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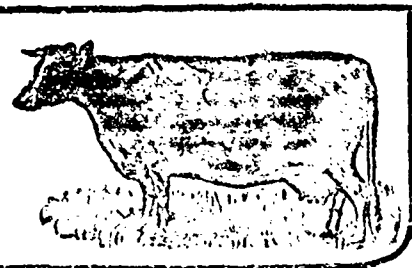
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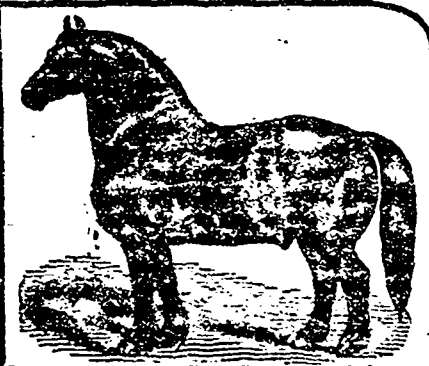
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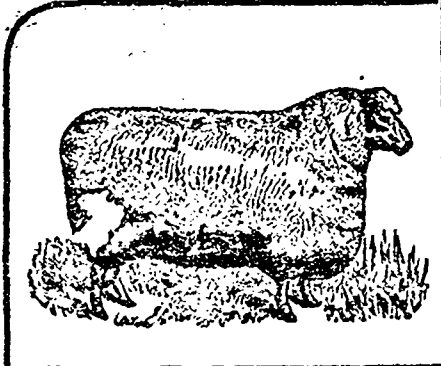
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VOL. 3.  
NO. 8.



# THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 3.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 1, 1891.

NO. 8.

## The Maritime Agriculturist.

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## —JOB— PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—done at the office of—

The Maritime Agriculturist.

STOCK BREEDERS wanting catalogues printed should note this.

The St. John County Agricultural Society meets on the last Thursday of every month.

The Leaming corn is highly recommended as the best variety for ensilage.

Four calves at a birth is reported from Kent, England. The dam was a Short Horn.

J. M. Johnson, Et. John, purchased at Fredericton recently the thoroughbred stallion Balboughe Prince for \$345.

W. S. McKie of Charlottetown has taken on his celebrated Percheron stallion Duroc to Bangor.

The best plan of reducing the percentage of moisture in ensilage is to give it maturity in growing, and not by partial drying or wilting after cutting.

It has been proved that a silo may be built and be larger at the top than at the bottom. If it is more convenient to build it flaring do so.

Paola Stoke Pogis 34,691, a daughter of Exile of St. Lambert 13,657, has tested 23 lbs. of butter in one week, and 109 lbs, 10 ozs., in five weeks.

Mr. John R. Lutz, of Steeves Mountain, N. B., has a Deacon colt a year old, which weighs 701½ lbs. The dam is after the horse Sea Gull.

The jersey cow Eurotisama weighed 820 lbs. and in a year she produced 125 lbs. more butter than her own weight or 945 lbs. of butter.

Mr. Joseph R. Taylor, of Taylor Village, Westmorland Co., N. B., is advertising in this issue a Shorthorn bull. Mr. Taylor has gained the reputation of owning nothing but the best of stock.

F. H. Black, Amherst, N. S., has been offered \$500 for his Percheron stallion Voltaire, just two years old. Mr. Black's name is always associated with good stock.

Marjoram 3239, is nineteen years old. Judged by her progeny she is the greatest Jersey cow that ever lived. She was the dam of Stoke Pogis, 3rd, and Stoke Pogis, 5th.

If you are keeping a stock of cattle or sheep of, say twenty to thirty animals, build a silo, but build it simply and cheaply. Do not be led to construct an expensive silo, for it is not necessary.

Lady Sim (2.38½) has had a fine let up since the snow went off and is now looking as fine as silk. If all goes well and she is on the turf this summer there is no doubt but that she will reach the 30 mark before the season closes.

Allie Clay wintered at Chas. Ward's stable (1 mile house) St. John, where he still remains, and for general appearance, condition, style and action has no superior in the city. He was very much admired on the road last winter.

There will probably be no trotting circuit arranged for New Brunswick this summer as Fredericton has expressed disinclination to go in after the experience of last year, which leaves only two tracks, St. Stephen and Moospath.

Stall fed cattle need a regular supply of salt with their feed. Some feeders like to use a lump of rock salt in the manger for the animal to lick at will, but where ensilage or cut fodder is fed it is well to sprinkle the mixture with salt.

Mr. Daniel McKay of Home Farm, Hopewell, Pictou Co., has some excellent stock for sale consisting of pure bred Ayrshire and Shropshire and South-down sheep. He writes us that his prices are exceedingly low. We advise our readers to communicate with him.

Lakeland Wilkes, lately imported by J. M. Johnson is also for the present at Mr. Ward's stables (St. John) where he is being cared for and jogged. He is a beautiful bay stallion with dark points, three years old, good size and, though not much accustomed to harness has action like clock work.

A thoughtful farmer in New York State says he gets the best results from stable manure on potato land by putting it in good deep drills between the potato rows and chemical fertilizer or wood ashes over the seed. He claims that stable manure coming in direct contact with the potatoes induces rot.

Mr. C. C. Black of Amherst, has several head of pure bred Hereford stock for sale. This is becoming a popular breed in this country.

We would draw the attention of our readers, who might be desirous of obtaining a pure bred Holstein bull, to the advertisement of Mr. Thos. A. Peters in this issue.

Notwithstanding that the Dorset Horn sheep are a famous English pure-bred strain, the U. S. government has refused to allow their free importation into that country until a herd book is started. There is more red tape than judgment in such a decision.

A shallow silo should be weighted; a deep silo does not need any weight. When the silo is filled the ensilage *etc.* and you must cover without disturbing the top where a sort of crust forms. Simply put some cut straw on top and lay on a few boards to firm the straw coverings. The crust formed will of course be spoiled to a depth of about three inches.

Iromony, one of the most famous stallions in the world, has just died in England. He was foaled in 1872, and when thirteen years old, he was sold for 9,000 guineas. Among his turf performances were the winning of the Ascot Cup twice and once each the Goodwood Cup, the Dorchester Cup, and the Queens Vase. He is the property of the Duchess of Montrose.

Whenever a horse dies which has been fed on ensilage the cry is raised that ensilage did it, but in no case have the facts elicited by careful investigation borne out such a theory. It is not impossible that a horse may have been killed by an overdose of ensilage, but the same fatality has been known to follow an overdose of oats or grass. Ensilage has been proved a good fodder for horses when fed with judgment.

D. W. McCormack's (St. John) gray gelding Mose who has been more or less in the hospital with a sore toe for a long time, has wintered finely and comes out this spring almost as good as new. He never looked better since he struck St. John. Mose is a good all round horse. To-day he can carry you to the front in almost any company and to-morrow the ladies may drive him around town as they please, letting him stand anywhere.

No man requires a business education more than a farmer. When a man, engaged in agricultural pursuits, is metho-

dical in his ways, and knows how to keep correct account books and deal with business men, he is almost certain to be successful. The St. John Business College, with S. Korr as the Principal, has done a great deal towards giving our farmers' sons a practical education. Their advertisement may be seen in our columns.

There are too many farmers trying to farm a large acreage with small capital or none at all, except what is represented in their stock and implements. There are arguments in favor of large farms but it takes capital to make them successful. The man who confines his farming operations within the limits of his means and works just what land he can thoroughly cultivate, can by the exercise of good judgment and real economy, make farming in any branch pay.

Mr. T. B. Dunn of Musquash, N. B. is carrying on a thriving business, which he started about nine years ago. He turned out of his factory this year \$40,000 worth of cured hams. He buys them all over the Maritime provinces and some portions of Upper Canada, and after curing them by a secret process sells them to all our well known grocers and provision men. Mr. Dunn finds himself in a position to compete with Canada and the United States because of the excellence of his goods.

Specialties pay better than mixed farming. One branch of the business worked for all it is worth will give more satisfaction than all the branches half worked. It requires an exceptionally good head to manage mixed farming, and it must be on a large scale and backed by capital to be successful. Very few of our farmers have the training in the art of cultivation and breeding or the necessary capital to engage in mixed farming on a scale to make it pay. Choose your specialty and master every detail of it.

The air is the store-house of plant food. Between 92 and 98 per cent. of all the substance of plants come from the air. The man who farms well will have his plants grow a suitable distance apart, as far as practicable in order that the air may circulate freely and the sunshine in brightly that the plants may get from the air the food it contains for them. This is one reason why it does not pay a man to grow a crop of boardcast corn; the stalks are so close together that there is not enough circulation, the plants have less vigor and the soil is exhausted.—[Prof. Robertson's Lectures].

Speculation, 2,321, made his appearance on the road a few days ago, his first outing since the snow went off. He looks as though he had been stopping at a first class hotel since last fall. Intelligent horsemen set great store by this fine young stallion whose early track performances were so much admired. George Carvill, (St. John) the owner, has just added another token of appreciation by presenting his horse with an entire new suit made of heavy black cloth with gold trimmings which may now be seen hanging in the window of T. Partelow Mott's store, Union street, where the suit was made to order.

The following resolution was passed at the April meeting of the S. & W. Agricultural Society held at Pt. de Bute, N.B. in reference to the proposed importation of stock by the government:

Whereas it is the opinion of this meeting, that stock can be secured in Ontario quite suitable for New-Brunswick as can be had in England, and at a much less cost. Therefore resolved that this meeting recommend the government to make their importation from that province.

It was also recommended by the meeting that one member of the commission should be from Westmorland county, and Mr. Edgar Dixon, of Sackville, was suggested as a man well qualified for the position.

Breeders of trotting stock in St. John city never before had so many eligible stallions from which to make their selection. In addition to those named above is the stud of John McCoy at Woodside, one mile from the city, where will be found Sir Charles, who probably has as many admirers as any horse in Canada; Mack F., whose young stock is creating a favorable impression; Thorn-dale Echo, who is spending his first season here, and a number of others which it would scarcely be safe to attempt to enumerate later than two hours after visiting the farm, as no one can tell what may be Mr. McCoy's next addition nor how soon it may be made.

