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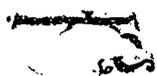
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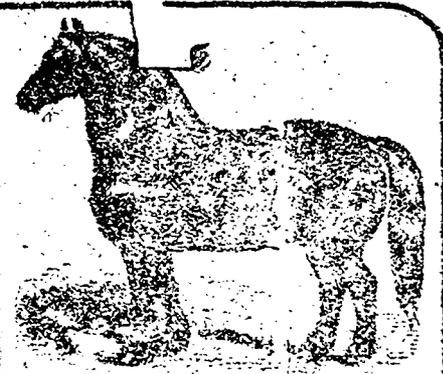
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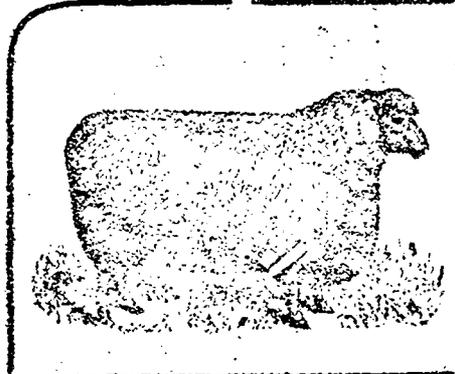
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VOL. 3.  
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# THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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VOL. 3.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 15, 1891.

NO. 1

## The Maritime Agriculturist.

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### DAIRYMAN AND BREEDER.

#### Where one Leaves off the Other Begins.

If the average yield of a herd is as great now as when they were on good pasture the feeder feels that he has made a success, and unless he is bent on making some individual tests he will generally "do best to leave well enough alone" and not increase the ration of his herd with the idea of getting larger returns. He has obtained this average yield by the use of fodders and grains, or roots which combined make the ration, for his stock similar and equal in quality to pasture grasses. If he has imitated pasture grasses intentionally he understands the theory and practice of feeding, but if he has arrived at it simply by practice and chance he should lose no time in studying up the analysis of his ration so that he may be able to make other combinations to the same end. He may find that he can make a similar ration for his stock from other materials and thereby effect a saving in the cost of producing his milk and butter. The breeder of thoroughbred dairy stock will not be satisfied with such results, because his aim is to gain high water mark and outstrip all competitors, so as to make the strain of cattle in which he is breeding sought after by other breeders and consequently more valuable, for he depends largely for his profits upon the sales of his surplus stock. He will pick out his most promising cows and bestow upon them extra care and attention, and study to increase their yield. If a quart of cream a day is the average yield of his herd there are individuals among them giving more, and he must know them. He may not be able to make them give more cream, but he will endeavour to make them give richer cream. He will gradually train the cow to assimilate more butter producing food. All his spare moments this winter will be spent patiently, almost affectionately, watching and tending this specimen of his hobby, and when she goes out to pasture next summer her previous season's record will be broken. Were it not for this enthusiastic breeder with his specialty—or his "hobby"—there would be very little if any improvement

in our dairy stock, in fact it is a debatable question if there would not be a noticeable deterioration. Through them we find the best stock to breed from. Their experiments point out the best individuals. Their patient care in training cows to milk and butter keeps alive and intensifies the good qualities which for their want of use would otherwise die out altogether; and as "like begets like" the influence of the developed dairy cow is noticeable through generations of her progeny. Then to the dairyman who has so well imitated the pasture grasses in his winter feeding that his herd averages as well now as in summer I would say "be content," but the motto of the breeder of dairy should always be "Excelsior."

#### Dishorning Again.

The more one sees of mulies in herds the more favorable we look upon dishorning. It is a tedious task to breed a herd of polled cattle from horned stock unless we resort to dishorning, for the grown cattle and caustic potash for the calves. A herd of mulies can be kept and tended nearly so easily as a flock of sheep. They can be kept more cheaply than horned stock and the "boss cow" is no longer such a terror in the yard. It has been shown again and again that it is not a painful operation if done at all deftly. So general is it now becoming in the United States, among breeders and dairymen, that capable mechanics have invented and patented tools for the express purpose of cutting of horns easily and quickly.

Prof. Henry, of Wisconsin, U. S. A., Mr. Chas. Creswell, M. R. C. V. S., London, Mr. Thos. Graves, M. R. C. V. S., London, each justify the dishorning of cattle upon the grounds that there are always tyrants in every herd; that if the tyrants are dehorned there will be other tyrants rise amongst those that are not dishorned; that horned animals often gore, bruise, and cause great and lasting pain upon their fellows; but that the pain attending the cutting off of the horns lasts only about 15 seconds; that the wound does not inflame or show the common signs of pain; and that tenderness of the part cut does not last longer than a few days.

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## THE SILO.

**A St. John Man Farming in Nauwigawuk Pronounces it a Success.**

A representative of the AGRICULTURIST recently called upon Mr. S. Z. Dickson of this city, for the purpose of gathering from him his opinion of the silo, obtained from two years experience upon his farm at Nauwigawuk, N. B. Mr. Dickson made the following remarks upon the subject:—

"I have my silo built inside of my barn, and in order to do this I took out the left bay, and erected it from the bottom of the cellar upwards to the height of 17 feet. It measures 23x11, and has three walls of stone, being the sides of the basement, and one of wood which is inside the building. To prevent the penetration of moisture I took 2x3 deals and stood them upright edgewise sixteen inches apart, all along the four walls. The distances between the deals gave me the requisite dead air space. I then double boarded the deals, placing tar paper between the boards. The corners of a silo should not be square, but must be built across to enable the contents to pack thoroughly (see Fig. 1) My silo has a

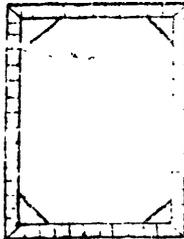


FIG. 1.—SILO.

capacity of over 86 tons. The ensilage consists of corn, clover and oats grown together and cut in half inch pieces. It never sours with me. In pressing your ensilage, as in everything else, there is a proper and an improper way to do it. The method I have adopted is to my judgment the proper one. I obtained the idea from the pages of an agricultural journal and consider it worth my subscription money a dozen times over. The centre of the silo should be built up high and more compact than the rest, and then gradually taper down to the sides—making a cone as it were. The weights placed upon the cone will cause it to sink and bulge out pressing the ensilage against the sides of the silo. You can grow 20 tons of ensilage to the acre, but I calculate on 12 to 15 in order to be on the safe side. From an economical standpoint there can be no question but that the silo is a desirable thing to

have, especially if your farm is a small one. I cultivate ten acre of upland and fifteen of intervale, and keep forty head of cattle besides other stock. I bank so that a good entrance is made could not do this without the silo. The price of upland hay averages \$8 per ton; the first floor is flush with the ground in ensilage costs about \$1.50 per ton. Two front door directly under the peak of the roof are as good as one ton of upland hay. This is making \$3 do the work of \$16. Ensilage mixed with other food is excellent feed for milking cows. The milk is richer, and the cows are benefited by the diet in the same manner as when they are put out to pasture. I believe in

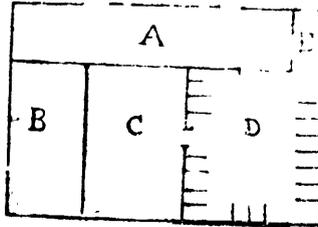


FIG. 2.—BASEMENT.

A, Manure Collar; B, Silo; C, Root cellar; D, Basement for Cattle Stalls; E, Entrance.

systematic feeding, especially when your chief products are milk and butter, as it is in my case. I always have my feed weighed; and allow 30 lbs. of ensilage, 4 lbs. bran, 2 lbs. cotton seed-wheat and 2 lbs. of cornmeal or buckwheat shorts per head per day, morning and night, with a small quantity of intervale hay in addition at noon. Following this system one of my cows produced 11,000 lbs. of milk in one year. I have not as yet confined myself to any special breed of cattle, but can boast of Ayrshire, Jersey and Holstein strains. My experience with the silo, although it does not quite cover two years, is that no farmer should be without one. No man has a right to say he cannot afford to build one, but he has a perfect right to say that he cannot afford to go without one."

Mr. Dickson's barn although not very large, being only 64x43, is well planned.

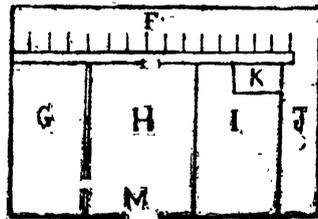


FIG. 3.—GROUND FLOOR.

F, Cattle Stalls; G, Silo; H, Barn Floor; M, Entrance; K, Water Tank; L, Hay Bay; J, Feed Room.

It is four stories high including the basement. Fig. 2, shows the way in

which the basement is arranged and Fig. 3, represents the ground floor. The building is built against the side of a head of cattle besides other stock. I bank so that a good entrance is made could not do this without the silo. The price of upland hay averages \$8 per ton; the first floor is flush with the ground in ensilage costs about \$1.50 per ton. Two front door directly under the peak of the roof are as good as one ton of upland hay. This is making \$3 do the work of \$16. Ensilage mixed with other food is excellent feed for milking cows. The milk is richer, and the cows are benefited by the diet in the same manner as when they are put out to pasture. I believe in

**The Harrow.**

The use of the harrow is, pretty generally, well understood by our farmers, but very few of them use it for harrowing a field of oats or corn after it is up. But the very best results follow such practice and the crops may be safely and beneficially harrowed until they are six inches high. The writer once hired a farm-hand who proved to be a good man seldom requiring to be told how to go about any farm work, allotted to him. One morning when he came for orders he was told to take the slant-tooth-smoothing-harrow and with the teeth slanting backwards, to harrow a nice four acre field of corn then about three inches high. Alec hesitated, thinking a joke was being perpetrated upon him, but upon the directions being repeated he went to the stables and tool house and made ready. Feeling it a "scandalous shame" to "destroy that beautiful field of corn," he determined to make an attempt to save it. The writer having in the mean time started for the city, Alec appealed to the foreman and finally to the lady of the house and then in a resigned manner drove horses and harrow into the field. For a minute or two he stopped every harrow length to note the effect and then with a "well never" expression on his brightening face, drove gaily along to make up lost time. That farm was situated on a road between two towns, less than eight miles apart, and the day being fine a good many teams went by, the majority of which stopped and the occupants wondered at our "foolishness," but as the season advanced towards the harvest they often stopped to point out to their friends the "finest field of corn hereabouts."

