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# MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

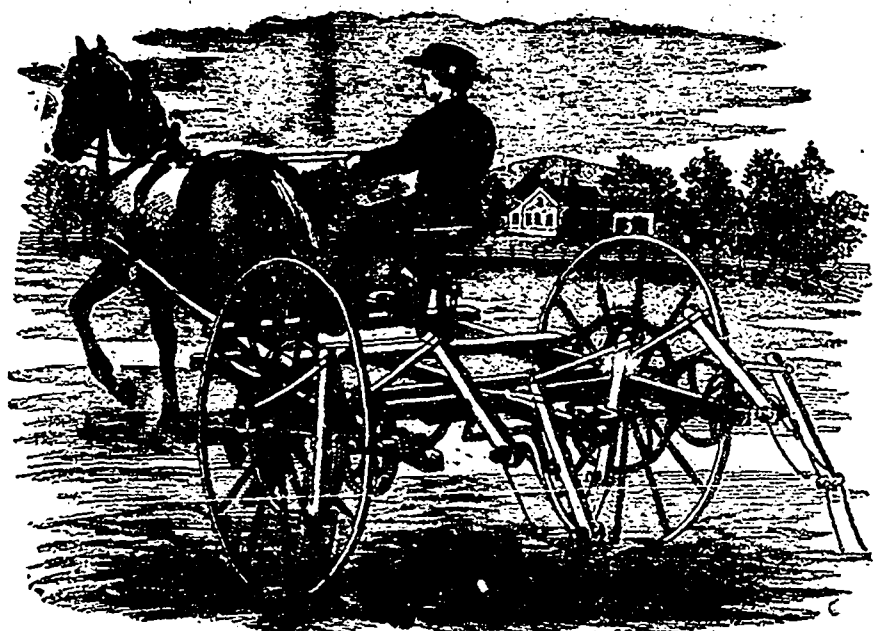
Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock-Breeders and Horsemen of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

ISSUED SEMI-MONTHLY.  
TERMS, \$1.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 10, 1889.

VOLUME I.  
NUMBER I.

## HAY TEDDERS.



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## READ THIS.

Sackville, N. B., July 10th, 1889.

TO THE FARMERS, STOCK BREEDERS AND HORSEMEN }  
OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. }

GENTLEMEN:—

We beg to submit to you a copy of our journal, the "Maritime Agriculturist," and would respectfully ask you to peruse and examine the same with the view of becoming subscribers from year to year

We claim that it will stand favorable comparison with any journal of an Agricultural nature published in these Provinces, and also those of Ontario and the United States.

As you will observe we are not local, political, or the advocate of any certain creed, but simply devoted to the Agricultural interests, in all its various branches, of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

With your generous support we are prepared to compete with Canadian and American Agricultural Journals. We are aware that such journals have secured a circulation in these Provinces, and have gained their footing on account of the field being comparatively clear. But the gap is now filled, and the "Maritime Agriculturist" proclaims itself a contemporary of all foreign periodicals.

You are probably aware that thousands of dollars annually leave this country to enrich the American publishers. It would be as well to keep our dollars within our boundaries and support home enterprise.

With all due deference to foreign periodicals, we say that the measures which they advocate are not applicable to this country. Farming, as carried on in other parts of the world, is quite different to that in vogue in our Provinces. The practice that suits the climate and soil of Ontario and the United States is out of place here. But we are the Agricultural organ for this country, and with the view of being so recognized, have selected a central location for publication, and wish to be considered the property of all three Provinces and not only one.

Our columns may be considered a valuable medium for farmers and stock-raisers to ventilate their ideas, to advocate practical reforms and compare notes as to the difference in their respective practices. Contributions will be always gratefully received by us. We would also draw attention to our advertising columns, and would recommend them to be as carefully perused as the body of the journal.

In conclusion we beg to state that we publish once a fortnight and not monthly like the majority of Agricultural journals. Notwithstanding this we only charge one dollar (\$1.00) per annum in advance, and give the subscribers twenty six copies instead of twelve. We wish to rank first in your estimation, and in order to gain that position will endeavor to satisfy you in every detail, and in return expect to receive your hearty appreciation and support.

Yours respectfully,

Paterson & Gilbert

PROPRIETORS.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.
Spring Bulletin,	1
Our Useful Insectivorous Birds,	1
Chicago Beef,	2
They never Strike,	2
Poultry.	2
Honors in Agriculture,	2
Holstein-Friesian Prizes,	2
Creameries,	3
Bright Prospects for Nova Scotia,	4
Pedigree Horse Stock,	5
Shediac Mussel Mud,	6
A Valuable Work,	6
Bee Keeping,	7
Interfering,	7
Stock raising in N. B.	8
Miscellaneous Hints etc.,	8
Horse Raising,	9
P. E. Island Notes.	9
The Strawberry Grub	10
Pigs,	10
The Agricultural College,	10
Cumberland Grange,	10
Why Is It?	10
Stock Notes,	11
▲ Chance for Inventors	11
Hints to Judges of Live Stock	11

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Readers will find it to  
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# THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 1. SACKVILLE, N. B., JULY 10, 1889. No. 1.

## THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

Published Semi-Monthly at Sackville, N. B.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**—\$1.00 Per Annum, strictly in advance; single copies 5 cents. Specimen copies free.

**ADVERTISING RATES.**—Per Inch \$1.00 first insertion, \$1.00 second insertion. Contract rates furnished on application. Liberal reduction for space taken by cuts and electros. No advertisement of doubtful character will be inserted. Illustrations will be supplied for stock advertisements free of charge.

**CORRESPONDENCE** solicited from all parts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island upon subjects of interest to the general reader. Notices of transfer of pure bred stock inserted as correspondence. All copy must be sent one week before the date of the issue in which it is to appear.

**REMITTANCES** may be made by registered letter or money order.

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**B. EATON PATERSON, B. S. A.**  
Graduate and Associate of the Ontario Agricultural College,  
Guelph,

**EDITOR.**

**ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,**  
BUSINESS MANAGER.

### SPRING BULLETIN.

We are in receipt of the spring bulletin issued by the secretary for agriculture of New Brunswick. It comprises the answers to a list of questions sent to correspondents in representative sections of the province and gives in small compass the crop prospects for the present year. With few exceptions the returns show crops better than for some years past. A larger area under cultivation than formerly, that hay is very promising, and that all stock wintered well, as indicated by the reported abundance of old hay on hand and by the early spring and favorable winter.

—It is bad policy to be haughty, repellent or unsocial. The most resolute aspirant to wealth or position may stumble as he climbs, and, if no one stretches out a finger to save him, may roll headlong to a depth far below the point from which he started. A lift for a lift is the business rule of to-day.

## OUR USEFUL INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

An insectivorous bird is not necessarily a useful one. There are two classes of insects: beneficial and injurious, and the class upon which the bird feeds, and the quantity of grain it steals is the standard by which we judge its value to the farmer, and its utility. For years ornithologists have been at work upon the subject and have arrived at a classification of birds that are destructive to grain and beneficial insects, and those that are decidedly beneficial. This classification was made upon the results of numerous post-mortem examinations and extending over several years, so that in the majority of cases it is moderately correct, although the surroundings control the variety of food to no small extent.

Among our common birds, the swallows, nighthawks, whip-poor-wills do a great deal of good by catching insects on the wing. The two latter destroy many flies and moths at night. The cuckoo devours the tent caterpillars that proved so destructive to orchards some seasons. The little blue bird feeds upon both grain and injurious insects, yet may be termed beneficial. The four members of the woodpecker family, the high-holder, red-headed, hairy and downy wood-peckers, are classed as beneficial, yet some are inclined to consider the damage done to fruit trees by their bills far greater than the good done by the insects eaten. The thrush is also a feeder upon the larvae of many of our injurious insects and on several occasions large quantities of these pests have been found in their stomachs. The chickadee, song sparrow, canary and grey bird are worthy of protection on account of their usefulness to agriculture.

The birds which are decidedly injurious are those that have been found to live upon beneficial insects, fruit or grain. In this class we have the common crows and blackbirds. Some persons look upon the crow as a neutral creature, paying for the fruit and grain it eats by devouring noxious insects. This is an

opinion founded upon sentiment rather than upon any fact, and the trouble Annapolis and Cornwallis farmers experience in keeping the corn from being destroyed is enough to justify their destruction. The robin has become outlawed. His attacks upon fruits, particularly cherries, earth worms, which are beneficial and to grain have changed his position among our rural songsters, and he is now hunted without fear of killing a useful friend. He is too intelligent to be frightened by the ordinary deceptions, in the form of scare crows and as our Bear River readers will testify can only be driven off the cherry trees by direct annihilation.

There is a bird, however, that should not be protected in any degree. It is one that has probably caused the farmers more trouble and money than any member of its tribe. We refer to the English sparrow. It is at present with us in small numbers, but if it multiplies with its usual rapidity, a few years will suffice to prove it a nuisance. In Ontario it destroys an immense quantity of grain in the fields and, as it builds in the barns, it damages it in the mow during winter. In cities it is an unmitigated pest, building its nest under the eaves, chattering before daylight, and besouling the cornices, windows and pavements into unsightliness. In the I. C. R. depot at St. John they have built and defy all attempts to remove them by poisoned grain or force. Their pugnacity drives the old resident native birds away and they take possession of the vacated quarters. The swallows seem unable to combat against them, and the majority of swallow-houses are now occupied by the piratical fellow and their beneficial legitimate rivals are left to build where they may.

Australia is greatly exercised over their ravages among the orchards and grain fields and large bounties are given for their destruction, the heads or eggs to be shown at exhibitions and for which prizes of from ten dollars to one will be offered for the largest collections.

In the face of this evidence it is important that these sparrows should be discouraged as much as possible now, as they have not as yet very seriously affected our crops owing to their small numbers. "At their usual rate of increase," says Dr. Merriam, an ornithologist, "a single pair if unhindered by death would in ten years increase to 275, 716, 983, 698 birds." This is based upon every egg producing a bird.

**CHICAGO BEEF.**

A representative of the *AGRICULTURIST* recently called upon Josiah Wood, Esq., M. P., of Westmoreland County, N. B., one of the most extensive beef raisers in our provinces, in regard to the effect Chicago beef would have on our local production.

Mr. Wood said: "I consider the whole affair spasmodic. Our beef-raisers were at first somewhat frightened, but I think are beginning to see that Chicago cannot continue that thing long. It has always been a question as to whether the beef was shipped at a profit. I have heard men say they considered it was introduced into the provinces at a loss in order to give it notoriety, and that it would go up in price gradually until it sold at a profit. My opinion is that it has already sold at a profit, in spite of distance, duty and freight. The Western cattle are prairie fed and at little cost. They are out all winter, and are not fed at an expensive rate like Eastern animals. There is an abundance of cattle in the West, and the market is easily glutted, and it was, when the first shipment was made to St. John. At that time beef was selling in Chicago at 2 to 2½ cents per pound, the duty was one and the freight ½ cent per pound, and it retailed at native beef prices or about 6 or 8 cents."

"Yes," said Mr. Wood in response to a question, "I have heard it said that there is danger of importing disease with the meat into this country, but not more than with other articles of importation. I presume, however, that St. John can boast of an inspector. The law lays down certain measures of precaution which must be obeyed. I think that beef will yet be cheaper than at present. Modern means of transport have a pronounced tendency to equalize prices the world over. The question has often been discussed what breed of cattle is most adapted for beef raising in this country. In my opinion the Durham is the most suitable. I speak from experience, having bred several breeds."

**THEY NEVER STRIKE.**

There is a class of laborers who never strike and seldom complain. They get up at five o'clock in the morning and never go back to bed until ten or eleven o'clock at night. They work without ceasing the whole of that time, and receive no other emolument than food and the plainest clothing. They understand

something of every branch of economy and labor, from finance to cooking. Though harassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt; and they cannot organize for their own protection. Not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. No essays or books or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness, and are supplanted as quickly as may be. These are the house-keeping wives of some laboring men.—EXCHANGE.