The breeders of dairy cattle who have reported the wonderful butter yields of their favorites are a good deal "riled" over being branded as liars by some of the writers in the press of late. They think that their word should be as good as to the performances of their cows as in any other transaction, and think they are being asked too much by a demand for chemical tests and the employment of an expensive professor to manage, or at least overlook, the test. These breeders might bear in mind that it is only when an animal is reported as having privately "beaten the record" that a

question is raised, and then we think the public are quite justified in asking for proof before the record is granted.

Indications point to a good season for Moosopath park, St. John, this summer as there are more horses, young and old, to be worked than there ever has been before. The Park management have under consideration an afternoon meeting for the 24th of May which would be a popular move if the season will permit. It has been suggested that as soon as the track is dry and in good order, a free afternoon at Moosopath might be arranged and all owners invited to exhibit their trotting stock, and the public invited to see it. This would make a very interesting meeting and might be rendered serviceable to both the track and horse owners in future. The track committee are live men and will doubtless be heard from in a few days.

In some sections the number of co-operative creameries is being largely increased and some of the farmers and dairymen each who keep only a few cows appear to think that the new movement will work to their disadvantage. We think their fears will prove groundless and that the creameries will be found a great benefit to those who will patronize them. They will diminish the quantity of poor butter produced, will manufacture the butter cheaper than it can be made on the many small farms which they will represent, and the facilities for selling the product will be greatly increased. Then, too, the establishment of a creamery in a community is likely to be followed by an increase of interest in the dairy business, by better feeding and caring for the cows, and by larger profit to their owners.—American Dairyman.

Breeding is sometimes defined as the production of new varieties of domestic animals. This is not a correct definition, as man cannot produce anything new. Rather, it should be said that the art of breeding is the regulation of environments and conditions of life of domestic animals, and the preservation and intensifying of such variations as are being constantly exhibited in Nature. The breeder's art, judged by its exhibits in the shape of improved animals, so called, is capable of wonderful works, and a hasty or thoughtless observer might conclude that there was something mysterious and almost superhuman in the powers of the eminent breeder. But a careful study of the subject shows that it is not so, but that the most wonderful of these exhibited works, like the won-

derful pyramids or more wonderful coral reefs, are the aggregate of a myriad acts of similar character, and organized by a common director.—A. C. Bell, New Glasgow N. S.

Emphatically, in Dairy Farming, skill and judgment are needed to provide seed of the best variety. There are in this country now known over 75 varieties of corn. They have not all equal feeding properties—equal powers of service; and many experiments has been tried of late years to discover the variety of seed which will render the largest service through its plant growth. This is also one of the uses of Experimental Stations:—to discover for the benefit of the farmers the varieties of seeds of all kinds which can render them the most service in the growth of the plant. This is also the value of having seed-testing stations, because in these Lower Provinces a very unfortunate state of things exists with regard to the growth of grains. In some of the tests that have been made, the grains have not shown more than 47 to 48 per cent. of vitality, and that may be when you sow down here four bushels of oats to the acre instead of 2 and 2½ as they sow elsewhere. We will try and look in at the farm at Nappan, to see if it would pay farmers better to import their seed for a short time until they reinvigorate the quality of their seed and thus get back seed and grain of all sorts, which will give you at least 95 per cent. of plants from the number of seeds sown.—Prof. Robertson.

Mr. Peter Carroll, of Pictou, N. S., keeps a livery stable on Water street, and is the owner of some excellent horse flesh. In his stables may be found:—

May Prince 5091 standard under Rule 6, sired by Kentucky Prince 2470, whose service fee is \$500, and out of Queen of May, by Hambletonian 10. This young stallion is a chestnut with only one white spot on hind postern. He weighs 1150 lbs. and stands 15½ hands. His oldest colts are coming two years in Maine and in this country they are coming yearlings. One of them took first prize at the last Pictou exhibition. Mr. Carroll stands May Prince this year at Pictou at \$20 for the season and \$35 to insure, with a trip to River John every Thursday in every week.

Nancy Leo, a six year old black mare sired by Allright, and out of a dam by a son of Black Hawke. She stands 16 hands and weighs 1100, is spirited and speedy and can show a 40 clip.

Jimmy Simm, a gelding, by Uncle Simm, and out of a Morgan mare. Has beautiful style and can trot in 50 without

travelling, and a colt by May Prince and out of Nancy Leo. This youngster has black points with no marks, and although only nine months old, is of good size and displays an excellent gait.

To determine the value of milk for butter has been rendered so simple—by the rapid and accurate Babcock Method, that it is fast becoming the standard for buying milk. It is a perfectly fair test for both seller and purchaser. By an accurate test for butter fat the buyer cannot be cheated by watered or skimmed milk, and the farmer who keeps good stock and feeds well gets the benefit. If the milk of every farmer's cow were tested and the results, and comparison one with another, shown, what a surprise they would get. The man who keeps poor stock and feeds them poorly will always be found opposed to the butter fat test fixing the price of his milk, because he finds that his milk paid for by the quart according to quantity gives him more per pound for butter than he can get. For instance, if the good stockman produces milk with 5 per cent. butter fat and sells by the quart, he only gets the same amount for his milk as another whose milk has no more than 3½ per cent. butter fat, and consequently as he furnishes 1½ per cent. more butter than the other and gets only the same amount of money, he gets about 10 cents a pound less for his butter. This looks like encouraging the keeping of poor stock, poorly fed by placing a premium on poor milk. The butter fat test changes all this and to all the same price per pound for their butter instead of their milk.

Successful dairying demands the careful application of the principles of economic feeding. It also claims experience, energy and business capabilities on the part of the manufacturer. Here, in the manufacture of butter, we have the question of the factory versus the dairy. In countries and districts where dairying is recognized to be the most important branch of agriculture the dairy is disappearing and the creamery taking its place. Creamery butter will almost invariably bring a higher price in the market, for the reason that it is more uniform in flavor, grain, color, salting and finish, than butter manufactured in any other way. The factory may either be built and managed by joint-stock companies, consisting of the farmers interested, or by private capital. The co-operative system has so far proved to be the most successful. As regards the other plan—theoretically, and with the aid of pencil and paper, there is no diffi-

cully in sitting down and montally erecting and equipping a creamery, running it for 15 or 20 years, and then rolling on the accumulated profits. Practically, there are many difficulties to overcome, which, until our farmers understand the advantages of the creamery system better than they do, would make it a risky speculation. But when once these difficulties are surmounted, I believe the creamery could be run on this system with profit and to the satisfaction of patron, operator and consumer. In New Brunswick we have intervales, islands and marshes where the fertility of the soil is maintained by an alluvial deposit, and which yield heavy crops of hay, followed by a luxuriant growth of pasturage. We suffer little from extremes of climate. Our markets are good, for first-class butter will bring at any time 25 cts. per pound. And yet, with all these advantages, the creamery is almost a foreign element with us. We have resources, but they are undeveloped; we have possibilities, which have yet to become realities.—A. B. Wilmot, Oromoto, N. B.

#### The Valley of the Tobique.

Major O. R. Arnold of Sussex, N. B. was appointed game warden some time ago by the government, and in discharge of his duties left home on the 16th of last February in the Tobique Valley, returning on the 21st of March. I had the pleasure of meeting him recently, and describing his trip he said he went up the Tobique River sixty-five miles, and covered most of the distance on snowshoes. The depth of the snow on the level ranges between 5 and 7 feet. The banks of the river are settled by farmers of the best class except at the mouth, where there is an Indian village under the care of Father O'Leary. The Danish settlement is above the Indian reserve and between the Tobique and Salmon rivers and is in a prosperous condition. On the other side of the river is the Scotch settlement, and along this is Birch Ridge. The last named place was cleared up by a Mr. Murton, an Englishman and his partner Mr. Sutheray. They are both wealthy men. At Red Rapids Mr. Chas. Roberts carries on farming operations on a large scale. His lands are very fertile. Last year he harvested 110 bushels of wheat and 80 bushels of peas, and from 800 to 1,000 bushels of oats,—besides being presented with 5 colts from as many brood mares. Mr. Roberts is the father of 12 children, and in this particular is an ideal settler. A great many of the farmers lumber all winter, and it was noticeable that those who do, are no

as prosperous as their brethren, who devote themselves entirely to agriculture the whole year. At the foot of Session Ridge a farmer by the name of Briggs resides. He has good houses, harness and sleds. The banks of the river are not overflowed like those of the St. John. The best farms are on the plateaux, between the intervales and the hills. At the Ox-bow and Riley's brook are to be found very fine intervales. Both the plateaux and intervales were originally covered with forest.—They are now growing beautiful timothy hay. The soil is practically inexhaustible. He travelled on the river most of the way west, alone. All the responsible settlers were in favor of having the game protected. This did not include fish. No recent breakage of the law has occurred. In 1871 over 200 moose were slaughtered in one place for the sake of their hides. One can sell all he raises without searching for a market. The lumbermen go to your very door to purchase supplies. The one great drawback is occasional frost, which is injurious to the grain. When at Nictau he was the guest of Mr. W. H. Miller, who has a farm consisting of between 300 and 400 acres, and raised 700 bushels of oats last year. Mr. Miller is supplied with all the modern agricultural implements and is advancing rapidly on the road to wealth.

The major is not a young man, but it is doubtful if the average "young man" could have taken the same trip, under similar circumstances, and looked as well upon his return.—TREBLEIG.

#### DRAFT AND TROTTING STALLIONS.

##### A Description of Some Choice Stock on P. E. Island.

While on P. E. Island a short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting Mr. Heartz's stock farm situated two miles from Charlottetown. Mr. Heartz commenced a few years ago breeding a few horses for pleasure and now has sixty-four on hand. With the exception of Duroc, an imported Percheron and two mares, they were all raised by himself. Duroc is a magnificent specimen of the draught stallion, weighing over one ton, and as nimble on his feet as one could wish. He is in color a dappled grey, was bought in New York, together with two mares, out of a lot of one hundred and forty stallions after landing from France. Duroc is leaving on the Island a class of large horses hard to find elsewhere. One of his colts last fall was sold to go to the United States for \$3000; another to head a stock farm in British Columbia for \$1000. On the farm are two pure bred stallions, five years of age, that weigh over 1700 lbs.

each. They have the best of feet with good cordy legs and plenty of action, so hard to find in a horse of their weight. Mr. Heartz does not stop at raising Percherons, but has a number of trotting stock, many of them one and two years old, sired by Preceptor, he by Nutwood, 218½, dam by Faucoast, 221½. They are, without exception, large, mostly chestnut, with that big slashing gait so much admired by horsemen. One, a filly standard bred by Preceptor, dam by All Right, is to be sent to Highlawn farm, Leo, Mass., to be bred to Alcantara, 223, sire of 21 trotters to beat 2,30 in 1890, at a service fee of \$250. Among the lot are two standard bred stallions, four and five years old, by Hernando out of All Right mares, both bright bays with black points. The writer has seen most of the trotting stallions in the provinces and for style, action and the general appearance considers them second to none.

