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Agriculture.

PRIZE LIST.

- (Concluded.) James McDade, Tin Ware, hand made, 1st. Alex. McKenzie, Hive of Bees, 1st. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, Plough with steel mountings, 1st; Wood and Iron Plough, 2nd; Steel mounted Plough, 1st; Wood and Iron Harrows, 1st; Iron and Wood Cultivator, 1st; Iron Grubber, 1st; Horse Hoe, double, 1st; Mowing Machine, 1st; Seed Separator, 1st; Farm Boiler, 1st; New Model Buckeye, 2nd; Wood Turning Lath, 1st; Farlor Stove, 1st; Shaking Hangers, &c., 1st; School Furniture, 2nd. Walter McFarlane, Horse Pitch Fork, 1st. George McFarlane, Farm Wagon, 1st; Top Buggy, 2nd; Carriage Wheels, &c., 1st; Market Wagon, 1st. John McAlpine, Summer Hye, 1st. James H. McAlpine, Smooth Buckwheat, 2nd; Wagon Socks, 3rd; Ladies' Hose, 2nd. William McKean, Beans, 1st; Early Rose, 2nd; Danver Onions, 2nd; Red Onions, 1st. A. McKilligan, Roll Butter, 4th; Knit Drawers, 1st. D. McCuskey, Flannel, 2nd. Edward Neve, Cabinet Organ, 1st. John Neill, Turnip, Purple Top, 2nd; Turnip, Purple Top, 1st. Allen C. O'ry, Ash-shed Bull, 1st; " " Heifer, 2d; " " " 3rd; " " " 3rd; Patent Churn, 1st; Point Lace, Patent T. G. O'Connor, display Tailoring, 1st. Mrs. O'Malley, Cretonne Work, 1st. Frances C. O'Connor, Worsted Work raised 1st; Head Work, 2nd. S. L. Peters, Bull calf, Short Horn 3rd; Short Horn Cow, 2nd; Leicester Ram 3rd; Leicester Ram Lamb, 3rd; Tattling, 1st. Gideon Phillips, Jersey Bull 3 years, 2nd. George A. Perley, Spanish Black Fowl, 1st. Thomas H. Perley, Grade Bull Calf 3rd. George S. Peters, Yorkshire Sow, 1st; Carpet, 1st; Bradley Potatoes, 1st. Samuel Peabody, Pumpkins, 1st. Joseph Pritchard, Jr., Jersey Bull, 1 year old, 1st; Jersey Heifer, 3rd; Leghorn White Chickens, 1st; Pekin Ducks, 1st. Miss Priest, New Kincardine, Woolen Shawl, 2nd. Captain Powys, Cochin Bant Fowls, 1st. Samuel Pendleton, Grade Cow, 1st. J. Henry Phair, Water Color Drawings, 1st; Water Color Paintings, 1st. William Pringle, Crosses and Grades Ram, 3rd; Crosses and Grades Ram Lamb, 1st; Crosses and Grades Shear 3rd; Crosses and Grades Shear, 2nd; Crosses and Grades Lamb, 2nd; Pen 5 Ewes, 2nd; White Oats, 2nd; Black Oats, 1st; Barley, 2nd; Rough Buckwheat, 2nd; Timothy, 2nd; Potato Onions, 1st; Roll Butter, 3rd. Price & Shaw, Double Phelon, 1st; Double Sleigh, 1st; Trotting Sleigh, 1st; Open Wagon, 1st. E. Perley, Percheron Foal, 1st; Chas. A. Perley, Cream, 2nd. Wm. Parks & Sons, Factory Cotton Goods, 1st; Cotton Warps, 1st. Rosie A. P. Phillips, Hooked Mat, 3rd. Miss Helen Paisley, Woolen Quilt, 3rd; Tattling, 2nd; Cone Work, 2nd; Floral Ornament, 1st. F. J. Purdy, Fancy Flannel, 1st. Miss M. Perley, Ladies' Woolen Hose, hand, 2nd; Roman Embroidery, 1st; Leather Work, 2nd; Shell Work, 1st; Straw Work, 2nd. Miss Collier Perley, Crochet, 1st. S. L. Perley, Crochet, 2nd; Silk Embroidered Work, 2nd; Moss Work, 1st; Shirt, machine, 2nd; Landscape, Oil, 2nd. J. H. Reid, Stallion, 4 years, 2nd; Grade Cow, 2nd; Cotswold Ram, 1st; Berkshire Sow (pure), 2nd; Houdan fowl, 1st. Miss Lizzie Richey, Crochet Cotton, 2nd; Netting, Darned, 2nd; Scotch Needle, 2nd. Jas. D. Reid, Carriage Harness, 1st; Trotting Harness, 1st; Horse Boots, 1st. A. A. Robinson, Matched pair, 2nd. A. W. Rainsford, Ewe Lamb, 2nd; Mammoth Squash, 1st. J. DeLancy Robinson, Pen 5 Ewes, 3rd. Reed & Reed, Brooms, &c., 1st. Risten & Co., Blinds, &c., 1st. Doors, Factory, 1st; Sashes, Factory, 1st. J. W. M. Ruel, Citron Melons, 2nd; Water Melons, 1st; Salsify, 2nd; Scorgeneria, 1st; Summer Cabbage, 2nd; Red Cabbage, 1st; Peppers, 1st; Capsicums, 1st. Mrs. Rankine, Ladies' Hose, Cotton, hand, 1st. Mrs. F. Randolph, Lampwork, 1st. Martha Rossiter, Wool Work, 1st. G. A. Sterling, Stallion, 1 year, 1st; Leicester Ram, 1st; Crosses and Grades Ram Lamb, 1st; Crosses and Grades Lamb, 2nd. G. H. Smith, Mare, 3rd; Yorkshire Sow, 2nd; Yorkshire Sow, 1st; Yorkshire Sow, 2nd. John Slipp, Short Horn Bull, 3 years, 2nd; Short Horn Bull, 7 years, 2nd; Bull Calf, 2nd; Short Horn Cow, 2nd; Short Horn Heifer, 1st; Short Horn Heifer Calf, 1st; Short Horn Heifer, 1st. Elisha Slipp, Short Horn Bull, 1 year, 3rd; Fat Heifer, 1st. A. Stevenson, Short Horn Heifer, Calf, 3rd. Ebenezer Smith, Devon Bull, 3 years, 1st; Devon Bull Calf, 1st; Devon Cow, 3 years, 3rd; Devon Cow, 1st; Devon Heifer, 1st and 2nd; Devon Calf, 1st and 2nd; Herd 1st.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