**Canadian Cattle Trade With England.**

A very determined attempt is being made to regulate the shipment of live cattle to England that the animals will be more comfortable and the chances of injury and death on the voyage be reduced to a minimum.

It is charged against the steamship companies that the cattle are not only crowded in transport but that they have not sufficient shelter from the elements. The British Board of Agriculture has taken the matter up and appointed a committee to take evidence in the matter. In the meantime Mr. Plimsoll has arrived in Canada in the same connection. The Canadian shippers at Montreal are up in arms determined to fight any innovation which would seem likely to curtail their profits. They are, however, unnecessarily alarmed, as the evident intention of the Board of Agriculture is to encourage and foster the Canadian cattle trade by correcting the abuses complained of. It is astonishing how men will close their eyes to the abuse of dumb brutes for slaughter for the sake of gain. We have laws here for the punishment of persons found guilty of ill-treating cattle on the farm, but they seldom require to be enforced, partly owing to the fact that the ill-treatment of growing or producing animals generally proves a boomerang; and mainly, we hope, because "a merciful man is merciful to his beast." Our sympathies are with the cattle.

At the weekly meeting of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, £2,800 was voted for the purpose of extending the accommodation to the trade in foreign animals not subject to slaughter, and £3,300 will be asked for next week for the same purpose. This trade is now concentrated at the Birkenhead Docks, and accommodation is required to allow a steamer carrying 600 or 700 head of cattle to land them without going into the docks. One member objected, on the ground that he had heard that this trade was likely to diminish; but it was replied that any alteration that might take place would perhaps be in limiting the number of live cattle a vessel should carry. There would be no decrease in the total number imported, especially from Canada.—Express.

The Canadian cattle exporters are much excited at the action of the British Board of Agriculture in declaring that certain steamers are unfit to carry cattle; and also of what they term the evident desire of the British farmer to deprive Canadian cattle of the right of free entry to the British market. At a large meeting of shippers held at Montreal protests

were made against any action being taken until the shippers had been given a chance of being heard, and resolutions were passed demanding that the Canadian Government should send a chief veterinary inspector to England to help Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, to explain that there was no cattle disease in the Dominion, and that precautions were taken by the shippers to prevent loss at sea. The meeting also resolved to ask the Canadian Government to urge the British Board of Agriculture to allow representative shippers to state their side of the case. Attempts have been made to get the British Government to reimburse shippers for the losses incurred by them through the detention of cargoes. This outcry by the exporters appears to be perfectly unnecessary. The Board of Agriculture has forbidden only one steamer to carry cattle; and instead of hampering the trade, the Board is doing everything possible to foster and encourage it.—Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Stavely Hill, M. P., an extensive ranche holder says the value at his ranche of a two year old animal is \$25 to \$30 and of a three-year old animal is \$35 to \$40. The journey to be accomplished from the ranche to Montreal is 2,264 miles and from that port to Liverpool, 2,832 miles—that is, the cattle have to cover a total of 5,096 miles before they can be put into the English markets. The total time required to do this, including the railway and steamboat journeys, and the time allowed for feeding en route, is from three weeks to a month. The whole cost of feeding and transit, came to about \$25 for small cattle and for \$30 for large. Adding these sums to the value of the cattle at the ranche brings up the cost of the cattle landed to about \$65 to \$70.

**Bulls.**

Don't trust the bull, no matter how gentle he seems to be. You seldom hear of anyone getting hurt by a bull known to be cross, because nobody trusts a cross bull but on the contrary are very cautious to not only have them well secured but to have a care when they go about them. It is always the gentle bull that "a child can handle" which does all the harm. A bull is always dangerous after he is three or four years old. The writer has handled cross and gentle bulls from one year old to ten years old and never had an accident, but it was not the bulls fault.

Nobody throws stones at a tree with no fruit on it.

**A Complete Photographic Establishment.**

The Messrs. Swann & Weldon, late with H. C. Martin & Co., have recently opened up a photographic establishment, complete in every respect, at 23 Carleton street this city. This building was lately occupied by Mr. Scholl a well known Philadelphia photographer. The writer had the pleasure of recently going through the studios, accompanied by Mr. Swann, who explained the details of the business. On the right of the front entrance is a suite of rooms consisting of a reception room, wherein are displayed some gems of art, several of which, especially the pastels deserve mention. There are two of them, being pictures of Miss Dora Nicholson of this city and Miss Helen Thornton of Portland. This kind of portrait painting is in vogue in New York, Paris and London, but Mr. Swann was the first to introduce it into this country. An order from the Boston Pilot Publishing Co. was recently executed by this firm, which is a life sized pastel portrait of John Boyle O'Reilly. In this apartment may be also seen some beautiful porcelain painting, one of which represents the well known Boston singer Mrs. Bennett Osgood. Next in order comes a picture gallery, a dressing apartment and then the rooms where the nerves of those who are desirous of having their photographs taken are tested. The light is good, and the artificial backgrounds and scenery all that can be desired. On the next flat may be seen the great solar camera used for enlarging photos. It is the only one of its kind in the maritime provinces. By its use a small photo can be converted into a life sized picture. To the back of this is Mr. Swann's sanctum, where by magic touches, known only to the initiated, he transforms bad pictures into good ones. On this flat also are situated the tanks where the pictures are washed in chemical liquids. The front of the top story is used for gathering the sun's rays for the perfecting of the negatives, and the rear is devoted to the storage of those materials required in the business. The building is commodious, the work on exhibition excellent and the proprietors are genial and painstaking. Orders from Boston, New York and even Mexico have been received. Three diplomas were received for work shown in black and white porcelain at the last St. John exhibition. Those of our readers contemplating visiting this city would do well to give this firm a call, and persuade their friends who cannot accompany them, to send in their orders. An advertisement of Messrs. Swann and Weldon may be seen in one of our advertising columns.

**MUTTON AND LAMB.****Milk and Ensilage Fed with Success.**

The climate of Wisconsin is quite similar to our own and owing to the sharp competition in wool by Australia, South America and the Rocky Mountain Ranges, the number of sheep in that state has decreased 40 per cent. in the past decade. During the past year, W. A. Henry, Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin has made a number of very valuable experiments in feeding sheep and lambs principally for meat, which go to show that it can be done more cheaply than hogs or steers. In these experiments, Mr. Henry demonstrates the practicability of the agriculturist's suggestion to our farmers to grow ensilage for sheep and to turn their attention in that line to mutton and lamb. But he has made another new departure in raising lambs which proved, as it is, by his experiments, is of great interest to sheep raisers in these Provinces. We refer to the feeding of full milk and skim milk to lambs. Four lambs were taken from their dams when about 10 days old, and fed 228 lbs. of full milk in three weeks and gained 39 pounds, or nearly half a pound each, daily. They valued the milk at 60 cents per 100 lbs., at which rate it would require 579 lbs. of milk to make 100 lbs. of gain in weight of the lamb, at a cost of \$3.47. For the next 28 days the lambs got 424 lbs. of skim milk, 12 lbs. of oats and 32 lbs. of green clover, gaining 53 lbs. or nearly half a pound each, daily. Valuing the skim milk at 25 cents per 100 lbs. the oats at 80 cents per 100 lbs. and the green feed at \$2.00 per ton, he calculated the cost of this 53 lbs. at \$1.22 or \$2.30 per 100 lbs. grain. "In subsequent periods," says the experimenter, "the cost increased gradually as more grain was consumed. It is generally supposed that the pig makes the best use of its food but our figures lead us to doubt such conclusions." His next experiment was made with 10 lambs a month old and 10 ewes, all kept in a barn-yard and barn in the summer. In 57 days the ewes gained a tenth of a pound daily and the lambs a third of a pound daily. This increase in weight was made with green clover, green corn fodder and oats at the rate cost of about \$3.66 per hundred weight. The experiment with ensilage was made on three lots of wether lambs in mid-winter. To the first lot was fed shelled corn, corn ensilage and corn fodder; to the second, corn and oats—equal parts—clover ensilage and clover hay; to the third, oil meal and oats, clover

silage and clover hay. The trial continued 86 days, during which time lot 1, gained 98 lbs., lot 2, 96 lbs., and lot 3, 92 lbs.; and cost respectively \$3.28, \$4.06, and \$5.31 for feed.

We quote again from his report:—"The ration in which corn silage and fodder were fed not only cost the least, but produced the best results. The ration where oil meal was fed produced the least gain at the greatest expense. In these experiments ensilage proved a very satisfactory feed, keeping the bowels in fine condition and enabling the animals to make a very satisfactory gain for food consumed."

In his summary of the results of these experiments Mr. Henry says, the milk was warmed for the lambs and it will be observed that they show up exceedingly well in comparison. The idea that lambs may be weaned and fed on whole and skim milk is not at all unreasonable. It suggests the forcing of lambs as well as calves and pigs and another way of utilizing the waste products of the dairy.

**Success With Common Stock the Criterion.**

Any farmer who has made a success with common stock, should consider the desirability of improving his stock with a view of increasing his income from that branch of his industry. He will probably judge for himself from his experience and from the views he has formed, whether he shall content himself with grading up the stock he has, or whether he shall buy a few animals of the pure breed he finds best suited to his locality and business and gradually by breeding and buying crowd the common stock out of his stables. If he is in a section of the country where beef can be most profitably raised he will be in that line and consequently he should buy a good bull of some beef-breed as the Shorthorns Galloways or Herefords. If he is so situated that he can sell milk for city supply the Holstein-Friesian or Ayrshire will fill his pails. If he is so located that his products must be reduced to their smallest saleable size so as to lighten the cost of getting it to market, he will be dairying for butter and should go in for the Jersey, or the Guernsey. Specialties pay better than cure alls. The general purpose cow is a myth from a business point of view.

It is not possible to combine excellence in milking and butter producing qualities with beef points. If you are producing milk and butter you have no time to attend to beef raising as a business. A few more pounds of beef when she comes

to the knife will not make up the loss in milk for the years you have been feeding her as a dairy cow.

The bull calves will certainly not make so much veal as in the beef breeds, but if they are pure bred they can be easily disposed of for breeding purposes at prices above their veal value. The same can be said of any hoifer calves the farmer does not want to raise. This of course applies only to pure bred animals as grade bulls are not to be thought of for breeding.

Any farmer who has been unsuccessful with common stock should halt and endeavor to find out wherein his failure lays. There are many causes that may tend to it. He may be a poor feeder in which case he had better give up stock raising if he has to depend upon his own judgment in feedings for "feeders are born not made" and a man who has no aptitude to it will scarcely ever make a success at it. He may be trying to run a dairy for milk too far away from the market. He may be making butter where he should be raising beef. Then again his strain of cattle may be better calculated for beef than for the dairy and vice versa. Except in the latter instance he will not improve matters by bringing pure blood into his herd. In fact he would probably only score another dismal failure. When we see a farmer under reasonably fair circumstances unable to make common stock pay, we feel like advising him to try some other branch. We would not wish to see fine stock, that had been the result of intelligent breeding elsewhere consigned to his care.

**Seed Potatoes.**

All the experiments with potatoes for seed show that the "seed end" should not be cut off, but on the contrary should be retained if the best results in potato growing would be obtained. By retaining the seed end on the seed planted a much larger yield can be produced, and the proportion of small unmerchantable tubers will be much less. So the practice of cutting off the "seed end" must be buried with many of its brother "crochets" which have only the recommendation of mustiness. "Because my father told me so" is the only reason most farmers can give for the practice of a theory which they have never "looked out of wind."

Feed all your stock at regular intervals, and do not give them more at a time, than they will clean up at one feed. Never neglect them, under any circumstances. To tie dumb brutes up and neglect them, is surely very sinful.

## An Original Poem.

[The poem published below was written by the late W. J. Gilbert, of Willow Farm, Dorchester, N. B., about two months before his death. Mr. Gilbert succeeded Mr. B. E. Paterson as editor of this journal, but died suddenly at the early age of twenty-one years, on the 7th of February last, a few weeks after assuming that position, as was announced in these columns at the time. The first part of the poem refers to the home of his childhood, and the latter portion to the Gilbert monument standing upon the family burial plot in the Dorchester cemetery. The last verse is almost prophetic. The lines:—

"And beneath that rock that was cleft,  
And that cross and bended knee,  
In the rest and sleep I am seeking:  
The only slumber for me:"

were verified within a short time after being written. The mortal remains of the young author now lie beneath the shadow of the very monument he described.]

## AN EVENING'S SOLILOQUY.

As the light of another day  
Was dying in the west,  
And another night was coming  
To give the weary rest,  
And the ripples on the water  
Gently stirred its golden breast:

I was walking in that sunshine,  
In that glorious fading light,  
I was walking—walking slowly—  
Wrapt in thought so deep, that night  
Seemed to lose its soothing influence  
On my souls ungentle plight.

The village across the water,  
Lay in the twilight dim,  
And softly the breeze brought over  
The sound of the evening hymn,  
Which rose and fell like the sighing  
Of the wind through the forest limb.

Ah! those solemn strains of music  
Rendered sweet by distance far:  
Floating onward, upward, outward,  
Over hillside, strand and bar,  
Ought to clothe with radiant glory  
Thoughts which life's rough echoes mar.

Oh! how that beautiful home of yore,  
That home of flowers, youth and light,  
Shines through the gloom of other years,  
And scatters far their deepest night:  
Changing to joy the saddest thoughts  
That dull the brain and dim the sight.

Again I hear the music swell:  
The songs of old we used to sing;  
Again the lighted lamps within  
Across the lawn their radiance fling;  
And in my ears again I hear  
That merry, merry laughter ring.

I had left the world's great bustle,  
Left its thronging thoroughfare,  
Breathed again its simple freshness  
Of my own sweet native air.  
But the pleasures of my childhood  
I was seeking, were not there.

Like one in a dream I was walking,  
And thinking with sad delight;  
While the landscape around me was deepening  
In the shades of coming night,  
And the music had ceased in the village,  
And the landscape had faded from sight.

Calm night! the time of nature's sleep,  
When nature's toils are o'er,  
When peace and quiet reign around  
The poor man's fast-closed door,  
And nought night's solemn silence breaks  
Along the darkened shore.

Calm night! like the calmer nights  
That breathed their blessings round  
That little home; where the weary  
Sought their rest, and its comforts found:  
Can never again such slumbers be,  
Such sleep so sweet and profound?

Beneath the rugged branches  
Of a churchyard's stately trees  
The soft moonlight is passing  
Over the grass by degrees,  
Over the grass of that churchyard  
Lingering as it flees.

Drawing long, deep shadows  
Across each narrow bed;  
Lighting with quiet splendour  
The tombstones at the head;  
While the wind is softly sighing  
O'er the city of the dead.

One tomb I like to picture,  
Half hidden by many a tree,  
A child's sweet sculptured figure  
Is clinging with bended knee  
To a cross, the "Rock of Ages"  
That 'tis written "was cleft for me."

And beneath that rock that was cleft,  
And that cross, and bended knee,  
In the rest and sleep I am seeking:  
The only slumber for me:  
While the music will come from the village  
And the sunset will brighten the sea.

## Country Roads.

The bearing of the road question upon the growing distaste for farm life should be more widely recognized, says the New York Evening Post. Many a person who asks why people are deserting the outlying farms would be surprised if somebody should reply, "Because country roads are so bad." Yet there is no doubt that this is an influential element. It is the solitude of farm life from which many men and women flee, and this solitude is largely due to the fact that they are debarred from association with other people through a great part of the year by the bad condition of the highways. When a trip to the village or a call upon a friend involves a tedious drive over a muddy road, the farmer takes the drive no oftener than necessity compels, and gradually he finds that his family are becoming discontented with a home which cuts them off from all society so much of the time. The drift from the farm will never be arrested so long as the road to the farm continues almost impassable.

## The Scotch Grey Fowl.

Amongst all the different breeds of birds, one of the least known south of the border is that described as a "large, handy cuckoo Dorking without the fifth toe," but they are rather longer in the leg than the Dorking, and scarcely so square in the body. Yet the description given is not very far from the truth, for the Scotch Grey partakes of the Dorking type more than of any other. The cock weighs from 8 to 9½ lbs. when a year old, and the hens, as a rule, about a pound less. The groundwork of the plumage is a beautiful blue-grey, with neat moons of a metallic black on every feather. In both male and female the pencilling or marking should be equal all over, from the tiny feathers on the face to the sickles, though of course it is easier in this respect to say what is wanted than to obtain it.

The Scotch Grey is a first-class all-round fowl, and for that reason very suitable indeed for farmers. It is a good layer of large eggs, well-flavoured, not, of course, rivalling any of the non-sitting varieties, but laying an average of over 100 eggs per annum, which is by no means a bad total for a hen that attends to maternal duties, and is also a good table fowl, it must be remembered that 100 eggs of the size and flavour the Scotch Greys produce are quite equal to 150 of some other breeds. They are eggs which require a larger eggcup than the Staffordshire potteries are accustomed to make. Scotch Greys are also capital mothers, not clumsy, are good sitters, and are very attentive to their chicks. As table fowl they are very little, if at all, inferior to Dorkings in the quality of their meat. The frame is not quite so large, and perhaps the keel, or breast-bone, not so deep as in the Dorking, but there are very few persons who could tell the difference between one and the other when on the table. The Scotch Greys have a very decided advantage over their cousins, if we may term the Dorkings by this name, in that they are much harder, and can therefore stand cold soils where the others would die off. They are wonderfully healthy, and are small eaters. They cannot be said to bear confinement well, but farmers seldom expect that, and they need not regard this as a weakness. Scotch Greys are small eaters, but there is one thing they must have, and that is green food. If they do not get this they do not thrive, and often contract the habit of feather eating. But when space and green food can be given we know of no better fowl than this for farm purposes, and can therefore strongly recommend them.—  
Live Stock Journal.

### The Care and Management of Brood Sows.

Read by Francis Green Jr. before the Dominion Swine Breeder's Association, September 18th, 1890

For success in pig raising there is nothing so essential in order to render the undertaking profitable as a good brood sow. She is like the goose that lays the golden egg, but more than one at a time; hence in selecting a young brood sow it is of the utmost importance to see that she be possessed of the characteristics which are obviously adapted to that end. It must be understood that I am not referring to the fancy points of any particular breed but rather to those which are to a great extent applicable to all breeds and which are conducive to the greatest profit, viz., prolificness and maternal solicitude.

In the first place then, I should insist on great length as well as depth, and the teats should not number less than 12, or more if possible. Length gives more space for the young pigs to suckle, and they will not crowd and fight so much and it is besides usually a concomitant of a good number of teats; while depth I have found to be an indication of a propensity to large litters. In the next place temper is important although even quick-tempered sows can be made tractable by kindness. At farrowing time one is sometimes of necessity compelled to be working round the sow and nothing is so unpleasant as being compelled to be ready to leap out of the pen at a moment's notice. As an instance of the kind system, a young sow (one of our recent importations), which was naturally of a slightly quick-tempered disposition, but which had become quite docile under kind treatment, was giving birth to her first litter; after they were all come she permitted them under protest to suckle, but showed a disposition to snap at them when they approached her mouth, subsequently, she left the young pigs and appeared afraid of them, still keeping up the snapping. I felt some apprehension that she might kill them if left alone, so I resolved to stay with them, and by petting her, induced her in a little while again to lie down while I invited the youngsters to step up and take a drink at the bar, a treat which they at once took advantage of with avidity. After some little time the sow accepted her family cares, still under protest, and the following day she took completely to them. Now I have very little doubt that had she not been handled with kindness both before and at the time of farrowing she would have killed the whole lot; as it is she is raising us a nice litter.