At Summerside through the kindness of J. A. Gourlie v.s. we were shown Administrator 2.29, who although twenty-eight years old this spring has as much vim as a four year old. One advantage Administrator has over most of the trotting stallions is size, he being large with plenty of bone and muscle. Hernando 2891, was next shown. He is of good size with a coat as fine and glossy as silk, and a perfect disposition which he imparts to his colts. Hernando was sired by the Great Almont 33, whose descendants number more than three hundred horses with records from 2,12½ to 2,50. Hernando was not only a trotter, as his record of 2,37½ on a slow half mile track shows, but is getting them as well. Bessie Clay, as a two-year-old, holds the champion record of 2.54 on a maritime track. Almont Hilkes as a two year old last season obtained his record of 2.50½ in a third heat. Hernando seems to make his best nick with All Right mares, but perhaps he has had more of that breed to his cover than any other, and when fillies by such fashionable horses as Administration, Preceptor, Crayton, Physician, Parkside, etc. are bred to him, the produce can not well help but be trotters.

Crayton 4346, by Onward 2.25½, sire of thirty two with records from 2,17, to 2,30 was next seen, he is rather on the under-size, being pluggy built, Crayton's dam was by Hero of Thorndale sire of Bob Johnson 2,18½ and Alice Taylor 2,30. Crayton's breeding comes from the best speed producing channels to be found in the United States. His owner Mr. Noonan tells me he is to be retired from the stud early in the season to be trained in a fast record from which his style of go-

ing should easily be obtained. Parkside 9283 was met coming down the street hitched to a round cart. Ho is a bright bay nearly sixteen hands high and I should judge would weigh 1650 lbs., three years o'd this spring. Ho was sired by Clay 2,25, a son of Electioneer, sire of Sunol 2,10½, Palo Alto, 2,12½ and sixty others to beat 2,30, dam Maid of Clay, who was also dam of Carrie C. 2,24, Cap Smith 2,29, and Clay (gelding) 2,26½. Parkside's dam was Unita by Gen. Benton 2,34½ sire of fifteen in the 2,39 list. His owner Mr. Brennan editor of the P. E. L. Agriculturist has made no mistake in bringing such a choice bred horse to the Island and can not help but reap good fruits from his selection. Any person visiting Summerside should not fail to give Mr. Brennan a call and they will be amply repaid by seeing his well bred stock of which he has quite a number.

AMOS VERNON.

Minudio, N.S., April 25 1891.

#### A Farmers Club.

Colonel Maunsell of Fredericton, although a military man, takes great interest in the agricultural interests in this country. It is through him that a "farmers club house" has been erected at Upper Kingsclear, York, Co., N. B. The building is quite large and possesses a very neat appearance. The members of the club meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings, with an occasional lady's day, when their wives, sisters and sweethearts accompany them to the house and help while away the leisure hours with music and other social entertainments. Debates are often held, and the leading newspapers and periodicals are taken. Mr. George Cliff is the president. The colonel predicts that in a few years the country will be dotted with "farmers club houses," and the benefit derived from them will be incalculable.

#### An Enterprising Stock-Breeder.

When we compare the maritime provinces to Ontario and some portions of Quebec as regards the raising and importing of pure bred live stock, the result is not pleasing, for we find that the "three provinces down by the sea" are in the rear instead of at the head. But this country has a future; the "signs of the times" denote that the day is not far distant when the best horses, the best cattle and the best sheep will be demanded by our people, and nothing short of the pure article will satisfy them. When that day arrives the "scrub" will be compelled to take a back seat, which he ought to have occupied long ago. It is simply a matter of time, education and the survival of the fittest.

In order to bring about reforms of any kind, pioneers are necessary. Their lot is not a happy one, for their efforts do not receive that appreciation which they deserve. We have our pioneers, and they are slowly but surely getting in the thin edges of their wedges all over the country. The subject of our sketch, Mr. John B. MacKay, the proprietor of the Egerton Stock Farm, at Stellarton, N. S. is not one of the least of these pioneers, and he has got his wedge in past the thin edge.

Mr. MacKay, who is 28 years of age, is the son of Mr. James MacKay of the same place, who built the first silo in Nova Scotia. After receiving a good education in Pictou county, he entered the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., in 1885, and graduated with honors after taking a two-year course. When he returned home he was



JOHN B. MACKAY.

not empty handed, but brought down four Shorthorn cows and a bull. In 1886 he went to Greenwood, Ont., and purchased from Mr. Arthur Johnstone, of that place, the famous pure bred Clyde stallion "Jamie the Laird," a direct importation from Scotland, and two pure bred mares of the same breed. "Jamie" made a name for himself in Nova Scotia, and was recently bought by Mr. B. G. Sewell of Springhill Farm, Fredericton. In 1889 Mr. MacKay commenced breeding Holsteins and has ever since devoted a great deal of his attention to that breed, without losing sight of his favorites, the Clydes. Egerton Stock Farm has often been called the "home of the Clydes," and has on it at present two four-year-old stallions, Royal Victor 1154, and Scotsman 601, besides a yearling stallion, eligible for registration, and four

pure bred mares, Lily 1,000, Polly 283, Minnie Mayflower 175, and Polly Mack, 1120, and an English Hackney stallion Lord Bardolf, registered in the English Hackney Stud Book, and imported direct by Mr. Sewell of Fredericton.

The animals in the Holstein herd most deserving of mention are the pure bred six-year-old bull De Prince 654, N.H.H.B. American Branch, two cows, De Kloine 452, and Susan 673, both N. H. H. B., and two pure bred heifers, eligible for registration.

Notwithstanding the fact that Clydes English Hackneys, Holsteins and Shorthorns abound on the farm, the enterprising proprietor has managed to find room for a flock of fifty pure bred Shropshire sheep, headed by the ram D. D. Dyer, imported from John Dryden of Brooklyn, Ont. Thirteen of the ewes are registered in the Canadian Shropshire Herd Book.

Mr. MacKay always turns up at most of our maritime provincial exhibitions, and generally captures first prizes. He is also a well known horse dealer and is continually buying and selling those animals. His farm contains 450 acres and is situated one and a half miles from Stellarton R. R. depot. He believes in good barns, the silo, and evergreen hedges in place of fences, and consequently has all these on his premises.

This journal wishes him and his brother pioneers that success which their efforts deserve.

#### TRENTON.

#### S. & W. Agricultural Society.

This society held their April meeting at Point de Bute, N. B., on 20th ult., Mr. W. Irwin, the vice-president, presiding in the absence of the president J. J. Anderson. The attendance was large and considerable business was done. The prize list was changed in many particulars. In class eight draught horses other than pure bred, the prize on Stallions three years old and upwards was struck off, and the prizes in sections two were made \$4,00 and \$3,00. In class nine as last year the prize for roadster driven by a lady, was dropped, and a prize of \$4,00 was offered for a stallion of any age. Sections one and eleven were struck out and four prizes added, two for brood mares for general purposes, with foal by her side, and two family carriage horses. A prize was also given in this class for four year old roadster. On motion of F. A. Dixon, seconded by Albert Anderson, Esq., it was resolved that two prizes of ten and five dollars each be offered for the Fall of 1892, as special prizes for sucking colts sired by Lord Clyde. There were no other changes of any importance excepting that Polled Angus were dropped off the list, and some additions were made to class sixteen.

## CORN.

**The Effect of Removing the Tassels on the Prolificacy of Corn, as Shown at the State Agricultural Experiment Stations.**

Experiments with strawberries, made at the Ohio experiment station, indicate that pollen bearing is an exhaustive process, and that larger yields of fruit, as a rule, may be expected from those varieties which produce pollen so sparingly that a small proportion of other varieties producing pollen abundantly must be planted with them in order to insure a full crop, than from those which produce sufficient pollen for self-fertilization.

The following very interesting and valuable experiment on corn, made by the experiment station of Cornell university, at Ithaca, N. Y., gives strong support to this theory:

It has been claimed that if the tassels were removed from corn before they have produced pollen, the strength thus saved to the plant would be turned to the ovaries and a larger amount of grain be produced. To test the effect of this theory the following trial was made during the past season.

In the general corn field a plot of forty-eight rows with forty-two hills in each row was selected for the experiment. From each alternate row the tassels were removed as soon as they appeared, and before any pollen had fallen. The remaining rows were left undisturbed.

The corn was Sibley's Pride of the North, planted the last week in May in hills, three feet six inches by three feet eight inches, on dry, gravelly, moderately fertile soil.

On July 21, the earliest tassels began to make their appearance in the folds of the upper leaves and were removed as soon as they could be seen, and before they were fully developed. A slight pull was sufficient to break the stock just below the tassel and the removal was easy and rapid.

On July 25, the plot was gone over again for the removal of such tassels as had appeared since the previous work, and at this time by far the greater number of the tassels were removed.

On July 28, when the plot was gone over the third time, the effects of the tasseling became apparent in the increased number of silks that were visible on the rows from which the tassels had been removed.

On the 1,008 tasseled hills there were visible 591 silks; on the 1,008 untasseled, 393 silks.

On August 4, the plot was gone over for the last time, but only a few tassels were found on the very latest stalks.

The preponderance of visible silk on the tasseled rows was still manifest, there being at this time 3,542 silks visible on the tasseled rows, and but 2,014 on the untasseled rows.

The corn was allowed to stand without cutting until ripe.