VOL. 1.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CATTLE FEEDING.

Mr. D. E. Salmon, writing to an American contemporary, the Country Gentleman, says:—The most important condition of success exists in the animals themselves—it is the activity and training of the cells of which they are composed; and so, just as we have breeds of racehorses that have been trained for generations to run, we have also breeds of cattle that have been trained for generations to store up the constituents of their food in the form of flesh and fat. And just as certain as a racehorse may be injured by improper food, care or training, just as surely will a steer, whether scrub or shorthorn, which has been starved at any period of its life, fail to fatten as profitably as it would if the cell of its body had been regularly exercised by a abundant supply of food from the first day of its life. Again, an animal which has always received an abundant supply of food, will eat and digest more than one that has not; it will probably not digest a large percentage of the nutritive constituents, as has been claimed, but the fact that it can eat more and digest the same percentage is an important one. There are, two reasons why the precious breeds of cattle are more profitable than others, viz., by eating and digesting the same amount of food the cells of the body will store up a greater quantity of flesh and fat; and by an increased supply of food they are able to eat and digest more, thus largely adding to the former advantage.

THE NUTRITIVE RATIO.

The next condition that influence the profit of cattle feeding is the composition of the food which is given; it is not alone necessary that this should be in proper quantity, aptizing and digestible—the constituent elements must be present in proper proportion. It has been demonstrated by late experiments that the office of the carbohydrates is to protect the fats and albuminoids of the food from destruction, so that the fats may be deposited in the tissues, and that the part of the albuminoids not deposited as such may be converted into fat, and stored away in that form. If, now, the food contains an undue proportion of carbohydrates, the surplus is excreted in the body without producing any useful effect; if there is too large a proportion of albuminoids, these are destroyed to produce an effect that might be brought about by carbohydrates at one fourth the expense. Again, the albuminoids must be present in proper proportion, or fat is not secreted; if there is too much fat, it will be destroyed instead of the cheaper carbohydrates, and it will also have an unfavorable effect on the albuminoids already deposited; if there is too little fat, the fattening process is again carried on at too great an expense, as too large a proportion of the fat is formed from the costly albuminoids. We have here, then, reasons entirely independent of the digestibility of food why the nutritive elements should be present in the ration in fixed proportion. This proportion varies somewhat with the period of fattening, but the average quantities per 100 pounds live weight per day may be stated in round numbers, according to our present knowledge, at 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of digestible albuminoids, 15 pounds of carbohydrates, and 0.5 to 0.7 pounds of fat—giving a nutritive proportion varying from 1.5 to 1.65.