**POULTRY.**

Like other departments on the farm poultry to be profitable in any degree must receive attention, and if properly managed will give as large returns for the care expended as the larger animals. They will almost in any case, if reasonably well cared for, yield a profit by supplying the eggs and poultry required for home consumption.

For the general farmer who wants a few hens and has not much time to attend to them the Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, Leghorns and Black Spanish are the varieties that will prove most satisfactory where eggs and marketable poultry are desired, and with the probable exception of the latter breed, which we find are poor mothers, these will prove to be the best general purpose fowls in existence. There are other breeds equally meritorious in some respects.

To the ordinary farmer, the term hen-house is connected with an elaborate structure costing more than he thinks will ever be returned and no attempt is made to fit up comfortable quarters for the fowls. One of the best houses we have seen was built in the end of a barn mow, with a southern exposure, giving plenty of sun in winter, while the hay in the rear gave protection to the other sides. Should the house be built outside it had better be in the lean-to style, with the high side toward the south, and having several windows to admit of the sun shining on the floor in winter, and double boarded with building paper between. With this style of house we obtain warm quarters in winter, when eggs bring the highest and when feeding is the heaviest item.

WE will be pleased if the stock breeders and horsemen will use our columns when a birth, death or sale occurs in their stables.

**HONORS IN AGRICULTURE.**

We learn with pleasure, that at the recent examinations in the Department of Agriculture, of the University of Toronto, six candidates passed the examination for the degree of B. S. A.—Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture. The course of instruction for this degree is of a highly practical and useful nature. The candidate must hold a diploma from the Ontario Agricultural College, to obtain which a thorough course in practical and scientific agriculture, and all the branches bearing upon it must be taken and extending over two years. The final examination at the conclusion of the third year includes all the various branches of Chemistry, Botany, Entomology, Agriculture, Geology, Dairying, and Mechanical Drawing.

The *AGRICULTURIST* heartily congratulates the successful gentlemen: Messrs. G. Harcourt, J. R. Hulton, A. Lehmann, J. H. Morgan, T. G. Raynor, and R. M. Soule, upon the honors they have attained.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN PRIZES.**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America offer the following premiums for 1889: 1st. For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one day butter record at any State Fair, or at the Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Toronto, Can.; or at the New England or Bay State Fairs. 1st premium, \$100 and gold medal of the Holstein-Friesian Association, valued at \$50. 2nd premium, \$50. 2nd. For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one day milk record at any of the forementioned fairs. 1st premium, \$100 and gold medal of the Association, valued at \$50. 2nd premium, \$50. 3rd. For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the first premium for butter, in competition open to other breeds at any of the above fairs, a premium of \$50. 4th. For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the 1st premium for milk in competition open to other breeds at any of the forementioned expositions, a premium of \$50. There are others offered, but they are confined to certain States. All premiums must be awarded by the management of the fair, and a certificate of award, signed by the president or secretary, will be required before payment of any premium will be made.

KEEP the running machinery well oiled. A few cents expended in oil will be many times returned by lessening the power required to perform the work, and by saving wear of the bearing parts.

## CREAMERIES.

The creamery system of making butter has not yet been so extensively practised in our provinces as in Ontario and Quebec. Gradually, however, the excellence of that method is dawning upon our farmers, and in some of our best dairy sections they are seriously considering the erection of suitable buildings and providing machinery to convert their milk into butter instead of making it at home. Mr. W. F. Barbour of St. John has commenced operations at Upper Sackville, where he will manufacture this, his first season, the milk of upwards of 200 cows. We believe that parties are considering the erection of factories at Gagetown and Woodstock, N. B., Cornwallis, N. S., and in P. E. Island. This is certainly a move in the right direction. Our farmers have not as a class given that attention to the making of good dairy butter that the importance of this branch of farm economy justifies or that the natural facilities warrant. We have a climate and soil especially adapted for stockraising and dairying. Our usually, moist seasons and large areas of marsh and interval land producing the best of grasses, and water in abundance enables the farmers to produce at any season of the year a large flow of milk and as our markets have never been fully stocked with first class butter, it can be manufactured profitably at the creamery into a better class of goods and at much lower rate than at home. Throughout Ontario the cost for making butter in the creameries rarely exceeds 4cts. per pound, the farmers escape the trouble of making and it generally brings from 4 to 8c. per pound more than dairy butter in the market.

The production of a good article does not, however, depend solely upon the creamery process. The milk must be in good condition, clean, free from objectionable odors and properly handled after milking.

Some factorymen in order to secure the best milk possible, and to enable them to turn out good butter, have adopted the system of having printed and circulated among their patrons a list of important points to be observed in the production and handling of milk. As the success of the creamery depends upon the quality of product manufactured, which in turn is directly dependant upon the condition and quality of the milk supplied, every farmer should feel interested.

{The following list of suggestions was compiled by Prof. Jas. W. Robertson, of the O. A. College, Guelph, and issued by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.

1st.—Milk from healthy cows only should be offered, and not until at least four days after calving. Any harsh treatment that excites the cow, injuriously effects the quantity and quality of the yield.

2nd.—Cows should be allowed an abundant supply of wholesome suitable food and as much pure water as they will drink. A supply of salt should be placed where the cows may have access to it every day. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant impure water, nor to eat cleanings from horse stables, beets, turnips, or anything that will give the milk an offensive taint.

3rd.—All milk vessels should be thoroughly cleansed by first washing and then scalding with boiling water, and airing sufficiently to keep them perfectly sweet.

4th.—Milking should be done, and milk should be kept only where the surrounding air is pure—free from all objectionable and tainting odors. Milking in a foul smelling stable or yard, imparts to milk an injurious taint. Sour whey should never be fed in a milking yard nor near a milking stand.

5th.—Cows should be milked with dry hands and only after the udders have been washed or well brushed.

6th.—Tin pails only should be used. All milk should be properly strained immediately after milking, and for that purpose, a detached strainer is preferable to a strainer pail.

7th.—In preparing milk for a cheese or butter factory, it should immediately after straining be thoroughly aired by pouring, dipping or stirring. This is as beneficial for the morning's milk as for the evening's, and is as necessary when the weather is cool as when it is warm.

8th.—In warm weather, all milk should be cooled after it has been aired but never before. Milk kept over night in small quantities, say in tin pails, will be in better condition than if kept in a large quantity in one vessel.

9th.—When both messes of milk are conveyed to the factory in one can, the mixing of the morning's with the evening's milk should be delayed till the milk waggon reaches the stand.

10th.—While the milk is warmer than the surrounding air, it should be left uncovered, but when cooler it may with advantage be covered.

11th.—Milk-pails and cans should be protected from rain; and milk stands should be constructed to shade the cans from the sun.

12th.—Only honest milk, with its full cream and full share of strippings, should be offered. Neglect of this leaves a patron liable to a heavy penalty.

There are not a few persons selling milk who look upon the act of half skimming or watering their wares as a piece of sharp practice rather than a criminal offence. The law upon the point is too well defined to admit of any misconception on the part of any person following these practices, and as we now have chemists appointed to properly analyse and test all kinds of foods drugs and fertilizers, the act of selling dishonest milk is attended by great risk.

The Adulteration Act of 1886 section 15, bearing upon this subject says: "If milk is sold, or offered, or exposed for sale after any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted therefrom, or of water has been added thereto, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or if an animal fed upon unwholesome food, it shall be deemed to have been adulterated in a manner injurious to health, and such sale, offer or exposure for sale, shall render the vendor liable to the penalty hereinafter provided in respect to the sale of adulterated food: except that skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior within twelve inches of the tops of such vessels, the word "skimmed" in letters of not less than two inches in length, and served in measures similarly marked, but any person supplying such skimmed milk, unless such quality of milk has been asked for by the purchaser, shall not be entitled to plead the provisions of this section as a defence to, or in extenuation of any violation of this act."

If the substance used as an adulterant be considered as injurious to the health of the consumer, the penalty is for the first offence a fine not exceeding \$50.00, or less than \$10.00 and costs, and for each subsequent offence a fine not exceeding \$100.00 and not less than \$50.00 and costs.

An idea moderately prevalent among city consumers is that milk is "doctored" by means of chalk, that is given as a body to replace the cream removed, or to neutralize the added water, but we have never known such a mixture to resemble the lacteal product sufficiently to deceive anybody. Rice flour has been used as an adulterant, but to no great extent in this country.

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR NOVA SCOTIA.***(From the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal.)*

Your readers are all interested in each other's condition and circumstances, and I have no doubt that your friends in the West are as desirous of hearing, once in a while, from us in the East, as we in the East look forward to similar interchanges from them. Never have we had such an early spring here, and such balmy weather at this time of the year; we are at least a month earlier than usual, with finer growing weather than I have seen sometimes in the middle of June, and then the ground is in such good condition. In fact, never had the farmer such cause to rejoice at the prospects of so promising a season. Active farmers are rapidly getting their seed in the ground, and are encouraged greatly by the continued fine weather. Merchants are also busy opening out new goods, and anticipate a good season's trade, if one may judge by the size of the importations. Not only are the prospects unusually encouraging for the farmer and merchant, but in our factories also a bright activity prevails. In the steel and forge works extra help had to be taken on, both on the day and night shifts, in order to make satisfactory progress with the work on hand. In the smaller factories we hear the same story of plenty work to do. And then again we expect our "iron mines" to be opened up this summer. Unless some very big lies are floating in the air, a company, composed of Americans and Nova Scotians, have already located a line, and according to report, will immediately proceed to build a railway from the iron ore deposits to connect with existing lines of railway. The opening up of our iron mines is a matter which has been "talked about" for a number of years, but now it looks as if the talking has all been done, and the work actually begun.

Each year as it passes marks an advancement or retrogradation in every country in the world. "If this is so, and men say truly," we can much more readily assert the fact that in every kind of business, if one will only take the trouble to look into it, a perceptible movement is going on, which will have a tendency to either make or break that particular business in the end. It is a matter of fact, and cannot be disputed, that changes are constantly taking place in the ways and forms of doing business, and it behooves every one, no matter what business he is engaged in, to be

watchful and ready to take advantage of any improvements that will present themselves. Take the farm for instance. A farmer who is active, energetic and interested in his work, will have round about him unmistakable signs of his thriftiness that the most indifferent passers by will not fail to notice. His fields are covered with a rich growth; his stock will be found in a thriving condition; his barns, outhouses and farm machinery, tidy and neat, in fact, his surroundings, so attractive, that we willingly stop on our journey past to admire them. He may be a poor man, that has very little ready cash, but he is interested in his work, which counts for a great deal. A little attention and a very little money spent goes a long way on or about a farm. As a general thing, a farmer will consider well before spending money on anything new—that is, on any new kind of machinery or a breed of cattle that he has not had personal experience with himself. Caution in spending money, of course, is advisable under all circumstances, but how often we notice it is "penny wise and pound foolish" with a great many.

In our own county here, notwithstanding a slowness and apparent unwillingness among our farmers to improve their stock, and increase their facilities for carrying on farming operations, a noticeable change for the better has taken place in the last few years, which is steadily increasing, and I venture to assert, will make rapid strides in the next few years. I have travelled around a bit, and in no place have I seen a man make as easy a living at farming as they do in Nova Scotia, and there is no reason why money cannot be made, if you operate your farm on business principles.

Close to the town of New Glasgow we have a number of enterprising farmers, men who were not afraid to invest their capital in the business, and who have met with evident success. Such men as: A. C. Bell, "Coldstream Farm;" John Cameron, "Prospect Hill Farm;" John McDonald, "Plainfields;" James McKay, "Rose Cottage;" John Ross, "Prospect Farm;" H. J. Townsend, "Brookside Farm." On the farms owned by these gentlemen can be seen pure-bred Durhams, Holstein-Friesians, Ayrshires, Jerseys; pure-bred Clydesdale stallions, Standard-bred Trotting stallions, and well-bred mares.