On September 29, to October 1, the rows were cut and husked, and the stalks and ears weighed and counted with the following results:

	Aggregate yield.		Comparative yield.	
	Tassels left on.	Tassels removed.	Tassels left on.	Tassels removed.
No. of good ears.....	1551	1338	100	161
No. of poor ears.....	623	845	100	141
No. of abortive ears.....	2568	951	100	37
Total No. ears.....	4745	4174	100	88
Wt. Merchantable Corn, lbs.....	710	1078	100	162
Wt. of poor corn, lbs.....	150	187	100	144
No. of stalks.....	4183	4223	100	131
100 stalks weighed, lbs.....	82	79	100	96

It will thus be seen that the number of good ears and the weight of merchantable corn, were both a little more than fifty per cent. greater on the rows from which the tassels were removed than upon those upon which the tassels were left. This is not only true of the two sets of rows as a whole, but with the individual rows as well. In no case did a row upon which the tassels were left produce anywhere near so much as the tasseled rows on either side of it. In fact, the results given above are really the aggregate results of twenty-four distinct duplicate experiments, each of which alone showed the same thing as the aggregate of all.

By abortive ears is meant those sets that made only a bunch of husks, and sometimes a small cob, but no grain. It will be noticed that they were by far the most numerous on those rows from which the tassels were not removed. It will also be noticed that the total of the good, poor and abortive ears is about fourteen per cent. greater on the rows on which the tassels were left, while the weight of merchantable corn is more than fifty per cent. greater on those rows from which the tassels were removed.

## SUGAR BEETS.

**Valuable Points from the Ohio Experiment Station. The Result of Experiments.**

Judging from European experience, it seems probable that the culture of the sugar beet in America will be most successful within the limits of a belt of about one hundred miles on each side of the summer isotherm of 70 degrees; that is, a line making an average temperature of 70 degrees for the months of June, July and August. In Ohio this line follows approximately the southern

shore of Lake Erie, so that the northern third of the state is included within the belt named. The summer temperature is not the only climatic question that must be considered, however; as, for instance, the mild winters of southern California permit the piling of the beets in immense heaps, requiring no protection, or at most, but a slight covering of straw, and thus extending the working season throughout the winter, whereas in northern Ohio the beets would have to be pitted or housed in expensive cellars or silos. Again, the California winter gives a season of three or four months, during which planting may be done, or three times as long as in northern Ohio. The soil most favorable to the culture of sugar beets is one that is easily worked, and is fertile enough to produce rapid growth. The moderately sandy soils, and especially the black sands of northern Ohio, will probably be found well adapted to beet culture. The fertile bottom lands of the farm occupied by the experiment station, at Columbus, produce large crops of beets. Stiff, heavy clays will not be found satisfactory as a rule, unless thoroughly underdrained and brought up to a high state of fertility by previous manuring and the growth of clover. The variety of beet is an important point, but a yet more important one is the care with which the seed has been selected. In France and Germany the percentage of sugar in the beet has been very greatly increased by improvements in the production of seed. The manufacture of sugar from beets involves the use of very expensive apparatus and requires great technical skill. In 113 German factories the mean capital invested in each factory is nearly \$200,000, and the total expense of manufacture is nearly eight dollars per ton, counting the beets at a little less than five dollars per long ton. The experience of the Ohio Experiment Station is that, on suitable soils, beets can be raised at this price with a very wide margin for profit.

Messrs. J. Clark & Son, dealers in agricultural implements, Fredericton, N. B., are doing an immense business this year. They have on hand all the supplies necessary for good farming.

We learn that the customers of Mr. A. Myers, dealer in agricultural implements, 27 Germain street, St. John, are more than satisfied with their dealings with that gentleman. Nothing is lost by selling first class goods.

The Berkshire and Improved Large White Yorkshire pigs are being sought after a great deal at present. Mr. Wm. Thirwall, of Kentville, N. S., has first class stock always on hand, for sale at reasonable prices.



**The Butter Dairy.**

In speaking of the butter dairy once, Mr. C. C. Buel expressed the opinion, that the maximum of profit in a dairy cannot be reached with less than twenty cows. Probably the number should be no larger. The number should be large enough so that the business shall continue the leading business of the manager and command his best thought and attention. It should be of sufficient magnitude to warrant the principal procuring and reading the best daily literature current, in spending the necessary time and money in attending the dairy-men's conventions and in thoroughly posting himself in the various lines of thought and investigation pertaining to the business. We believe the five and ten cow dairy will, except under peculiar circumstances, labor under disadvantages. The milk of such, as a rule, had better go to the factory or the cream to the creamery. In general, it is to be remembered, the larger dairy the less in proportion the cost of building, fixtures and labor for running it.

Assuming, then, that we have a dairy of standard quality, numbering say 20 to 100 cows, let us proceed to show how it can be managed at a profit. Taking the Swartz system of cream raising as the key to the situation, let us proceed. In the first place, we must have a dairy building—but not necessarily an expensive building. But we must have an abundance of water. We have seen springs that were valuable, but the best thing usually available is a good well. If you have not this at least don't go into the dairy business. Select a site for dairy building which has good natural drainage, and as most farmers need the waste water for stock watering purposes either in summer or winter, or both, let the drainage be towards the cattle yard. Erect a building say 16x24 with a one foundation walls. Eight foot posts will be high enough. Cover the sides with good drop siding and the roof with good shingles, leaving ample openings for windows and doors. If well built, no further expense on wall and roof is necessary. Floor one-half of this building with good cement, from which water will readily flow into a good drain. Cover the remaining part with good wood floor draining towards the cemented part. At the cemented end erect an elevated tank large enough for supplying all needs in the dairy room as well as the stock in yard. Locate the well just outside (or inside) convenient to supply this tank with water by a force pump run by a cheap horse power. Locate the horse power at the other end of building and

just outside, the shafting to run churn and pump being overhead and just inside or outside the building, according to the notion of the builder. The wood floor makes an appropriate place for churn, butter worker and stove. The cemented floor will accommodate the small water tanks or milk coolers. No better cream can be produced than with the common settler standing in a pool of cold water. If the settler is used let these stand in small pools of proper size, with covers for proper protection against flies or dust in summer and against freezing in winter, these pools being supplied by the larger and elevated tank before described. If any of the labor saving devices for cream raising are used (and some of them are really labor saving) they can be supplied in the same way, the water going to the stock yard. A cheap pipe for this purpose, which can be laid underground with a constant descent, is a 4x4 scantling with a channel sawed in one side and covered with a band.

With these figures the daily routine of work in summer would be about as follows: At milking time in the morning a horse with good spirit and hood-winked, would be hitched to the power and the pump put to work. Water enough for the entire day would be pumped during the milking time. The churning could also be done at the same time or afterward, as convenient. The horse power would be available in the same manner at evening, and thus there would never be a lack of pure cool water to control the temperature of milk or cream. The abundance of pure, cold water thus supplied would contribute largely to the purity and sweetness of the entire dairy room. We have seen a few establishments built on the economical plan we have described, which were turning out just as good product as can be made and at the minimum of cost in labor and expenditure. This arrangement leaves no place for the use of ice, and indeed the cost of a good ice house would go far towards providing the whole thing. We have here made no provision for the keeping of butter, for which, of course, special provision, as in other cases, would have to be made.

If we summarize, the expense of outfit would stand about as follows:

Cost of building and elevated tank not to exceed.....	\$100
Cost of force pump and say 60 feet of pipe.....	20
Cost of power and necessary shafting.....	60
Cost of churn and attachments.....	30
Cost of butter worker.....	10
Cost of cooler and cans.....	40
Total .....	\$260

We have purposely omitted the cost of well and tower fixtures of pump, as these are so variable. We have also omitted

water heating arrangements. A common cook stove (unless for other purposes, perhaps), with a large, square, galvanized iron boiler, and costing altogether less than ten dollars, has done very efficient work in such a place. A small feed-cooking steamer would be better.

The estimate we have made we consider ample for a dairy of fifty cows, and we believe they would meet the needs of a still larger dairy. They amount to only about fifty dollars a cow, all told. Something should be credited for the value of the waste water for stock.—Western Rural.

**POTATO.**

**A Test of Varieties, and Report of Experiments.**

[By E. S. Gorr, Wisconsin.]

Of 122 varieties and seedlings of the potato tested last season, the following, ten were most productive, yielding in the order named. Seedling from C. E. Angell, Rose Beauty, Monarch, Duplex, Late Beauty of Hebron, Mullaly, Alexander's Prolific, Seneca Red Jacket, White Beauty of Hebron and Wisconsin Beauty. Placed in the order of their table quality, these varieties would rank as follows; Alexander's Prolific, White Beauty of Hebron, Late Beauty of Hebron, Duplex, Monarch, Wisconsin Beauty, Seneca Red Jacket, Rose Beauty Mullaly, seedling from C. E. Angell. Both with cuttings and whole tubers, the largest merchantable yield came from the heaviest seedling, though the increase of merchantable yield was by no means in proportion to the increase of seed. The proportion of small potatoes increased with the increase of seed. The smaller whole potatoes gave inferior results to the smaller cuttings. Two single eyes in a hill yielded decidedly more than one, without a corresponding increase in small potatoes. No loss in yield followed planting in hills as compared with drills. The results were clearly opposed to cutting off the "seed-end" of the potato before planting. No advantage followed sprinkling the cuttings with land plaster before planting.

**Quitters He Said,**

Graves—Look here, Tattler! I just called on Gibbs, and find him to be the same incorrigible sinner he always was. You told me he'd met with a change of heart.

Tattler—So he has.

Graves—What makes you think so?

Tattler—Why, he has been divorced from one wife and married another; considerable change of heart about that isn't there?

## DRAINING LAND.

Cultivate Less Area and Drain it Well  
—Utilize the Wet Spots.

[By JOHN D. MacKAY, Stellarton, N. S.]

The chief objects of draining are to facilitate the cultivation of wet soil and to increase the effect of cultivation, to open up the soil and subsoil for the cultivation of air amidst the matters organic and inorganic, which require its influence for their conversion into available plant food, and the replacing of stagnant water, in which no plant grown on the farm can live, by our showers of spring and summer laden with plant food in suspension or solution.

Nearly all lands require drainage in some measure, there being very few that in some of their parts are not too wet for economical cultivation and manuring, and in these days of close competition and restricted markets everything that will help us to lessen the cost of producing our crops and the resultant products of their consumption calls for the urgent attention of each of us. In wet seasons like this fall how many acres were left unworked on account of being too wet, and if the adverse fall should be followed by a wet and backward spring—which is not an altogether unknown thing in Nova Scotia, who can measure the resultant loss in the yield of our crops? Underdraining is the wand the farmer must use to modify the injury resulting from not only excessively wet seasons, but also from prolonged dry ones.