CLEAN YOUR POULTRY HOUSES.—Do not let the cold weather come upon you until you have first attended to your autumn cleaning for the hens. Take out and burn all the straw from the nests, and if the latter are very old add them to the bonfire and put up new boxes. Whitewash the house inside, putting carbolic into the cracks of the time; give the roosts a coat of kerosene oil. In whitewashing the nests, be careful to get the lime into every crack and crevice. Dust the birds with sulphur and carbolic powder, if they are badly troubled. It pays to take care of your poultry. We frequently have letters asking if poultry raising is profitable. It can be made so, but seldom is. We know of one case where sixty hens produce eight eggs per day, and of another where, from ten hens, under the care of a boy of nine, six eggs are gathered daily. Let one of the child assume the care of the poultry yard if you have not the time to make it a feature of your farming. Encourage him by selling him the fowls at a fair price, allowing him to pay for them in eggs, which you buy at the regular price, or which are sold and placed in his account. Get him to keep his own chickens; let him pay for the feed purchased; also by the sale of eggs and chickens. The boy will be happier for the experiment, and will gain habits of industry that will be valuable to him for all his life.—N. Y. Herald.

USE OF SALT.

The supply of salt is a matter which assumes extreme importance when animals are on young, luxuriant pastures; in such cases, the chemical reaction between the potash, which exists in large quantities in this food, and the salt in the body causes an excretion of large quantities of the latter. Now, a certain amount of salt in the body is necessary not only for the proper activity of the nutritive changes, but also for the health of the individual; and if the salt excreted is not replaced, the deposit of fat is decreased, the animal becomes unthrifty, and finally dies. Too much salt, however, causes thirst, and the drinking of large quantities of water is unfavorable, as I have shown in a previous article; while, therefore, much claim that salt should be given ad libitum, it is possible that animals may take more than is profitable in this way.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE.

It has been shown that 60 degs., is the most favourable for fattening, and

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SORTING APPLES.

Almost every year there is a complaint, more or less general, that apples do not keep well. Farmers who put a great many apples in their cellars in the fall, carry out quite a proportion of decayed ones in the spring. Instead of having a superabundance as they supposed, they find that they have not apples enough for their own use. This is a very unpleasant discovery for a man to make. To prevent some of my readers from making such a one is my object in this article.

PERCHERONS.

Mr. J. H. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Monthly, generally considered a first rate horse authority, made a European tour this summer, has just returned to New York. One of his articles in the October issue is on the Omnis horses of Paris, which he had continually heard and read described as all Percherons of fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds weight, all travelling with enormous loads ten or twelve miles an hour, all greys and all entire horses. He says that his judgement rebelled against believing these descriptions of the omnis horses of Paris, and his own observation justified his incredulity. He found that the average height of the omnis horses were about half an inch less than sixteen hands, and their average weight by between eleven and twelve hundred pounds, and near eleven than twelve hundred, animals having no form or smartness about them.

USEFUL GRASSES.—Good crops of grass are very desirable to all farmers who depend on dairying or feeding cattle as a specialty, particularly the former, and the best and most desirable grass, in addition to red clover and timothy, is Kentucky blue grass. In order to have the latter in profusion, the ground properly prepared and well manured and sown with what about the middle of the ninth month (September), should be sown with timothy at the rate of from four to six quarts of red clover seed per acre. The red clover is the greatest root fertilizer of any of our plants or grasses. What I mean by root fertilizers is the fertility given to the soil from its decaying roots, and it is the most valuable of all crops for the recuperation of the soil, when sown for and properly used for that purpose. It is a biennial plant, and sown as an crop, and should be plowed down the second season after being sown. Some farmers in Ohio, who use it in this way for wheat, and putting their manure on their orchards. My reason for sowing more timothy than clover is that the following season after the wheat, the clover is apt to smother out much of the timothy, and as the clover is so short-lived much of the ground is liable to be left vacant until the green grass and white clover come in and occupy the vacant places, which they will do in good soil, provided they are not pre-empted by the weeds. The latter grasses may be sown, but in most good soils nature provides them in the season. Although the clover is so short-lived, where it has succeeded well, it has left a great means of fertility in its decaying roots, on which the timothy and other grasses luxuriate, and in consequence produce more beautiful crops. The roots of a well-set acre of clover contain 185 pounds of nitrogen, 240 pounds of lime, 45 of magnesia, 75 pounds of potash, 10 pound of soda, 24 of sulphur and 70 pounds of phosphoric acid, on which the timothy and other grasses are luxuriating. It would require a pretty good article of superphosphate to equal the above amount of ingredients of the same number of pounds.