Our practice in regard to the feeding

and management of brood sows is as follows. In summer, up to the time of farrowing, they are fed usually on a little bran and barley meal, mixed with kitchen swill and in default of swill with water on a grain run; in winter, we employ the same feed, pulped mangolds (about  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  peck; being allowed to each sow, three times a day), being substituted for grass. I am aware that mangolds are considered by many breeders, both in England and Canada as deleterious to brood sows; that it is said that when fed on these roots the young pigs come weak and often dead, but I wish emphatically to state that last winter we gave a more liberal allowance than usual, and we never had better or stronger litters, or had greater success in raising them. Possibly if mangolds were used as the sole food the results might not have been so good, but in the proportions and quantities fed by us, they were eminently satisfactory.

A week before the pigs are due we remove the sow to the breeding pen, which is surrounded by a fender composed of planks about nine inches to a foot above the ground. The food of the sow is now usually changed to bran and a little oat chops, particular care being taken at this time that their bowels are kept loose; if there is any appearance of constipation we administer sulphur and perhaps a little linseed oil in her food. Every day up to the day she is due she is turned out for exercise in the yard. When the young pigs begin to arrive we take them from her one by one, and when they are all come we return them to the sow, and if she takes to them we leave them alone for a time. For a few days we feed the sow very sparingly, gradually increasing the food until the pigs are three weeks old, when she should be on full feed.

There is one peculiarity which I have observed in sows that are in good condition, and especially these that are excellent mothers: they exhibit great reluctance in getting up and leaving their young, so much that they will neglect to fulfil the calls of nature. Our invariable practice now in such cases is to take a switch and turn out the sow the day after pigging, and compel her to take exercise in yard, when they will usually at once relieve themselves, and after this there is no further trouble.

Many have doubtless been annoyed by sows lying on their young. In some instances this is owing to carelessness in the mother, and may be counteracted in a great measure by a fender around the sides, sometimes, however, this practice arises from the irritation occasioned by

lice. This information I acquired unfortunately by experience, and soon remedied it by a dressing, after which the sacrifice of the innocents was abandoned. The moral of course is, see that your sows are free from lice farrowing time, if at no other.

Young pigs vary a good deal in the time at which they commence to eat; some will come to the trough at two weeks, others not till three or four weeks; I need not say that the earlier one can get them started the better; not only will the young pigs grow more rapidly, but the drain on the sow is also somewhat relieved. Our custom is to partition off a small portion of the pen with boards, nailed at such a height that the young pigs, but not the sow, can run under and feed out of a small trough, the capacity of the trough being its length not its depth. Six weeks after farrowing we wean our sows, which are relegated to their own quarters, their food consisting of a light ration at first, after which the method mentioned in the beginning of this paper is resumed de novo.

#### An Agricultural Criminal.

Prison Chaplain (to condemned)—  
"My poor man, you are about to die; are you ready for the reaper—Death—that sooner or later must gather us all in?"

Condemned—"I don't object to the reaper; it's the twine binder that bothers me."

Charles A. Dana, the famous editor of the New York Sun, has a brother who is a farmer in the town of Lubec. He moved there some years ago to take charge of a mining scheme. When the bottom dropped out of the mine he married him a wife, bought a farm and settled and has been there ever since. He is a very intelligent man and keeps up with the times and is happy as a clam.

Maine farmers who turn their attention to poultry-raising are likely to come out better than those who spend their time hunting for gold mines. And the birds may take the place of mining experts in the last named business, too. Two more ducks are reported—this time in Holdon, with gold in their crops. Their owner had never supposed he owned a gold mine but now he is hopeful.

A. C. Bell and H. J. Townsend, New Glasgow, publish a prospectus stating;—  
"It is proposed to form an association with a capital of \$10,000 in shares of \$25 each, to acquire the property of the Union Trotting Park company and of the New Glasgow Agricultural Society."

**Assisting Conception in Cows.**  
Ed. Maritime Agriculturist.

I thought I might interest you and some breeders, if I related two of the main causes that I have found, during the last twenty years, to prevent conception, and how I have relieved them.

I think my observations may be of some value, for I notice in almost every herd there are one or more cows that fail to get with calf, even after the cow has calved once, and often using various bulls, large and small, usually throwing the blame on the bull. I am of the opinion it is seldom the fault of the bull, but almost always the relative location of the male germ and ovum in the cow. The male germ must meet the ovum beyond the *os internum* or conception will not take place. I will mention only two of the main causes and opposite conditions of the *cervix uteri*, *os tinea* and *os internum*, that I find prevents conception. (There are other minor causes). Conception cannot take place if either of these two conditions exist. One is when the *cervix uteri* is patulous or relaxed and lets out the male germ and ovum before it makes its vital connection with the internal mucous membrane of the womb. The other is when the *os tinea* or the *os internum* is closed or so small as not to admit the male germ to the womb easily, and thus cannot reach the ovum to impregnate it in the womb. The usual length of the cervix of a cow is about one and one-half inches long. In a post mortem examination made by myself of a cow that had been killed for beef, I found the *cervix uteri* full five inches long from *os tinea* to *os internum*, a very unusual length. I have found quite a number that measure three and four inches, and with the *os internum* open and *os tinea* closed. This great distance of *cervix uteri* to *os internum*, and its firm closure, with open *os tinea*, has deceived me, and, no doubt, others. The *os tinea* often being easily opened with the finger, and the extra depth of the *cervix* causing the operator to think he was through both *sphincters* and into the womb.

**Treatment.**—There is no medicine that will prevent or relieve these two conditions. The only relief is by mechanical means. First condition: When the *cervix uteri* is patulous, a medicine that will produce contraction of the *os tinea* to hold the male germ, will produce its expulsion into the vagina, and so out. Keep the cow on low diet and no water for a day before served; and then use a one-fourth inch cord ten feet long, with a loop or ring in one end.

Throw the loop end over the back of the cow just in front of the hips, bringing it up in front of the bag to the middle of her side. Make a loose half-hitch; as soon as the bull leaps, instantly draw the cord as tight as possible, and leave it on for twelve hours, without feed. This puts the cow in general distress; puts nearly all the muscles in the system into a more or less contracted condition, and prevents her assisting in the expulsion of the male germ. I have not failed to get a cow with calf when this particular condition existed. Straining and voiding the germ does not prove this condition. An educated finger examination only reveals this condition of the *os tinea*.

Second cause: Closure of the *os tinea* or *os internum*.

**Treatment:** Extract of belladonna will relax the *cervix uteri* when the tube is pervious, but no medicine will open the internal *os* when closed by a cicatrix caused by abortion or the rupture and tear of the mucous membrane near the *os internum* at natural calving. The whole mucous membrane that lines the womb is thrown off every time a cow aborts or calves, except just at the internal neck. I believe this torn condition of the membrane and its healing, causes this cicatrix and closure. I have seen this cicatrix so strong as to stand the force of five bulls, large and small, for four years, she having once calved. Another that had never calved and took the bull regularly for four years, had her first calf when five years old. The canal to the womb must be opened by mechanical means. The parts are of a very delicate structure, and this must be done by very gradual easy dilators and a day or two before the cow comes into heat. I have not been able to find any dilators or sponge tents that will answer this purpose fully. The sponge tents were too soft, and give before they could be got inside. The instrument had to be used with one hand and that in the vagina, and so could not handle the instrument and at the same time keep the finger at the *os tinea*, and thus prevent the instrument from catching into the folds and fossas, and could not use gradual continuous pressure, and was uncertain when the canal was tortuous. To overcome these defects I made a metallic bougie two feet long; the end of flexible metal that could be bent to any sweep by the end of a right fore finger acting as a live guide at the *os tinea*. With an arrangement at the end of the vagina, I can make the flexible point sweep in any course, and at the same time keep

up a steady, continuous pressure at the obstructions. Some points are made of soft material, strengthened by internal broken joints that adjust themselves to any course by a simple rotation, so there is no danger in wounding the canal. As soon as the canal is pervious, I introduce sponge tents to make the canal larger and remain open. These should be made of tough sponge well saturated with gum-arabic and bound tight over a steel knitting needle, to be removed when dry.

I know that if a correct diagnosis is made and either of these two conditions are found, and the treatment as above followed, many of the worst cases of barren cows can be made to breed that otherwise could not.

A. D. NEWELL, M. D.,

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

**Weight and Yield of Eggs.**

The following statement of the weight and yield of eggs of the different prominent breeds of fowls is from an exhaustive tabular statement by Mr. I. P. Simmonds, who is considered standard authority on poultry statistics:—

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—eggs, seven to the pound; they lay 80 to 100 per annum, or even more, according to treatment and keeping.

Dark Brahmas, eight to the pound and about 70 per annum.

Black, White, and Buff Cochins, eight to the pound, 100 or less per annum.

Hymouth Rocks, eight to the pound, 100 per annum.

Houdans, eight to the pound, 150 per annum.

La Fleche, seven to the pound, 150 per annum.

Black Spanish, seven to the pound, 150 per annum.

Dominiques, nine to the pound, 130 per annum.

Game fowls nine to the pound 130 per annum.

Leghorns, nine to the pound, 150 to 200 per annum.

Hamburgs, nine to the pound, 175 per annum.

Polish, nine to the pound, 150 per annum.

Bantams, sixteen to the pound, 60 per annum.

Turkeys, five to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum.

Ducks, five to six to the pound, 30 to 60 per annum.

Geese four to the pound, 20 per annum.

Guinea fowls, eleven to the pound, 60 per annum.

The eggs of the modern improved breeds of fowls have gained one-third in weight, as compared with eggs formerly laid.