One of the most noticeable and beneficial effects of drainage on our fields this spring, and on every other, will be a higher temperature of the soil as compared with the undrained. On undrained fields saturated with snow water it is impossible for the spring showers to enter the soil. But on drained fields these rains, which at this season of the year are warmer than the soil, pass down to the level of the drains, imparting to the soil their heat. On drained land the temperature is also increased by the admission of warm air which occupies the spaces vacated by the water, as the latter is carried off by the drains. But the principal action of the drainage in warming the soil results from its diminishing surface evaporation, which is such a cooling process, and which is the only process whereby the cold water is removed from undrained fields in spring; this always means from ten days to a fortnight lost in getting on these fields. Every farmer knows at how much less cost and trouble work can be done, if done at the proper time, than a week or two later. One of the drawbacks of our climate is the shortness of the season.

In some countries if your work is not done this week, it may be next; here it must be done at the allotted time, or the chances are not at all, and drainage is the factor underlying all others in enabling the progressive farmer to avoid the delays so often fraught with failure. At this season of the year one of the worst effects consequent to cropping wet fields takes place by the silent but destructive heaving of the surface soil by frost at nights, which breaks the roots of our grass crops, particularly clover, destroying their structure, and all our chances for a profitable crop. Underdrain the land and this action is largely banished; thus the fury of the weather demons of winter, which lurk so long in the path of our Nova Scotia spring may be tamed and a greatly increased harvest reaped every year.

Again where drainage is neglected the nitrogenous riches of the air when carried to our earth by the rains of spring and summer, instead of being absorbed by the soil for the growth of plants as the water filters down, is carried away by furrows and surface streams. These streams also carry away elements of fertility which have been taken from the soil, and thus many of the best elements which go to constitute a profitable crop are carried off to our rivers, which bear them on to the sea on our northern shore. No statistician can ever tell how much plant food from the hills and valleys of Nova Scotia has been washed out into the Atlantic as the direct outcome of neglect in this matter. Manure, too, is applied at a loss to wet land, from the fact that a soil surcharged with water cannot absorb and retain the soluble elements of plant food contained in the manure and as a result the bulk of the elements is lost, being carried away over the surface or evaporated into the atmosphere. All crops take up through their roots the food furnished by the soil in a state of solution and it follows in order to attain the best results this food should not be diluted with an excess of water but should be as concentrated as possible.

We might go on multiplying the benefits derived from drainage, such as the improvement of the texture of our soils, facilitating field work, the saving of our crops from failure in bad seasons, lengthening the season of growth, the giving of a deep soil for the roots of plants, lessening the labor of keeping down weeds, preventing the cutting up of our fields by surface washing, hastening harvest and better crops both in quality and quantity. In reading the report of the judges on prize farms in Ontario, ap-

pointed by their Agricultural and Arts Association in 1883, one cannot fail to be forcibly reminded of the success in the contest of those farmers who made drainage a prominent feature in their farm economy. The judges speaking of the close relationship between drainage and successful agriculture, say:—"There is many a farmer in Canada, after hard years of toil, who has now money lent out, and who is drawing his dividends, who would be thousands of dollars richer if the money had been spent years ago in draining his own farm. We are led to speak in this way for we know of many farms owned by well-to-do men who are drawing six or seven per cent. for their money, when twenty could be obtained by spending it upon their own land." And this is just as applicable to us as to the farmers of Ontario. I know of nothing else which would add so much to the material wealth of our farms as a thorough and judicious system of drainage.

Regarding the cost of the operation, this would vary with the nature of the soil, the local rate of wages, and the price of tiles, and is only to be found out in different districts by asking the soil. The labor of digging, however, may be economized by using a plow for the first eighteen inches in depth of each drain in digging, and also in filling in the earth, after four or five inches have been packed about and over the tiles. It is always well to have your tiles at hand before digging, thus avoiding the risk of being disappointed in getting them when promised, as the writer and some others in this vicinity have sometimes been. The point needing most care in connection with the operation is the grading of the drain and laying of the tiles, as the effective working of the drains is wholly dependent upon this. In sections where tiles cannot be procured readily and where stones are abundant, these may be used, and if put in with care, make a very effective and lasting drain, although not equal to the tile drain.

If there is a man who is following the system too largely prevalent of cropping large areas imperfectly, and as is often the case, complaining that he has not more land to cultivate, let him make the experiment of cultivating a small area for a few years, devoting his extra time and labor to drainage and I will guarantee the result to be satisfactory. It is a rare thing to hear men who have small farms lamenting that their land is scarce. The apparent reason for this is that those who have only a little land have been impelled towards methods of close and thorough cultivation that have

gradually brought them to a knowledge of possibilities, while those who follow the system of running over large, are as have adopted the ordinary slip-shod methods, which are only the least unsatisfactory when applied to the largest possible areas. The expense of producing any crop lies mainly in the cost of land and labor. The first of these is fixed and cannot be changed, and if it be would have no effect upon the resultant crop. Then as the cost of our land is fixed and we must pay for it in interest and taxes, our best policy must be to raise its productive capacity to the highest degree our skill will admit of.

The cost of labor again is somewhat under our control, and too often our attention may be given solely towards minimizing this cost per cultivated acre without due regard to its effect upon the question of profit. So long as the cost of our land is a fixed quantity, and some certain expense for labor must be undertaken, a better plan would be to consider whether we cannot, by adding something to this latter, by drainage and cultivation, gain a greater profit from both factors of cost. The progressive farmer of the future cannot afford to ignore the position of supreme importance which this subject must occupy in the practice of those who are to outstrip their fellows in coming days. He who does so will be so far left in the race. On the other hand, he who now adopts a thorough system of drainage will be amply rewarded with increased returns, enriched soils and more satisfactory results every way.

#### A Beautiful Filly.

In the hurry of business, the sporting reporter was accidentally assigned by the city editor to attend a tony wedding, and write it up in first-class style, says the exchange. This is the way the sporting man sent up his report: "At an early hour, the church, which had been previously decorated with ever-greens, and the two tracts leading to the altar covered with flowers as bright as jockey colors, was filled with a large crowd of people who were anxious to see the great matrimonial race. Soon the minister ascended the stand, looked at his watch and while he was doing so the bell tapped and the bridal party was seen coming up for the start. The bride was a beautiful filly, with a broad, smooth forehead, on which rested a forelock of soft-flaxen hair, which indicated gentleness and mettle. Her eyes showed spirit, and although she was coupled rather short, her form, from her well-

poised head down to her slender fetlocks, was simply perfect. By her side as she came up the main track to the minister's stand pranced an old baldheaded stallion, slightly sway-backed and stiff in the joints, who was evidently her sire. He looked as if he had been on the turf for a great many years and had made a good record. The bridegroom was a splendid looking fellow, and stood about 17½ hands high, deep in the breast, broad across the hips and small around the flanks. His hair was a chestnut brown and he had a proud look which clearly proved that his pedigree was fine. When the ceremony was over he spurred up to his bride, and as he escorted her down the flowered track he stepped high, with his neck bowed and the vast concourse of people expected every minute to hear him whinny with delight and see him reach down and bite the bride back of the ear." The city editor concluded that this description needed some alteration, and hence the report of the great wedding is necessarily omitted.—Horse & Stable.

#### That Holstein Butter Record.

Reference has been made to the wonderful yield of butter made in one year from the milk, 18,669 lbs., of Pauline Paul, which churned out 1,153 lbs. 15½ oz. It is stated that she was fed neither slop nor ensilage, and only 30 lbs. per day of grain. We are glad to read this report. It is wonderful. It stirs us up to claim the privileges of an American citizen and say that we don't believe it. It is the same as saying that this Holstein cow gave milk the entire year, averaging over 6 lbs. of butter per 100 of milk. That is so widely different from the milk of other Holsteins when tested that it strains our credulity. It is a yield of a little more than 3 lbs. 2½ oz. per day, from 30 lbs. of grain and what forage she could eat besides. If an animal would put on that weight of fat it would be no small matter, but to get that amount of butter out of it is wonderful, and we are slow to swallow wonders. We make no charges of fraud or deception whatever. We simply call for evidence. What chemist analyzed her milk? What chemist analyzed the butter to ascertain what part of it was butter fat and what part water and caseine? We want to know, not only how much the product weighed after churning, but what it really was. There are substances which will coagulate the caseine, incorporate it with the fat and so double the weight. There are also ways to incorporate plenty of the milk serum and again add to the weight. We don't say anything like this

was done, but we have no evidence what was done and the probabilities are that none of these reported trials rest upon evidence sufficient to establish their accuracy. We do not believe that good merchantable butter is produced in such enormous quantities.—Rural Life.

#### Government Stock Sale.

There was a large attendance at the sale of the government stallions, on the 22nd ult., and although the prices realized were not as large as expected, bidding at times was quite brisk. By the conditions of the sale the horses must be kept in the province and used for stud purposes each season. The following is the list of the horses sold, and purchasers:

Sweep (Shire)—W. F. Glidden, of Woodstock, \$425.

Balbogio Prince (Clyde)—J. M. Johnson, of St. John, \$345.

Lord Stansfield (Cleveland)—Harvey Wilson, of Moncton, \$395.

Earl (Coach)—J. B. Porter, River-du-Chute, \$290.

Mirfield Draughtsmen (Shire)—Chas Sergeant, Newcastle, \$280.

Arion (Percheron)—J. M. Johnson, St. John, \$205.

Angus Chief (Clyde)—Warren Bull, Grafton, \$145.

Duke of Cleveland (Cleveland)—G. D. Grimmer, St. Andrews, \$240.

Gunboat (Shire)—J. M. Johnson, St. John, \$180.

Simon Beattie (Clyde)—St. Croix Agricultural Society, \$255.

It is understood that Arion and Gunboat were purchased by Mr. Johnson for the government for use on the asylum farm.

#### Farm Notes.

If you want your fruit trees to do well, then vitality must be kept up. Healthy trees produce the best fruit, and the most of it. To keep the orchard in a healthy condition it must be manured. A large tree yielding a large quantity of fruit each year exhausts the soil rapidly. Feed the soil and the soil will feed the tree.

The following fact about hoeing, which is taken from one of our exchanges, ought to be remembered and practiced: "It is easier to cultivate and hoe the field twice when it does not appear to need it, than twice when it needs it very badly." It may be added: better for the soil, better for the crop, and doubly discouraging for the weeds.

Now that potatoes are so high some body recommends planting the peelings, assuring us that we can get as good a crop as if the "entire tuber is planted." Don't you do it. We have heard that story before and experience has taught us it's a humbug. Whole potatoes are best, large cut pieces next and peelings are worthless for seed as we have proved a number of times by experiment.

**FEEDING STOCK.****How often in Twenty Four Hours is it Necessary?**

This question is assuredly one of much significance. It would have been looked upon as a foolish question had it been propounded a few years ago, but the world is moving, so that now it is not thought unworthy of being discussed at large assemblies of farmers and in leading agricultural papers of the day. If it were only a question of a saving of labour it would even then be of considerable importance, but as it involves the saving of both food and labor, too much attention cannot well be given to the matter until it is settled one way or the other.

It would be claiming too much to affirm that in feeding two meals per day instead of three, that there would be a saving of one-third in the labor involved. The noon meal seldom involves so much labor as that given morning and evening, as it does not usually contain so many food factors. The extra labor, notwithstanding, is considerable, and if it can be avoided without loss to the stock, it certainly should be.

That the stock will do as well or better on two meals per day than three is as yet an open question. The arguments in favor of the respective systems are physiological in their nature. The conclusions, however, have as yet only been arrived at as the result of observation, but it is observation that has been based upon actual test, at least in some instances.

It is argued in favor of the three meal per day system, that live stock when pasturing will eat for a time and will then lie down. After a time they will eat again and lie down, and that the periods of alternate eating and lying down are more than two in number per day. The conclusion is therefore arrived at that nature teaches us that live stock should get more than two meals per day.

In answer to this it may be said, first, that there is a difference usually in the food components; and secondly, that the long period between the evening and morning meal suggests the possibility of another just as long between the morning and the evening meals, without injury to the stock.

The food fed to live stock in the stables oftentimes contains a grain ration, which is not so easy or so quick of digestion as grass, and therefore it sustains the animal for a longer period without discomfort. There is also less exercise taken by the animal fed in the stable, hence so large an amount of food is not

necessary. The animal which is pastured, oftentimes must expend a large amount of energy in gathering its food, and so requires the food not only more frequently but more in quantity. The amount of food required to sustain the animal while being pastured is considerably more than when kept at rest. On the other hand the effect, of confinement upon the bodily health have to be considered.

That animals can go from ten to twelve hours without any discomfort in the night season, goes far to show that they can do this also in the day, providing that they are kept at rest. When they are out on pasture they occupy the day in laying up a reserve store for use at night. When in the stable there is not the same necessity for this, as their food is brought to them.

That milch cows will do quite as well on two meals per day as upon three in the stable is stoutly affirmed by a considerable number who have tried it. We are not sure if any reports have been issued on this subject from experimental stations, but in coming to decisions such as that to which we have referred, the farmer seldom makes a mistake even when the food is not weighed.

That fattening steers will do as well on two meals per day as on three has not been tried by a very large number, but it is beginning to find its advocates. Those who have been in the habit of feeding five meals per day will be surprised indeed if it should turn out that two meals will answer the purpose just as well. It is a question well worth looking into and one which will very likely repay a most careful investigation.—**Live Stock and Farm.**

"I AM AFRAID, MADAM," said a gentleman who was looking for apartments, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant." It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but, from the front verandah, one has such a fine view of people who miss the trains," she added, with an air of triumph.

AN IRISHMAN found a sovereign in the street, which proved to be light, and he could only obtain 19s 3d for it. Soon after, chance threw another in his way, but Pat exclaimed—"Faix, I'll have nothing to do with you, for I lost ninepence by the last one I found."

A SMALL BOY of four summers was riding on a rocking-horse with a companion. He was seated rather uncomfortably on the horse's neck. After a reflective pause, he said, "I think if one of us gets off I could ride much better."

**American Cheese in England.**

The following circular issued by the cheese committee of the Home and Foreign Products Exchange, Limited, London, England, under date of March, 1891, touching upon the quality of the American cheese offered for sale on the London market will be found interesting:

"At the opening of a new cheese season we think it may be useful to record some experiences of the American cheese trade in 1890-91.

"For some years past the United States product has been waning in popularity on the London market; relatively because of a distinct deterioration from the earlier standards.

"To find a factory which, week by week, fulfills the acquirements for a choice article, is now the exception.

"It is a matter of universal complaint here, that the American supply has not come up to these essential conditions, with the result that losses and disappointments have been numerous.

"The goods have, on arrival, only too often proved to be either porous in the make and with an excess of moisture, or, on the other hand, tight and leathery; in both cases developing bad keeping qualities.

"The moist loose cheese becoming ill-flavored rapidly, while the light poor cheese goes wrong in flavor before the curd has had time to break down and become mellow. There have also been complaints of color flying badly.

"Earlier in the season the cheese shipped too green, and consequently, during the summer months at least, suffered seriously in transit, natural development being arrested, and cheese spoilt.

"More careful attention to strong well-fitting boxes and good coopering is also desirable.

"It is, however, only fair to say, that the lately made cheese from all sections, was on the whole very good for the October make.

"We do not presume to instruct practical makers as to cause and remedies; it is our duty simply to indicate those points where improvement is needed, and to trust to the abundant energy and skill of the dairy farmers of America that they will make a strenuous effort to recover their lost prestige.

"We would point out that their interest is the same as ours. A good product not only commands the full market value, but makes the business crisp and pleasant to all concerned on both sides of the Atlantic, as an excuse for troubling you with these remarks.

A pig never learns to drink water out of a glass.

Slander rolls like a ball.  
When a crane spits into the sea the water is none the dirtier.

A good man or a good woman without tact becomes a terror.

Where the grip abounds—in the lodge room.

“His affliction is a dreadful mortification to Huffy.” “What is the trouble?” “He has an ingrowing moustache.”

If you don't want to be robbed of your good name don't have it inscribed upon your umbrella.

Consider the man who is always punctual—how much time he wastes waiting for other people.

The distant relative is the one who is afraid that you are going to borrow \$5 from him.

The young man who can write “a good hand” hasn't half the chance in life with the youth who can hold one.

It seems to be the opinion of a large number of financiers that no stock can be floated without water.

Mrs. Blifkins (time, midnight)—“Horror! Husband! Husband! I hear someone burrowing through the wall.” Mr. Blifkins—“Well, well! It must be that book agent. I knew we'd all be in bed by 11 o'clock and I told him to call at half-past.”

Husband—I wonder how I have caught this terrible cold.

Wife—Why, dear, don't you know you were reading the weather reports!

If men know as much of themselves as they usually do of their neighbor, they would hardly dare speak to themselves.

Field Marshal Count Von Moltke died suddenly at Berlin, last evening. His physicians announce that death was caused by heart failure.

When you meet a man that tells you that “we all have our faults,” you have met one who secretly believes he hasn't any at all.

Wife (fretfully)—Something is going to happen, dearest. Yes, yes, I have a pre-sentiment. I feel sure of it.

Husband (thoroughly acquainted with his spouse)—No, I think not. The dress-maker and milliner called while you were out, and I—er—settled the bills.

Wife (rapturously)—Darling.

**Free to Ladies.**

Every lady reader of this paper sending at once her address on a postal card will receive a free copy of The Ladies (Pictorial) Newspaper, containing particulars of their old-fashioned English Prize Competition. Over \$6,000 in prizes will be given away between now and June 1st, with special daily prizes of value for each locality. The Ladies Newspaper is one of the largest and most profusely illustrated publications in Canada, and the competition offered by them is to be conducted in a strictly fair and honorable manner without partiality to persons or locality. Anyone can secure a good prize by a little work. No cheap presents will be given. It costs you nothing for full information and a sample copy if you send at once. Address: The Ladies Newspaper Co., Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ontario.



**Directory of Stallion Circuits**

**May Prince.**

**—5091.—**

Standard under Rule 6.

SIRE.—Kentucky Prince, 2470, whose service fee is \$500.00, and who is the sire of Guy, 2101; Stafford, 2183 and 17 others in the 30 list.

DAM.—Queen of May, by Hambletonian, 10, 2nd dam, Lady O'Verton; 3rd dam, Mount Holr.

This well bred and beautifully formed young stallion stands at

**PICTOU, N. S.,**

and travels to RIVER JOHN every THURSDAY in every week throughout the season.

—TERMS—

\$20.00 for the Season; and \$35.00 to insure.

**PETER CARROL.**

**SPECULATION,**

**2.32 3-4.**

SIRE—Mambrino Messenger, he by Mambrino Monarch.

DAM—Mambrino Bell, she by Mambrino Charts, 2nd dam by Robert B Morris, 3rd dam by Visavius

This celebrated young Race Horse will stand for the season at my stable,

**CLIFF STREET.**  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

TERMS—Single service.....\$10 Cash.

For the Season..... 15 “  
Half payable time of service, balance at end of season.

Season to begin August 1st.

For further particulars apply to the groom, CHARLES DUFFY, who will be found at the stable.

**GEO. CARVILL.**

**Harry Wilkes**

**1896,**

**THE STANDARD BRED**

**HAMBLETONIAN STALLION.**

HARRY WILKES, 1896, the property of the Government of New Brunswick, will stand during the Season of 1897 at

**MONCTON**

TERMS: \$35.00 for the Season; to be paid at time of first service.

HARRY WILKES, 1896, is by George Wilkes, 579, dam Belle Rice, by Whitehall.

The Chicago Horseman gives the following list of his offspring that have had training with their speed:—Rosalind Wilkes, record 2:14; H6face Wilkes, record 2:33; Wilkes W., 2:32, in a race; Bonnie Wilkes, 2:36, race record; Frederick, 2:20, trial; Fleet, 2:26 pacing, trial on half-mile track; Billy Wilkes, 2:37; Louise Wilkes, 2:40; Concord, 2:40, trial; Effie Wilkes, 2:46; Stella Wilkes, 2:45; Cuyler Wilkes, 2:43; Kitty Wilkes (two years), 2:43; George Wilkes, Jr., 2:45 and Alice Wilkes, 2:50.

**JULIUS L. INCHES,**

Fredericton, April 8, 1891. Secretary.

**YARDLEY.**

Chestnut Stallion, foaled in 1882, and bred on the Yardley Stock Farm, 6 miles from Birmingham, England.

SIRE—Blandford, out of Anricula and by Oxford (or the duke).