PROFIT IN HIRING HELP.

Towards the close of the working season, if bad weather for crops and low prices have made farming unprofitable, the almost universal tendency among farmers is to attribute the failure to their hired help. "We hire too much labor." "It costs more than we can afford to pay hired man." In a certain sense this is true. It is only when it costs too much to produce anything that people suffer from hard times. Cheap production must ever be the aim of those who would produce profitably. To lessen the cost of any article is the only practicable mode of increasing profits. It is not possible for farmers more than anybody else, to fix the price at which they will sell. That must be done by those who can produce, and therefore sell most cheaply. But there are very few who cannot devise means to lessen the cost of production.

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From the first importations of Percheron stallions, we have felt like encouraging them, on their merits, and we still feel that way; but there have been so many palpable misrepresentations as their travelling capacities, and all in order to secure patronage from farmers, who have not the opportunities of informing themselves as to the facts, that we no longer hesitate to pronounce the white means thus employed as the merest "jockeyism." If bred with a view to preserve the original size and type, it is well; but, if bred indiscriminately upon our small farms, the result will be only mischievous.

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HONEY AND MARKETING IT.

The subject of honey and marketing honey is one that concerns nearly every bee-keeper throughout the land; and very properly, too, because in these, aside from pleasure, rests the just reward of study and labor; for it is fallacy to think, without study and labor in bee-keeping, as in all other pursuits, great results can be accomplished. In marketing honey, two points should never be forgotten—that a good article in an attractive form will always command the highest price, the best reputation, and a steady demand. We see these facts illustrated every day. The confectioner assort and classifies his candies and fruits, in fact, arranges everything in his store to the most tempting style to captivate human taste and appetite. The druggist adorns his packages of powder with lithographs of beautiful women; his toilet soaps are put up in delicate perfumed boxes; and thus it is in every branch of human industry—the great aim of the "knowing ones" is to make things look attractive. At the present time, in large cities particularly, there is more demand for comb honey in small frames and boxes than for extracted. This result is due, in a great measure, to the facts that were practiced in former years by manufacturers of what was called "strained" honey. Extracted honey is the purest honey possible, and physicians have often denounced the idea of eating honey and comb also; and when the useless and injurious effects of eating comb generally understood, we shall shrink from eating it as we would from eating glass.

HONEY AND MARKETING IT.

Extracted honey may be eaten at all times with perfect impunity. Our Jewish friends use honey in many of their religious rites, particularly in the Feast of the Passover, and so strict are they in regard to its purity, that the price to be paid is no object—the rabbis instruct them to buy candied honey as a more complete precautionary measure against its impurity. And when we consider that pure honey is the very essence of flowers and plants, in which we are told there is a remedy for every disease, surely we cannot doubt the happy combination of honey and medicine. The Scripture tells us, in many passages, of the wonderful efficacy of honey as food and medicine. And I believe, as the treatment of disease becomes more and more rational, so will the value of honey as a medicine become more and more apparent. Honey has been looked upon as a luxury. The price has been considered high; the consequence is that fashionable golden syrups have been filling the place that honey ought to occupy, and which honey is now fast superseding as the injurious effect of these syrups become more generally known. We have often wondered what have discolored our teeth after eating certain colored and drinking tea. Can we doubt but that it was the chemical action of the acids used in the manufacture of these syrups? How often it has been proved by analysis that these syrups are adulterated with injurious chemicals. In order to give them that bright color so inviting to look at—while pure extracted honey is as free from all impurity as the dewdrops of morning, and I believe the time is not far distant when the use of honey in every home will become as common as "household words."—Essay read before the Blue Grass Beekeepers' Association, by Wm. Williamson.

PROFIT IN HIRING HELP.

Towards the close of the working season, if bad weather for crops and low prices have made farming unprofitable, the almost universal tendency among farmers is to attribute the failure to their hired help. "We hire too much labor." "It costs more than we can afford to pay hired man." In a certain sense this is true. It is only when it costs too much to produce anything that people suffer from hard times. Cheap production must ever be the aim of those who would produce profitably. To lessen the cost of any article is the only practicable mode of increasing profits. It is not possible for farmers more than anybody else, to fix the price at which they will sell. That must be done by those who can produce, and therefore sell most cheaply. But there are very few who cannot devise means to lessen the cost of production.

HOW TO CHOOSE A HORSE.—An English paper tells us that the purchasers of horses for the French army always endeavor to obtain a first look at the animal when he is in the stable, noting if the animal supports himself equally well on all his legs, and if one seems to yield, especially examining it. Attention is then directed to the largeness of the pupil of the eye, which ought to be more dilated when in the stable than when exposed to light. After the animal has been led out of the stable, the eye ought to be again examined to see if the pupil has contracted; if not, the sight is feeble. Others, to test the power of vision, feign to strike the forehead with the hand. If the hollow over the eye be profound, wounds about the temple suggest the attack of staggers; and when the end of the nose presents circular scars, it may be concluded the horse has been twitched with a cord to insure his quietness while being shod or having had to submit to some painful operation.

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of all description

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary advertisements, 112, 1st insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, .75

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted for 6 months or 1 year on moderate terms.

The number of weeks an advertisement is to be inserted should be clearly stated. When this is not done it will be continued until ordered out, and charged the full time it has been inserted.

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

FREDERICTON, N. B., OCTOBER 26, 1878.

NO. 29.

FINANCIAL GLOOM.

The latest news from the old country is gloomy and depressing character. There are no cheering anticipations of the revival of confidence and trade, but accounts of failure of public revenue falling off, of the certainty of increased taxation, of the probability of war to make matters worse...

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion Government is now completely formed. The last Canada Gazette containing the following appointments:— Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier and Minister of Interior.

Information regarding Afghanistan is at this time interesting. Col. Davis in his narrative of a campaign in the Afghanistan (1853) says:— "The Russians possess here an advantage over us as the west side of the mountains the country is lower, and consequently more open for their movements."

The population of Afghanistan proper is placed at 4,000,000, 2,315,000 of these being Afghans and Pathans. Ruddy speaking, agriculture and soldiering are their chief occupations.

ONE VIEW OF THE GENERAL SITUATION. Sir Wilford Lawson, is the leader of the temperance movement in England, and who effects a buffoonish style of speaking both on the floor of the House of Commons and on the many platforms he moves from time to time occupies.

Halifax has always been a loyal city, and its inhabitants have always been proud of its Imperial position. At the present time it is the only city in the Dominion where Royal troops are quartered; from its lofty citadel, Haligonians look down into with pride on the noble harbor, and with scornful disdain, amidst the shipping, the Royal "Men of War."

NOVA SCOTIA LOCAL GOVERNMENT. The Hill government having been swept away by the September elections to one man resigned the other day, and the new government is organized.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE.—The military situation in South-Eastern Europe is again exciting much attention. It is rumored that the Austrian Government intend to send the bulk of their army to the Balkans.

THE WARD OF THE MIND.—The trial of Thomas Dowd and Mr. Ward, for the murder of Thomas Ward, will take place at St. Andrews, and that of the Osborne for the murder of McCarthy, at Dorchester, both on the 12th November.

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THE PROMISED CONCERT AND DANCE.—The Promenade Concert and Dance under the patronage of Col. and Mrs. Mansell, took place on Thursday evening in the exhibition building, well attended, and much enjoyed.

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SEMI-ANNUAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the Semi-Annual public examinations of the public schools, will take place, commencing on Monday morning, the 29th inst. The parents and friends will have their interest in the progress of the children, and the course of education by their large attendance. They will thereby not only do what is right, but their presence will be an encouragement to the trustees and the teachers.

ACCIDENT.—An accident that might have had very serious consequences occurred to J. Wolfe-Smith, Esq., Agent. Prof. Secy last Thursday morning. He had just stepped on to a passenger car in the New Brunswick Railway station, when he was suddenly seized with a bilious dizziness and fell down on the outside track. He was rendered insensible by the concussion, and was lying on the ground, but he was happy to hear that he is in a fair way of recovery.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE "FREDERICTON SOCIAL CLUB" have announced their intention of having a series of Quadrille Assemblies in the Temperance Hall, commencing on Tuesday evening next. Bryson's Band will furnish the music.

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A gentleman named David Cooper, residing at Shirley, near Southampton, was on the 4th inst., committed for trial on the charge of having stolen a letter valued at one guinea, the property of Mr. Johnson, who is a letter writer, and who had been committed and accepted an offer the prosecutor had made to purchase a horse belonging to Cooper, but the judge, representing the views of Johnson's residence and took the letter before the prosecutor had seen it, substituting another declining the purchase.

THE TURKS LOOTED 150,000 men in killed and wounded during the late war, and 10,000,000 cartridges were expended, representing the cost of the war, and would make the proportions of his one in every 60 shot fired. At Spicheren the Prussians scored one Prussian for every 100 killed, and at Metz they killed 100,000 more than they lost, so that if the Russian figures are correct the soldiers of that nation are better maintained by the Germans, or more sparing of ammunition.

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