**SEEDLING APPLES.****A Plea for the Starting of Orchards for the Propagation of this Class of Fruit.**

Farmers throughout the Maritime Provinces and all over New England have this season had an unprecedented demand for seedling apples for evaporation and the manufacture of jellies and marmalades. This demand is likely to increase ten fold within a very few years for the industry is in its infancy and its products are among the prime necessities of life. For evaporation, jellies and marmalades, the seedlings are quite as good as the best table varieties and many think them better because they retain in a more decided degree the flavor of the fresh fruit. There being no question but that there will always be a demand for seedling apples at a remunerative price, say 25 cents per bushel, it would not be amiss for farmers to consider the advisability of starting orchards, which can be done without the outlay of a cent. Everyone probably knows that apple trees grown from the seeds invariably produce a different variety of fruit from that from which the seeds were taken; the best varieties we have are selected seedlings, propagated by grafting. The farmer has only to sow his apple seeds, or promice from the cider mill, in rows as he would sow peas, either in the fall or spring. Keep down the weeds, thin out the plants as they begin to crowd each other and transplant them when about two feet high, probably the second season, into rows four or five feet apart, and finally into the orchard. The seedling apple has its disadvantages. It does not come into bearing by several years as early as the grafted after being placed in the orchard, and it is not likely that one tree in a million produces as valuable fruit as the Ribston Pippin or the Rhode Island Greening. But it has its advantages. The farmer can grow his own trees absolutely without cost. The seedling apple is one of the most ornamental of trees. Under favorable circumstances they grow like oaks in an open, spreading their arms on every side to a great distance. Their foliage rarely fades or falls until it is beaten off by the winds of November or December. We have seen the green leaves of the previous year on seedling apple trees in April. The tree is a long liver; how long, it would be difficult to say, but we know there are those in this province and Nova Scotia that are more than one hundred years old and are still vigorous and productive. The grafted tree is in one season old when it is planted. The graft itself, which really forms the

tree, the roots being only its feeders, may have been cut from a tree that was half decayed, and of course, bears within it its parent's infirmities. So far as productiveness goes, under adverse circumstances the seedling is the better bearer; under favorable circumstances there is little difference between the one and the other. Thirty or forty years ago most of the orchards in New England and in these provinces with the exception of Annapolis Valley, were planted with seedlings. In every fruit raising parish there was a cider mill where the fruit could be sold at five cents a bushel or made into cider "by the halves." As ten bushels were required for a barrel, and the customary price for a barrel of cider was a dollar, in either case the farmer got but five cents for his apples. In some cases the farmers stored the apples in their cellars and through the winter cooked them with potatoes for their pigs; put to use in this manner they were considered no less valuable than the potatoes themselves. In many of the states the seedling apple is largely planted in lawns and parks purely as an ornamental tree. Its blossoms are generally larger than those of the grafted fruit and vary in color from a bright red to a pure white, it is certainly very beautiful when loaded with fruit, and, as said before, the color of its leaves rarely fades, and they are retained longer than by any other of our deciduous trees. We have advised, however, the planting of these trees as a source of profit for they will grow vigorously and yield an abundance of fruit, where the better varieties are a failure, and for their fruit the price and demand is sure to increase constantly for many years.

**Killing Poultry.**

Many poultry-keepers, especially those young in the fancy, too often lose sight of one very important point in the management of their stock, and that is the exact or proper time when to sell or kill off the hens that are not wanted for next year's breeding, and are prone to delay the killing operation too long. If the hens are not killed just before going into moult, the killing must be put off for seven or eight weeks, and consequently extra expense is incurred, and the profitable return is not so great, which makes a good deal of difference in the balance-sheet when it is struck at the end of the year. For the birds to be in the best condition for cooking they should be killed just as they begin to shed their feathers, at which time they will be found to be tender, juicy, and plump; but if kept longer than this they will not be fit for some considerable time, as during the moult the birds lose

greatly in weight, some quite as much as one pound, and the later in the season they cast their feathers the greater the loss. When the birds have been selected for killing they should be put in a pen, and no food given to them for 12 hours previous to the execution. There are several methods of killing—one by wringing the neck; another by striking on the back of the head or neck with a heavy stick, again, by sticking them with a sharp penknife in the throat close to the head—and those pursuing either mode will tell you that their way is the best, and that death is instantaneous; but, in point of fact, we doubt if there is any way of procuring instant death, as fowls cling to life for a considerable time. To those who think of becoming an executioner for the first time, we recommend them to lay the neck of the bird on the block, and with a sharp chopper sever the neck at one blow. This is certainly the most expeditious manner of killing, and one that seems to us the most likely to cause the victim the least suffering. Of course the bird's legs should have been tied together with a string, and also with a tape or string bound round the body, so as to keep the wings from flapping, previous to putting the neck on the block. As soon as decapitated, the bird should be hung up by the feet to bleed. After hanging for half an hour or so it should be plucked, as the feathers can be pulled out very easily whilst the body is warm. After the birds have been plucked they should be hung up in a cool place for a few days. They must be hung longer when required for roasting than when wanted for boiling. Many, to improve the appearance of the bird, plunge the body, as soon as plucked, into boiling water, for a few minutes. This not only makes the skin look clean and nice, but helps to make the bird plump.—Fanciers' Gazette.

**Christmas Cattle in England.**

There arrived at the Deptford Cattle Market, 422 prime Christmas bullocks exported from the United States of America. These animals arrived in excellent condition ex steamer Greece. They were shipped by Mr. Mayer Goldsmith, of New York, the extensive live stock exporter of the States, and were purchased by him from Mr. Alexander, the principal of the National Bank of Kentucky. These cattle averaged about 1,900 lb. live weight, and were of very high-class breed.—Mark Lane Express.

If you would have nice, rich, yellow, butter in mid-winter, build a silo. Butter made on ensilage feed, looks and tastes as fine as butter made on pasture, and it brings more money, because such roll butter is scarce in winter.

**A CLEVER WOOD-DUCK.**

**A Remarkable Instance of Courage, Perseverance and Intelligence on the part of a Duck to save her Young from Destruction.**

A Texas writer in the Forest and Stream tells the following singular story of the almost human strategy of a wild duck to save her young ones from falling a prey to a hunting-dog :

Eli is a thoroughbred pointer, a native Texan, and resides in Burleson County of the Lone Star State, and justly enjoys the honor and distinction in his locality of being an expert in never failing to point out the woodcock, quail and jack-snipe. From the beginning of November to the end of February he is on duty in the sporting field, and the remainder of the year reposes in the shade about the house, or slumbers in the fresh-plowed earth about the farm, apparently oblivious to the exciting sport of the past or that which awaits him in the future. He is always courteous, and when loitering about the farm seems to keep a "ceaseless vigil" toward his master, in testimony whereof he is ever ready to bring back the rolling hat when carried away by a puff of wind. But the most deceptive and exciting episode in Eli's history now begins.

A few days ago, just after I had passed through the farm gate on my way to dinner, I heard Eli spring some game to my left. I looked and saw something decidedly larger than a quail just ahead of him and coming directly toward me. I stood perfectly still and they came within two feet of me. It was a wood-duck, down on a level with Eli's head, and the tip of its short tail feathers were nearly or quiet between his open lips, and I saw it turn its head and look round to one side, to see if it was far enough from its mouth. Its wing stroke was graceful yet feeble, and I thought it would fall and be crushed to death by the dog in a moment, when the thought occurred to me that it had left young ones behind. But I witnessed the close race between duck and dog 300 or 400 yards, till they passed out of sight, and, knowing the dog would come back to see if there were any more, I waited to keep him from killing the young ones, if possible. Going to where he had flushed the old one, I heard the young ones crying about in the weeds and grass. I waited for the dog's return. I had scarcely a minute to wait till the dog came, tongue out, panting.

Just as he stood or pointed on the first young one, the old duck seemed to fall paralyzed on the top of his head ; and of course that claimed all his attention ;

and away they went again, and, if possible the duck was this time closer to his nose than before. I had nothing to do but to laugh and await the return of the dog, for I knew he would come back. The mother had evidently led him a great way off that time, for they were gone about fifteen minutes, when I saw Eli coming apparently much exhausted, and in her soft, feeble, noiseless way, the duck some fifteen or twenty feet behind him. I was within ten feet of the dog, when he arrived at the spot where the young ones were ; and just at that moment the matron gave him a flap on the head with her wings and seemed to fall on the ground under his nose again.

This insult, linked with his ambition to catch her, gave him new courage, and out they pulled for the third heat. They came toward the house this time, and for 200 yards I could see duck and dog as if fastened nose and tail. The impression left was that the dog had the tips of the duck's tail pinched in his front teeth, knowing that if he relaxed his hold for a better one he would lose the bird ; and that a slender mouthful was better than none ; and that he would hold to it if he had to run to do it. Again I waited a long time for Eli to come back. At the end of perhaps twenty minutes I started to the house, and about 300 yards I met him, completely exhausted and willing enough to go to the house with me.

This was the most laughable incident of my whole life, and had I not witnessed it I never should have believed in the existence of such courage, perseverance and intelligence in a duck to save her young ones from destruction.

**The Biggest Apple Tree.**

The largest apple tree in New England, and probably in the world, is in the north-western part of Cheshire, Conn., standing in Mr. DeLos Hotchkiss' door-yard. Its age can be traced by a family tradition to 140 years at least, and it may be 20 to 25 years older. It is at the present time of symmetrical shape; the trunk is nearly round, without a scar or blemish on it; there are 8 large branches; five of them have been in the habit of bearing one year and remaining 3 the next. Mr. Hotchkiss has gathered in 1 year from the five branches 85 bushels of fruit, and his predecessor had harvested a crop of 110 bushels from the same 5 branches. By careful measurement the circumference of the trunk 1 foot above the ground, above the enlargement of the roots, is 13 feet 8 inches. The height of the tree has been carefully measured and found to be 60 feet, and the spread of the branches as the apples fall is 100 feet, or 6 rods. The fruit is rather small, sweet, and of moderate excellence.—Boston Journal.