DAM—Acacia, out of Egyptian and by Sterling. Yardley's sire, Blandford, stands in England at \$150, stud fee, and he is a direct descendant of Rayan D'Or, who cost \$40,000 when landed in America; and closed his racing record with \$122,140.65 to his credit.

—HIS CIRCUIT WILL BE—

Pictou, Durham and Halifax.

**FLANKER Jr.**

Chestnut Stallion, stands 18 hands and weighs 1250.

SIRE—Flanker, he by Constellation, he by Almont 33, Sire of Witherpoon, 216; Piedmont 217; and many other fast ones.

DAM—Topsy, by Scowhorr, 2nd dam Henry's Blackhawk.

—HIS CIRCUIT WILL BE—

Halifax, Hammonds Plains, Eastern Passage and Lawrencetown, in Halifax Co., N. S.

COMMUNICATE WITH

**THOMAS ROBINSON,**  
No. 7 Doyle Street,  
HALIFAX, N.S.

The latest thing in woman's headgear is a glass bonnet. It ought to fill a long-felt want for theatre wear.

Mrs. Gadd—"I hear Mrs. Dadd is going to move." Mrs. Gabb—"Yes she moves every year since she got her new furniture."

A correspondent, who does not give his full name, sends us a poem headed: "Are You Weary?" We have read it attentively and can truly say we are.

If it were not for the confessions of reformed sinners many people would never have any idea of how much fun there is in this wicked world.

It strikes me that you're a suspicious-looking person," said the officer. "Faith, and every time I see a policeman wearin' three doimonds to wanst, I feel that same way."

"John," said the theatrical manager's wife, "what is meant by a wildcat investment?" "My dear," he said solemnly, "it refers to the employment of a comic opera chorus."

## FOR : SALE.

### A Herd of Pure Bred AYRSHIRE COWS

with Calf and Heifers of the same breed. Also, Two Bulls (3 months and a yearling.) All registered in the N. S. H. B.

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep, many of which have taken 1st prizes at the recent provincial exhibitions.

TERMS very Reasonable.

APPLY TO

**DANIEL McKAY,**  
Home Farm, Foxbrook, Hopewell,  
Pictou Co., N. S.



## FOR SALE, A SHORT HORN BULL.

Will be pleased to meet parties desirous of seeing my stock, at Rockland Station, I. C. E., on arrival of any train, if advised a couple of days ahead. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

**JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,**  
**TAYLOR VILLAGE,**  
Westmorland Co., N. B.



## Pure Bred Jersey Cows FOR SALE.

### DIDO BONAIR, 39135, A. J. C. C.

Sire—French's Post's Pasha, 12032, A. J. C. C.  
Dam—Judy Bonair, 19442, A. J. C. C.  
Dropped July 17th, 1885; Fawn color, large, black points and good udders.

### INO BONAIR, 59601, A. J. C. C.

Sire—Pompons Posie, 14210, A. J. C. C.  
Dam—Dido Bonair, (mentioned above).  
Dropped June 18th, 1887; mouse colour, well pointed, and a heavy milker.

—AND ALSO—

### A YEARLING CALF,

eligible for A. J. C. C., out of Flora Bonair, 19602  
A. J. C. C. Apply to

**R. A. WALKER,**  
NEW GLASGOW, N. S.



## FOR SALE.

## 2 Pure Bred Hereford Bulls,

One a yearling and the other two years old. They are by Ledbury, 25903; and out of Lady Akeley, 24406, and Peach, 24411; American Hereford Register.  
Correspondence solicited.

## C. C. BLACK,

Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

AMHERST, N. S.

Correspondence solicited.

## HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.

Clornulde, 2ads, Artis Prince, No. 12,787, H. F. H. B. Calved 12 February, 1883.

Sire—Clornulde 2ads, Artis, No. 6049, H. F.

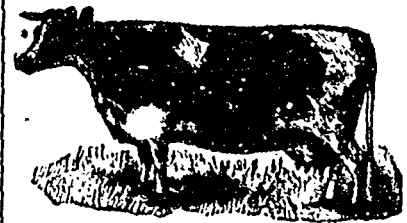
Dam—Lady Stewart, No. 534, H. F.

Clornulde 2nd.—The grand dam of this bull is one of the most noted cows of the breed, having a milk record of 95 lbs milk in one day; 23,602 lbs in 12 months.

Butter record of 30 lbs in 7 days, and 520 lbs 13oz. in 90 days.

Hampton, E. Co.,  
April 2nd, 1891.

THOS. A. PETERS.



## HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE.

### De VRIES 3d's CALANTHUS.

Calved March 5th, 1890.

Sire—Calantha's Sir Henry, No. 3733, H. F. H. B. Sold to Chas. Robinson & Son, Barre Plains, Mass., 1890, for \$500. Dam—De Vries 3rd, No. 9614, H. F. H. B. Grand Dam—De Vries. Milk record, 95 lbs. in one day. Butter record, 30 lbs. in seven days at four years old.

### Galatea's Second Sir Henry.

Calved April 1st, 1890.

Sire—Sir Henry of Maplewood, No. 2933, H. F. H. B. Sire—Calantha's Sir Henry, No. 3733, H. F. H. B. Sold to Chas. Robinson & Son, Barre Plains, Mass., 1890, for \$500. Dam—Galatea, No. 9565, H. F. H. B. Sire—Nico, No. 207, H. F. H. B. Milk record, 43 lbs. at two years old, on grass alone. Milk record, 3 year old form; 10 consecutive months; 8,247 lbs.

### Dorinda's Aaggie Rachel's Imperial.

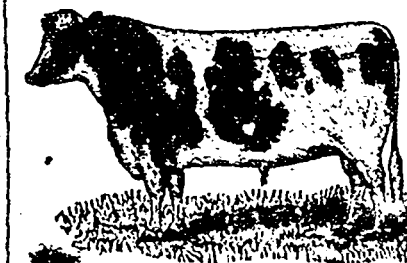
Calved Sept. 18, 1889.

Sire—Aaggie Rachel's Imperial, 1164, H. F. H. B. G. Sire—Prince Imperial, 3694, H. F. H. B., and No. 9 Adc. Reg. G. Sire—Schemmer, G. G. G. Sire—Schrender. Dam—Dorinda, 7952, H. F. H. B. Bred by R. Noom, North Holland; calved Feb. 24, 1884; Imported in 1884. Bred by "REMBRANDT," 214, N. H. B. One of the most noted prize winners of Holland, having been awarded no less than FOUR FIRST and TWO SECOND PRIZES, winning first at Alkmaar over 47 competitors.

Dorinda's Dam—Martje, N. H. B., with a milk record of 70 lbs. per day. Milk record, 4 yrs old 63 lbs per day. Milk testis 18 per cent cream.

Apply to J. M. JOHNSON,

Victoria Hotel, St. John, N. B.



## HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE.

THE celebrated imported Holstein bull, Do 1. Pritz, N. H. H. B., 221, A. B. 105 Sire—Vanort; Dam—Twinter. Milk record of dam 91 lbs 7 oz. in one day. This magnificent animal is now at his best; is perfectly quiet and easy to handle, and is one of the surest and best stock getters in Canada; his stock always selling at highest prices. Was awarded 1st prize at St. John International Exhibition in 1889, and one of his got captured second place in same competition. Price reasonable. Come and see him whether you buy or not; location 1 mile from Rockland station, I. C. R., across the river. Will meet anyone desiring to see him any day or train, if advised a day or two ahead.

Also Poll Angus Cows and Heifers for sale.

**JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,**

Taylor Village, Westmorland Co., N. B.

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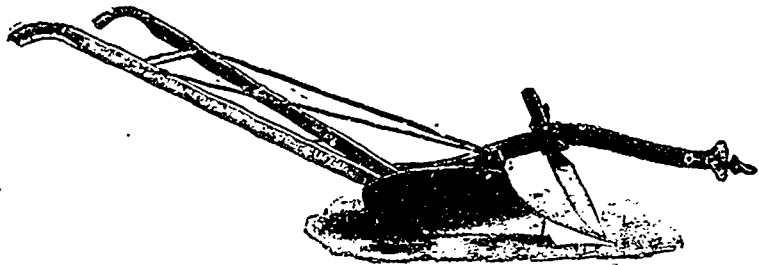
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Featherstone (waiting for Ringway to dress)—“I see you are improving, old man. A year ago you wore a ready-made tie, and now you tie it yourself. I wonder where you will be next year?” Ringway (desperately)—“I shall probably be still trying it.”

Hostess (to visitor, a Frenchman)—“M. Dubois, do you like animals?” M. Dubois—“Yes, yes, madame! I like all ze animals, ze dog, ze cat, ze horse—enfin, anysing zat is beastly.”

Bimby—“I say, Clarence, you might make me a present of that money I owe you.” Clarence—“I’d like to, but I can’t give what I haven’t got.”

Mrs. Schimidt—“Have you lost your appetite, Mr. De Boarder?” De Boarder—“Yes, thank heaven.”

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GENTLEMEN:—I have sold two car loads of your Fertilizers this season, and those to whom I have sold pronounce it a first-class article. I have been using Chemical Fertilizers for the past fifteen years on Nursery Stock, Vegetables and Grain Crops, and I have no hesitation in stating that I have had better results from yours than any other. Yours truly, W. H. CULBERT, Nurseryman.

PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO., - St. John, N. B.

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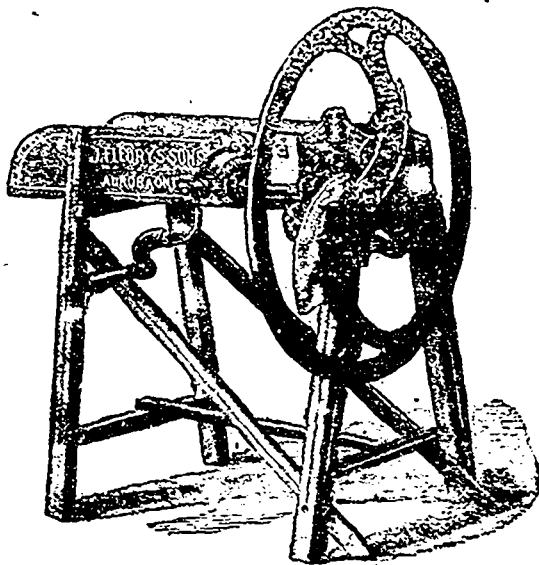
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# EGERTON STOCK FARM,

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**Clydesdales**  **Holsteins**  
for Sale. for Sale.