I may just say in conclusion that New Glasgow is a prettily situated town, with three first-class hotels, viz., the Vendome, which is situated close to the I. C.

R. station; the Windsor, built on the bank of the river, a beautiful situation, and the Norfolk House, on the principal business street. Its citizens are always ready to welcome strangers, and if any of your breeders living in the West should happen down this way we would advise them to stop off at this station, make themselves known, and I guarantee they will be well received.

Zax.

New Glasgow, N. S., May 9th, 1889.

**PEDIGREE HORSE STOCK.**

It must be evident to all New Brunswickers who pay any attention to horse matters, that the interest taken in breeding in improved lines is rapidly on the increase. It was to be expected that the importation by the local government would give a great stimulus to this industry. Such was the case, but it is to be noted that in some localities disappointment was expressed at the results; yet in those same places there has been a prompt re-acting and the desire to

**UTILIZE THE IMPORTED STALLIONS**

is now greater than ever. I have this on the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture Lugrin, who says that he is constantly receiving inquiries as to the whereabouts of the horses from persons who have colts, and this he very properly regards as the best proof of the value of the importation, when the services of sires are sought after on account of the good qualities of their colts. It is a better recommendation than the most gilt-edged pedigree. The New Brunswick government is not alone in seeking to improve horse stock by the public ownership of stallions. The Italian government has several hundreds of stallions which are distributed all over Italy. The French government has a highly perfected system which provides not only for the keep of numerous stallions by the government, but for a government inspection of stallions of private owners. In England, as many horsemen know, although the government does not directly aid in the development of the improved breeds, the matter is in charge of the great agricultural societies who have found it necessary, even in that wealthy country, to

**SUPPLEMENT PRIVATE ENTERPRISE**

and prevent the exportation of valuable sires by maintaining extensive studs which are distributed each season in much the same way as they are in New Brunswick. In Canada, the action of the New Brunswick government has excited great interest. Nova Scotia has imitated it to some extent. In Quebec there is a growing demand that the New

Brunswick system be adopted in its entirety. Inquiries have been made of Mr. Lugin from British Columbia and the Northwest territories as to the system adopted in this province and its results.

Since the last horse sale here, in March, applications have been received from several sections of the province for horses, showing that the interest in pedigreed stock is extending in all directions. A great change has taken place in this country during the last few years in regard to the value of well established pedigrees, and purchasers are beginning to discriminate between pedigrees, having learned that the usefulness of a correct record of breeding lies as much in the fact that it enables them to avoid breeding from bad lines, as in giving greater worth to the progeny of animals of individual merit. For the same reason breeders are beginning to see the desirability of

REGISTERING THE PEDIGREES OF THEIR COLTS.

from registered horses. It is not pretended that a certificate stating that an animal is bred in such and such a way is in itself of any value, but purchasers of horses, both draught as well as carriage horses, are always desirous of having certificates of breeding. The New Brunswick Horse Register was opened by direction of the late board of agriculture, for the purpose of enabling persons who desired to do so to register the breedings of their animals. Considering that it is a new thing in this province it has already been well patronized. The secretary for agriculture says that if any horseman have in their possession the pedigrees of stallions at any time owned in the province and now either out of the country or dead, and will send them to him he will make all necessary inquiries as to their correctness and enter the same in the registry without charge, his wish being to establish beyond reasonable doubt the origin of our best local families of horses. An examination of the register discloses some interesting facts. It appears that

VERY EARLY IN THE HISTORY OF THE PROVINCE

the importation of highly bred animals was begun. In 1786, Capt. John Saunders, of Fredericton, purchased from Lord Grosvenor the bay stallion Wild Air, by Justin, out of Dron's dam, and brought him with two thoroughbred mares to this province. Many of our best horses trace to this importation. The father of the present Judge Wedderburn, about 1825, imported Sir Lucias and Capt. Absolute, is represented as being a magnificent blood stallion, standing 16½ hands high and of splendid action. He remained in St. John for some time and was finally taken to the United States. Young Cannon Ball, imported in 1822, was a valuable acquisition to the horse stock of the province, his blood flows in the veins of Lady Daggett, 2.26; and consequently those of her wonderful daughter Alcagetta in whose sudden death the

TURF LOST ONE OF ITS MOST PROMISING ORNAMENTS;

in those of Senator, 2.25, and in other animals of great merit. It has been the custom to describe Young Cannon Ball as a thoroughbred, but his pedigree, as furnished to his purchaser in 1825, shows that he was not. His sire, Cannon Ball, was a thoroughbred, and was descended from the illustrious Matchem, one of the mightiest of the mighty racers of the last century; but his dam was bred from hunting stock. He himself was a black horse with a white star and one white hind foot, large and stoutly built and, to quote the advertisement published in the Royal Gazette of 1826, "of great bone and strength, and particularly well calculated for the work of the country." Stories of his uncontrollable temper are still preserved by the older people of Kingsclear, in this county. Another horse, whose name occurs in some good pedigrees, is young Buzzard, imported to New Brunswick in 1826, by Colonel Harding, of this city. He was from a thoroughbred sire, but his dam was what was then called a Yorkshire clothier mare, and was probably identical with Cleveland Bays.

WARRIOR WAS ANOTHER OF THE GREAT SIRE

of some years ago. This horse and his descendants are too well known to require extended reference. It is interesting to know that some mares with his blood in their veins have been bred to Harry Wilkes, and the effect of the blending of these two remote strains of the blood of old Messenger will be worth watching. In fact the more the history of New Brunswick horses is studied the more evident it is that there is a good field in this province to work upon for the building up of a class of animals of great value in any market in America or in Europe. As an illustration of this point

THE FOLLOWING PEDIGREES

published for the first time may be cited:

Nora Wilkes—A chesnut filly owned by Edward London of Canterbury station. Sire, Harry Wilkes, 1896, dam Gipsy, by Mambrino Charta, 868, grand dam a daughter of Deerfield Morgan, a son of Halo's Green Mountain Morgan.

Lottie C—A bay filly owned by Dr. Berryman of St. John; by Harry Wilkes 1806, dam Bessie B, by Jehu, a son of Warrior; grand dam from a Morgan family.

Ida Wilkes—Owned by Jeremiah Donovan of St. John; by Sir Harry Wilkes, dam Nellie by Mambrino Monarch, a son of Fiske's Mambrino Chief, jr., 214; grand dam a daughter of General Havelock, a son of Deerfield Morgan; great grand dam by Retriever.

Valdosta—Bred by J. C. Lamb of Sussex, and sold to a Bangor gentleman; sire Harry Wilkes; dam daughter of the thoroughbred Orphan Boy.

Henry Wilkes—A bay colt, bred by M. G. Murphy (of that part of St. John formerly known as Portland), by Harry Wilkes; dam a daughter of imported Black Bird.

Emily Wilkes—A chestnut filly with

silver mane and tail; bred by Dr. Moore of Sackville; sire Harry Wilkes, dam Little Emily by Col. Taylor, a Billy Denton, 65; grand dam Pigeon by a son of Deerfield Morgan.

Pauline Wilkes—A bay filly owned by R. Ketchum M. P. P., of Woodstock, sire Harry Wilkes; dam an inbred Warrior mare being by John Bright, himself inbred to Warrior, out of a grand-daughter of Burnt Back, one of the best sons of Warrior.

Nellie Wilkes—A bay filly owned by Hon. A. G. Blair; sire, Harry Wilkes; dam, Nellie Morris, by Robert R. Morris, 648, dam, a daughter of the Logue horse, sire of Lady Daggett, 226.

A CONCESSION TO THE N. B. REGISTRY.

It may not be generally known that executive of the Clydesdale Horse society of the United States have agreed to accept certificates of purity of blood from the New Brunswick register as sufficient to entitle animals to be entered in their stud books. This will save breeders of pure bred Clydesdales in the maritime provinces much trouble and expense, as it will avoid the necessity in many cases of correspondence with breeders in England and the delays incident thereto.

The only other claim in regard to the New Brunswick horse register is its

VALUE FOR THE PRESERVATION OF ASCERTAINED PEDIGREES.

Applications are entertained from any quarter, but nothing is entered as definitely settled unless its correctness is vouched for by some one of repute who has a knowledge of the fact whereof he speaks. This testimony is invariably in writing and filed with the applications, and any statements not so attested are entered in the register as open to question. When an animal has once been registered any additional facts relating to its performance, ancestry or progeny will be entered on the register, without charge, on application accompanied by proper proof. It will thus be seen that a means has been provided for the collection and preservation of facts which before many years must prove of great value to breeders.—ST. JOHN TELEGRAPH.

A COLT should be trained, not broken, to harness. The latter is usually done by brute force and cruelty, and encourages the formation of vicious habits, much to the damage of the animal's value. The proper way is to accustom the colt by degrees to the weight and pressure of the harness and shafts. Gain his confidence that he will not suspect you, and the horse will be useful and safe.

DON'T ALLOW the hay to get too ripe before cutting. The best part of ripe grass or clover is the seed, which is usually lost in the process of cutting, making and gathering the hay, or is lost in the barn.



## SHEDIAC MUSSEL MUD.

*For the Maritime Agriculturist.*

Some interesting facts were gleaned by your correspondent, in Shediac, relating to the so-called mussel mud, found in the harbor bottom at that place. A casual observer passing through that pretty place and outlying districts, will notice the quantity of shells of almost every description, scattered over the fields and in some places heaps piled on the sides of the road. On enquiring, he found that what appeared to him to be oyster shells, was the somewhat famous mussel mud of Shediac.

This substance, which is gathered in winter, through holes cut in the ice, and elevated by means of a large frame work supporting a shovel worked by horse power, is the accumulation of centuries, deposited on the harbor bottom, and is largely the product of decayed oyster beds and shell fish.

In conversation with Mr. S. J. Welling, an extensive and successful farmer, who has used this fertilizer for the past sixteen years, he received many valuable hints regarding its use and effects.

Mr. Welling said he drew about two hundred double loads of this substance on his farm every winter, and had tried it on almost everything and in almost every way. He found that the effects from it were most clearly seen on the high lying parts of his farm, the soil of which was a stiff reddish clay. In wet land he noticed that the oysters shells, which composed a considerable quantity of the substance, did not decay as on dry land, but remained year after year in their hard state. He applied about twenty double loads to an acre, drawing it at once from the harbor upon his fields and spreading it. He believed that by piling it up, some at least of its virtue was lost, and mentioned in support of this view, the untenable nature of the salt which it contained and which must in some slight measure be of service to the crop. He believed in its efficacy on all grain crops, declaring that he could not raise wheat without it.

Mr. Welling's crop of wheat this year can bear witness by its luxuriant and forward condition; in fact the crops generally, not only on Mr. Welling's farm, but on those of others, to the value of mussel mud. The difficulty, if such it may be called, with its use on grain fields, was that it made the stock grow too stout, however, it ensured a perfect catch of grass, which in Mr. Welling's

experience, retained its strong growth for three or four years, before showing any very marked retrogradation. The difference, however, between each cropping is quite apparent. He has, side by side, three fields of grass, which very effectually illustrate this fact. The first, which is newly seeded land, is, although last winter's severity has nearly extinguished all the clover, about as good a catch as any farmer could wish. The next, which was mowed last year, is thicker at the bottom, but not quite so strong in growth, while the third field following the gradation is below the second about as much as the second is below the first. But perhaps the most striking feature of the illustration is in the difference between these fields, and a head ridge running along the top, upon which no mud has ever been put. The growth is scanty and very short, serving in a most marked degree to show the grass producing qualities of this fertilizer.

