialty.

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September, 4th.


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September 5th, at 9 o'clock.

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FREDERICTON, 17th and 18th " | ST. JOHN, 29th and 30th Sept.

ST. STEPHEN PARK, PURSES, \$1,000. | FREDERICTON PARK ASSOCIATION, PURSES, 1,000. | MOOSEPATH PARK, PURSES, \$1,750.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, 10th and 11th September.

First Day.
Foals of 1888, Purse, \$100
3 Minute Class, " 200
2.37 Class, " 200
Second Day.
2.45 Class, " 150
Free for all Class, " 300
Reserved for Special 100

Entries close 3rd September.
Address all communications to
JAMES E. OSBURN,
Secretary,
St. Stephen, N. B.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, 17th and 18th September.

First Day.
Stake Race for foal (Added) of 1888, En. closed { money } \$ 50
3 Minute Class, Purse, \$140
2.37 Class, " 200
Second Day.
2.45 Class, " 150
Free for all Class, " 300
Reserved for Specials, 150

Entries close 2th September.
Address all communications to
W. P. FLEWELLING,
Secretary,
Fredericton, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, 24th SEPT.

3 Minute Class, Purse, \$150
2.37 Class, " 200
THURSDAY, 25th SEPT.
2.45 Class, Purse, \$150
Free for all Class, " 300
Reserved for Specials, " 200

MONDAY 29th SEPT.

Foals of 1887 or younger, .. \$100
2.40 Class, " 200

TUESDAY, 30th SEPT.

2.50 Class, " \$150
300 Free for all Stallions, 300

Entries close on the 15th Sept. for the first two days, and on the 22nd Sept. for the last two days.
Address all communications to
A. M. MAGEE, Secy.,
St. John, N. B.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE Three Tracks herein mentioned, are conveniently situated for horsemen who may desire to attend these races.
By THE NEW BRUNSWICK R.V.
From St. Stephen to Fredericton is 94 miles.
" Fredericton to St. John is 97 miles.
" St. John to St. Stephen is 117 miles.

The New Brunswick Railway will give the following reduced freight rates, to horsemen attending any of these meetings:

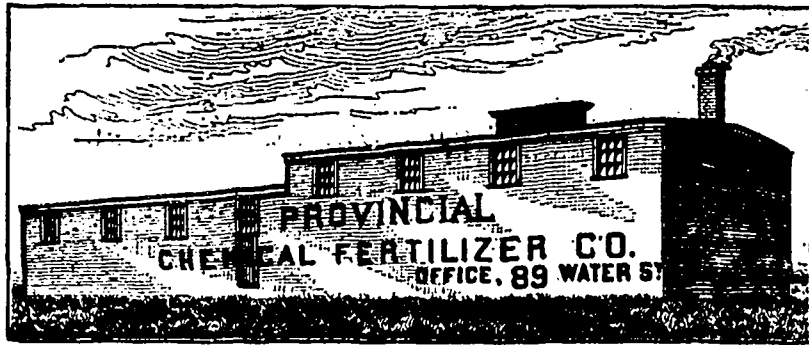
ON HORSE, SULKY AND GROOM,	
St. Stephen to Fredericton,	\$5.00
Fredericton to St. John,	3.00
St. John to St. Stephen,	3.00
Woodstock to Fredericton, via McAdam, .. .	5.00
Woodstock to St. Mary's opp. Fredericton, ..	3.00

These are good tracks and all members of the N.T.A., and the different managements will use every effort to have these races conducted strictly according to rule.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

ALL Races will be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association, of which Association each track here represented is a member.
Five horses required to enter and three to start. A horse distancing the field will only be entitled to first money.
Horses starting in the circuit will be eligible in the same class throughout the circuit.
Entrance fee will be ten per cent. of the purses, payable, Five per cent. with nomination and Five per cent. the evening before the races.
Purses will be divided: Sixty per cent. to first, Thirty per cent. to second, and ten per cent. to third.
Arrangements will be made to have United States horses admitted IN LOND to attend these races.

W. F. TODD, President,
St. Stephen, N. P.
W. P. FLEWELLING, Secretary,
Fredericton, N. B.



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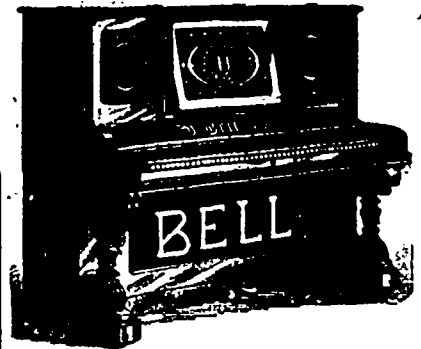
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Mares coming from a distance of twenty miles and upwards will be kept three weeks without charge. Mares will be at Owner's risk at all times.

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CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture Fredericton.
March 31st, 1890.

MR. WM. H. BOYCE,

(Late of Norfolk, England.)

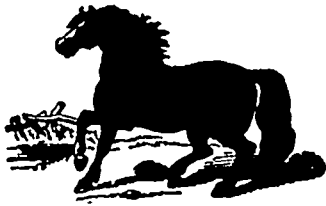
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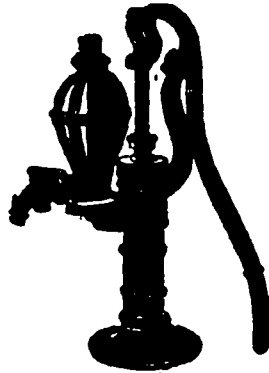
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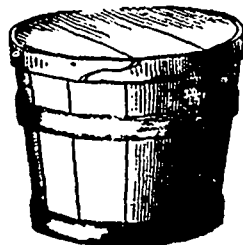
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Trees, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries,
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(MACHINES FOR HATCHING EGGS.)

At the request of several parties we now
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capacity.

Incubator,	100 Eggs	Price.
"	200	\$ 50.00
"	350	60.00
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York, costing \$44

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in the Maritime Provinces for the best essay
written by him on the subject.**The Best Means of Inducing the
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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 re-
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above Prize will award a**FIRST CLASS DIPLOMA.**

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Parties having Improved Farms or Farming Lands for Sale will please communicate to the undersigned a particular description thereof; such description giving the number of acres, cleared or otherwise, in each case, also buildings, fences, and the crops being raised.

This description should also be particular as to the locality, and should state the price for cash down, or what proportion of cash down at the time of sale would be accepted.

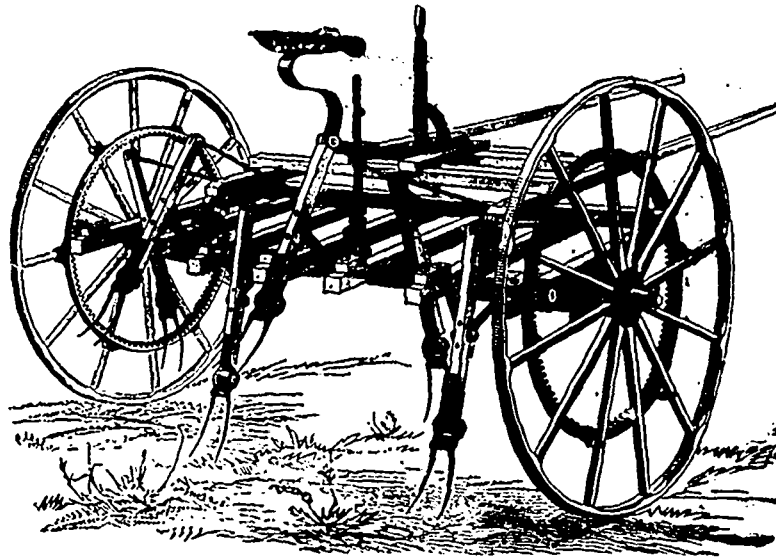
The information thus received will be kept at the several Immigration Agencies of the Dominion Government, in the United Kingdom and Canada, for the information of intending Immigrants desirous of purchasing farm land.

H. GARDNER,

Government Immigration Agent,

St. John, N. B.

NOTHING PAYS BETTER THAN



THE WISNER HAY TEDDER.

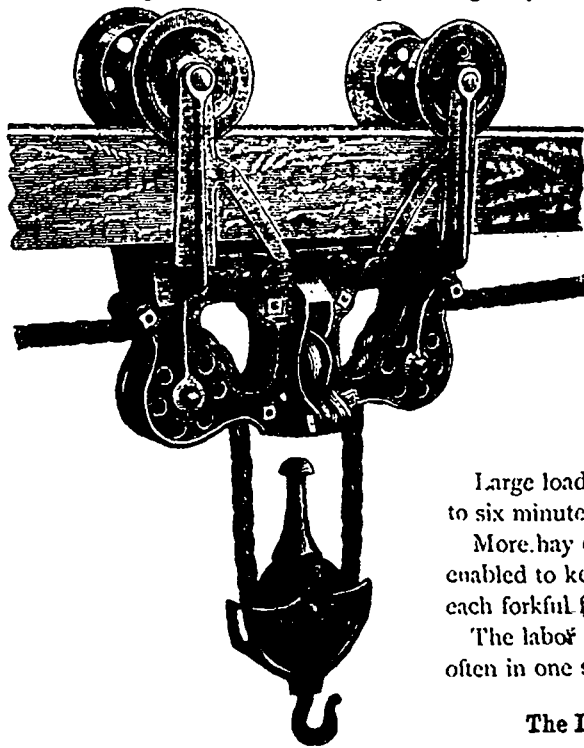
THE WISNER TEDDER will thoroughly spread long, heavy grass, taking it up from the bottom, tossing it gently into the air, and leaving it upon the ground in a light, fleecy condition, at the rate of four acres an hour, thus accomplishing the work of from ten to twelve men in a far better manner than it would be possible by the use of hand-forks.

We know, and so do you, that you have frequently lost the price of a Tedder in the spoiling of one field of hay, or even in its being damaged, which could have been avoided by the use of a Tedder. Not only this but hay cured with the Tedder is worth from two to four dollars a ton more than that cured in the ordinary way. In short it will pay for itself in a single season, on a farm producing forty tons of hay.

THE HARDEST LABOR OF HAY MAKING

IS MADE EASY
BY THE USE OF OUR

Improved Hay Elevators and Carriers.



The *Carrier* is a truck having four wheels with a broad tread, running upon a wood track suspended from the rafters of the building, by means of which the fork with its load is drawn directly up to the highest point of the building, and is then carried off over the mow, clearing the mow and all beams, ties, etc., that interfere with other modes of using horse forks.

The double draft, from the *Carrier* down to the load, enables one horse to elevate larger forkfuls than two horses can in the ordinary-way of using.

Large loads of hay can be unloaded at three or four forkfuls, in from four to six minutes' time.

More hay can be put in the same mow than by any other way, by being enabled to keep the front part of the mow built up straight, and by dropping each forkful from the top of the building, thereby settling the mow as it fills up.

The labor is saved of from one to two men throughout haying, thus saving often in one season the entire price of machinery.

The *Leader Reversible or Two-Way Carrier*. (Pat. Oct 29, 1889.)

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