"JAMIE THE LAIRD" (3704 G. B. and I. Stud Book; 600 Canadian Registry. This was the sweepstakes horse at the Maritime Provincial Exhibition in 1889, and the winner of two first prizes and the sweepstakes prize at Canada's International Exhibition in 1890. But this horse's value does not consist so much in his triumphs in the show ring, his individual excellence, or royal breeding as in his ability to produce good stock of the right stamp: here he has been a magnificent success, and is to be sold avidly in breeding.

We also offer two Stallions, rising 4 years, of the choicest breeding and pure foal getters. One Stallion rising one year, and a number of Fillies and Brood Mares, all prize winners at Canada's International, last fall.

Any person thinking of investing in Clydesdales we cordially ask to come to see what we have got: feeling satisfied that we can do as well for you as any other breeder. Our horses are all tested, and thoroughly acclimated, and we are selling cheaper than you can buy in America.

**HOLSTEIN BULLS** and **HEIFERS** of the best breeding for sale cheap to close out. These are of noted producing families and choice animals individually.

Correspondence punctually attended to. Visitors always welcome.

**J. B. MacKAY.**

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**IGHTHAM COURT FARM,**

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**Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine.**

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**ALSO BLACK CHINESE LANGSHANS (Pure Cross Strain.)**

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**Manufacturers and Builders.**

WALNUT,  
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Apple, Plum, Pear, Cherry and Ornamental Trees, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Strawberries and Rhubarb, Shrubs, Roses, Hedge Plants, and everything usually kept in a nursery, which we offer at reasonable terms.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, OPP. DEPOT.

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Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved.

The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.



**FISHING JACKETS ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.**  
and also Great Western for Price List. See Works, Pittsburg, Pa.

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Use this high grade fertilizer  
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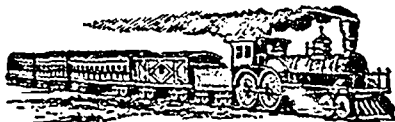
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Family Protection or Investment of  
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**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**  
1891 Winter Arrangement. 1891

ON and after MONDAY, the 16th March, 1891, the trains will be run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:

#### WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	7.40
Accommodation for Moncton	8.33
Day Express for Oxford Junction, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	12.40
Day Express for St. John	13.44
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.04
Fast Express for St. John	18.33
Fast Express for Halifax	18.35

#### WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	7.50
Accommodation for Moncton	9.18
Day Express for Oxford Junction, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax	12.11
Day Express for St. John	14.12
Fast Express for Halifax	18.02
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal	18.27
Fast Express for St. John	18.57

A train will leave Oxford Junction at 14.45 o'clock for Pugwash and Pictou, arriving at Pictou at 19.40 o'clock.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

**D. POTTINGER,**  
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office,  
Moncton, N. B., 13th March, 1891.



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Rt. Hon. Sir. John A. Macdonald, - President.

Absolute Security, Failure Impossible.

Large Government Reserves.

All plans of insurance issued to all classes. The only Life Company in the Dominion that guard antees to its Policy holders NINETY PER CENT OF ITS PROFITS, and a vote for each thousand-dollars insurance. Policy holders secured in all their rights and privileges by a Special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

Reader: It is appointed unto man to die; Insure in the "MANUFACTURERS." Insure now: If there is not an agent for the "Manufacturers" in your district, cut this out and send to me for particulars. Terms are easy and reasonable. Do not delay. Remember that "all flesh is grass," the grass withereth, the flower fadeth." Now in the day of your strength is your opportunity. To-morrow may rob you of the privilege. Insure now and also provide for old age.

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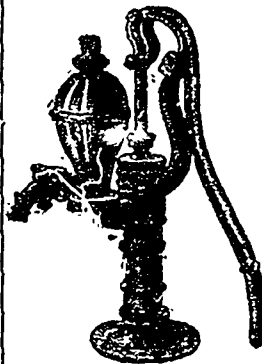


Best Scotch Make, Black, Galvanized and Enamelled

IRON PIPE FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Including Lift, Force, Well and Fire Pumps.



If you are thinking of putting a Pump in your House, or conducting Water over your Farm, send us a rough sketch showing distances and ground level, and we will tell you the kind of Pump to use and what it will cost to fit up.

We cut and bend pipe to sketch at moderate rates.

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EASILY APPLIED - SUITABLE FOR ROOFS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS - A ROOFING FAVORED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES - PRICES LOW

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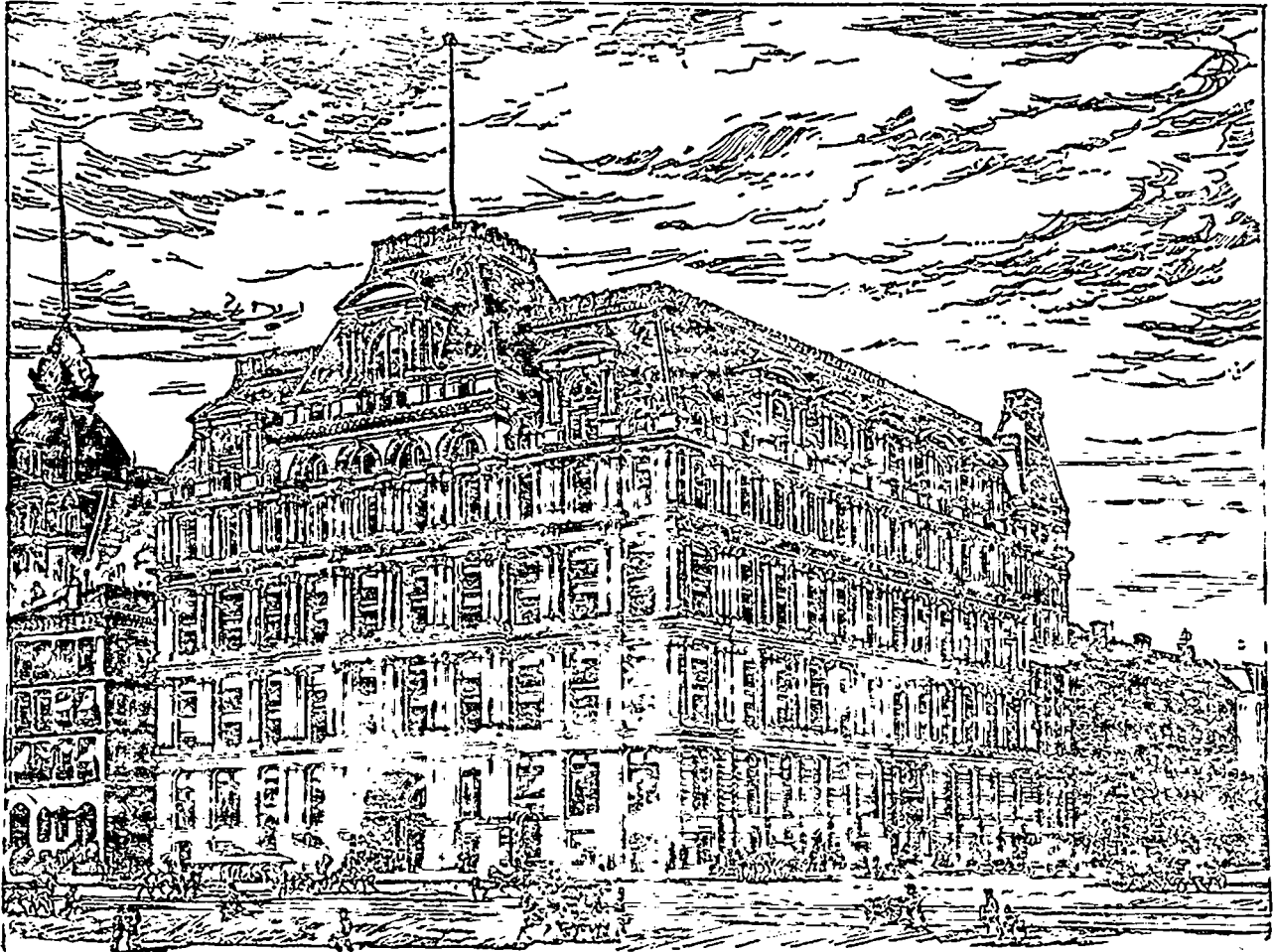
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# EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

**JANUARY 1st., 1890.**

**SIZE** Assurance Outstanding, - - \$631,016,666.  
**STRENGTH** Surplus over all Liabilities - - 22,821,074.  
**POPULARITY** New Assurance written in 1889, - 175,264,100.

**LARGEST AND STRONGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.**



Policies are Incontestable, Non-Forfeitable, Unrestricted, Prompt Payment.

The "Equitable" devised the "Tontine System."

The following are illustrations of ACTUAL RESULTS.

UNPARALLELLED BY ANY OTHER COMPANY. UNPRECEDENTED BY ANY OTHER PLAN.

**Twenty-Year Endowment Policies.**

Age at time of issue.	AMOUNT, \$1,000.		
	Total Premiums paid in 20 years.	Cash Value at end of 20 years.	Paid-up Value at end of 20 yrs
30	\$ 992	\$1,705	\$3,650
35	1,115	1,746	3,310
40	1,069	1,813	3,070
45	1,128	1,882	2,850
50	1,240	2,155	3,090

return in cash of all the premiums paid, with interest at rates, varying according to age, from 6½ to 7 per cent. per annum.

**Twenty-Payment Life Policies.**

Age.	Total Premiums	Cash Value	Paid-up Value
30	\$ 622	\$ 909	\$1,940
35	700	1,039	1,970
40	795	1,204	2,030
45	924	1,424	2,170
50	1,095	1,746	2,450

A return in cash of all premiums paid, with interest at from 4½ to 5½ per cent. per annum.

**Ordinary Life Policies.**

Age.	Total Premiums	Cash Value	Paid-up Value
30	\$466	\$ 573	\$1,230
35	542	693	1,310
40	614	850	1,440
45	782	1,065	1,620
50	970	1,397	1,930

A return in cash of all premiums paid, with interest at from 2½ to 4 per cent. per annum.

**CHAS. A. MACDONALD, General Agent,**

132 Prince William Street, Saint John, N. B.