**Cheddar Cheese.**

It was over two years ago that a correspondent called attention to "the Cheddar cheese of the world"—a phrase which was both attacked and defended. It was pointed out that from the small district in Somerset and Wilts, which was the original home of this "make," the system had spread over the whole world—to Scotland, America, Canada, Australasia, Holland, and even to the banks of the Volga. Not only were these countries imitators, but some were very successful imitators, and were producing cheese which ran all but the very finest sorts of West of England make out of the market. The lesson was that the cheese-makers of Somerset and Wilts should look the situation square in the face and try to improve the quality of the bulk of their manufacture. It has been evident that this lesson has now been learnt, although at the time it was not altogether palatable. If any evidence were wanted as to its urgency it was to be found at the recent dairy show; where all the first and second prizes and the championship were won from West of England makers by the Scotch-made Cheddars. The result is that in a few weeks a movement will be initiated at Frome, in the very heart of the finest Cheddar district, which is very similar to that which the Duke of Westminster so warmly recommends to the Cheshire farmers. The Bath and West of England Society has opened butter-making schools in many parts of the West of England and Wales, and a short time ago commenced a cheese school at Wells. The Frome cheese-makers have approached the society with the unanimous request that this school of instruction for cheese-makers should be taken to Frome. To this request—which is the highest tribute the old established society can possibly receive with regard to the usefulness and necessity of its dairy propaganda—a favourable answer has been received, and in the course of the next few weeks the school will open on the picturesque farm overhanging the Vallis Vale. The spot is rich in archaeological associations but in the future it will be additionally interesting as the place from which the makers of Somersetshire Cheddars went forth armed with a better knowledge of their craft in order to complete with, and defeat, the hordes of makers of "the Cheddar cheese of the world."—London Times.

Because oats bring a good price, do not sell all you have, and try to keep horses, and raise young colts and calves, without them. There is nothing equal to a little crushed oats, for the young, growing animal. Oats, will give them bone and muscle.

**Blanketing Horses.**

The blanketing of horses, like everything else, requires to be done with discretion in order to derive full benefit, says a correspondent of an exchange. From our observation and way of thinking many errors are committed even in this simple matter, hence a few remarks upon it are not out of place, as horse covering will now be called into requisition.

There is a wonderful attractiveness about a nice, clean, sleek coat on a horse. It is only second to flesh in filling the eye and increasing the admiration of in-expert observers. It must futher be confessed that a few good judges of horses are not altogether uninfluenced by its alluring effects in forming an estimate of all that goes to make up value in horseflesh.

The cautious use of blankets in the early autumn, and of course continued, has considerable effect in checking the undue heaviness of the coat, and that tendency to profuse sweating so noticeable in October, and in fact for the remainder of the winter, if the precaution of blanketing is not taken early in the season. Some horses that are inclined to have very heavy coats will not have the growth of the coat sufficiently checked even by careful blanketing, and such animals, if they have to perform much fast work, are greatly benefited by clipping about November 1 or later if convenient. Judicious blanketing has a great influence in improving a horse's coat. Exhibitors of horses at our fall shows experience a great deal of trouble in getting their animals' coats in the condition they would like.

In our use of blankets in the early autumn we should be guided by the temperature; not only should they be used at nights, but on cool days their use should not be neglected. Care, however, has to be taken to avoid ever keeping animals so warm as to sweat. Sweating under the blanket not only makes the horse uncomfortable, but it destroys the condition of the coat.

Unfortunately, many people do not allow their horses to derive the full benefit of clipping, on account of not using a sufficiently liberal amount of covering; a clipped horse should have at least two warm blankets on him, and more are sometimes of benefit, particularly during cold spells.

A great mistake is frequently made in applying a horse's covering while he is wet with sweat, or from any other cause. The best plan to pursue is to dry the animal with cloths, taking care to avoid cold draughts. If it is inconvenient to so rub him, a blanket may be applied to pre-

vent chilling while the evaporation from the skin is taking place, but this should be removed as soon as it is thoroughly dampened with steam, and another dry one put on. Before putting on the first blanket the skin should be rubbed dry if possible.

**No Side Issues.**

Farmers are too much given to taking contracts for wood cutting and piling while very few of them have the time to give to such side issues, except by neglecting their business as farmers. The stock raiser, if he attends strictly to his business, can have very little time to spare from five o'clock in the morning till six o'clock in the evening during the winter months. This is the season when he feeds the products of the soil for making the beef, milk or butter for the markets. This is the season when the best prices can be obtained and the customers seek the seller. This being the unproductive season of the year for the land, the farmer and his help can give their whole attention to the stock and their products. It is of course different with the hay and grain farmer, who only has his implements to clean up and prepare for the next season's work, and his grain to market and fertilizer to haul. He may have time to do a little in wood or lumber business. But as a rule farmers had better leave side issues alone and attend strictly to their legitimate business. Mother earth refuses a living to no man who by intelligent effort, industry and economy seeks his livelihood from the soil in the sphere of an agriculturist. Tend strictly to your own business is an excellent motto for the farmer.

**Buckwheat**

Time was when large areas in Canada were sown to this grain, and, in the time of its blooming, the air was heavy with its peculiar fragrance. But for some cause or other, a field of buckwheat has become a rarity. This is to be regretted for there are many advantages connected with its culture. It will grow on very poor land, and is an improving crop. As a starter of exhausted soils on a career of improvement, it is of great benefit. One or two crops of buckwheat turned under make a good foundation for rye or peas to be followed by clover. Seed time is early in July, so when an early planting or seeding of something else fails, buckwheat may be made to fill up the gap. As its seedtime comes after the hurry of spring work is over, its harvest may be delayed until other grains are got in. The seed is sown either by hand or

grain drill, at the rate of three-quarters of a bushel per acre. Heavier seeding than this is not advisable. A fair crop will be in the neighborhood of forty bushels per acre. The market price of course varies, but is usually not far from fifty cents per bushel. Most people think of buckwheat in connection with the cakes made from its flour, which are generally esteemed as a breakfast delicacy. But it is useful for other purposes. As a food for laying hens, it is unrivalled. It is good for fattening turkeys and other fowls. Mixed with oats, barley, or peas, and ground, it makes excellent chop for horses, cattle and sheep. When in flower, buckwheat yields a large quantity of honey, and though its quality is not the best, it is saleable, though at a lower price than that got from clover and bass-wheat, while it is as good as any for stocking up the hives with winter stores. As it comes late in the fall it gives the bees employment during what would otherwise be idle time. Some enterprising bee-keepers readily supply the seed to neighbouring farmers who are willing to sow it, and find their account is so doing. Buckwheat straw is not worth much except for manure-making. Cattle and sheep will pick it over and get some nutriment out of it, but will not eat it as freely as they will good oat or even wheat straw. Buckwheat is very effective as a land cleaner, its dense growth smothering down all weeds. It is also valuable as an insecticide, being fatal to grubs of all kinds even the cut-worm. They cannot subsist on buckwheat, and are starved out. For this reason, it is advised by some to be sown in young orchards. There are several varieties of this grain, some of which are much better than the common sort. The European Silver Hull is one of these. Its grain is smaller, rounder, less angular, and heavier than the common kind. It is also more prolific. The new Japanese variety has a very large three-cornered kernel, and on this account is not so well liked by millers, because it requires different sieves from those used for the smaller varieties. But of all known kinds of buckwheat, this yields the most and the best honey.—Rural Can.

A characteristic advertisement is that of J. J. H. Gregory, the veteran seedman of Marblehead, Mass. Mr. Gregory's reputation for fair dealing and exact fulfillment of promises is a hardy annual, and has never failed to justify the entire confidence of his customers. All who want reliable seeds should be sure to send for his 1891 catalogue.

## STOCK NOTES.

SUPERIOR, 2.17½, is likely to recover, but will never be seen on the turf again.—Horse and Stable.

MR. FRED. WATERSON of St. Stephen has sent his pacer Mollie W. to Fredericton, where she is now driven by Mr. T. R. McConnell of the latter place. She is in foal to Lumps.

MR. W. THICKENS, of the firm of Messrs. Stewart & Co. of St. Stephen, N. B., is the owner of a grey gelding of Messenger breeding who can trot in .34, and a Morgan mare in foal by Edgardo, the famous stallion belonging to Mr. W. F. Todd.

MR. ERNEST H. TURNBULL of St. John, has just purchased the Jersey bull Barney, 102 bred by Dr. Gilchrist of Bloomfield, Kings Co., N. B. The bull is a grandson of Eddington, who sold for \$10,000. He was got by Mossiel 94, N. B. H. B., and is out of May Day 3369, A. J. C. C. This animal was the property of the late W. J. Gilbert of Willow Farm, Dorchester, N. B.

THE HIGHEST PRICED YEARLING ever sold in the world, either privately or at auction, was the thoroughbred colt King Thomas, by King Ban, dam Maud Hampton, which was sold at the Haggin sale, in New York City for \$38,000. Maximilian is the next-highest priced yearling, he having sold in England for \$20,664. Neither of these two top-priced thoroughbreds has gained a reputation on the turf, and the thoroughbred that cannot win is practically worthless.—Horse and Stable.

MR. ALEX. S. BERRYMAN, of the firm of Messrs. Stewart & Co. of St. Stephen, N. B., recently purchased the pacer Bertie B. from the Rev. Mr. Doboan of Woodstock. She is the pride of her new owner. Among the other animals in the Berryman stables may be mentioned a gray gelding by Volunteer, trotting better than .30, and a black gelding trotting better than .35, and also a Mambrino Charta mare in foal to Mack F. which he purchased from his father Dr. John Barryman of this city.

LUCY, 2.18½.—The Breeders' Gazette, says, that Lucy, 2.18½, all things considered, has proved one of the greatest producing mares. She was not taken from the track until she had become too old to trot, and yet among her progeny we find Sapphire that produced Nominee, 2.24½, and Nominator, 2.28½; Lucia, the dam of Beulah, 2.19½; Lammermoor, 2.23½; Edgardo, 2.27, and Zoe,

dam of Trapeze, 2.29½. Inheritor, the son of Lucy (died young) sired Montgomery, 2.21½, the sire already of one 2.30 performer.

DOUBLE.—Belle Hamlin and Justina 2.13½ to pole. This is the news that flashed over the wires from Independence, Iowa, during the recent meeting there. Those two daughters of Almont Jr. now head the list of team performances. They were bred, raised and developed at Mr. C. J. Hamlin's Village Farm, Buffalo, N. Y., and were driven to their record by William J. Andrews. It is a great thing for a breeder to accomplish a feat of this kind, and, everything considered, it may never be accomplished again. It is easy enough to buy two fast nags, but to raise them is a different task.—Wallace's Monthly.

KITE-SHAPED TRACKS.—Kite-shaped tracks are not a new invention by any means. Fully twenty-five years ago they were laid out upon ice courses and trotted over at various places. That the present "kites" are faster than the old regulation courses there is not a particle of doubt, still it is a question whether the public will take kindly to them or not, as the horses are so far away from the grand-stand the majority of the mile that experts find it difficult to place a large field, even with a field-glass, at the half-mile post. Many critics have advanced the idea that "kite" records should be kept distinct from all others. Sheer nonsense. A mile is a mile. With equal propriety they might as well argue that records on a half-mile course should take precedence to a record on a mile track, because they will average three to four seconds slower.—Wallace's Monthly.

THE SALE OF HALF-BRED HORSES from the Argentine Republic, which was held at Liverpool, is said to have satisfied the expectations of those interested. The animals were from mares of the country, and were sired by thoroughbred, trotting or Clydesdale stallions. They were five-year-old geldings, and those by thoroughbred stallions made an average of \$75; those by the trotters averaged \$95; and those by the Clydesdales—which were the best—averaged \$150. The whole lot of 72 horses averaged a little over \$100 each; and the agent is said to have been so well satisfied that he promised to send 3000 more next year. If this is true, it means that English farmers have been building their hopes of better times to come on a foundation of

sand; and it means, further, that our own market in that country is seriously threatened. But it is doubtful if these prices would pay even South American breeders.—London Live Stock Journal.

YEARLING RECORD.—When the yearling colt Freedom trotted in California in 2.29½ he went the last half of the mile in 1.12½, and the last quarter in 34½ seconds, which is a 2.19 clip. A yearling that can step his last quarter better than a 2.20 gait is indeed a phenomenon, but it should be remembered that his sire had a record of 2.18 when three years old, and that his grandsire has 2.15½ to his credit. Back of all this comes his great-grandsire with a mark of 2.22, all of which shows that developed sires are not so bad as they might be. George Wilkes, the great-grand-sire of Freedom, was campaigned until he was well along in years. Guy Wilkes, grandsire Freedom, made three hard campaigns, and Sable Wilkes, sire of Freedom, was developed so that at three years of age he went in 2.18, beating all the records for trotters at that age. People who are trying to breed trotters should ponder on these facts a little when somebody tells them that developed sires and dams are not the correct things.—Horse and Stable.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.—The standard-bred trotting horse of America is, without exception, the kindest, gentlest, most sensible and best-mannered animal of all the equine race. None but those who know him intimately—who have owned, driven and tried them under all sorts of circumstances and conditions—can begin to realize what grand animals they are and what enduring pleasure and real gratification the possession of one affords to the lover of a really good horse.

"I wish some of your readers—your racing readers in particular—would consider the following fact, for fact it undoubtedly is, viz., that the real satisfaction to be got out a trotter is as 100 to one compared with a galloping race horse. With the latter, beyond seeing an occasional exercise gallop or trial and still more rarely a race won, the owner of a thoroughbred race horse has no return in pleasure for his heavy outlay and expenditure. With a standardbred trotter he gets all that at half the cost and what is far more, if he chooses, the pleasure of personal use either for business or pleasure. I could say a great deal more, but surely, Mr. Editor I have said enough to induce some of your readers, your aristocratic readers in particular, I hope, to support the development of these superb animals in old England.—Cor. London Sporting Life.

**Improvement in Milk Yields.**

There can be little doubt that a great improvement is being made in the quality of the milk produced by cows kept for butter-making. And this is in spite of the frequent assertions made by scientific experts, so called, that the proportion of fats in milk could not be increased by food. These statements have been vigorously assailed by practical butter-makers, and with such effect that the scientific experts have been forced to give way and admit the fact that the relative proportion of butter to other solids in the milk may be increased by judicious feeding of foods rich in fat. The following record of a dairy made by the owner of a butter factory in New York is a proof that the average yield of butter is increasing in the best-managed herds:—

Num-ber of Cows.	Two Days' Milk.	Per Cent of Butter Fat.	Butter		Ratio of Milk to Butter, Pound.
			Two Days.	Per Day.	
4	393	31	1.49	0.745	26.63
8	52	51	2.73	1.365	19.04
11	343	47	1.65	0.825	21.05
14	41	47	1.95	0.975	21.05
16	38	51	1.99	0.995	19.04
20	31	4	1.24	0.620	25.00
21	41	41	1.74	0.870	23.52
22	492	37	1.87	0.935	26.66
23	35	31	1.31	0.655	26.66
24	46	37	1.73	0.865	26.66
25	29	5	1.45	0.725	20.00
27	31	31	1.11	0.555	28.57
28	37	37	1.39	0.695	26.66
29	39	5	1.95	0.975	20.00
30	51	47	2.40	1.200	21.05
31	491	41	2.23	1.115	22.22
32	323	5	1.62	0.810	20.00
33	40	44	1.83	0.915	22.22
34	321	44	1.38	0.690	23.52
35	61	54	3.37	1.685	18.18
36	301	54	1.69	0.845	18.18
37	26	71	2.01	1.005	12.90
38	313	51	1.73	0.865	18.18

In almost all the dairy books, except the most recent one, "Stewart's Dairy-man's Manual," the general average of fat in milk has been given at from 3 to 4 per cent. In the work mentioned the proportion of fat in milk is stated as being from 3 to 7 per cent. The above figures show this to be a fair record of the facts, for in this herd the yield was from 3½ to 4½ per cent., and the average equal to nearly 3½ per cent. The actual yield of butter per cow was over nine-tenths of a pound, the herd numbering twenty-three. Nine of the cows gave 5 per cent. or over of fat, while six gave less than 4 per cent. It would not be a difficult matter to rear a herd of cows by good breeding from this beginning, that would average 5 per cent. and over, for the average of the nine best cows is over 5½ per cent. The extra profit of the best cows is very apparent.—Express.

Moderate weights in pork pay best. Pigs about one hundred and fifty pounds weight, will pay well, if they are grown and fattened steadily and rapidly, but when they get over two hundred pounds in weight, there is no more profit to be made out of them. Then they commence to "eat their heads off."

**Guinea Fowls.**

To anyone keeping a large number of hens a pair of Guineas is a good investment. They will and do keep hawks away. As long as Guineas sun themselves on the barn and exercise their vocal powers in the yards, the hawks prefer to swoop down upon the defenceless poultry yards of neighbours or lie in wait for unlucky rabbits. A Guinea hen with a brood of young, has been known to rise on wing and chase a yellow-eyed monster, who had designs upon her young family.

Guineas make a great deal of noise it must be granted, but one gets accustomed to it; and when they are absent it seems as if one of the fitting parts of the poultry-yard music were wanting. They do not on all occasions utter that screech but seem to keep up a contented undertone of social conversation. They take great dislike to some persons, and never see them, even at quite a distance, without shouting, "Buckwheat! Buckwheat!" There flesh is dark and unsaloable, but we prefer it to chicken or even duck's meat for picnic dinners. Everyone who has tasted it believes in Guineas flesh at last. If you raise Guineas, however, do not exasperate them so as to feel their bills; it is not comfortable.

The following sensible remarks in regard to the mission of Mr. Boyce to England, which the St. John GAZETTE advocated so strongly, are taken from that excellent paper, the Chignecto Post:—

While on the other side he will act on behalf of the provincial government in inducing the tide of English emigration to flow towards some of the unsettled portions of New Brunswick. Mr. Boyce has an extensive knowledge of provincial farm life and the requirements to make it profitable, and feels assured that the intelligent English farmer who takes land in the province and has enough capital to stock it fairly well will make a success of farming. Besides having old and new farms occupied the live stock interest of the province will be favorably improved, for no English farmer would tolerate, what has long been the bane and curse of New Brunswick's Agriculture, — worthless scrub stock. Ontario owes her enviable agricultural position today, to the fact that she has spared no pains to introduce new and improved stock and to maintain its excellence, and New Brunswick farmers cannot go wrong by following her example.

**The Roller.**

It pays to roll the ground after seeding every time. A good many experiments have been made to settle this point. The effect on a field of oats will be about twelve per cent more straw, from three or five more bushels to the acre, a much larger percentage of heavy oats to the acre and of such a size and weight as to show more weight to the measure.

**A Novel Offer.**

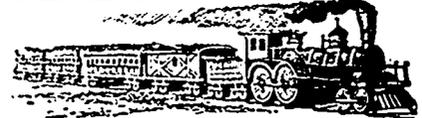
We note that the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated have originated a plan by which over \$3,000 worth of prizes are to be distributed among the subscribers to that paper, subject to their correctly answering simple questions on the current contents of each number. We learn that the first prize will be \$750 in gold, the second a Heintzman piano worth \$600 and that the rest of the many prizes in the competition will be of an unusually costly and valuable nature.

They are also offering a second series of prizes for the best specimen of type-writing, open to type-writers all over the world.

We have very much pleasure in noting such liberal offers from our leading illustrated journal, and hope that all our readers will take advantage of them.

We understand that on receipt of 12 cents in stamps the publishers of The Dominion Illustrated (Sabiston Litho, & Pub. Co., Montreal) will send a sample copy of that journal with full particulars of the plan.

He who chases two hares at a time runs a good chance of missing both.



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY**

1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1890.

ON and after MONDAY, 24th November, 1890, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

**TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN**

Day Express for H'f'x and Campbellton....	7.10
Accommodation for Point du Chene.....	10.40
Fast Express for Halifax.....	13.30
Express for Sussex.....	16.30
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal...	18.55

A parlor car runs each way on express trains; leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock, and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal, leave St. John at 16.55 o'clock and take sleeping cars at Moncton.

The train leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 16.55 o'clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 18.05 Sunday evening.

**TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.**

Express from Sussex.....	8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted).....	9.35
Accommodation from Point du Chene.....	12.55
Day Express from Halifax.....	19.20
Fast Express from Halifax.....	22.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

**D. POTTINGER,**

Chief Superintendent

RAILWAY OFFICE,  
Moncton, N. B., 29th Dec, 1890.

# EGERTON STOCK FARM,

Stellarton, Pictou Co., Nova Scotia.

CLYDESDALE

—AND—

Grade Drafts.



SHORTHORNS

—AND—

HOLSTEINS.

We have now on hand for inspection the choicest lot of the above stock ever imported into the provinces. At Canada's International Exhibition last fall we were awarded more prizes and diplomas than all other breeders of Clydesdales combined, including, 1st for best stallion 4 years old; sweepstakes for best stallion any age; 1st for best stallion and five of his colts; 1st and 2nd for 3 year old stallions; 1st for stallion colt; 1st and 2nd for best mare any age, 1st and 2nd for 2 year old fillies, and other less valuable prizes. So any who are thinking of investing in a first-class stallion of servicable age, we would ask to come to see the lot that we have on hand for sale. We also call attention to our Mares and Fillies. All our stock are prize winners and royally bred.

In Cattle we offer young stock of both sexes from calves up.

Correspondence punctually attended to and visitors cordially welcome. Rare individuality.

LOWEST PRICES.

**J. B. MacKAY.**

P. O. Box 95 Stellarton, N. S.

## 1891. GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE. 1891.

HOME GROWN, HONEST, RELIABLE.

I offer you my Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1891 FREE. Note the immense variety of seed it contains, and that all the best novelties are there. Not much more show about it (you don't plant pictures) but fine engravings from photographs of scores of the choice vegetables I have introduced. Would it not be well to get the seed of these from first hands? To be the oldest firm in the United States making mail and express business a specialty proves reliability. Honest and honorable dealing is the only foundation this can rest on. My Catalogue is FREE as usual. A matter on second page of cover will interest my customers. **J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.**

## SWANN & WELLDON,

Late with H. C. MARTIN & CO

ARTISTS

—AND—

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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LAMY'S HOTEL,

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First Class Stables.

Centrally Situated.

## Human Hair Goods.

**J. W. RAMSDELL,**

Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

Human Hair Goods of Every Description Kept on Hand.

Gentlemen's Wigs a Specialty

I challenge competition with other goods made in this or any other country.

AMERICAN HAIR STORE,

38 Charlotte Street,

Up one flight.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR

Simple, Perfect and Self-Regulating. Hundreds in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatcher. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue. Circulars Free. **GEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON & C.

"The Short Line" to Montreal & C.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS: in effect Oct. 12th, 1890. Leaves St. John Station—Eastern Standard Time.

6.30 a. m.—Flying Yankee for Bangor, Portland, Boston, &c., Fredericton, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North. Parlor Buffet Car St. John to Boston.

7.35 a. m.—Mixed for Bangor, Portland, Boston, &c.; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

4.40 p. m.—Express for Fredericton and intermediate points

8.45 p. m.—Daily Express for Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points west; daily, except Sunday for St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, Presque Isle &c.

Pullman Sleeping Car St. John to Bangor.

10.45 p. m.—Except Saturday, Fast Express, "via Short Line," for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and the west.

Canadian Pacific Sleeping Car for Montreal.

RETURNING TO ST. JOHN

FROM BANGOR, 5.45 a. m., Parlor Car attached; 7.30 p. m., Daily Sleeping Car attached. MONTREAL, "via Short Line," 7.45 p. m.; daily, except Saturday. Canadian Pacific Sleeping Car attached.

VANCEBORO \* 1.10, 10.25 a.m. and 12.45 p. m.

WOODSTOCK 6.00, 11.40 a. m., 8.30 p. m.;

HOULTON 6.10, 11.35, a. m., 8.30 p. m.;

ST. STEPHEN 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 9.50 p. m.;

ST. ANDREWS 6.55 a. m.

FREDERICTON 6.20, 10.30, a. m., 3.15 p. m.

ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN \* 5.40, 9.05 a. m., 1.20

7.05, p. m.

LEAVE CARLETON:

8.00 a. m., 3.00 p. m.—For Fairville.

\* Trains run Daily. 1 Daily, except Saturday.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, Time Tables and all information apply at the CITY TICKET OFFICE, CHURCH'S CORNER, or at the station.

## BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY

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

Leave Buctouche...7.15 | Leave Moncton...15.30

Arrive Moncton...9.45 | Arrive Buctouche...17.30

C. F. HANINGTON, Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

SECURE A POLICY IN THE

North American Assurance Co.

UNSURPASSED FOR

Family Protection or Investment of Savings—Non-Forfeitable.

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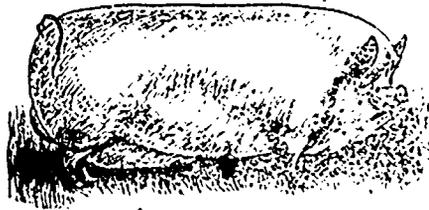
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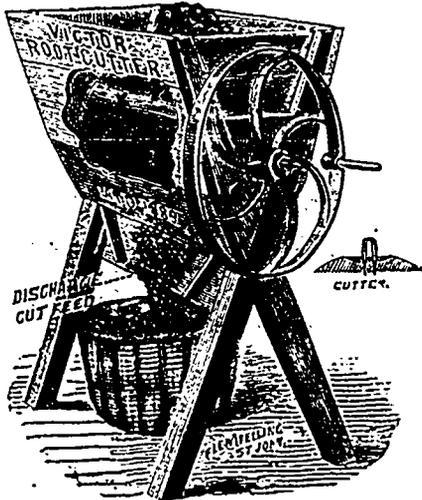
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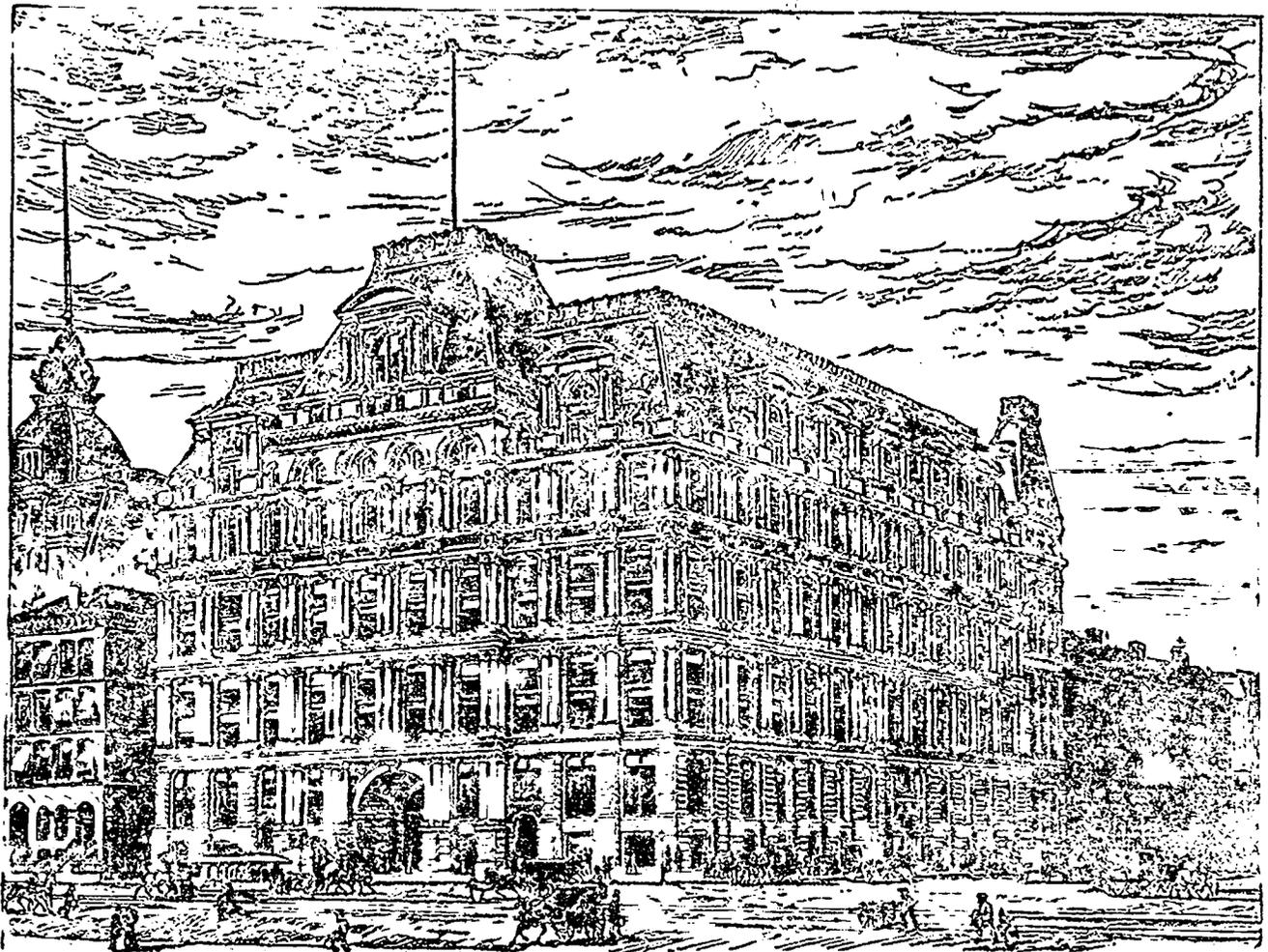


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AMOUNT, \$1,000.				Age.	Total Premiums	Cash Value	Paid-up Value	Age.	Total Premiums	Cash Value	Paid-up Value
Age at time of issue.	Total Premiums paid in 20 years.	Cash Value at end of 20 years.	Paid-up Value at end 20 yrs	30	\$ 622	\$ 939	\$1,940	30	\$463	\$ 573	\$1,233
30	\$ 992	\$1,706	\$3,650	35	700	1,039	1,970	35	542	693	1,310
35	1,013	1,748	3,310	40	795	1,204	2,030	40	614	859	1,440
40	1,060	1,813	3,070	45	924	1,424	2,170	45	782	1,065	1,620
45	1,123	1,932	2,930	50	1,096	1,746	2,479	60	970	1,397	1,920
50	1,240	2,168	3,000								

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