A curious fact in connection with it, and one which Mr. Welling is now testing, is the reported injurious effects upon potatoes, causing them to become scabby, and although not injuring them much in size, spoiling their quality and marketable appearance. Some affirm, on the other hand, that for the first year it does not effect the crop.

The general effect on the land, Mr. Welling believes to be, besides its own added qualities, a letting loose of the fertility. He is borne out in this by his experience in re-ploughing land that has been cropped. By the application of this mud the land seems to have been injured, the fertility gone. He has never tried the application of more mud upon this seemingly worn-out land, but finds excellent results from the application of farm-yard manure; more than one would expect from land untouched by "mussel mud." "It seems," Mr. Welling said, "to need farm-yard manure to bring it too again."

As a top-dressing for meadow, he has found the results for the first year very satisfactory, but does not think that much benefit is obtained in following years.

The charges for this fertilizer are 8 cts. for single and 16 cts. for double loads, the purchaser doing the hauling.

It has gained for itself a local celebrity, and is beginning to be known farther from home; some enterprising farmers of other parts of the province having given it a trial, and, while, without doubt, there are those to be found

who consider it unprofitable, still the general verdict is satisfactory, and the mussel mud of Shediac may be said to have gained for itself a place among modern fertilizers.

[At the Expt. Farm, at Nappan, N.S., there is being tried on measured plots a quantity of this material, and it will be possible to ascertain its exact value as a fertilizer and its action on the soil.

It certainly is to those who are within easy access to Shediac, a source of cheap fertilizer, the lime in the shells being worth the price asked, if lime is wanted in the soil.—Ed.

## A VALUABLE WORK.

It is with pleasure that we call our readers attention to the latest work of that able entomologist, Prof. J. Henry Comstock, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., a copy of which we have received. It is entitled "An introduction to Entomology," and comprises the advance edition of a most exhaustive work, which will be issued at a later date. There has been a want among students and farmers for a text which would not only give the names of injurious insects, and the methods of meeting their ravages, but also present a key whereby they could be easily identified. By his work Prof. Comstock has filled this want. The opening chapters are devoted to the naming of the different parts of the anatomy of insects, their appearance, modifications and functions and fully illustrated by engravings. As the work proceeds the systematic classification of the insects into the orders, sub-orders, families, genera, and species, with the different characters of each are shown. As the text is more especially devoted to those insects proving injurious to farm crops, they are fully treated and illustrated, and the most practical and effective remedies for their ravage given. We feel confident that when this work is completed it will be equal to any now in print, and should receive a popular reception, at the hands of those interested in this branch of nature's work. A note worthy feature of the work is the general excellence of the illustrations, the majority of which are original, being drawn and engraved especially for the work by Mrs. Comstock, who is a thorough entomologist and a skillful artist.

We ask our readers to carefully peruse our letter, which appears on our cover page, and give it their favorable consideration.

**BEE-KEEPING.**

AN EXTRACT FROM A PAPER READ BY W. D. BLACK, ESQ., OF TRURO, BEFORE THE CUMBERLAND FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

There are very many people in the rural districts of Canada, amongst the farmers and others, who could keep a few colonies of bees to their own advantage and that of their neighbors. They would thus be benefitting themselves by producing honey for their own use, and benefit their neighbors by securing fertilization to their fields of clover and orchards of fruit. As to who ought to engage in bee-keeping and who may engage in it, are questions which each individual has the natural right to decide for himself, so long as he keeps within the moral and civil law.

Any person who is cautious, observing and prompt to do whatever the needs of the business require, with no thought of delay, may make apiculture a specialty with almost certain prospects of success, provided he is not afraid of a few stings and takes an interest in his bees. I would advise no one of a nervous temperament to attempt bee-keeping, as a person must move cautiously in the bees' company. One must not become discouraged at a season's failure or a slight misfortune.

There are about twenty kinds of bees, five of which are suitable for America, namely: German, or black bee, Ligurian, or Italian, Syrian, Cyprian and the Carnolian. The first two are the principal kinds kept here; the latter of which has a longer tongue, and is marked by three bright yellow girdles on the base of the abdomen.

The queen is the mother of the entire colony. She is about one inch long, double the size of a working bee, and with a long tapering abdomen. Her sole duty is to lay eggs, of which, in the busy season, she lays two or three thousand per day. It is highly essential that each hive has a well-bred laying queen; a poor one indicates a poor colony. If desired, a queen of an improved variety can be introduced into the hive and the old one removed, and in twenty-one days her progeny will appear, after which the original bees will disappear.

Fifty years ago the only hives were sections of hollow logs, boxes of various dimensions, and straw "shops." The movable frame hive was invented in 1850 and revolutionized bee-keeping. With this hive each frame can be taken out and examined, the queens can be

easily found, weak colonies can be strengthened by exchanging an empty comb for one full of brood and honey from a strong hive. Swarms can be controlled or made at pleasure by dividing. Drone combs can be contracted and worker increased. Then, with the aid of the extractor, one can get three times the amount of honey, as the comb is not destroyed after the honey is thrown out, but is put back to be refilled by the bees. As it takes fifteen to twenty pounds of honey to secrete a pound of wax, it will be seen that a great saving is effected by using this style of hive and the extractor.

The white clover is the principal honey producing plant in Nova Scotia. Buckwheat is a great honey plant, but the honey is of poor quality. The first honey the season is obtained from the willow, sugar maple, dandelion, and later the Alsike and other clovers. I have had a single hive bring in ten pounds in one day, and over one hundred pounds in a season, from clover. After the clover there is no honey produced until the golden rod and other fall flowers come. In establishing an apiary, choose one with plenty of clover near, and where the owner can have his eye on it.

Bees, when filled with honey, may be handled without fear of them stinging, and to bring this about, a little smoke is blown in the hive. If stung, get the sting out as soon as possible with the back of a knife, and puff some smoke on the wound, which will obscure the venom. If the pain be severe, moisten with ammonia or soda water. Their enemies in the animal kingdom are the king-birds, toads, skunks, ants, bee-moths, wasps, spiders and mice.

I prefer extracted to comb honey. The cost is a little more at the outset, but a beginner will soon get into the way of raising the former, it being a less complicated process than the latter. With the use of the extracts we can get nearly double the amount of honey than in combs. The surest way to winter bees is to use a double walled hive, but it does not always afford sufficient protection in our winters. If kept in a building, the temperature should be about 45 degrees.

Troublesome collar galls may be prevented to a great extent by taking the harness off at noon during the hot days, and rubbing down the heated shoulders with cold water. It will take but a few minutes and will be a humane and grateful act.

**INTERFERING.**

This is a habit that few horses fail to contract, and one that is as damaging to a horse's value as to his appearance and utility. It is one, however, that to a greater extent than is generally believed can be encouraged or curtailed by the treatment of the animal, while being trained to harness, and afterward. A colt has not that thorough control over his limbs that an animal of mature years has; they are more awkward, their limbs are more pliable, the muscles do not act with regularity and accuracy, and when put in harness their whole attention is centered in the bit, which is causing no little irritation in the mouth. This causes them to neglect their limbs, and in turning they either calk themselves or interfere. It is a singular fact that after once striking, they will continue to wound the fetlock although it may be bleeding and causing considerable pain, which ends in the thickening of the skin and a permanent blemish.

Probably the best place to train a colt is on the farm. Moderately hard, steady and slow work will have a tendency to diminish any unnecessary show of life and spirit, and the slow pace will enable him to exercise his limbs more freely and avoid injuring himself. Excessive fatigue, caused by too hard and continuous work will render a horse careless of his feet and liable to interfere, although when in good condition and not overworked he would never touch. Some horses by a peculiar conformation of the limbs are predisposed to striking and nothing will remedy the trouble except special shoeing, which has a tendency to alter the relative position of the bones of the joint, and probably cause lameness, or by using an effective style of boot.

Colts should not be shod too early. It is needless to fasten a shoe weighing several ounces on his feet until there are signs of much wear, which will not be serious unless driven continually on hard roads or stony fields. If the hoofs are kept well rounded in front and shortened to their normal length by the rasp, no breaking will occur under moderately heavy work. When shod, the shoes will cause interfering if too heavy, wide or extending far behind the heels. They should not remain on long enough to allow the hoof to become too long or broad, or to allow the clinches to become loose and form a projecting lance to cut the flesh of the opposite fetlock.

Nearly every blacksmith has a method of preventing interfering, but we have found that the best way is to keep the horse in proper condition, not overworking or driving him, and having the hoof short, narrow and smooth, setting level, and a shoe as light as is consistent with strength. If a protective boot be used, a light elastic and soft one is best, made of India rubber which is unaffected by either water or mud.

**STOCK-RAISING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.***(From the Canadian Livestock and Farm Journal.)*

The farmers of New Brunswick have not in the past given that attention to the breeding of stock that its importance in rural economy or the natural adaptability of the province justifies; nor have they in the management of what has been kept, exercised the intelligence in their methods that would lead to encouraging results. We speak of the majority of our farmers, yet bear in mind that in this Province are some of the most prosperous and intelligent agriculturists that Canada contains: men who pursue farming as a profession, and see in it all that is healthful, pleasant and profitable. Until about ten years ago, with the exception of the Jersey and Ayrshire, there were scarcely any pure-bred animals in the Province, the stock being represented by the native scrubs that had been kept more from custom than profit. Even to-day in many sections large herds of worthless mongrels are fostered, that cause the owner a loss rather than increasing the revenue.

There is a pronounced want of education on the part of the farmers. Far too many are following farming and making but little headway on account of not being educated in their craft. They must be taught the difference in value between an animal that will show a gain of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 lbs. per day up to 18 or 20 months, and a creature that will scarcely show as many ounces; or between a cow that fills the pail until a month before calving, and one that is dry all winter. They must be taught that if the St. John river farms are to maintain their enviable reputation, less hay must be sold and more fed to secure that fertilizing agency which will return to the soil the plant food removed by a 3-ton crop of hay; and that if they do not feed their stock sufficiently and keep their buildings in repair, small will be the return from that source.

Naturally this Province is well adapted to stock-raising. As heavy forest covers about three-quarters of it, the country is free from the terrific wind and snow or rain storms that so frequently visit our western brethren, and in clearing, if windbreaks are preserved, we have no cause to anticipate a change with extensive settlement. Our winters are neither long nor severe. We are comparatively free from diseases and the ravages of insects. The greatest aid to successful stock-raising lies in the abundance of water. The surface is moun-

tainous, from which spring brooks, to provide the meadows and pastures with a complete system of irrigation, and which during the spring and autumn freshets, cover the low-lying land and deposit a sediment, very rich in fertilizing material, and make the application of artificial manures less necessary. Our hills are covered by bush in many places, and would, if cleared, make excellent sheep-ranges. Our nearness to market, both for import and export, is not an inconsiderable advantage.

Our government in its goodness has done a great deal toward improving the stock of the country. During the past two years it has imported and placed at the disposal of every farmer, stallions of all the best draught and trotting breeds, several specimens of each breed of sheep, and at the Provincial Stock Farm are kept males and females of four breeds of cattle, the offspring of which are disposed of at annual sales. It is difficult to say what breed is most applicable to the Province, but we are safe in saying that any breed that thrives in any part of Canada will do well in New Brunswick. The choice is dependent upon the object in view, whether beef, milk or butter. In any case it is better to start with a good male, and, by selecting the better native cows, produce a grade that may be used to build up a herd. The shorthorn, where it has been tried, has given satisfaction; the Aberdeen-Angus Poll has not been very extensively bred, the Red Poll, or Norfolk, has a few representatives, and have made their owner loud in praise of their virtues, in fact the Norfolk breeders claim that theirs more nearly approach the general purpose animal than any other breed; and the Hereford has not, that we are aware of, a specimen in the Province. We believe that any of these, graded upon the native cow, would produce a good piece of beef upon our pastures, and with moderate care during winter. The milkers are represented by the Jersey, Holstein and Ayrshire. If the breeder be near one of our cities, where Jersey butter is in demand, money may be made by catering to the public taste, and if a good article is produced, a ready sale will be met. For the milk trade the two latter breeds have been encouraged, although by far the greater number of the milkmen breed the native cows without any outside blood.

Sheep of all kinds will do well here, and where preference has been given to any particular breed the Cotswold and Shropshire have received it. It may

surprise our Ontario readers to learn that here one price is paid for all classes of wools, the Cotswold bringing as much as the Merino. This is due to the large quantities of native wool produced (which in texture resembles Cotswold wool), having encouraged the purchase of machinery suited to its manufacture, and which will not manufacture the finer grades of wool into cloth. When enough finer wool is grown to warrant the introduction of suitable machinery, a discrimination in price will be made, when the Shropshire will doubtless be the best breed for the Province.

New Brunswick needs an agricultural college where the sons of the farmers may receive an education which will enable them to pursue their calling to the best advantage. At present the young farmers are following in the steps of their fathers, who in their turn did likewise, and in many sections of our worthy Province an Egyptologist would find ample scope for amusing investigation.

P. A. T.

**MISCELLANEOUS QUOTES, RULES AND RECIPES.**

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall.

One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover 100 square feet of surface, and 5 lbs. shingle nails will fasten them on.

A thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and 11 lbs. of lath nails will nail them on.

Eight bushels of good lime, 16 bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair will make enough good mortar to plaster 100 square yards.

A stone, used by grocers, is equal to 14 lbs.

It takes from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 bushels of wheat to sow 1 acre of ground.

To find the amount of hay in a mow, allow 512 cubic feet for a ton.

To find the number of bushels of apples or potatoes in a bin, multiply the length, breadth, and height, in feet, together, and divide this product by 8, and point off one figure in the quotient as a decimal.

A box 16 inches square and 8, 2.5 inches deep will contain 1 bushel.

One cent saved each day and put out at 6 per cent. interest will accumulate to \$950 in fifty years.—THE SUPPLEMENT.

—Subscribe for the MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

## HORSE RAISING.

The great demand in the American market of late years, has prompted the farmers of the Maritime Provinces to give more careful attention to the breeding and rearing of horses than formerly. That market is seldom or never stocked and especially in the fall, there is a great demand for horses of the proper weight and build for the lumber business. The Americans are becoming aware of the excellence of the stock in some localities and are ever ready to take any good horses we may want to dispose of. Prince Edward Island probably leads the Dominion in this industry, as the following figures will show. In 1886 there was exported from the Island horses to the value of \$100,000; in 1887, \$200,000, and last year the amount reached over \$300,000, with a prospect of increased trade the coming season.

In consideration of the value of this industry to our farmers it is of the utmost importance that it should be fostered and extended by the proper selection and breeding of the classes of horses meeting with the greatest favor in the eyes of the purchasers and for which they are willing to pay the highest prices. The selection of the best breed is a matter to be dealt with by the breeder. Every breed has some distinct point of excellence over the others, and the kind having the favor in the market is the best to adopt. Everything, however, does not depend on the breed, but quite so much upon the proper treatment of the colt. The virtues of the breed alone will not produce a first class mature horse, unless the colt receives liberal treatment during the first two or three years of his life.

The proper time to have the colt dropped depends upon conditions. If the mares quarters are warm a great gain will be made by having her foal about February, for, when the spring work becomes pressing, the colt will be able to go to the field or else go without milk for a few hours. If, however, the stable be too cold, April or May is the more favorable time. As with calves a better showing will be made by colts for the food and attention given during the first and second years than any period of the same length after, and it is advantageous to feed liberally, without forcing and provide a good constitution for the work of after years. As soon as the teeth become of practical use, a few cracked oats or whole ones, and some good hay should be given with a carrot

chopped moderately fine. The latter exerts a very beneficial effect in keeping the bowels in good order. A colt should be weaned at not more than five months of age. If dropped in February or March, this may be done when the grass is at its best, when very little loss will be incurred. The late colts usually lose grass and milk at the same time, and do not thrive on their winter food as do the earlier ones. The mare if a good one, is usually bred the first chance after foaling and if compelled to suckle a colt over five months, will be reduced in condition and the succeeding colt will suffer. Castration should be done when the animal is about a year old. Some believe that by deferring this operation until the colt has acquired the neck and muscle of a stallion that a better horse is produced, but we have failed to notice any favorable difference. Exercise is an important essential to a growing colt. A place should be provided where it can run without any danger from barbed wire or projecting nails. The practice of allowing young colts to follow their dams for miles over a hot road should be discouraged, it being too great a strain upon their limbs, and rendering them liable to injury from passing teams. With the natural advantages the Maritime Provinces possesses and excellent stock now available both as government and private individual property, we are safe in predicting that before many years the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will vie with Prince Edward Island in upholding the Eastern provinces as a horse producing section.

The New Brunswick government has done the farmers of that province an inestimable service by their importation of male horses and having them put within reach of all. Nova Scotia is offering great encouragement to importation by offering bonuses to those importing suitable animals, the particulars of which will be found in another column.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND NOTES.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

The farmers on the Island have no reason to complain of the weather this season. So far the spring and early summer have been as favorable for cropping and cultivating as could be desired, and the good start all crops have received makes everything much farther advanced at present, than they have been for many years. Hay is above the average in luxuriance, and haying will com-

mence about two weeks earlier than last season. Some of our farmers are considering the ensilage question very favorably, and many acres of corn may be seen growing for that purpose. What few silos have been erected and tried have given moderate satisfaction and seem to meet the views of the breeders of large herds.

The cattle trade between the Island and Newfoundland is now assuming a fair proportion and several large cargoes have already left for the latter port. They are principally pure bred Durhams, and some of the bulls are indeed beauties. Fat cattle comprise no small part of some shipments, and bring very good prices. The Island farmer can always dispose of his fat cattle at this season and at good figures.

The horsemen hold the day here at present. Our little Isle has already made its name famous as a section wherein good horses can always be procured and probably there is no part of the continent that for its area can boast of the same quantity of good stock, of both light and heavy breeds. Some Standard bred stallions have been imported during the past year. Mr. Courlie, of Summerside, recently imported a very highly bred horse from Senator Stanford's Palo Alto Stock Farm in California. He is much heavier than many of the horses of his class, weighing 1,300 lbs., but is of splendid conformation and with good action, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to the stock here. We have also splendid specimens of the get of such noted sires as Rysdykes Hambletonian, Onward, Almont, Nutwood, Hambletonian Prince, All Right, sire of George Lee, 2,22; Abdallah Messenger, sire of Bijou, 2,23, and many other noted animals. Heavy horses are booming; some very fine shires and Clyde mares owned by Nova Scotia parties are in Charlottetown and are being bred to stallions of their breed. Although in the past we have exported some good horses and colts, yet we never sell our best, but keep them to breed from so that we are raising our already high standard still higher and hope to increase our output yearly.

—A properly raised sheep between the age of three and five makes the best mutton. Turnips are a cheap crop, and when fed freely to sheep with their other feed, makes the juiciest and tenderest of mutton, and at a small cost when compared to other foods.

### THE STRAWBERRY GRUB.

In the vicinity of Sackville, and we presume elsewhere, the larvae of the May Beetle, or as it is ambiguously called, the "June Bug," is destroying a great many strawberry plants. The May Beetle is a large dark brown insect about nine-tenths of an inch long, and proportionately wide. It flies only at night, and may be recognized by its habit of flying against the windows in attempting to reach the light, and by its size. It lays its eggs in old grass fields, being adverse to newly broken soil, and which in due course are hatched into the sickening, dirty white, soft grubs, almost as thick as one's finger, with a dark horny head and six feet. It takes about four years to mature, spending the winter in a state of torpidity in the ground, and the summers in eating roots of every kind, but making a choice of strawberries. They thrive best in pasture lands where there is an abundance of food, and where there is little danger from birds. Strawberries planted in old sod land are more liable to their attacks than others.

The remedies consist in destroying the beetles whenever caught. A convenient method of doing this, is to place a lantern in a tub, having an inch of water in it. The beetles flying in the light will strike the glass, fall into the water and drown. The grubs, whenever detected by the presence of a cut plant, should be destroyed. Pieces of potatoes or roots, poisoned by Paris Green placed in the ground, will kill many. Pigs are fond of them and if allowed to root in the soil before the plants are set will destroy some.

### PIGS.

There are few animals in domestication that give so large a return for labor and food expended as does the pig. On the ordinary farm he lives upon what would in many cases be wasted, or what would not otherwise be put to such profitable use. The refuse of the table, dairy and garden comprise his food the greater part of the year, and by his death he supplies us with commodities that can be obtained from no other source. A little care exercised upon the selection of a good pig will be many times repaid by a large return for food and labor expended. It is a recognized fact that a well bred animal of any class will give more favorable results than one of a mongrel or scrub race, and in few cases is this more true or noticeable than in

the pig. We want one that will give us the largest yield of meat—the principal part we use and should in choosing select a breed having the best development of flesh.

A good pig should have a short small face, well fleshed and with fine bone, and small ears. The body should have the shoulders well developed, broad and with the meat running well down. The back should be straight and broad, with the ribs well sprung. For light pork the belly should not be pendulous or flabby, but well rounded. This is a weak point in many breeds, and we have seen some so low that only with difficulty could they prevent the belly being injured by the feet. The ham being the most valuable part of a pig, should be the most perfect, large, running well back, and wide, with the flesh extending to the hocks. The bone in the limbs should be fine and ending in small feet.

The subject of the best breed is best discussed by the conditions to which they are to be subjected. If a pig is wanted to consume the house refuse and make light, small boned and lean meat, the Berkshire or Chester White will suit, but if pork for market is wanted, some of the heavier breeds will best suffice.

### THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Last winter several anonymous letters appeared in the columns of the St. John daily papers, on the subject of an agricultural college for the Maritime provinces, and much valuable information was elicited upon both sides of the question. The writers of some of the letters were professedly graduates of the O. A. College, at Guelph, and were loud in praise of providing such an institution at which the farmers' sons of these provinces could secure that training in their chosen occupation, so necessary for success in these times of competition and progress. The course of study and work at Guelph was portrayed, and the benefits to be derived from it were shown. The opposition letters dealt principally upon the expenditure that such an institution would necessitate and questioned the flattering results predicted.

This is an important subject, and one which should interest every live farmer, and we most heartily invite those who desire, to use our columns in discussion. If needed, and the farmers ask for it, it is probable that our rulers will consider the subject of a college. We will be pleased to publish letters on both sides. Let them be pointed, not personal, and signed by the writer's name.

### CUMBERLAND DIVISION GRANGE.

A meeting of the above Grange was held in Sackville on the 9th inst., and was attended by about forty members from the different Granges in Westmorland and Cumberland Counties. The essay read by Bro. Howard Black, of Amherst, on "Does Farming Pay?" was well written and delivered, and contained much valuable information. It was followed by a lively and interesting discussion, in which many of the members took part. A vote of thanks was accorded Bro. Black for his practical and entertaining paper, which it was decided to publish at an early date. A noteworthy feature of the meeting was the presence of the wives and daughters of many of the members, which added largely to the pleasure of the gathering.

At the close of the meeting those attending adjourned to the Temperance Hotel, where a supper was served.

Among those present were the Executive Committee of the Grange; Messrs. Roy O'Brien, Master of Grange, Nappan; A. B. Black, Amherst; Edwin Embree, Fort Lawrence; W. F. George, Sackville; John T. Carter, Secty., Sackville; and Col. W. M. Blair, George Ripley, Rufus Lowther, Nappan; George Oulton, Dorchester; Fred. A. Dixon and J. J. Anderson, Sackville.

### WHY IS IT?

The North-West correspondent of the FARMERS' ADVOCATE, in an article a few issues since, writes some of the truest and most pointed sentences that have ever appeared upon the apparent antagonism existing between brains and muscle. He says: "Strange, indeed, it is, there should be in so many cases antipathy to book learning and farming. I fail to see what a farmer is to lose by being intelligent. What odds whether he gets his experience from the press, his neighbor or himself, so long as he gets only good, sound, practical ideas. None of us object to take our political news from a paper; we are also willing to take our market reports, historical and general information from papers; still many do not care to receive from this source information relating to their business. How is it, every other class of men, but farmers, benefit by reading. Art, science, commercial men, mechanics, in fact, all professions and trades are proud of their paper, and why not the profession, on the successful pursuit of which, all these others stand. If our farmers could only be brought to remember that

much, if not most, of the contents of our agricultural papers are written by hard-working, practical farmers; that the editors' business is not to palm off on unsuspecting men absurd ideas, but to scrutinize and sift all that comes, and obtain whatever has been proved by fact, to choke off imposters by exposure, to obtain from practical men whatever is of use to publish for the benefit of their readers, in addition spreading among us workers such sound, well approved, scientific knowledge, as shall be of use to us on the farm or in the dairy."

**STOCK NOTES.**

—Mr. Hubert Page, of the firm of J. E. Page & Sons, Amherst, has returned from British Columbia, where he disposed of a car-load of Holstein-Friesian cattle, at good prices. It is something new for the eastern provinces to ship cattle such a distance, and especially through the great stock centres of Ontario, and reflects great credit on Messrs. Page, as well as upon these provinces.

—Mr. N. H. Meagher, of Halifax, recently imported some of the best blood horses the province now contains, from the Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio. His purchase comprises a mare, "Howre," the sire of which is a half-brother to Maud S., and some fillies, whose ancestral records show high breeding and great speed. A glance at the pedigrees of Mr. Meagher's selection will show this importation to be a credit to any stud on the continent, and will be a valuable acquisition to our stock.

—Mr. J. S. Hart, of Wycocomagh, Cape Breton, has placed Oscar of St. Lambert, 11,547, A. J. C. C., H. B., at the head of his Saybrook herd. This bull is closely related to Mary Ann, of St. Lambert, and is of one of the best milking strains extant. The herd contains over 50 animals, and Mr. Hart is prepared to supply the wants of all persons in quest of good stock.

—Messrs. Sewell and Gellebrand, two English gentlemen, have purchased the Murray farm, a few miles above Fredericton, N. B., and have stocked it with animals of the best breeds, and are going into stock-raising on an extensive scale. We have seen some of their stock and, without hesitancy, can pronounce it equal to any in Canada.

—The stock running in the pastures should be regularly and liberally provided with salt in either the rock or granulated form. Its aids materially in digestion and is a wholesome delicacy.

**THE  
Thatcher Manu'fg. Co.,  
POTSDAM, N. Y.**

**MANUFACTURERS OF  
THATCHER'S ORANGE BUTTER COLOR,**

Will send free by mail to every subscriber to the MARITIME AGRICULTURIST a copy of the "Dairy Stockman's Guide Book," and a 3 foot cloth Tape Measure. Send your address and enclose this slip or mention this paper.

**MARKET QUOTATIONS.**

Our quotations are compiled by reliable parties, and represent prices paid farmers for wholesale lots.

**HALIFAX.**

Apples, Nonp. No. 1.....	\$2 to \$2.75
Butter, prints, per lb.....	25
do in small tubs.....	18 to 20
do in large tubs.....	18 to 20
Chickens, per pair.....	50 to 70
Duck, per pair.....	70 to 80
Turkeys, per lb.....	15 to 16
Hay, per ton.....	\$12 to \$12.50
P. E. I. Oats, per bush.....	38

**LIVE STOCK.**

Steers best, alive, per 100 lbs.....	\$4.25 to \$4.50
Oxen, do do do.....	\$3.50
Fat Steers and Heifers, light.....	\$3.00
Lambs, first-class, each.....	\$4 to \$5

**ST. JOHN,**

Butter.....	16 to 18
Eggs.....	15
Buckwheat.....	—
Potatoes,—Coppers, per brl.....	\$1.25
do Rose, per brl.....	70
do Dollars, per brl.....	70
Turnips.....	—
Carrots.....	—
Oats, per Bushel.....	40 to 42
Pork, fresh.....	6½ to 7½
Beef, sides.....	6½ to 7½
Lamb, by carcass.....	11 to 12
Poultry,—Turkey, per lb.....	15
Geese.....	—
Chicken, per pair.....	60 to 70
Fowl, per pair.....	60 to 70
Strawberries, per box.....	10 to 12

**BOSTON.**

Cherries, per lb.....	14 to 15
Strawberries, quart.....	10
Potatoes—N.S. Burbanks, per bush.....	50
P. E. I. Chenangoes.....	55 to 60
Butter—Creamery, per lb.....	19
do Dairy, extra.....	16½ to 17
do Prints.....	20
Eggs—per doz—N. S., P. E. I., or N. B. firsts.....	15 to 15½
Hay—good to choice.....	\$18.50 to \$19
Hay—fair to good.....	\$17 to \$17.50
Straw—Rye.....	\$17 to \$18
Straw—Oat.....	\$6 to \$8

**A CHANCE FOR INVENTORS.**

There is a small fortune awaiting the owner of the brain that invents a good, practical potato digger. We have a few good machines for putting the seed in the ground, but the most laborious part of the production of the potato has to be done by hand. There are a few implements that are truly great aids to digging, but a contrivance that will dig and expose all the potatoes is yet unmade. Some use a plow and harrow, which damages the tuber beyond merchantable use, and which makes the complete collection of the crop doubtful. A gentleman in Queens Co., N. B., has been experimenting on one for some years, but the working model was slightly unsatisfactory at the first trial, and he is now reconstructing it, and if in any degree successful, will prove a boon to our farmers. We trust something will be found that will prove helpful in securing the staple crop of many sections of these provinces.

**HINTS TO JUDGES OF LIVE STOCK.**

Some excellent suggestions on this important matter, were published some time since by Prof. William Brown, late of the Ontario Agricultural College, which may be summarized as follows: Ask for pedigrees if in doubt about breeding. Walk males around the ring frequently to test carriage, temper and detect unsoundness. Place high value on quality for everything. In males allow for masculine character without coarseness, and in females fineness without delicacy. Neglect neither size nor weight. Don't be too much influenced by a high condition in breeding stock. Do not give too much credit to the straight top or underline in dairy breeds where paunch and some irregular outline are points of merit. Sufficient allowance is not usually given to the character of the skin as evidence of the milking properties, and the coat of hair is also undervalued in males, where it is a good evidence of character and constitution. Discourage a wedgy muzzle and narrow nostrils anywhere. Neat well balanced horns are desirable but not essential.

Allow for frame, quality of wool and color of skin in sheep, and encourage the bold head rather than the ewe-head in rams, as the most valuable stock getter. Uniformity of color in a herd or bull and get is also to be noted, but all markings should be cautiously balanced with other things and not over valued. Make no scruples in discouraging purposely over burdened udders, remembering that you are appointed as teachers and if asked by the directors to give your reasons publicly, for your decisions, take pleasure in doing so.

**(Special Notice.)**

**The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.**

We have received a copy of the Annual Report of this Company, laid before the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting held at Liverpool on the 15th May, 1889.

The Report makes a magnificent shewing of the Business of the Company during the past year. Practically, however, its success is best evidenced by the standing of its Shares in the London Stock Market. They are now quoted at about two thousand and per cent. premium, each Share being worth from £45.10 to £11.10 10/12. The Company has been largely due to its prompt and honorable dealings with its Customers. Its Policies contain no clause calling for a sixty-days' delay before payment for losses incurred. The Form used in the Maritime Provinces has been specially prepared to suit their wants. The risk from forest fire is protected. No unfair restrictions on the use of Kerosene Oil for ordinary lighting purposes, or in any other particular, are introduced.

Policies are ordinarily issued through Local Agents. A list of these appears in our Advertising Columns. In a few places, such as Liverpool and Shelburne, the Company is still unrepresented, and applications for the Agency should be made at once to the General Agent at Saint John.

The fullest enquiries possible are made, and every care taken before risks are accepted, this being considered the best course to make the Policies of the Company, when they occur, perfectly indefensible, except in the case of a clear attempt at fraud on the part of the insured, and the experience of the Company, for years past, in the Maritime Provinces, has been that such attempts are very rare indeed.

While the Company has always honorably supported fair tariff rates in the case of risks of a special or complicated nature, such as Mills, Stores, and Buildings in Districts closely built, it may not be generally known that the majority of isolated or detached Dwelling risks in New Brunswick are subject to no tariff whatever, but are rated by the Company according to their individual merits, at rates based upon the law of average,—the principle upon which Insurance Companies are founded. Through the application of this principle, the Company, owing to its careful selection, and the large number of risks on its books, is enabled to insure such isolated risks either for one or three years, at the very lowest rates.

and encourage the carrying out, in an efficient manner, of the objects contemplated.

A limited number of Bonuses are hereby offered, for the present year, for the importation, and maintenance in the Province for breeding purposes, of Stallions and Mares of the class indicated, viz:

A Bonus of TEN PER CENT. on the original purchase price of STALLIONS; and of FIFTEEN PER CENT. upon that of MARES AND A STALLION, if imported together by the same owner.

No Bonus will be given to any Stallion of less weight than 1200 lbs., when in ordinary condition, or to a Mare of less proportional weight. Bonuses will be given only for animals that shall be found, on careful examination by competent judges, to be of a decidedly superior character, and likely to accomplish the objects in view.

Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the suitability of such animals before actual importation, the practice of granting special permission to import is now dispensed with. Importers will take the whole risk of obtaining Bonuses, the granting of which will depend upon the animals proving, on examination, to be sufficiently meritorious, and of the character specially required.

In all cases where bonuses shall be allowed by the Government, satisfactory Bonds will be taken, as hitherto, to secure the maintenance and use of the animals in the Province for a period of five years, under such regulations as to service fees, and facilities of use to the public, as may be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council. Importers will be required, further, to report annually, during such period, to the Secretary for Agriculture, the extent and nature of services rendered.

Applicants for Bonuses are required to furnish full particulars of animals imported, with pedigrees, and evidence of prices paid. All applications to be sent to the Secretary for Agriculture.

**GEORGE LAWSON,**  
Secretary for Agriculture.

OFFICE OF AGRICULTURE,  
Halifax, 22nd May, 1889.

**Good Books.**

We have completed arrangements with the publishers of the different works below for supplying to our readers at the lowest retail prices, the most valuable and reliable Books by the best Authors upon those subjects bearing upon all branches of farm work. Every farmer who wishes to keep up with the times in the practice of his calling should provide himself with the most important works. We have compiled the following catalogue with a view to meeting the wants of the farmers of these Provinces, and can personally attest to the practical and exhaustive nature of the works given.

Remit by Money Order or Registered Letter to PATERSON & GILBERT, Sackville, N. B.

**Farm and Garden.**

Allen's (H. L. & J. F.) New American Book. — 25 50  
Barry's Fruit Garden. New and Revised Edition, 2 00

Boal's Grasses of North America,	2 50
Canadian Farming,	1 50
Emerson & Flint's Manual of Agriculture,	1 50
Farm Conveniences,	1 50
Farming for Boys,	1 25
Farming for Profit,	3 75
Fences, Gates and Bridges,	1 00
Flint's Grasses and Forage Plants,	2 00
Fuller's Practical Forestry,	1 50
Harris's Gardening for Young and Old,	1 25
Harris' Talks on Manures. New and Revised Edition,	1 75
Henderson's Garden and Farm Topics,	1 60
Henderson's Gardening for Profit,	2 00
Hop Culture. New and Revised Edition,	3 30
Johnson's How Crops Feed,	50
Johnson's How Crops Grow,	2 00
Norton's Elements of Scientific Agriculture,	75
Onions—How to Raise them Profitably,	20
Planting of Four Acres,	(Paper) 30
Riley's Potato Pest,	(Paper) 50
Silos and Ensilage,	50
Storer's Agriculture in some of its Relations with Chemistry. Two Volumes,	5 00
The Soil of the Farm,	1 00
Thomas's Farm Implements and Machinery,	1 50
Treat's Injurious Insects of the Farm & Garden, Villes' Artificial Manures,	2 00
Villes' High Farming without Manures,	6 00
Villes' Soil and Chemical Manures,	25
Waring's Book of the Farm,	1 25
Waring's Draining for Profit and Health, Barn Plans and Outbuildings,	2 00
	1 50

**Fruits and Flowers.**

Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture,	75
Fuller's Illustrated Strawberry Cultivator,	25
Fuller's The Propagation of Plants,	1 50
Fuller's Small Fruit Cultivator. New Edition,	1 50
Henderson's Practical Floriculture,	1 50
Meech's Quince Culture,	1 00
Origin of Cultivated Plants,	1 75
Roe's Success with Small Fruits,	2 50
Saunders's Insects Injurious to Fruits,	3 00
Thomas's American Fruit Cultivator. New Edition,	2 00
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden,	1 25

**Horses.**

Arncliffe's Every Man His Own Horse Doctor. 8vo.,	7 50
Arncliffe's Horse Owner and Stableman's Companion,	1 50
Battersby's The Bridle Bit. A valuable work,	1 00
Child's American Reformed Horse Book, 8vo.,	2 50
Dav's The Race Horse in Training,	1 00
De Hays' Percheron Horse. Revised and Enlarged,	6 25
Gleason's How to Handle and Educate Vicious Horses,	1 00
Herbert's Hints to Horse-Keepers,	75
Howden's How to Buy and Sell the Horse,	1 50
Jennings' Horse Training Made Easy,	1 00
Law's Farmers' Veterinary Adviser,	3 00
Lindsay's Animal Castration,	2 00
Murray's Diseases of American Horses,	2 00
Barry and Knowlton's Complete Horse Tamer. Saddle Horse, The; Complete Guide to Riding and Training,	1 00
Saunders's Horse Breeding,	3 00
Stewart's American Farmer's Horse Book,	2 00
McClure's Diseases of Live Stock. Cloth, \$2.50; Sheep,	3 00

**Cattle, Sheep and Swine.**

Allen's (J. F.) American Cattle. New and Revised Edition,	2 50
Armstrong's Manual of Cattle Feeding,	2 50
Cattle: The Varieties, Breeding and Management,	75
Clock's Diseases of Sheep. (Paper)	75
Coburn's Swine Husbandry. New and Revised Edition,	75
Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. 12mo.,	1 75
Genon on Milch Cows. New and Revised Ed.,	1 50
Harris on the Pig,	1 50
Jennings on Sheep, Swine and Poultry,	1 25
Jersey, Alderney, and Guernsey Cows,	1 50
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McClure's Diseases of the Am. Horse, Cattle and Sheep,	1 25
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Milch Stock Breeding,	1 50
Murray's Cattle and their Diseases,	2 50
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Stewart's Feeding Animals,	2 00
Stewart's Shepherd's Manual,	1 50
Stewart's The Dairyman's Manual,	2 00
The Sheep: Its Varieties and Management. (Boards)	75
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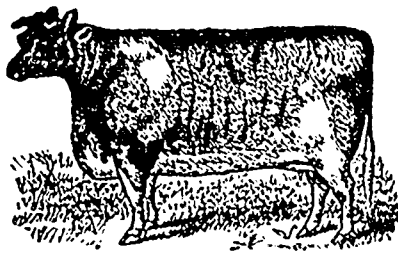
**GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

**Offer of Bonuses to Encourage the Importation, and Use in the Province, of Improved Breeds of Horses, specially suitable for general Farm Work, and for raising a superior style of Carriage Horses.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN**

THAT it is considered desirable to promote the Improvement of the Breed of Horses in the Province, by encouraging the Importation, and Use, of Stallions and Mares specially adapted for the raising of a useful class of Working Horses, suitable for farming, lumbering, teaming, and such general heavy work as is required in connection with the various industries of the Province;—and, also, to encourage farmers in the raising of animals of size and style suited for a superior class of Carriage Horses.—the production of which, it is believed, would prove a remunerative industry in Nova Scotia. As the result of careful enquiry, it appears that the kind of Horse whose use will be most likely to lead to the realization of the objects desired, is the Cleveland Bay, if examples sufficiently well bred can be secured; or the English Hackney, or Norfolk Trotter, if of sufficient size.

In order to give effect to those views,



**W. C. Edwards & Co.,**  
Rockland, Ontario.

- BREEDERS OF -

**PURE BRED SHORTHORNS.**  
ALL REGISTERED IN DOMINION  
HERD BOOK.  
YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

**THE BRITISH AND  
Mercantile Insuran'g Co**

**D. R. JACK,**  
GENERAL AGENT,

ST. JOHN, . . . . . N. B.

**What is the Right Thing  
TO DO ?**

**WELL, THE FIRST THING IS  
TO LOOK AFTER YOUR HEALTH.**

At this season of the year the system undergoes a change. The blood becomes thin and requires looking after. To bring about the desired change there is no medicine that has the same power to perform the work as

**Estey's  
Iron and Quinine Tonic.**

By its use the blood is purified. It removes that low despondent feeling that most people experience during the spring. After using it for a short time they will find their appetite improving, their spirits become more cheerful and they feel and know that every fibre and tissue of their bodies is being braced and renovated.

Price 50 cents. Sold by druggists.  
--PREPARED ONLY BY--

**E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist,**  
MONCTON, N. B.

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Growers and Dealers in the following  
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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 on reasonable terms.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, OPP. DEPOT.

**The "One Horse Shay."**

Light, Durable, Well Made, Steel Axle and Steel Tires, Good Hickory Stock.

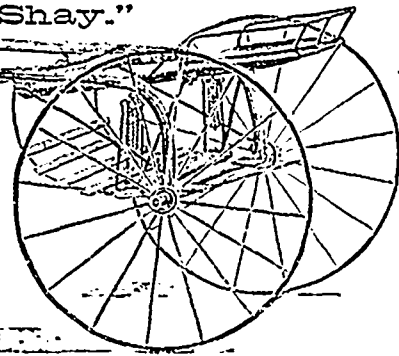
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PRICE \$15.00. Send Postal or Express Order, Bank Draft or Registered Letter. Shipped promptly on receipt of money.

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Mention this paper when ordering.



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SHEDIAC, N. B.

J. D. WELDON, PROPRIETOR.

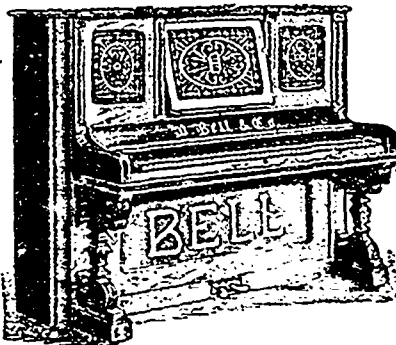
**First-Class Summer Resort.**

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FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Coaches on hand on arrival of Steamers from Prince Edward Island. Stage leaves Daily for Buctouche and the North Shore. Livery Stable in connection with the House.

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**H. B. HALL,**

ROSENEATH FARM.

GAGETOWN, N. B.

**Red Polled Cattle.**

All Registered in American Herd Book.

CHOICE YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.

**BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY.**

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, trains will run as follows:

NO. 1.		NO. 2.	
Lv. Buctouche ..	7:30	Lv. Moncton .....	10:45
Little River ..	7:45	Lewisville .....	10:49
St. Anthony ..	8:01	Humphreys .....	10:53
Cocagne .....	8:20	Irishtown .....	10:57
Notre Dame ..	8:22	Cape Breton .....	10:55
McDougal's ..	8:33	Scotch Sett .....	10:53
Scotch Sett ..	8:50	McDougal's .....	10:45
Cape Breton ..	8:58	Notre Dame .....	10:01
Irishtown .....	9:05	Cocagne .....	10:03
Humphreys ..	9:20	St. Anthony .....	10:19
Lewisville ..	9:34	Little River .....	10:35
Ar. Moncton .....	9:35	Ar. Buctouche .....	10:53

Trains will connect at Moncton with I. C. R. trains Nos. 9 and 2 to St. John and Halifax. Returning will leave Moncton after arrival of Nos. 4 and 1 from St. John and Halifax.

C. F. HANINGTON,  
Moncton, June 9, 1889. Manager.

**MONCTON & BUCTOUCHE RY.**

Until further notice a train will leave Moncton at 5 o'clock on Sunday. Returning will leave Buctouche at 10, reaching Moncton at 10:50.  
C. F. HANINGTON, Manager.

**F. H. SODEN,**

PETITCODIAC, N. B.

BREEDER OF PEDIGREED

**LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE PIGS.**

All Stock of Purest and Best Strains and recently

Imported from England.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.



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Assets, 1st Jan., 1889, \$39,722,809.59  
Assets in Canada, " 870,526.67

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CHARLES J. WYLDE, 129 Hollis St., Agent  
Halifax, N. S.

General Agent for Maritime Provinces:

**W. M. Jarvis,**  
118 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

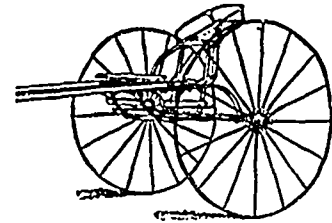


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### Smith Bros. CHURCHVILLE, ONTARIO.

The Great Butter and Milk Herd of Pure Bred Registered  
**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE,**  
after best strains as: Mercedes, Mink, Aagie, Siepkje, Teusen, Netherland, Clothilde, Artis, Wayne and Ykema for sale. Particular attention paid to individual excellence and good breeding combined. Prices low for quality of stock and within range of all farmers. Send for catalogue.

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Sell themselves wherever introduced. Handy for every purpose. Light, very strong, and Durable, neat and stylish appearing. Weigh 93 lbs. on the road. Wheels tired with our Double Flange Steel Tire, are FIFTY PER CENT. stiffer than those with ordinary round edge steel or iron. Ask your carriage makers for them. The trade only supplied, and all the leading Builders and Dealers handle our specialties. Circulars mailed on application. Prices right.  
J. B. ARMSTRONG, M'fg. Co. Ld.,  
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### Importers and Breeders of Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Including strains of the best milk and butter families living. Herd headed by CLOTHILDE 2nd's ARTIS, whose dam Clothilde 2nd. gave at 4 years old 23 602 lbs. of milk, and made 23 lbs. 4 oz. of unsalted butter in seven days when six years old. G. Dam, Clothilde, winner sweepstake prize at New York Dairy Show, has milk record of 26,080 lbs. of milk and 23 lbs. of unsalted butter in seven days. Sire, Artis, winner first prize at New York Dairy Show.  
Young stock, all ages, for sale, including Carlotta's Netherland Prince, dam Carlotta, with butter record of 22 lbs. 1 oz. unsalted butter; sire, Netherland Prince. Prices low for quality of stock.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

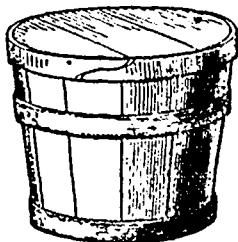
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Insurance effected on Flour, Meal, Pork, etc., at lowest rates. Consignment of Vessels solicited.

Charters for Vessels for all Ports. Members of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

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

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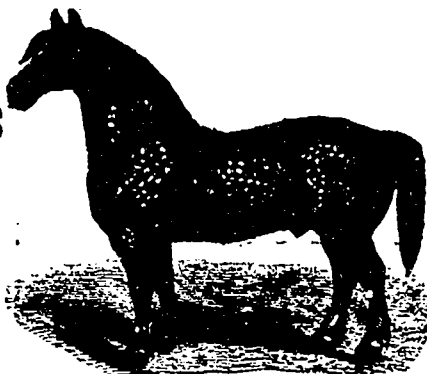
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All American Jersey Cattle Club, registered.

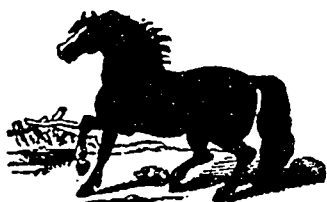
**200 PERCHERON**  
—AND—  
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Send for Catalogue.

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Clydesdales and Hackney Stallions for sale. Prices reasonable. Catalogues furnished on application.

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Dairymen of the Maritime Provinces contemplating the establishment of Butter and Cheese Factories, can get most reliable information by applying to us. Do not wait until next winter to organize, but write now.

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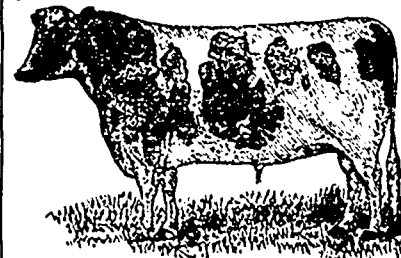
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Several very highly bred Shorthorn and Holstein grade Heifers. One year old and this spring's calves.

All from good milking strains and will be sold cheap.

Also, one first-class pure bred Shorthorn Bull calf, seven months old.

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I will give a high cash price per lb. live weight for fowl and chickens delivered in good order, at St. John, N. B., during the months of July, Aug. and Sept. Reference Turnbull & Co. Correspondence solicited.

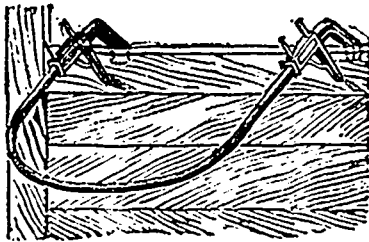
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Telephone at Poultry Farm.

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GENERAL DEALER IN  
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Every article Guaranteed. Easy Terms.  
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A Neat Device for Holding  
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It Saves One Man's Labor.

**LASTS A LIFE TIME!****H. F. COOMBS,**

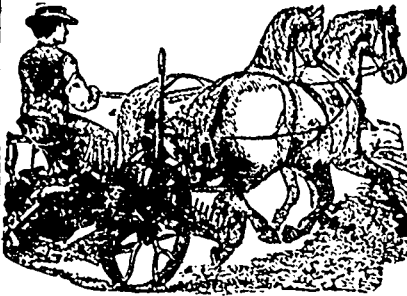
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Samples for 4 or 2 Bus. bags mailed  
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Readers will find it to  
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**THE WARRIOR MOWER.****SECOND TO NONE.**

The Simplest, Most Durable and  
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Every Machine fully guaranteed.  
Write for Circulars and Testimonials  
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Having catered to the wants of the  
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Please call and see us. Send along  
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Send for Prices and mention this paper.

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Dealer in all Kinds of

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Inquire prices in person or by letter.

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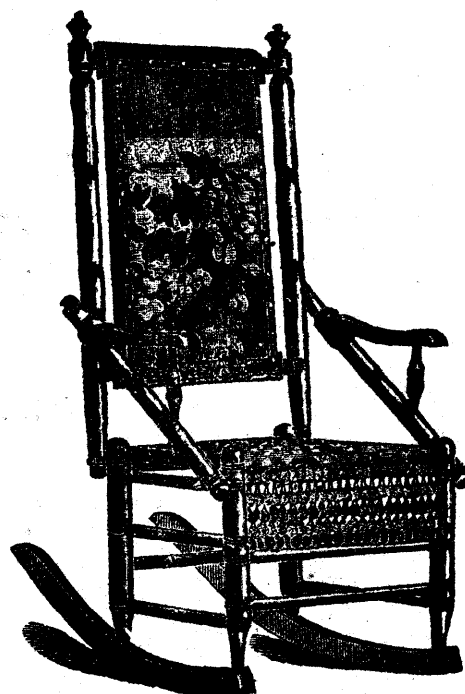
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BREEDERS OF

**PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.****AYRSHIRE CATTLE**

AND YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE.



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LADIES SAY THAT THE

### HOME COMFORT PLATFORM ROCKER

Is the Best Chair in the Market for the money. Just look at it and ask yourself if \$4.65 is not a small price for such a handsome and comfortable piece of Furniture. Price \$4.50 in the city, and \$4.65 delivered at any station in the Province. Send the money and get the Chair.

HERE IS ANOTHER CALLED THE

### Ladies Comfort, a very nice Easy Chair

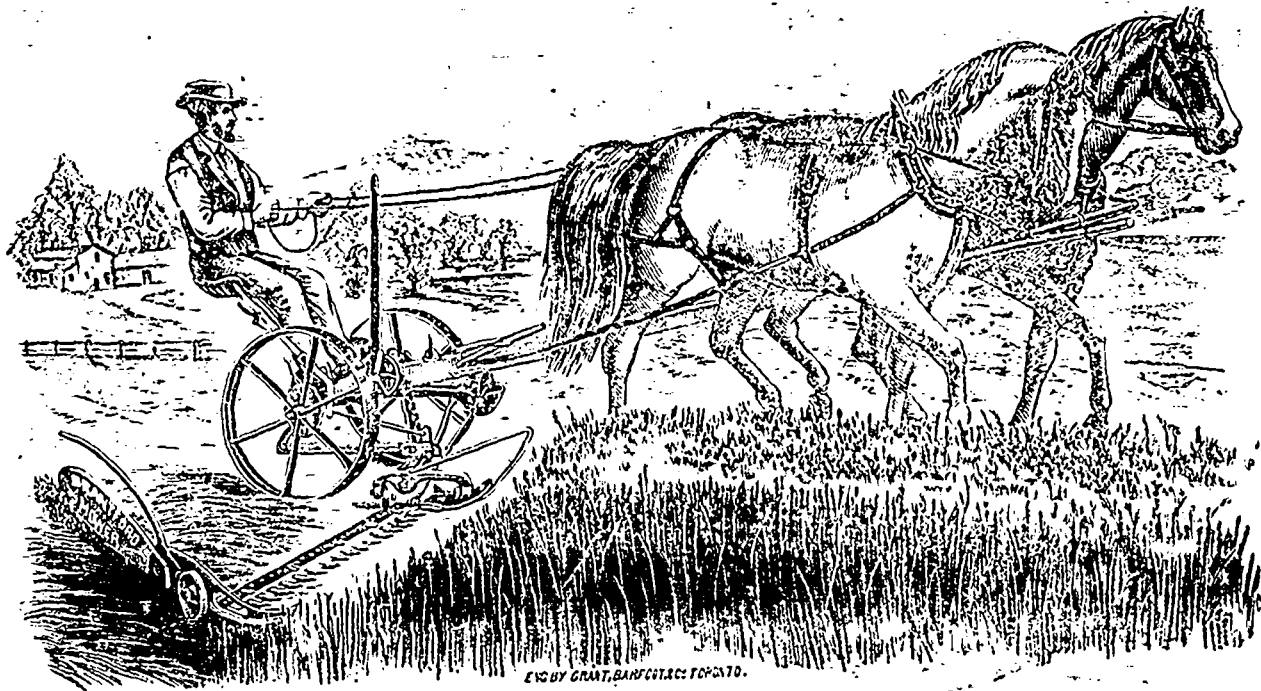
Comfortable as they make them, and cheap—just think of it—only \$2.95 for this chair delivered at any station in the Province. No freight to pay. Your only expense is the cost of a money order and a three-cent stamp, five cents in all. Can you hesitate?

Please Remember that **HAROLD GILBERT** also keeps the Finest Stock of **BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY** and **WOOL CARPETS** in the Provinces; that he makes a Specialty of House Furnishing Goods of all descriptions and can Furnish a House from the basement to the attic from his immense Warerooms at

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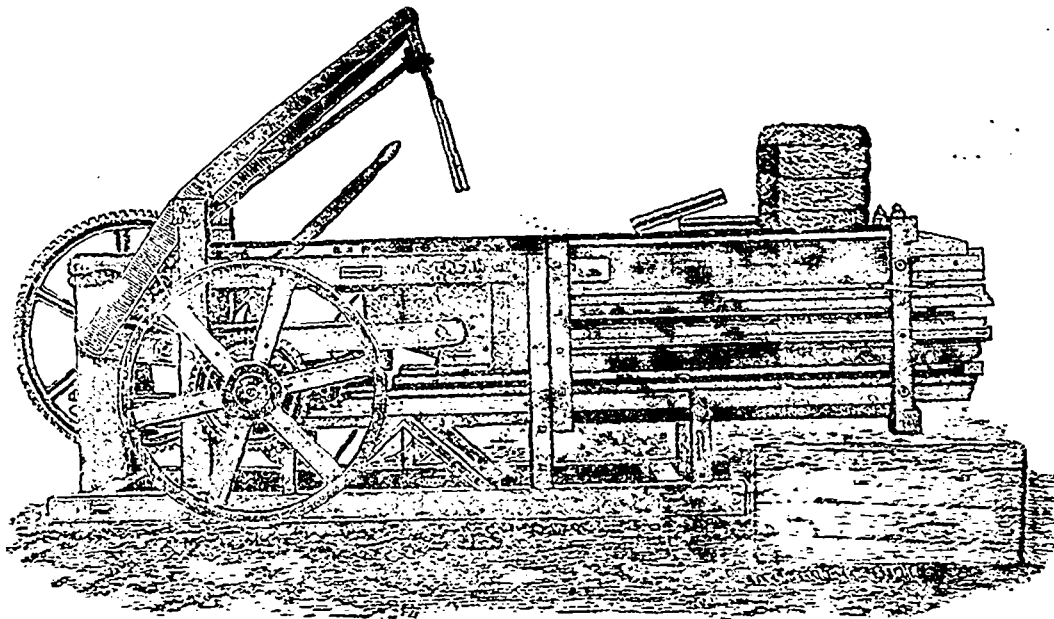
N. B.—This Store will be one of the sights during Carnival Week.

## Brantford New Mower.



ENG. BY GRANT, BANGS & CO., TORONTO.

If you should want Mowers or any other Farm Implements, be sure and send to  
S. H. SHERWOOD, 11 Germain Street, St. John, N. B.



## Trenholm's Gear Power Press.

SACKVILLE, WESTMORLAND Co N. B., Nov. 10th, 1883.

W. F. GEORGE, Esq., writes:—

I have used the Perpetual Hay Press made by James E. Trenholm, of Sussex, N. B.; have no hesitation in saying it is the best Press I have ever seen. I have seen the American Presses in operation--the Dederick Press included--and if I had to purchase another I would buy the Trenholm Press, and confidently recommend it to anyone desirous of purchasing a Hay Press. I pressed this fall 23 bales in one hour, averaging 160 pounds per bale. I used a two-horse tread for power.

NAPPAN STATION, N. S., March 17th, 1888.

JOHN W. READ says:—

Am using a Trenholm Press; consider it better than Dederick's American Presses; having pressed 112 tons in one week and made two moves in that time; having pressed 21 tons in nine hours; have also pressed 12 tons 16 cwt. in four hours and forty minutes--120 pounds per minute. Use a 6 horse power steam engine of Leonard's make for power. Have loaded in a box car 29,455 pounds.

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. TRENHOLM, HAY PRESS MANUFACTURER, SUSSEX, N. B.