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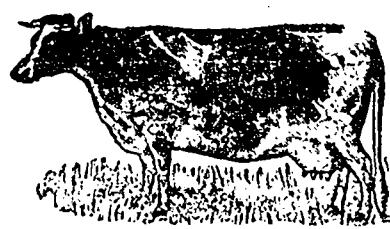
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JULY  
15, 1890.



The  
**Maritime**  
Agriculturist.

Intelligence of  
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United States and  
from Foreign Countries.



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

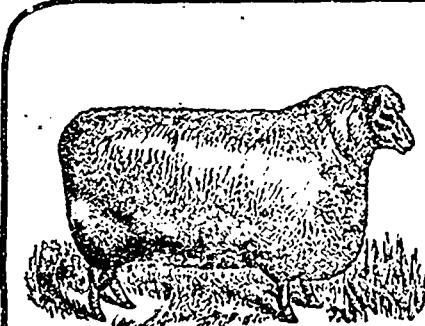
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VOL. 2.  
NO. 11.



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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., JULY 15, 1890.

NO. 11.

## THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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### An Enterprising Horse Breeder.

DR. A. B. CUNNINGHAM OF ANNAPOLIS,  
N. S. MAKES A FEW REMARKS.

A reporter of this journal had the pleasure a short time ago of visiting Dr. Cunningham and holding an interesting conversation with him regarding the horse breeding of this country, and also enjoyed the privilege of examining

some of the most fashionable bred animals in Nova Scotia owned by that enterprising gentleman, descriptions of which can be found in the stock notes of this issue. The following are some of the remarks made by the Doctor in the course of conversation.

"I have" said he "been breeding horses about six years. I made my start by purchasing a mare from Ohio by Mambrino Boy and bred her to a son of George Wilkes raising two fillies in succession. Since then I have studied the matter closely and have tried to secure what I considered the best strains of blood to be had in the United States. During my six years experience in this business I have watched the people of my own country closely, and have noticed that although they take great interest in high class horse raising and feel great admiration for a good animal, yet it stops there. They will not pay very much more for a well bred beast than for a scrub. It cannot be denied that the stallions throughout the country are improved, but the mares are inferior and the consequence is that the price of colts are kept down, and those that have a good share of blood in them are not sufficiently distinguished from those without it. Almost every steamboat sailing from our Bay of Fundy ports to Boston are filled with our best horses, bought up by Americans at nominal prices. I hope that the day will soon come when our farmers will stop breeding scrubs and will be in a position to get good stiff figures from the American buyers. I remember reading an article in the 'Horse and Stable' some weeks ago, a portion of which struck me very forcibly. It related to where a gentleman was visiting the stables of a prominent breeder in the States, and while there a very rough and poorly clad man made his appearance. The two fell into conversation and the last

comei mentioned the fact that the previous year he had bred one of his mares to a very high priced horse belonging to the breeder and had now another mare without, which he intended breeding to a stallion whose service fee was \$250. The gentleman was somewhat astonished at this expenditure being made by a man who had all the appearance of being poverty stricken and asked him how it was that he could pay such extravagant figures. "I am too poor a man" was the reply to breed inferior stock. The answer was like a revelation to his interrogator, and I defy any one to prove that that man was throwing away his money. To show what a pedigree will do I may say that last February I sold a three-year-old filly for \$1,000. The purchaser never saw her, but was perfectly familiar with her sire and dam and trusted to me for the rest.

The filly's ancestors made her more valuable than many animals which were perhaps her superior in individual merit, but lacking that one essential thing—breeding. It has often been said that a farmer should only breed general purpose and draft horses. I do not agree entirely with this. It is true that he cannot raise trotters and make them do farm work while waiting for purchasers, for if he did that, his animals would soon lose those qualifications which he most desired they should possess. If I were a farmer I would raise colts from trotting strains and sell them young before they eat their heads off, demanding prices suitable to their breeding. Instead of having scrub colts selling at \$50 and \$75 per head I would receive \$400 and \$500 and upwards. That this country will compete with the United States in horse raising I have not the slightest doubt, but it will not be in the near future, unless we take to importing pure bred mares at the same rate as we have horses."

**Horse Breeding in Canada.**

Those of our old time breeders that can remember the French Canadian horse as bred years ago, can look back with pleasure to the wonderful endurance, kindly temper, freedom from disease, universal soundness, and other good qualities embraced in him, which go to make a No. 1 horse. Horses of this breeding are now considered undersized for heavy work, and scarcely attractive enough for the street or park, but among them we can find some of the most perfect specimens of horse flesh that the horse-loving public ever looked upon, seldom standing over  $15\frac{1}{2}$ , and oftener under 15 hands. He was, and is, the biggest little horse ever put together. His beautiful style of going, his great wear, honest temper, always made him a favorite wherever tried. Undoubtedly, he lays claim to have been one of the first brought over to this country, some writers claiming he came over from France as early as 1660, and was afterwards crossed with the Narraganset pacer, a number of which were brought to Quebec from the New England States some 150 years since. The Narraganset pacer is claimed to be of English origin, but all is obscure as to the original breeding. His speed and endurance, qualities that were inbred in the Canadian pacer have helped build up the American trotter through the Pilot Jr. cross, Pilot Jr. being sired by Old Pilot himself, a Canadian pacer, this cross giving us the two fastest to date, as Maud S. and St. Julien, both of whose dams were sired by Pilot Jr. Old Pilot himself, it is claimed, did show 2.26 under saddle, and he was very fast, both as a trotter and as a pacer.

Much has been written in controversy about the blood of the Canadian pacer in the trotter, but doubtless this honest level headed horse has nicked well with the thoroughbred blood of Messenger, Mambrino, and others that have helped to found many of the trotting lines of breeding. A few friends, and those interested, are now getting together data, and intend, if possible, to establish a record for the Canadian horse. If more care were practiced in their

breeding and selection, there is plenty of material to form a distinct sort, and they would furnish us with a hackney or road horse second to none. It is claimed by those who have made a study of these sorts, that the Norman horse is alike the founder of the French Canadian and the more modern French Coacher. Those brought to Quebec at this early date, receiving too often short rations in a vigorous climate, by inbreeding he has been reduced in size, while the Norman horse, of sunny France, with abundant feed, a warmer climate, and careful crossing, has been built up to the beautiful horse he is today. However, they both retain the splendid constitution and vigor, as well as the active movements of the old Norman war horse.

It is now many years since France first established her government studs, and through this management the French Coacher of the present day has been produced. With the Norman horse for a foundation, and by selecting thoroughbred blood from England, and judicious crossing of these sorts, a horse has been produced that, for coach or carriage purposes, stands among the very first. The French Coacher, like his English cousin, has undergone changes through the lapse of time incident to the requirements of the country. What establishing the faster mail coaches and advent of railways in England, so has peace and war done for this class of horses in France, as he has alike been required for cavalry mounts, and to draw the carriages of the opulent in the cities. For this last purpose the handsomest horses were in great demand, and to the late Emperor belonged horses of the most lofty type and brilliant action that could be obtained, and private individuals vied with one another in obtaining for their stylish turnouts horses of the highest standard that wealth could purchase. The war, for a time, put an end to all this luxury, and a horse for cavalry remounts was in greater demand, and less size and a more activity was the order of the day.

The French Coacher now stands about  $16\frac{1}{4}$  to  $16\frac{1}{2}$  hands; in color he is brown bay and chestnut. He is a

hicker and better muscled horse than his English namesake, and has more attractive action. Quite a number of these horses have been brought into Ontario of late, but we have not yet been able to find how they are crossing with our mares, as the produce is not of sufficient age to judge.

The French system of government inspection has much to recommend it, and doubtless France would be in a different position as regards horse-breeding, if the money thus expended had been withheld.

In Canada, establishing studs through government aid, would interfere with individual enterprise, and never could be made a popular move; but, if a system of inspection and license were adopted, it would have the effect of encouraging the bringing in and retaining the best horses, and would serve to check the use of horses without any pretensions to breeding, and which are the greatest detriment to our horse-breeding operations. We have something like 120,000 brood mares in Ontario. If these could be raised up to \$150 per head this would be 12,000,000 of wealth alone, and this only represents one quarter the number of horses. By raising the standard of excellence in our mares, and importing and retaining only the best stallions, how quickly we would double our wealth; there would at once be a direct demand for more than we could produce; we would also have horses fitted to do the work required of them for the different departments and the work would be better performed.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

**Cheaper Beef Production.**

In our 1st issue will be found in tabulated form the result of an experiment conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College with ensilage as a fattening fodder. Prof. Shaw manager of the experimental department has compiled the result in readable form—in a letter to the *Toronto Empire*, he says:

"The opinion has been rather freely expressed of late, even amongst farmers, that beef could not be fed any longer at a profit, and that because of this it would be better for them to devote

their attention to the production of other kinds of farm produce. This idea gained currency, in part at least, through the comparatively low prices paid for beef during recent years compared with those paid several years ago.

As a natural consequence the splendid trade which Ontario has carried on for several years past with Britain was likely to become imperilled, and the handsome returns paid to us by England for our finished animals diverted into other channels. Farmers have shown a too easy willingness to sell their beasts as unfinished stores, instead of fattening them here and then sending them across the sea, thus realizing the highest possible profit that can be made on them in Ontario.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to state to the farmers of this province that an experiment in fattening steers was conducted at this farm during the past winter which makes it abundantly clear that money can still be made by fattening steers of the right kind when proper facilities are at hand.

Ten steers were purchased for this institution in October, 1880, five 2 and five 3 years old. The price paid for them was \$500, or \$50 a head. They were sold and weighed for shipment to Great Britain on May 16 for \$897.30, or \$397.30 more than was paid for them.

Several exceedingly interesting and valuable conclusions can be drawn from the experiment. Among these may be mentioned the following:

1. That corn ensilage and meal will fatten steers quite as well and as cheaply as the old time-honored ration of hay, roots and meal. This fact must prove of much service to the farmer engaged in raising beef, for there are large sections in the country where corn can be successfully grown for ensilage, and where roots cannot be grown with any certainty. The labor of feeding is also reduced to a minimum, for what method of feeding could be more simple than that of mixing a little meal with ensilage and feeding to the animals?

2. That by selecting animals judiciously, and feeding them under proper conditions, with food at present prices;

three profits may be realized: First, a profit on the food grown, when it is charged at market values for feeding purposes; second, a profit on manure over the cost of labor of feeding and litter, and third, a direct cash profit. In this experiment the cash profit on six animals fed four months was \$35.11, and the profit for the manure over the cost of bedding and labor was also considerable. The food in the experiment was also charged at market prices, and on the growing of this there would be some profit. To be sure, the profit in any one respect was not large, but it is very encouraging nowadays to have a profit at all from the farm.

3. It also demonstrates the wisdom of keeping animals of the first order. These steers were sold for  $5\frac{3}{4}$  cents per pound live weight. In only one other instance have I heard that this price was paid the present year, and in both cases it was paid because of the excellence of the animals.

Full particulars relating to this experiment will be given to the press in a few days, as a bulletin on the subject is now in the hands of the printer."

The Silo has now passed its experimental stage; as also has the idea that to be a success the silo should be an elaborate and expensive structure. The main requisit for the production of good silage is a room or box being air tight, water tight, and frost proof and these conditions may be secured by purchasing a small quantity of lumber and using the end of a long mow. A strong point brought out in the summary is the necessity of selecting animals of good breeding. The day of the scrub is happily past and the sooner they are totally obliterated and well bred stock introduced in their stead the sooner will the farmers make money from beef raising and retain the possession of the home markets. The scrub must go.

#### Jottings.

A very striking example of the value of pedigree and reputation as influencing the value of stock appeared the other day. A gentleman of Calais, Maine, hearing that one of our local

horsemen had for sale a fine filly out of Mr. A. B. Etter's stallion Nutwood, completed the purchase entirely by correspondence and said that one was perfectly safe in buying the get of such a horse without seeing it first; the name was a guarantee of the excellence of the stock. Pedigree has its place as well as its value. The animal that can show nothing but pedigree, is of little value, but where performance accompanies a perfect pedigree, be it in the field, on the road or in the stable both features are greatly enhanced in value.

A professor of agriculture of Roumania, has lately visited the North West Territories with a view to having about 10,000 of his fellow countrymen settle there. Why not have some of our arable wild land occupied by industrious settlers? We have acres upon acres of truly good land in the Maritime Provinces which has never been cleared and which if properly cultivated would make fine farms. For every farmer these provinces can certainly show more advantage than a country where the growing of specialties and even that uncertain, is the principal source of income. We have plenty of wood and water; free from droughts, blizzards and cyclones and nearness to work, which should make farm work more profitable than in the lands of the west.

#### Gagetown Notes.

Mr. H. B. Hall has made an experiment with winter grain. He sowed some rye in September last and it now stands four feet. Some of his neighbours are thinking seriously of imitating him.

Mr. Thos. H. Gilbert who is our latest comer is putting his newly acquired farm through a transformation process. He does not let the grass grow under his feet, but confines it to his fields where he knows how to make it thrive.

The freshet was very high this year and the consequence is that the lowlands have suffered.

The general grain crops have a very discouraging appearance at present.

Our farmers still discuss the railroad question and are hoping that their wishes will be realized in the near future.

## Stock Notes.

Mr. R. McLeod, of St. John, has in his possession a three year old pure bred Cleveland Bay mare imported from England by the N. B. government. We understand that he is on the lookout for a foal.

A subscriber asks in the March number if Steel Grey's record of ten miles in 27 minutes 56½ seconds has ever been beaten. It has by Controller in 1878, who now holds the world's record 27 minutes and 23¼ seconds.

Messrs. Bonnell & Cowan of St. John report their ownership of a trotting mare Nelly C., sired by Duke of Cambridge he by Robert R. Morris. Dam by Black Hawke and Messenger. This mare recently dropped a very large and handsome horse colt by Sir Charles.

Hon. J. I. Black of Sackville, N. B. reports a recent importation from Scotland of two three year old fillies in foal to celebrated stallions. They are highly bred, of superb action and weigh about 1350 each. Mr. Black also owns a two months old filly out of a P. E. Island mare and sired by Peter Blair, the property of Mr. Amos Etter, of Amherst.

Mr. Peter Clinch has a pony mare by Wanderer three years old. His affections are now centred in this beautiful little beast since he had the misfortune of losing his Wanderer colt on the 10th of last month. It seems that the colt in attempting to jump a fence drove a stake into its side which caused its death. Mr. Clinch would have refused \$1,000 for the animal.

One of the best stallions owned in the vicinity of Sackville during the present season is Hopeful, a black, owned by Mr. G. F. M. Wood. Hopeful was sired by Highland Hero by Old Gladstone and his dam was a full bred Flying Frenchman mare by Saladin. His colts, all of which are fine animals are owned by parties in the county. Mr. B. Chapman has a 2 y. o. for which

he refused \$155. Frank Saworth of Upper Cape, Horace Chapman of Port Elgin, Alex. Peacock, North Shore and Daniel Brownell of Jolicure have also promising colts. Hopeful is good for '45 to a sulky.

Dr. A. B. Cunningham of Annapolis, N. S., is the owner of some splendid horse flesh. The following description will give an idea of what good judgment he has used in his breeding:—

St. Macey 1603, bay stallion, bred in New York State and standard and registered. Sired by Macey 2617, son of George Wilkes and out of Belle Clay by Kentucky Clay.

Sir Brenten, 8993 four year old golden bay stallion with black points. Standard bred. Sired by Grand Sentinel, 1865 record 2.27¾, the sire of eight in the 30 list, he by Sentinel, the son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Sir Brenton's dam was Flora, by Magna Charta who had a four year old record of 2.33½.

Two year old filly by Sentinel Wilkes son of George Wilkes, dam by Mambrino Boy sire of the dam of Axtel 2.12. And two Sunols colts and brood mares and fillies by different sons of George Wilkes.

The Doctor also reports of sending a mare to Syracuse, N. Y., to be bred to El Mahdi who is the very essence of Wilkes breeding being by Onward, 2.25¾ and out of Mambrino Patchen, she being also the dam of Guy Wilkes, 2.15¾ and William L. the sire of Axtel, 2.12.

Amos Vernon is breeding his All Right mare to Col. Willowside 9582. She has now a colt by her side by the Colonel and Mr. Vernon thinks so highly of it that he wants another of the same blood. Col Willowside has every license to make a fast horse. He was sired by Nutbourne trial 2.26, who sired Cheyenne 2.28½ at four years of age, also Nutmont 2.28¾. Miss Russell the grand dam of Willowside was the dam of the fastest trotter the world has ever seen Maud S. 2.08¼, also Nutwood 2.18¾, Cora Belmont 2.28½. Russia 2.28. