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OCTOBER  
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The



# Maritime ♦ ♦ Agriculturist.

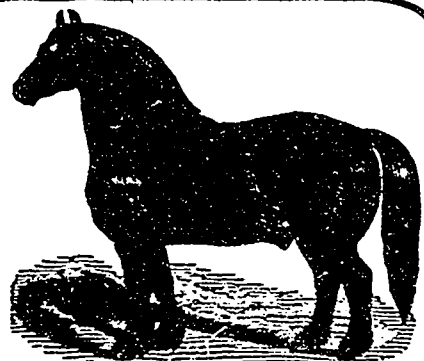
Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock-Breeders and  
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ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,  
MANAGER,  
DORCHESTER, N. B.

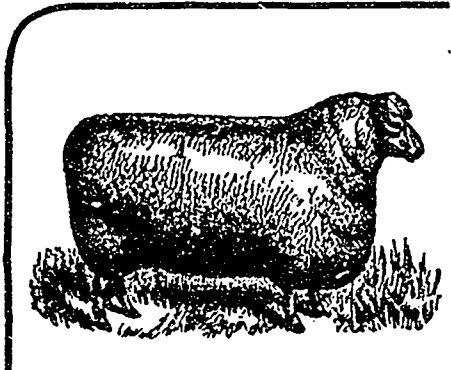
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VOL. 2.  
NO. 16.



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# THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 2.

DORCHESTER, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 1890.

NO. 16.

## THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

Published Semi-Monthly at Dorchester N. B.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1 per annum, strictly in advance—Single copies 5 cents. Specimen copies free.

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

REMITTANCES may be made by registered letter or money order.

All business communications addressed to

ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,  
MANAGER.

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## JOB

# Printing

Of Every Description done at the

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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.  
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## The Marsh Makers Have a Grievance.

### THE DISTINCTION MADE BETWEEN A PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL AND A COMPANY.

In our issues of Aug. 15th and Sept. 15th respectively, we published articles relating to certain marsh making enterprises in Nova Scotia. The former number contained a report of the great work Judge Morse had undertaken near Amherst; showing how he was converting 1600 acres of worthless bog land into good English marsh. The latter number gave a short description of a gigantic dyke scheme, having its place of operation in the neighbourhood of the towns of Canning, Kentville and Port Williams, with Mr. W. H. Ross, a young English engineer, now residing at Halifax, as one of its chief promoters.

We do not say that these two gentlemen, and those associated with them, have set an example in this good work; for we are aware that a number of wide-awake men at the head of the Bay of Fundy were engaged in 'marsh making' many years ago. But we do assert, that as far as we know, Judge Morse, individually, has undertaken the biggest contract in this direction on record. The scheme that Mr. Ross is promoting, will undoubtedly eclipse everything when its mission is accomplished, and we have no reason to suppose that that day is in the dim future; but it will be the work of a company, and not that of a private individual.

When a man lets the tide in, digs canals and spends his money and time for the purpose of adding to his possessions, the public and his friends are always prepared to envy him, and covet some of his bog land, that they also might cause property to become worth \$200 an acre when it could originally be purchased for \$2 an acre. The government singles out the 'marsh

maker', and watches his work progress; and in due course of time sets the tax collector upon him, and burdens him down with increased assessments, which keep on increasing as his property rises in value.

This is not fair. To prove it, we will compare Judge Morse's case to that of Mr. Ross's company. The Judge has worked single handed, risking his own private funds in the enterprise. The government not only shuts its eyes to the fact that he is a public benefactor, and one of the very few who have added to the country's wealth, but pounces down upon him, and demands payment of increased taxation by way of thanks for his work. Some will say that the judge, and others similarly engaged, are growing richer, and should be taxed according to their riches. This is very true as far as it goes, but let us see what the government does with this money so collected. Dr. Borden, member for Kings Co., N. S., is interested in Mr. Ross's scheme, and has used his influence at Ottawa with the result that he has obtained a promise, that in the event of the dyke being built, closing up the Habitant, Canard, and Cornwallis Rivers, increased shipping facilities will be given the citizens of Canning, Kentville and Port Williams at Kingsport, together with improved railway communication, to make up for their losses in this direction.

Why does the government step in and interest itself in this scheme? Simply because it is the work of a company and not that of a private individual. We ask, what do the citizens of Canning, Kentville and Port Williams lose by these rivers being closed up? They simply lose nothing. Those three towns have never been, and never will be, regarded as port towns of any importance, and instead of being losers, they will be gainers. At the lowest

calculation, the marsh obtained by building this dyke will be worth \$1,000,000. This is no trifling figure, and we would be safe in thinking that it would take a great many years for these towns to make that sum of money by shipping.

But the government will not stop here. As sure as the sun rises in the east, the company will be allowed a bonus, a subsidy, a loan at one per cent. or anything reasonable or unreasonable, that persistent petitions, accompanied by threats can accomplish. The taxes collected from Judge Morse and Capt. Lowerson of Amherst, Wm. F. George, Thos. Esterbrooks and Capt. Atkinson of Sackville, and many other prominent marsh makers, too numerous to mention, will go towards assisting a company to perform the identical work that these private individuals have already done, not by their united efforts, but alone and single handed.

We cannot help recognizing the fact that the marsh makers have a grievance, and one that should be remedied. It is all very well to say that marsh makers are generally to be numbered among our wealthy land proprietors and should receive no privileges, but our railroads and steamship owners are constantly seeking and always obtaining government aid, and many of them are very rich men. Let the government assist the man who is adding to his country's wealth, whether he be a 'marsh maker' or anything else under the sun.

THE TURF.

The Stallion Race.

GEORGE CARVILL'S HORSE SHOULD BE CALLED REALITY INSTEAD OF SPECULATION.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., Sept. 18.—The great stallion race, to-day, was witnessed by 2000 persons. The six entries and their positions were:—

Israel, by A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, pole.  
Golden R., N. E. Large, Charlotte-

town. Speculation, George Carvill, St. John.

Peabody, J. McKeen, Mabou, C. B. Plack Pilot, W. Harrill, Charlottetown.

Gladstone, James Gibson, Brooklyn.

Israel won the first heat in 2.33½; Speculation won the second heat by a head in 2.33½; Israel took the third heat in 2.37½, Speculation breaking and finishing third; Israel won the fourth heat and race.

In the 2.45 class, Whistler, of Charlottetown, took first place in three straight heats; best time, 2.39½.

The stallion race was for the Beach cup, and \$500,

A HORSE PULLED IN THE GRAND CIRCUIT RACES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—In the grand circuit races to-day, the 2.18 pacing class, purse of \$1,000, was won by Marnendes; best time, 2.20, by Jessie H.; Marnendes' best 2.21½.

The 2.33 trot, purse \$1,000, Scramble won in three heats, but in the third Sadie M. was palpably held back and the heat was declared off, Sadie's jockey being fined.

SUNOL AND GUY DO AN EXHIBITION MILE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—Sunol and Guy gave an exhibition at Cleveland Driving Park to-day. The track was heavy. The time by quarters was:—

	Quar.	Half.	3-Qr.	Mile.
Sunol.....	32½	1.06	1.39½	2.13¼
Guy.....	33	1.06¼	1.39½	2.12½

—St. John Telegraph.

Moosepath Races.

ONE OF THE PLEASANT FEATURES OF THE ST. JOHN EXHIBITION.

The St. John *Sun* of the 26th ult., gives the following description of the races:—

Yesterday afternoon's races at Moosepath drew the largest crowd that has been seen there for years. There were over 2,000 present. The band stand was packed and the fences were lined with teams. The track was in good condition and the weather was fine, although it was a little cool. The races

were very exciting, particularly the 2.45 class. It was difficult to say who would be the winner until the finish, although Lady Sim took three straight heats. The other horses were in it all the time. The free for all was taken by Edgardo in three straight heats, his best time being 2.33, the fastest ever made on this track in a race. Hopeful did a mile there in 2.32½ in an effort to beat 2.30. Edgardo is a great horse. Speculation and Octavius were out of it if Kehoe had allowed him to strike his best pace.

The judges were the same as on the previous day—Dr. Twitchell, Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Murch.

The 2.45 race was called first, the starters being Lady Sim, Minnie Grey, Whistler, Ben M., Cyclone, Golden, and Nellie Bashaw.

*First Heat*—Ben M. had the pole and got the best send-off, but he broke early in the heat and went away behind. Bashaw went to the fore, followed in this order Lady Sim, Whistler, Minnie Grey. At the second quarter pole Lady Sim passed Bashaw and Minnie Grey went on into third place. Whistler came next. Ben M. fifth, Golden sixth, and Cyclone, who was acting badly, was in the rear. The heat was taken by Lady Sim, with Minnie Grey second, Bashaw third, Whistler fourth, Golden fifth, Ben M. sixth, and Cyclone distanced. The time was 2.38¼.

*Second Heat*—Golden got the lead early in the heat, closely followed by Lady Sim. Whistler was in third place and Bashaw in fourth. Before the half was completed Whistler had collared the lead, Golden was second and Lady Sim third. Golden next assumed the leadership and Lady Sim went up into Secor.l. Coming down the home stretch Lady Sim went for the leader and captured the lead, passing under the wire a short distance in advance of Golden. Bashaw was third, Whistler fourth, Minnie Grey fifth, and Ben M. last. Time 2.40.

*Third Heat*—Lady Sim got away ahead this time, with Golden and Whistler chasing her. Whistler had climbed up pretty well on Lady Sim as the half was finished and Golden was in third place with Bashaw following him. Minnie Grey had got a very bad

start and was away behind. If she is anything she is plucky and she went on for all she was worth. She showed up well and succeeded in passing some of her competitors. The horses finished in this order: Lady Sim, Golden, Bashaw, Minnie Grey, Whistler, and Ben M. The time was 2.40.

Summary.

Moosepath park, Sept. 25—Exhibition races—2.45 class. Purse \$150, divided as follows: \$90 to first, \$45 to second and \$15 to third.

Johnson & Moore, St. John, ns b m	
Lady Sim.....	1 1 1
A. N. Lauge, Charlottetown, ns ch s,	
Golden.....	5 2 2
D. Dwyer, Charlottetown, ns g m,	
Minnie Grey.....	2 5 4
H. C. Lydiard, Kentville, ns br m,	
Nellie Bashaw.....	3 3 3
George Essery, Charlottetown, ns ch g,	
Whistler.....	4 4 5
Fred. Waterson, St. Stephen, ns br s,	
Ben M.....	6 6 6
W. S. McKie, Charlottetown, ns br s,	
Cyclone.....	Dis.
Time—2.38½, 2.40, 2.40.	

The free-for-all race had for starters Edgardo, Speculation, Octavius and Frenchman.

*First Heat.*—Edgardo took the lead at the start and maintained it throughout. Octavius was second place, and do what he could Speculation could not overhaul him. Frenchman, who had acted in a very bad manner when the horses scored, did no better in the race, and ran nearly all the time. Edgardo got a big lead over Octavius and won easily in 2.33½, with Octavius second, Speculation third, and Frenchman distanced.

*Second Heat.*—Edgardo again set the pace, and went away from the others almost as he liked. The fight for second place was a hot one. Speculation trotted a pretty race, while Octavius on the other hand ran a great deal. Octavius came in a little ahead of Speculation, but the judges gave the latter second place. The time was 2.33¾.

*Third Heat.*—The lead was taken by Octavius, but Edgardo was an easy winner in 2.33 with Speculation second.

Summary.

Same day and track—Free-for-all class. Purse \$300, divided as follows: \$120 to first, \$90 to second and \$30 to third.

W. F. Todd, St. Stephen, ns b s. Edgardo.....	1 1 1
George Carvill, St. John, ns g s Speculation.....	3 2 2
C. E. Walker, Bragor, ns, b s Octavius, 2 3 3	
A. L. Slipp, Truro, ns b g Frenchman, Dist.	
Time—2.33½, 2.33¾, 2.33.	

The handicap running race was the closing event, the competitors being Ida Gray, May Day and Golden Maxim. Both heats were taken by Maxim, apparently with ease. Ida Gray was second both times, and May Day a poor third.

Summary.

Same day and track—handicap running race. Purse \$150, divided as follows: \$90 to first, \$45 to second and \$15 to third:	
R. Wilson, St. John, ns b m Golden Maxim.....	1 1
W. McMonagle, Sussex, ns b m, Ida Gray, 2 2	
J. P. Delahunt, Moncton, ns g m, May Day.....	3 3
Time, 1.56½, 1.58.	

Points about Farm Profits.

The following letter taken from the *Country Gentleman* may be of interest to our readers:—

“EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—What is the annual net income of a good farm which keeps forty cows for the production of milk? This question was put to me by a professional man who had his estimates of the profits, and who supposed that there was no great difference in the farms that are of equal excellence. My answer was that the income of some is equal to his liberal estimate, but of other equally good farms, the income would not be half so great.

And the reason of the difference is not seen by a casual observer. The fact is plain enough. One man gets a good farm and pays for it with his own hands. Another makes no addition to what he may have inherited. Both are sober and industrious and both have the same style of general expenses. The right doing of a great many little things is necessary to the farmer's success. In no other profession has one so many matters under his hand, and every one of them is essential to the integrity of the whole. The farmer who makes his farm pay has a plan: “Order is Heaven's first law!” The

machinery of a watch is not more dependent upon the adjustment of all its parts. First in order is punctuality; there is but one right time to do a thing. “Better late than never” is not a good proverb; many things not done in time had better not be done.

A few minutes may be saved many times a day by a wise arrangement for the doing of those things which are constantly repeated—such as harnessing a horse or putting a wagon into its place. Time may be gained by a little forethought in directing the work of every man on the place. Time is money! He that is careful of his time is careful also to avoid all unnecessary small expenses. He resolutely follows the dictates of prudence. The farmer's education is a discipline; it is the formation of habits of doing things in the best way. The need of training the young farmer for his profession is recognized in some of our agricultural schools, where the military discipline is adopted as a ready-made method of training to proper habits of action. They acquire that punctuality and method which are so essential. To an experienced eye that watches the inside of farming and notes the influence of such a multitude of details, it is no mystery that one farmer gains a liberal income, while his neighbor works without any profit.

N. REED.

Correction.

We wish to refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. F. W. Stone of Guelph, Ont. A typographical error has been made causing the word *Hereford* to be spelled *Welford*. We learn that there will be 150 Shorthorn and Hereford cattle, and 200 Cotswolds sold. This is an opportunity for some of our farmers to replenish their stock. If a man finds he cannot attend in person, reliable parties are always to be had to bid for him.

THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST is for sale. Tenders received up to 25th inst. Inventories to be found at this office, and at those of G. C. & C. J. Coster, Barristers, and C. E. L. Jarvis, St. John, N. B. An excellent opportunity to obtain an established business.

### Mounds for Young Trees.

An inquirer asks if it is an advisable practice to place mounds about young trees for winter; he has heard it strongly objected to, because when the wind whips the trees about, a hole around the tree is formed, which becomes filled with water, and is worked into mortar, to the permanent injury of the tree.

In answer to this inquiry—it is a good practice to make small mounds, for three objects, the chief one for the exclusion of mice, which will never ascend a smooth bank of hard earth under snow. Planters may judge of the danger of the incursions of mice. If the trees were planted in a grass field, the danger would be great without this protection; in clean, cultivated ground it would be very small, except near the boundries; which are more or less grown with weeds and grass. In such case the trees near the outside would be safer with this protection.

The other two objects are, stiffening the trees against the wind, and protecting the roots of half-tender kinds against severe freezing in exposed situations.

The harm spoken of by the above inquirer would take place with trees carelessly dug for transplanting, with the roots cut short and the full-sized tops remaining, on which the wind would have a strong purchase. With roots carefully lifted, and with sufficient length to brace the trees firmly, and the tops properly reduced by cutting back and thinning, the wind could do no harm. Mounds of earth might then be placed about them for the purposes already mentioned. If the trees were small or like whips, these mounds, if beaten smooth and compactly, would render useful assistance, which would be still better if a solid round piece of turf capped the mound. Their height should be about ten inches, and they could be leveled down in spring.

But the mounds may be carelessly or imperfectly made, and do more harm than good. An acquaintance set out a large young orchard. There being some grass in the field he attempted to

save the trees from the mice by means of earth mounds about the base of the stems. The earth was thrown around them with the spade in sods and chunks, between which there were crevices large enough for the mice to enter, or if not large enough they gnawed their way through the pieces of turf. These animals appeared to regard the mounds as built for their own special protection and benefit, and the young trees were girdled and the intended orchard destroyed. Compact, smoothly-beaten mounds would have saved the trees.

The same treatment may be applied to nursery trees received from a distance and h.eled in for spring setting. As the work is often done, the heeling-in, places the trees in great danger, and we have sometimes seen them girdled by the dozen and upwards, by not filling in the earth compactly in all the crevices, and in not encircling the place which received them with smooth and sloping earth, up which the mice refuse to ascend. The mound of earth which surrounds the trees should be smooth and compact on all sides.

Young orchards several years old and firmly rooted and stiffened are sometimes in danger of being girdled by mice if standing near grass boundaries, or if grass or weeds have been allowed partial possession. A neighbor had set out a thousand pear trees, and they had already begun a vigorous growth. A three-inch snow in March enabled the mice to girdle the whole of them, which he assured us he could have prevented by earth mounds. He saved them all, however, by bridging the girdled portions with connecting twigs, in the way which we have described on former occasions.—*Country Gentleman.*

### Scratches.

In the early stages wash twice a day with sugar of lead, or add a little carbolic acid to the lotion; but salve made of carbolic acid and glycerine, equal parts, is very good. Acetate, or sugar of lead, as it is generally called, is a white powder, and has a sweet acid taste.

### The St. John Exhibition.

(Special to the Agriculturist.)

The exhibition up to date is an entire success. Those who predicted failure are now turning their coats. The live stock shown is a credit to any country. Horse fanciers are in the seventh heaven. The New Brunswick Government have on exhibition fourteen stallions, but they are not for competition. Harry Wilkes stands among these stallions, and as usual is greatly admired. Aurora, Grandee, Duke of Cleveland, Lord Stansfield and others draw crowds.

Mr. John W. Mullane of Halifax is exhibiting his standard bred horse Prince Nelson. This horse is by Hermes, dam of Belmont, sire of Nutwood, 2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$ , sire of 32 in the 30 class or better; 2d dam by Mambrino chief. Hermes was by Harold the sire of Maud S. Prince Nelson is a three-year-old bay, bred at Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Frank H. Black of the Homestead Stock Farm, Amherst, N. S., has brought down his percheron stallion Brilliant. This animal is registered both in France and America. He is of a beautiful black color. He is sired by Thomas, and out of Cocotte. This horse is a great favorite in Cumberland county, and his colts are a standing proof that his popularity is not without foundation.

Mr. J. B. McKay of Egerton Stock Farm, Stellarton, N. S., is as usual to the front. He has five Clydesdale stallions, three full grown, and two colts. First and foremost among Mr. McKay's stock is Jamie the Laird, bred in Scotland. This noted stallion took first prize at Truro in 1888, when the Nova Scotia provincial fair was held there, and at the Moncton exhibition last year, he also came out ahead. Three years ago at Pictou, his colts carried everything before them, and at the exhibition at New Glasgow, the same thing was repeated. The mare Lily, imported from Scotland, bred by P. McIntyre of Bancroft was foaled in 1884. She has taken first prizes on both sides of the ocean. Her colt by Jamie the Laird accompanies her. Polly, a mare also from Scotland, bred by A. G. J. Craig of Dunfirmline was

foaled in 1885. She is low, and square set, and breeds sure and true. She also has taken first prizes wherever exhibited. The mare Minnie Mayflower from Ontario deserves mention. She was sired by Lord Dumfries and was foaled in 1885. Egerton Stock Farm is unquestionably one of the leading breeding establishments in this country, and is rightly called the home of the Clydesdales.

The seventeen months old chestnut filly, Maid of Chester, is from the Richibucto Stock Farm. She weighs over 1100 pounds, and was sired by Knight of Chester and out of Maid of Honour, both importations of the New Brunswick government.

Mr. E. W. Elliott of this city has two remarkably intelligent colts, both in their third year.

Mr. G. K. McLeod also of this city is showing his eight-year-old brood mare Mistletoe, sired by King Alphonso and out of Bombazine, and a colt sired by Sir Charles.

Mr. A. J. Kirstead of Collina Corner, N. B., has a fine two-year-old stallion in the general purpose class.

Mr. H. R. McMonagle of Sussex is showing his stallion Greyling, a four-year-old thoroughbred.

Mr. A. S. Jones of Indiantown exhibits his bay filly Dallie Wilkes by Harry Wilkes. She is only a yearling, but is of great promise.

Mr. John Cole from Queens County has a six-year-old chestnut mare Maud S. of Hambletonian and Morgan strains. She is greatly admired.

THE CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

Holsteins, Ayreshires, Black and Polled Angus, Herefords, Durhams, Galloways, Devons, Jerseys and grades made an excellent showing. The six-year-old Holstein bull Karle owned by the Shubenacadie Agricultural Society was offered for sale.

Mr. J. R. Taylor of Rockland near Dorchester, exhibited his bull Dr. Priny, which called forth the admiration of all who beheld him. The Ingomen and Jacoba, both two years old owned respectively by Thomas Bulton of Lower Stewiacke, N. S., and D. W. McKenzie of Nerepis Station, N. B., were fine animals.

Mr. J. M. Johnson of St. John made the largest exhibit of Holsteins. The cow Echo, 2nd, which was purchased by T. A. Peters of Hampton, boasts of a record of 23,775 lbs. of milk in one year. This beats all the records in the world, except one.

Mr. T. A. Peters of Hampton exhibited the bull Clotilde Artis Prince, two years old; the famous Echo, 2d, mentioned above; cow, Hollow, three year old; Sybrandiz, a heifer calf, 9 months old, and Mercedes Lass.

The Messrs. J. E. Page & Sons of Amherst were as usual to the front. Their celebrated two-year-old bull Carlotta's Netherland was much praised, as well as a couple of two-year-old Holsten heifers and the two cows Jacoba and Orna.

Mr. Leighton of Woodstock had the following Polled Angus stock on the grounds: Three-year-old bull Livingstone, three-year-old heifer, Princess, No. 3, three-year-old heifer, Rothsay Lass, beside sixteen steers.

Mr. C. C. Black of Amherst entered eight Herefords, consisting of three bulls, three cows and two heifers. He was the only one who exhibited in this breed.

Mr. Walter McMonagle of Sussex showed his Ayrshire cow Pattie.

Mr. H. F. Grosvenor of Canterbury, exhibited some excellent Jersey stock. The bull Rioter, we might almost say, created quite a sensation.

Messrs. J. R. Snowball of Chatham and Robert McLean of Coldbrook, exhibited three Durhams between them.

THE SWINE DEPARTMENT.

Some excellent blood was displayed in this department.

Mr. Cecil French of Truro of the firm of Polehampton & French, exhibited thirty sows and boars of the large improved Yorkshire stock. Their breeding was pure, and the majority of them were direct importations from England.

Mr. John Drummond of Coldbrook, showed a White Chester sow, two years old, and a couple of small pigs.

Mr. J. E. Fairweather of Hampton exhibited two yearling pigs.

THE SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

Mr. John Drummond of Coldbrook had on exhibition nine very fine specimens of the Leicester breed.

Mr. William Brayden of Upper Loch Lomond, entered one ram and two ewes of the Shropshire breed.

Mr. J. M. Donovan of Coldbrook exhibited an excellent animal in the shape of a young Leicester ram.

We will give a list of the prizes awarded in our next issue.

Breeding Ponies.

As far as my experience goes, profit in breeding Shetland, Welsh and Exmoor ponies in New England is an open question. They do not breed as regularly as large horses; for instance, from nine mares wintered one season I got only four colts. I think, however, that part of the shortage was due to my man's laziness. I am attending to this part of the business myself entirely this year, and am in hopes to make a better showing. As to a market, at present in the East the market is limited. There are more sold in Western cities than in the Eastern, but the demand is increasing. Still, it will be some time before the demand will warrant many entering the business. As to age at which the ponies are marketable, that depends on circumstances. They should not be put into general work until three years old, but I have sold quite a number at weaning age (four months). Parents buy them for pets for children four or five years old and let them grow up with the child, and when the child is old enough to ride the pony is old enough to be ridden. The cost of keeping a horse for one year does not exceed \$25. As to care they are not near as liable to disease as large horses, and at breeding times the best thing to do with the mares is to let them alone. Of course, like all other stock, the better you care for them the better ponies you will have.—J. S. Pierson, in *Farm & Home*.

[One of our subscribers Col. Donville of Rothesay, we learn has done quite a business lately in breeding ponies. We would like to publish his experience.—*Ed.*]



### Railway Companies and Fair Associations in Relation to Stockmen.

BY J. Y. OMSBY.

(Read before the Swine Breeders' Association of Canada.)

The subject to which I am about to draw your attention is the position which we, as breeders of pure-bred swine, hold toward the managers of the various Fair Associations and also toward the two great railroad corporations which practically control the whole railroad system of Canada.

I may say that my principal reason for bringing this subject before you is that I do not consider that we are receiving the amount of consideration due to us from either the railroad companies or the Fair Associations, and I shall now briefly place before you my ideas on these points, both as to what are the principal disadvantages that we labor under and how these disadvantages may best be overcome.

With regard to the Fair Associations I think the worst trouble that we have to complain of is the system of selecting judges now in vogue. According to the present system, the judges at the different fairs are selected by the directors. They are asked to give their services for nothing, and in most cases to pay their own expenses, the result being that in very many cases we find a man selected who absolutely knows nothing about the stock he has to judge, his sole recommendation being that he is a friend of one of the directors, and according to that gentleman's account, a good judge of pigs. Now, gentlemen, I contend that being a good judge of pigs in general does not for one moment render a man capable of going into a ring of pure-bred pigs of any particular breed and judging them, for if it does, we may as well do away with our different classes for different breeds altogether and show all the breeds together, and let one of these good judges of pigs in general judge the whole lot by his standard of a good pig.

Let me ask here what would be thought of a Fair Association that

would select a man who had never handled any sheep but Cotswolds to judge Southdowns, or a fancier of Ayrshire cattle to judge Shorthorns, and yet, because a man has bred some good Berkshires, he is thought quite capable of judging Poland Chinas and Yorkshires.

Now, surely this must be wrong. Every distinct breed of hogs, as of horses, sheep and cattle, has its own distinctive features or points, and until we get men as judges who are capable of going into the ring and judging our pigs by their points, we shall never in my opinion get anything like satisfaction in the show ring, and the only way I can see to get such men as judges, is for the fanciers of each breed of swine to meet together, select a number of men, who are, they are satisfied, capable of judging the breed they represent by its own scale of points, and declare these men fitted in their opinion to act as judges on this particular breed. Then let a list of these men be sent by the Secretary of the Hog Breeders' Association to the secretaries of the various fairs, with a request that they choose their judges therefrom.

Another point to which I would draw your attention, is the persistent way in which the Fair Associations ignore the existence of herd books among pig breeders. On looking over the prize lists of the principal fairs in Ontario I fail to find one case in which registration in a herd book is mentioned as necessary.

Now, gentlemen, if it is necessary that a Shorthorn, or an Ayrshire, or a Devon cow be entered in her respective book to insure her purity of blood, why, I ask, is not a similar stipulation made in the case of a Berkshire, a Yorkshire, or a Suffolk pig? If the fanciers of these breeds of swine see fit to have a herd book in which to record their stock, it seems to me that Fair Associations, which are ostensibly formed to promote the breeding of pure-bred stock, should do all they can to support such herd books, and to insure, by the fact of the registration in them, the purity of the pigs shown, as representatives of the various breeds.

Before leaving the subject of Fair

Associations there is one point that I feel needs your attention, and that is, the need there exists for better accommodation, both for ourselves and stock at shows.

Pigs are not the easiest animals to drive, and I certainly think whoever inaugurated the principle of building pig pens in parallel rows, with narrow alleyways between, open at each end, deserve very little thanks from pig breeders and exhibitors; and I would suggest, in view of the necessity that will soon exist for more accommodation for pigs at the Industrial Fair, the attention of the Fair Association be drawn to the advisability of erecting any new pens in the form of a rectangle, with an open space in the centre for exhibition purposes, and also of providing space above the pens where bunks can be placed for the attendants to sleep in.

With regard to the accommodation that we receive from the railroad companies, while I am willing to allow that they have made a certain amount of concessions in our favor, still I do not think they have gone far enough in that direction.

As the thing now stands we pay full car rates to the first fair we attend, and then half rates to those following, with a free return home from the last fair to the place we started from. This is all very well, but I find the trouble is that we are only allowed one attendant to each car, and if we send more, which we are compelled to do, for no one man can attend to a carload of valuable stock, we have to pay full rates for them. It is true that a special rate is given on production of an exhibitor's certificate, but under the present conditions this is almost useless, as it almost always happens that our stock in order to arrive in time at a fair has to leave home before the date on which this special rate comes into force.

Drovers travel for a cent a mile. Now, surely breeders of improved stock to whose exertions mainly the very trade in which these drovers are engaged owes its existence, may reasonably look for a similar concession in their favor, at any rate at a time of year when they use the railroads to as

great an extent as they do at fair time.

I would therefore suggest that this Association pass a resolution asking the various Fair Associations of Canada to urge upon the railroad companies the advisability of granting to exhibitors, in addition to one free pass with each car of stock, tickets at the rate of one cent a mile for all attendants needed to accompany the said car, and also of giving a similar rate on passenger trains to all persons producing exhibitor's certificates during the fair week and the three days preceding.

Having now taken up a good deal of valuable time, I will close my paper with a hope that it may bear some fruit in gaining for stockmen some further consideration from the Fair Associations and railroad companies of Canada.

#### Milk and Other Farm Charts.

There has been a good deal written lately about milk charts and records, preference in some quarters being given to the charts, says "North Essex" in London Agricultural Gazette. To the dairy world, charts, as applied to recording the milking performance of cows, is a novelty, and consequently run after and applauded, but the time will come when "charts" will be condemned and something else lauded. I fail to see why a chart, where the performance of the cow at the pail is indicated by a line which rises and falls—sometimes in a graceful curve, at others more like fork-lightning, and which does not at the end of the milking season convey any idea of the total yield of the cow unless the line be added up—I say, I fail to see why preference should be given to the chart over the older daily, weekly, or monthly weighing system, by means of which the total performance can easily be obtained. The chart system may suit some owners of dairy herds, but it will not suit those who keep cows, breed from them, and sell them upon their merits as milkers, and the record shown to purchasers. Imagine any purchaser looking at a chart; he would naturally ask if a spider had got into the ink

bottle, and then crawled over the paper. I do not write disparagingly of charts or diagrams of any sort. I have had a long experience of such, embracing indicator diagrams and diagrams of strains, etc., and feel quite at home with them; but I consider that when they are applied to the milk yield of a cow it is a misapplication. What would a chart representing the yield of forty cows be like? Each cow would require a separate chart, or, if all kept on one sheet, would require forty different methods of marking in order to be able to follow up each cow's performance. Some writers affirm that they do not need to keep a record of their cow's performances at the pail, that they can tell by observation. That I deny. I have had a lengthy experience in milking cows myself, and have always been a keen and close observer, and I would not presume to take it upon me to say this cow gives so much during the season, and that so much, and so on through the herd. Farmers who talk about the uselessness of keeping accurate records of their dairy herd are generally those who say there is no use in farmers keeping farming accounts, taking stock, and casting up an annual balance, but who remain satisfied with what their bank book indicates at the year's end. It is this fear of figures and accounts that drives so many farmers to the wall in many cases. It is absurd to hear hard-headed, sensible men arguing in this style; it does not take me more than half an hour each evening to write up my milk record and farm day-book, all the operations being entered, and the time put against same. Then I transfer each operation, with time and cost to each separate account, such as wheat, barley, oats, turnips, roots, beans, fallow, etc., etc., and that does not take more than half an hour each evening. My cash account and ledger I write up and balance every Saturday. If farmers could only set their minds to carry through a systematic set of books, they would find their business to become much more interesting.

Going back to the subject of charts: I think if every farmer would keep a chart on which he recorded prices obtained for produce sold, and another on

which he recorded the weekly gain or loss in weight of fattening cattle, he would be employing charts to some purpose. I have now had my say about milk charts. I would now like to say a little about cropping charts, of which I have not seen or heard anything in the Gazette. I have adopted a system for cropping, and enclose a diagram of same. It may at least amuse, if it does not instruct, your readers. This diagram saves trouble in deciding next year's crops, and so on for several years to come, and is always handy. The rotation I have adopted only allows of clover once in ten years. This is to prevent clover sickness. The order is as follows: Clover, wheat, roots, barley, beans, oats, fallow, wheat, roots, barley. Then it repeats itself again, and so on, as long as you please. When there is too large an acreage of fallow or roots, I grow tares or other forage crop on part of such acreage.

Going over the order of the rotation, it will be observed that each crop is a preparation for the succeeding one, and I think I have arranged them so as not only to keep the land in good heart, but clean as well. I shall be glad of the opinions and criticism of your readers.

On my chart, which I have framed and hung up on my parlor wall; I have given certain colors to each crop. Clover is shown green; wheat, pale yellow, with black spots; roots, red; barley, pale yellow; beans, brown; oats, yellow, with a diagonal cross in square; fallow, black, and so on; only marking the name on the crops on the top row. On the enclosed diagram I have written each crop on its own square throughout, for the sake of clearness. I think it is self-explanatory.—*American Dairyman*.

Astell, the famous stallion, cost his present owners \$105,000 in cold cash, and if put upon the market to-day he would certainly bring at least \$75,000. He is earning his owners \$40,000 per year, and yet the assessors of Terre Haute, Ia., where the stallion is kept have assessed the owners on an \$8000 valuation of the horse. When such inequalities in taxation come to light it is no wonder the farmers kick.

## Give the Farm a Name.

There is something in a name that is tangible, and that takes right hold of our fancy, making us cling to it as to a real object. It is said that people never grow enthusiastic about an abstract idea, but as soon as it becomes petrified, or is changed into a reality by receiving a name, then they at once rally round it with all their hearts.

This is the disposition of our humanity that we take advantage of it in naming the farm. The name will stand for all that was in the home, and will thus appeal to the deepest feelings of nature.

Every man loves the name of his mother, and although it may be old-fashioned or queer, to him it is full of music, as her face, wrinkled and pale with ill health, is still to him the loveliest on earth.

And thus the name of our home will recall all the joys and sorrows of our childhood, and add to the love we already bear it.

Other reasons there are for naming the farm. It makes it better known. It gives it an importance and a certain place of its own among others, and, perhaps much larger places. It adds to the standing of the establishment, and for this reason all our stock raisers are falling into the practice; and their farms are known far and wide by some specific title.

Many men find that the name of their farm is much better known than their own, and a farm with a name has a fame far in advance of the one without one. It is said that the shrewdest and most progressive farmers are all sure to christen their farms, and the custom is sure to grow as good taste and culture increases among our people.

There should be some reason for the name. Do not give your home farm some ridiculous classical appellation, or burden it with the name of some favorite politician or soldier. Let the children have a voice in the matter. Have a family caucus to decide the question. If you have a fine grove on your farm, or a single noble specimen

of forest tree that can be seen from afar like a beacon light, let those give the name. If a stream flows gaily through your meadows, or a lovely hill affords a charming view, let them be remembered in the name. I know a small farm that would be otherwise insignificant, but receives great consideration from its beautiful and appropriate name—"The Willows"—while another, not far away, is certain to be remembered from its name, "The Rest." Sometimes a family name is fastened upon a farm, and no matter who may be its future owner, it goes down to posterity under the name of the people who first lived there. And this is another argument for giving a special and selected name, for it is not agreeable to have our finely cultivated farm, with its pretty house and orchard, known among the neighbors as "the old Jones or Smith place."

In England and other old countries the custom of naming the place, or house or farm, is one that prevails entirely, and the smallest cottage there is dignified with some fine sounding title, according to the taste of its owner.

There is something about the fashion that adds great interest to our homes, and it is to be hoped that ere long it will be adopted by our farmers.—*Ex.*

A clergyman once had a bishop staying with him over night, and before retiring to rest called his page to him, saying: "John, you must take hot water to his Lordship early to-morrow morning and say when you rap at the door, 'The boy with your hot water, my Lord.'" John promised to do all this correctly. Morning came, and the page hurried up to the bishop's room and rapped at the door. His Lordship being startled out of his sleep, shouted in a loud voice "Who's there?" which so terrified poor John that he answered, "Oh, its the Lord with the hot water, my boy."

The best cure for distemper is warm, dry quarters, an average temperature of 70° for about ten days, not too stimulating diet, and clean water with a few drops of tar oil added.

## TO RENT.

A well known and highly cultivated Farm situated in the county of Westmorland, N. B. Large tract of marsh land attached. Cuts 150 tons of hay. Unexceptional opportunities for stock raising. Comfortable residence surrounded by pleasant grounds. Only three quarters of a mile from the railway station. Churches and schools in close proximity. Terms reasonable. For particulars apply to the manager of this paper, or G. C. & C. J. Coster Barristers, St. John, N. B.

## Dehorning Does It.

Two years ago I had six calves which I put loose in a barn cellar. I wanted to give them a little meal when they came in from the pasture. One older and larger than the others would beat them away. I took her horns off; then the next in rank asserted her powers. I then dehorned all of them. After this all felt kindly toward each other. No one pretended to be boss, and they would huddle together like a flock of sheep. Ever since they have been the quietest lot of cattle I ever saw together. A lot of younger ones run with them, but I never saw any hooking. At the same time I had a bull who seemed a little vicious. I took his horns off, and ever since has been very lamb-like. The hurt is but momentary, while the injury they may do to man and beast may be for a lifetime.

I do not know why it is that dehorning takes the ugly out of a bull. Mine made me think of Sampson after Delilah sheared off his seven locks; since then no animal could be more quiet. He runs in the yard every day and seems like a lamb. In caring for cattle there would not be half as many accidents as there are now if all were dehorned. The time is not far distant when every calf will be dehorned, and after a time they will be born without any horns. One who never saw a flock of dehorned cattle together would be surprised to see how quiet they are and how closely you can yard them. Dehorning is the sure cure for cruelty to horned cattle.—N. E. Farmer.—*American Dairman.*

**The Grange.**

At the last annual session of the Maritime Provincial Grange held in Halifax a resolution was passed making this Journal the official organ of the Order for the Maritime Provinces. We therefore will devote a portion of our space to matters appertaining to the Grange, and would ask the Secretaries of the different District Granges to contribute reports of their meetings and news items that may be of interest to the fraternity.

**Grangers, Take Notice.**

Maritime Provincial Grange,  
Secretary's Office, Halifax.

*Editor Maritime Agriculturist.*

WORTHY BROTHER.—That our order in the jurisdiction of the Maritime Provincial Grange is not in a prosperous condition, is well known. Not more than one quarter of the 131 Subordinate Granges organized during the past fifteen years in the Maritime Provinces are now working. Yet the need for combination and organization of farmers is continually increasing with the increase of organizations for the defense and promotion of the interests of other trades and professions, as it is obvious that the interests that are not vigorously and efficiently defended and promoted, will not only be neglected, but may also suffer at the hands of those that are.

The principles and purposes of our order have been approved of, and its influence has been acknowledged by politicians, by the press, and by the public at large; and that good work has been accomplished by our Provincial Grange is freely admitted.

In view of the condition of our order, and the need of an efficient organization such as the grange has proved itself to be, this circular is addressed to a number of prominent and influential patrons, in the firm conviction, that if they will use their influence with the zeal that has characterized them in the past, our dormant granges will be revived, and, profiting by experience, the causes that have occasioned the existing dominancy will be avoided, whatever is judged to be essential to success will be adopted, and the order in our jurisdiction will revive upon an era of prosperity and usefulness.

In order to facilitate resuscitation, the Executive Committee of the Provincial Grange recommends that all

members of dormant granges, not excepting those who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, be invited to meet at the usual place of meeting, and that at such meetings, resolutions be adopted cancelling all back dues, and admitting to good standing all who desire to retain membership.

The Executive Committee also recommends that executive committees of Division Granges invite all patrons of their several jurisdictions to attend the next regular or a special session of the division for the purpose of devising and maturing measures for reviving the order and promoting its objects.

I take this opportunity of informing you that the regular annual session of the Maritime Provincial Grange will be held at Wolfville, N. S., if satisfactory arrangements can be made for such meeting, otherwise the session will be at Halifax.

Trusting that you will do all that is in your power for the revival of the order, and hoping your efforts will be crowned with success,

I remain with fraternal regards,  
Yours truly,  
EDWIN S. CREED.

**An American Relief Scheme.**

THE HON. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,  
LECTURER FOR THE UNITED STATES  
NATIONAL GRANGE ADVANCES A  
NEW MONEY SYSTEM.

A departure from American ideas of equality, equity and fairness in matters of legislation, mostly within the last thirty years, has brought about much of the inequality and unfairly distributed burdens under which farmers are laboring to-day. Acting on this spirit of equality outside, above and beyond all party considerations—farmers in the grange are asking for legislation which will restore the equality, equity and fairness of our forefathers, and give them the rights belonging to them under our national constitution which says, "All citizens shall be equal before the law." By this they mean tax laws, tariff laws, transportation laws and property and finance laws. The grange,

in all its more than 23 years of existence, has constantly acted upon this line, in a progressive, and yet conservative manner, as all its public records of proceedings plainly show. In none of its work has our order been more consistent than in its demands in regard to financial legislation. We are not enemies of capital. We are not trying to build up our farmers at the expense of any other class, our friends the bankers, included. They have equal rights with manufacturers and others for their share of legislation and of protection, but farmers are now asking equal legislation and protection with these others.

Private property has various forms, as farms, houses, or government bonds. Each represents an investment of money, and has a buying and selling price. It is well known that bankers have used their private property (their government bonds) to obtain money printed by our government to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. They really mortgage their property (the bonds), to the government, and get 90 cents for each dollar of their face value in money and pay only one per cent. a year (interest or tax) for its use; they then loan their money so received out to farmers and others at 6, 7, 8, 10 or 12 per cent. This class of citizens has enjoyed this great advantage which other classes have not had for nearly 30 years. Again the government has loaned its credit to the amount of hundreds of millions of dollars to another class—those engaged in building railroads, and has also donated to them hundreds of millions of acres of land, which they are rapidly turning into other hundreds of millions of dollars. Some people think that other classes should have a little chance in this direction, for a time at least. Suppose under the constitution and our grange teachings, we ask equality before the law, and have the government loan its money on security just as good as bonds, viz: one-third or one-half the value of a farm. The farm and the bond both represent dollars invested. Bonds will buy farms, and farms will buy bonds. The national debt is being paid off. The bonds are being

called in and paid off at a high premium, even before they are due. The banks must have something else to mortgage to the government when the bonds are all paid off, or they cannot get these hundreds of millions of dollars of government money at 1 per cent. to loan the people at high rates. Paying off the bonds also reduces the money in circulation.

The population of late years has increased more than twice as fast as the money in circulation. This makes money scarcer and dearer, and everything else relatively more plenty, and therefore cheaper. According to the best information to be obtained, we now have only \$20 in money for each person now in the country. We should have at least \$50 for each person, and it should be fixed by law, that as the population increases the money of the government should increase in proportion. Then money could not be contracted and made dearer by a single class of citizens as at present.

Let the land become security for the issue and use of this government money just as the bonds (private property of individuals) have been the security for all these years. Some states now loan their money on farms. New Jersey has thus loaned school money for years.

Here is a plan, that, after years of thought and study of the question of our national finances, after hearing from all sides, will, I think, give us farmers that equality, equity and fairness, that protection for the weak and restraint upon the strong that we have so long advocated:

1. Fix the amount of money for circulation per capita at \$50. Let it be as now, gold, silver, gold and silver certificates, greenbacks, and national money—the same as the hundreds of millions now printed and given the bankers on their bonds.

2. Let our national government loan this money to the state at 1 per cent. interest, the same as the bankers now pay.

3. Let the state loan it to its counties at 2 per cent., 1 per cent. thus going into the state treasury.

4. Let the counties loan it to the

farmers on their farms as security to the amount of one-third or one-half their value, at 3 per cent., 1 per cent thus going into the county treasury.

The farmer would then get his money on the mortgage for one-half, and, in many cases, one fourth what he is now paying. That would reduce the burden of his debt one-half or three-quarters. Think of what a relief this would be to millions of homes!

But there is still more good in this plan. The 1 per cent. that the county gets for the use of this national money goes toward paying county expenses. This will reduce the taxes of every farmer and tax payer in the county. The 1 per cent. that the state receives goes toward paying state expenses. This again reduces the taxes of the people. The national government will get the same 1 per cent. for its money that it now gets from the one especially favored class. The states are the security for the money to the national government, the counties are the security to the state, and the farmer is the security to all for the use of the money. Remember this is only applying to farmers the same principle that has for all these years been applied to bankers, and no one will object to this new departure more than bankers. It makes a difference who is doing it, that is all. Able men and statesmen are already advocating some plan of this sort. Senator Leland Stanford of California has bravely and holdly advocated it. It is the greatest good to the greatest number. Think about it, study it, understand it, and then be ready to work for it. Even farmers will oppose, if they are more interested in the interest they get on their loaned money than from the crops of their farms. Newspapers will ridicule it, because paid for doing it, but the truth will grow and will prevail. Let us seek the truth.

In New Jersey, early in grange history, we took up the question of reducing legal interest from 7 to 6 per cent. It was fought by everyone who lived on interest more than by his labor on his farm. Capital of New York and

Philadelphia by millions were against us and made a powerful lobby and pressure at Trenton. But the people asked for it in both parties, and we won the victory. Who that knows of the heavy clouds hanging to-day over millions of farmers' homes, by reason of the finance legislation, and want of relief in that direction, but will hope and work for some far means of dispelling the gloom? It is a glorious mission. Fellow patrons and farmers, let us take it up, and in the words of our great organization—"Let us remember that there are no flowers that bloom with such unfading colors, no perfume on earth fraught with such fragrance, as the sweet smelling savor of that pity that feels for the wants and relieves the distress of our sisters and our brothers."—*Farm and Home*.

#### Thunderstorms and Sour Milk.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Aug. 25th last, published in London, Eng., contains the following description of experiments made with electricity and ozone upon milk. The results of these tests are of rather a surprising nature, especially when we know from actual experience that immediately after a thunderstorm the milk in our dairies is invariably sour. We know that in some cases "things are not what they seem", but when the atmosphere is charged with electricity and sweet milk becomes sour we cannot help believing that the electricity is the cause of the change:

"It is well known that during thunderstorms milk tends to grow acid. An Italian, Professor G. Tolomei, has lately tried to throw some light on the nature of this action. He experimented with electricity on fresh milk in three different ways—first, by passing the discharge of a Holtz machine between two balls of platinum inserted nearly two inches apart in a bottle containing milk; second, by sending a battery current between two strips of platinum at the bottom of a U-tube holding milk; and, third, by subjecting milk in a test tube to the action of a strong battery current through a silk-covered copper wire wound spirally round the tube. In each case the

acidulation was delayed, not hastened. Three equal portions of milk from the same milking, thus treated, began to grow acid on the seventh, the ninth, and the sixth day respectively; while milk not treated with electricity was manifestly acid on the third day. The electrified milk (unlike milk that has been heated to a high temperature, then cooled) coagulates naturally, or by action of rennet, just like ordinary milk. Having thus seen that electricity could not be the direct cause of acidification of milk, the professor next tried the effect of ozone, and found it distinctly acidifying. In one case the surface of a quantity of milk was brought close under the two balls of a Holtz machine, and the milk soon became acid in consequence, the sooner if the discharge was silent (not explosive), in which case more ozone is formed. In another case ozonized oxygen was made to bubble up through a quantity of milk, which in a few hours was completely acid, and soon coagulated spontaneously. Professor Tolomei is of opinion that oxygen probably also promotes lactic fermentation (a point which has been disputed). If milk keeps longer in wide shallow vessels, that is probably due, he thinks, to the cooling produced by evaporation, which is favored by a wide, open surface."

Useful to Judges.

WHAT A PERFECT SHORT-HORN SHOULD BE.

The Breeder's Gazette of the 17th ult., publishes the scale of points used by the stake organization of Kansas, in judging Short-Horns, which are as follows:--

- Rump, level, with good length and breadth. 6
- Thigh and twist, full and well down. 5
- Hips, broad, level, and well covered. 5
- Flanks, well let down and full. 3
- Loin, broad, level, and meaty. 8
- Ribs, fleshy and broadly sprung. 7
- Crobs and chine, well filled—meaty and no depression. 7
- Heart girth, full and large. 7
- Shoulders, smooth and well covered. 5
- Brisket, well let down and forward, with little or no dewlap; broad between fore legs. 3
- Neck, clean and tapering. 2

- Horns, medium size, clean, tapering, and well formed. 1
- Ears, medium size, fine, and lively. 1
- Eyes, mild, but full and bright. 2
- Head, clean and fine; masculine in bull. 2
- Bones and legs, fine and shapely; medium length. 6
- Tail, well set on, tapering, and fine. 2
- Hair, abundant and mossy. 3
- Handling, mellow—neither soft nor unyielding. 6
- Skin, fine, elastic, loose, and medium thickness. 2
- Upper line, level and straight. 4
- Lower line, low down and even from brisket to twist. 3
- Weight for age of bull, on basis of 1,000 lbs. at twelve months, 1,400 lbs. at twenty-four months, 1,800 lbs. at thirty-six months, 2,100 lbs. at forty-two months; of female, on a basis of 850 lbs. at twelve months, 1,100 lbs. at twenty-four months, 1,400 lbs. at thirty-six months, 1,600 lbs. at forty-two months. 5
- Symmetry, smoothness, style, and general attractiveness. 5
- Total. 100

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Robert J. Gilbert of Dorchester, in the County of Westmorland, and Province of New Brunswick, publisher of The Maritime Agriculturist, has this day assigned all his estate and effects to the undersigned Charles E. Leonard Jarvis of the city of Saint John, in said Province, Insurance Agent, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Creditors desiring to participate in the trusts of the deed, are required to execute the same within three months.

The deed lies at the office of Messrs. G. C. & C. J. Coster, Barristers, 120 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., for inspection and signature.

Dated the third day of September, A. D., 1890.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Trustee.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Caraquez Harbour Work," will be received until Friday, the 19th day of September, next, inclusively, for the construction of a Public Landing at "Bridgetown" near the upper end of Caraquez Harbour, Gloucester County, New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Collector of Customs, Caraquez, and the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
A. GOBEIL,  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, 25th August, 1890.

KENTUCKY PRINCE STALLION  
MAY PRINCE, 5096.

Standard Under Rule 6.

Golden Chestnut, nigh hind ankle white, stands 15¾ hands high and weighs 1150 lbs. Foaled August 4th, 1883. Bred by Charles Backman at Stony Ford, New York, the breeder of Electioneer, Sire of Sunol, 3. y. o. 2. 10½

May Prince, 5096, is by Kentucky Prince 2470, sire of Guy, 2.10¾ and 14 others in 2.30 or better and of several others with trials from 2.18¾ to 2.30, and sire of the dams of Saxon, 2.22¾; Princess Russell (2 y. o.) 2.36; Luly, (3 y. o.) 2.28; Elland, trial 2.20½, and several others with trials below 2.25. His sons have sired 8 in the 2.30 list, three of them with records of 2.20 or better. Every son of Kentucky Prince, having colts 4 years old, has representatives in the 2.30 list.

May Prince's first dam was Queen of May by Hambletonian, 10, the sire of Dexter 2.17¾ and 40 others in the 2.30 list, and of the dams of 61 in that list; grandsire of Maud S., 2.08¾, Jay Eye Sec, 2.10, Sunol, 2.10½, (3 y. o.) St. Julien, 2.11¾, and over 715 others in 2.30 or better, and great grandsire of Axtell, (3 y. o.) 2.12; Patron, 2.14¾, Nelson 2.14¾, and 815 others in 2.30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2.29¾, 4 y. o., trial 2.28¾, last half in 1.10-1.5) and full sister to Meredith, 1367. Two of these colts have shown trials better than 2.30. Mr. Backman says "the indications are that 6 of Meredith's colts will enter the thirty list this year."

May Prince's full brother Hudson, took first prize last Autumn in his class in the horse show in Boston. A leading Boston paper referred to him "as a horse of magnificent parts and fashionable breeding." Though never trained, Hudson trotted a mile in stud condition in 2.32. One of his two-year-olds in 1888 trotted a half in 1.21¾ and in 1889 another of his two year olds showed a mile to wagon in 2.45. May Prince has never been hitched to a sulky but twice, and on the first hitching he showed a full quarter in 42½ seconds. Next year he will be developed for speed, and, barring accidents, he will no doubt enter the 2.30 list.

His oldest colts are now about ten months old and they are good sized, well shaped, and otherwise promising. An offer of \$500 was refused for one in the State of Maine last autumn. He will stand at Dr. Jakeman's stables at Halifax until about May 13th. He will then stop at Hill Top Farm, Lower Stewiacke, for ten days or so, and then at Peter Carroll's stable Pictou, for about 20 days; then return to Halifax and make regular trips over the same route until the season is ended.

TERMS: Single service \$15; Season, \$50; to ensure, \$35.

Usual return privilege where bred by the season if ownership of horse and mare remain unchanged. Mares sent from a distance will be cared for a moderate rates, subject always to owners' risk.

PETER CARROLL,

Halifax, April, 1890.

In Charge.

**GREAT**  
**\*PUBLIC SALE\***  
 —OF—  
**Pure Bred Stock**  
 —AT THE—  
**\*EXHIBITION GROUNDS\***  
 —AT—  
**GUELPH, ONT., CANADA.**  
 —ON—  
**WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,**  
**8TH AND 9TH OF OCTOBER.**

**MR. F. W. STONE,**

of Guelph, one of the oldest Importers and Stock Breeders in America, having decided, owing to advancing years, to reduce his farming operations, will offer for sale by Public Auction a large part of the celebrated Moreton Lodge HERDS and FLOCKS, consisting of

**SHORTHORN & WELFORD CATTLE,**  
**GOTSWOLD & SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,**  
**AND BERKSHIRE PIGS.**

Sale at 12 O'CLOCK noon, sharp, October 8th. CATALOGUES giving particulars of breeding, order of sale, terms, etc., will be forwarded on application, F. W. STONE, 42 Gordon St., Guelph, Canada.

N. B.—Two STOCK and Grain Farms for sale of 200 and 250 acres each, convenient to Guelph. The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, will hold their annual sale of Stock, Seed Grain, etc., on 7th of October, 1890.



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

**1890. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1890.**

On and after Monday 9th June, 1890, the trains will be run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

**WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.**

Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....2.09  
 Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....2.37  
 Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....6.37  
 Accommodation for Moncton.....8.59  
 Day Express for Oxford Junct. Halifax & Pictou 11.57  
 Day Express for St. John.....12.58  
 Fast Express for Halifax.....17.52  
 Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal...18.32

**WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.**

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....2.17  
 Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....2.35  
 Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....6.14  
 Accommodation for Moncton.....9.36  
 Day Express for Oxford Junct. Halifax & Pictou 11.29  
 Day Express for St. John.....13.24  
 Fast Express for Halifax.....17.27  
 Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal...18.53

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

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,  
 Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,  
 6th June 1890.

**BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY.**

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

Leave Buctouche.....7 15 | Leave Moncton.....15 30  
 Arrive Moncton.....9 45 | Arrive Buctouche.....17 30

C. F. HANINGTON,  
 Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

**LOOK**  **READ**  
**HERE!** **THIS!!**

**The CLYDESDALES,**  
 —OF—  
**EGERTON STOCK FARM,**  
**Stellarton, N. S.,**

Will be exhibited at St. John, where a rare opportunity will be afforded those desirous of procuring either Stallions or Mares of this popular breed. We will offer young Stallions and Fillies—direct descendants of Darnley—the most famous of Clydesdale sires.

**JAMIE THE LAIRD, (3704), (600),**

has stood at the head of our stud for five years, and we propose showing a number of his get, all of which will be offered at reasonable rates. These colts are of the most royal breeding, and good animals individually. Don't miss the opportunity of seeing them at St. John, and there judge of their merit. By dropping us a card, we will mail a catalogue of the stock now offered for sale by us.

Remember that we also breed Shorthorns, Holsteins, Shropshires, and Cheviots.

**J. B. MCKAY.**

**FOR SALE.**

**Building Property and Wilderness Land**  
**Situated in the Co. of Westmorland, N. B.**

Lot of Wilderness Land, known as the "Intervale" containing 250 acres more or less, and situated about ten miles from Moncton near the Buctouche and Moncton Railway. A large stream and the Main Road intersect it at different points. Also contains excellent grazing land and valuable timber.

Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Kouchibouguac Lot" containing 250 acres more or less, situated near Dickie's Mills and about five miles from Shediac

Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Abougaggin Lot" containing 200 acres more or less, situated about fifteen miles from Shediac on the Main Road leading to Cape Tormentine.

Two Building Lots, situated on the beach below Shediac numbers 17 and 18 respectively.

For particulars apply to ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT, Manager of this journal, Dorchester, N. B.

**BRICK AND TILE**  **MACHINERY**  
 BEST IN THE WORLD.  
 Send for circular & prices.  
**J. W. PENFIELD & SON,**  
 Wiltonghby, Ohio.  
 Stands Unrivaled. Lock Box 26.

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 Portraits in India Ink, Water Colors  
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 small picture. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

**CECIL FRENCH,**  
**UGHTAM COURT FARM,**  
**TRURO, - - - N. S.**

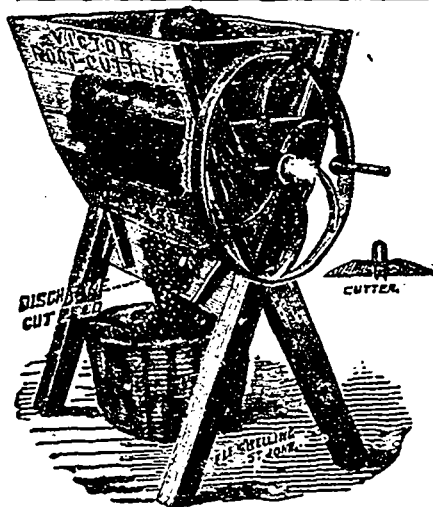
IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF



**Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine.**

We were the first importers of this breed into New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. All our breeding stock is registered and imported, and especially selected from the herds of N. J. Hine, F. Walker Jones, and Georg Charnock, England. Stock for sale at all times. Orders now booked for young registered pigs.

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



The "VICTOR"  
**ROOT CUTTER,**  
 (PATENTED NOV. 12, 1889.)

The attention of Farmers and Stock Raisers is directed to this improved Root Cutter. It is the

**Simplest, Cheapest and Easiest Working Cutter**

yet, and leaves the roots in better shape for feeding than any other. Send for circular and testimonials of practical Farmers who have used them.

**F. H. Fairweather,**  
 Patentee and Manufacturer,

Hampton, Kings Co., N. B.

**Foster & Allan,**  
 Amherst, Nova Scotia,  
**Manufacturers & Builders.**

WALNUT,  
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 PINE AND  
 WHITEWOOD  
 HOUSE FINISH,

DOORS  
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MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
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Market Building,  
**GERMAIN STREET,**  
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Entrance—South Market St. (Up Stairs.)  
 Factory—East End of Union Street.

Reasonable Rates. Excellent Table.

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 AMHERST, N. S.

**W. B. GANONG, - PROPRIETOR,**

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*Engine and Machinist.*

Mill, Agricultural and general Machine Repairing a Specialty.  
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## Word Contest.

A Profitable Occupation for Farmers  
and their Families.

**MR. CECIL FRENCH,  
TRURO, N. S.,**

Will give from his herd a prize of an Imported  
**IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE BOAR,**  
aged 2 months, and valued at \$25.00.

Bred by F. Walker Jones, England, whose herd has won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years, and descended from the celebrated sow "Giantess" (3½ Cwt. at four years), to the person sending the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the two words: **LARGE YORKSHIRE.**

All lists must be accompanied by 10 cents, and must be in the hands of Mr. French before the 21st of October.

The above pig will be crated on cars at Truro, with full pedigree and eligible for registration.

Should a lady win, a pair of Black Chinese Langshan Chickens (pure Croad strain), will be substituted for the pig if desired. Name of prize winner will be published in the columns of this paper Nov. 1st, next.

## New Brunswick Railway.

All-Rail Line to Boston, etc  
The Short Line to Mon-  
treal, etc.

COMMENCING Aug. 14th, 1876, Passenger  
Trains will leave Intercolonial Railway Station,  
ST. JOHN, at

10.35 a. m.—Flying Yankee for Bangor, Portland,  
Boston, etc.; Fredericton, St. Stephen, St.  
Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points  
North.

LUFFET PARLOR CAR ST. JOHN TO BOSTON.

18.45 a. m.—Accommodation for Bangor, Portland,  
Boston, etc.; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton  
and Woodstock.

14.45 p. m.—Express for Fredericton and inter-  
mediate points.

\*8.45 p. m.—Night Express for Bangor, Portland,  
Boston and points West; for Houlton, Wood-  
stock, St. Stephen, Presque Isle, etc.

FULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ST. JOHN TO BANGOR.

110.15 p. m.—Fast Express via Short Line for  
Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and West.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SLEEPING CAR TO MONTREAL.

RETURNING TO ST. JOHN FROM

Montreal at 7.45 p. m. Canadian Pacific Sleeping car  
attached.

Bangor at 15.45 a. m., 13.20 p. m., Parlor Car Attached;  
7.35 p. m., Sleeping Car attached.

Vanceboro at 1.00, 110.20, a. m.; 17.00 p. m.

Woodstock at 17.35, 110.00 a. m.; 11.30, 8.15 p. m.

Houlton at 17.25, 110.00, 111.45 a. m.; 8.20 p. m.

St. Stephen at 17.50, 111.25 a. m.; 10.00 p. m.

St. Andrews at 17.35 a. m.; 110.15 p. m.

Fredericton at 16.00, 10.30 a. m.; 13.15 p. m.

Arriving in St. John at \*5.40, 112.20 a. m., 11.15,  
17.00, 110.10 p. m.

LEAVE CARLETON

17.55 a. m.—For Fairville, Fredericton and West.

11.30 p. m.—For Fairville, connecting with 4.45 p. m.  
train from St. John.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Trains marked \* run Daily; † Daily except Sun-  
day; ‡ Daily except Saturday.

H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen. Superintendent.  
A. J. HEATH, General Passenger Agent.  
St. John, N. B.

Fire Insurance!

## Eastern Assurance Company of Canada.

**CAPITAL 1,000,000**

HELD ENTIRELY IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR—Charles D. Cery; SECRETARY—D. C. Edwards.

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Dorchester, N. B., Emmerson & Chandler; Fredericton, N. B., John Richards; Kentville,  
N. S., Chipman & Shalmer; Lunenburg, R. I., Griffiths; Moncton, N. B., J. McC. Snow; New  
Glasgow, N. B., J. H. Sinclair; Pictou, N. S., Ross & MacLellan; Shelburne, N. S., N. W. White;  
Stellarton, N. S., Alex. Grant; Sydney, C. I., J. E. Pynchell; North Sydney, C. B., Blowers;  
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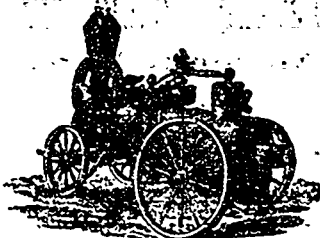
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Portable from 6 to 70 horse power. Surpass portable steam power heretofore produced for strength, durability, compactness, and the ease with which they can be moved.  
The 70 horse power can be taken over the roughest roads, or into the forest, and set up as easily and quickly as an ordinary 20 horse power portable engine, and as firm as a brick-set stationary engine. Engines and boilers of every size and description. Rotary Saw Mills, Shingle and Lath machines, Law Grinders, Planers, etc. Mill machinery and supplies of every description. Every boiler insured against explosion by the Boiler Insurance & Inspection Co. of Canada. Write for circulars.

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**ESTABLISHED OVER 40 YEARS.**



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**Life and Accident**

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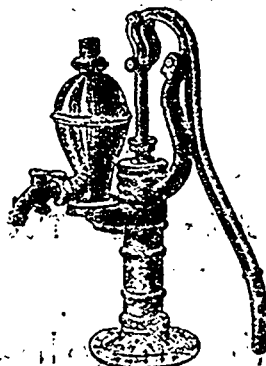
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**IRON PIPE FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**



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**ST. JOHN, N. B.  
MEDAL BRAND**

**DURABLE WINDPROOF WATERPROOF PREPARED ROOFING**  
EASILY APPLIED AND SUITABLE FOR ROOFS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. ROOFING FAVORED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES. PRICE LOW. SEND FOR SAMPLE.  
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**J. W. MANCHESTER.**

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**Veterinary Surgeon.**

Fee by mail \$1.00. Calls promptly attended to.  
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**NURSERY STOCK.**

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**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,

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

Up one flight.

**WOODSIDE FARM.**The following Stallions will stand this  
season on this farm (commonly known  
as the Jardine place) situated on the  
Marsh Road, one mile from the city.**SIR CHARLES. 2745.**Terms \$50 sure colt. \$25 for the  
season, with the usual return privileges.**MACK F., 10334.**

SAME TERMS.

**DAVID BISMARCK,**By Victor Von Bismarck, 745, the sire  
of Edgemarck, 4 year old record 2.16  
Terms \$20. Sure Colt.**MAMBRINO WILKES.**By Commodore Wilkes, he by George  
Wilkes. Terms \$20. Sure Colt.

ADDRESS:

**JOHN MCCOY.****ST. JOHN, N. B.****John A Wilson,****Merchant Tailor,**

58 DOCK STREET,

**St. John, N. B.****The Latest Patterns of Cloth and  
Trimings to select from.****MR. WM. H. BOYCE,***(Late of Norfolk, England.)***Fredericton, New Brunswick.****MERCANTILE PROPERTY & LANDED  
ESTATES AGENT***(Office two doors below Queen Hotel.)*Solicits owners of good Farm Property  
For Sale to enter for his Monthly List at  
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Small Registry Fee charged. All particu  
lars on Application.**KILGOUR SHIVES,**

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CEDAR SHINGLES A SPECIALTY

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*Prices furnished upon application.***For Sale Below Cost Price.**

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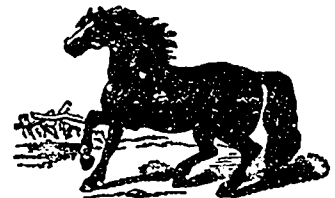
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construction and Application. Easily  
and rapidly put on. Absolutely  
storm Wind and Fire Proof.No Solder required, only a hammer and a  
pair of snips.Used all over Canada and the United  
States.

Apply for particulars and catalogue to

**ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,**

Manager of this journal.

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MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.****GARDENIA.****The Following are Extracts  
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the car of oil you offer; "Send at once two  
Bbls. Gardenia. I have never used such nice  
oil before, and as long as I can buy it  
you can count on me as a customer; you can  
also depend upon it; I prefer to patronize a  
business whose success and profit is not de  
pendent upon other's ruin. This is not in my  
catechism."The above speak for themselves and  
should be sufficient guarantee of the super  
ior quality of Gardenia. During the past  
seven years I have improved the quality of  
the oil imported into the provinces at least  
fifty per cent., and being a thoroughly prac  
tical man and following my business from A  
to Z. I will continue to improve the quality  
of the oils imported. I have held the con  
fidence of my trade almost to a man, and  
I refer to them for the superior quality of my  
oils and for the treatment they receive. I  
keep in stock all kinds of Oils, American and  
Canadian, Animal, Vegetable and Mineral,  
for which I respectfully solicit orders, which  
will be filled at lowest prices consistent with  
the quality of the goods I sell.**J. D. SHATFORD,****ST. JOHN, N. B.****Frank H. Black,****HOMESTEAD STOCK FARM,****Amherst, N. S.,**

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF PURE

**PERCHERON****Horses.**A Choice Collection of Stallions, Mares and  
Colts constantly on hand, imported and home  
bred of the highest individual merit and un  
excelled breeding.I have selected my own horses, with due  
regard to size, quality and breeding, from the  
best and most reliable breeders in France,  
and will guarantee every animal sold.Intending purchasers will do well to inspect  
these horses and satisfy themselves that this is  
the place to buy.I am also offering four or five Percheron  
Colts which can be had at reasonable prices.

**TO PARTIES HAVING**

**F A R M S**

**For Sale.**

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

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

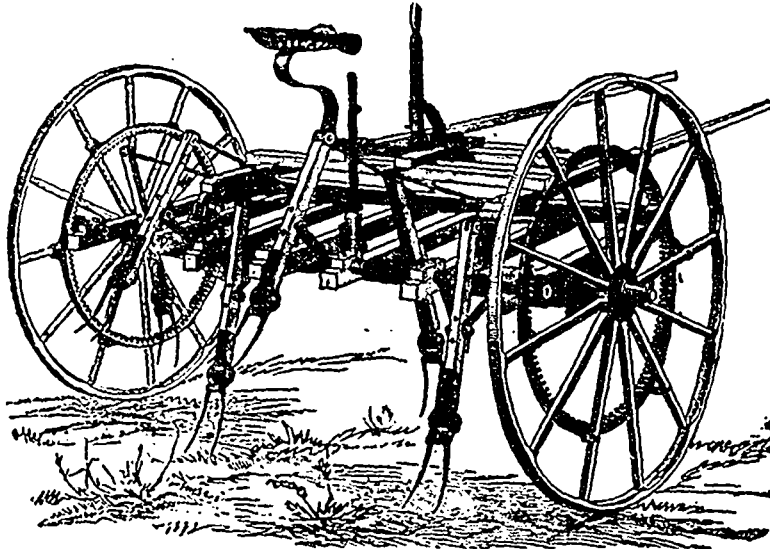
The information thus received will be kept at the several Immigration Agencies of the Dominion Government, in the United Kingdom and Canada, for the information of intending Immigrants desirous of purchasing farm land.

**H. GARDNER,**

Government Immigration Agent,

**St. John, N. B.**

# NOTHING PAYS BETTER THAN



## THE WISNER HAY TEDDER.

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

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

## THE HARDEST LABOR OF HAY MAKING IS MADE EASY BY THE USE OF OUR

*Improved Hay Elevators and Carriers.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

For further information in regard to the above apply to

**W. F. BURDITT & Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.**  
OR ANY OF THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

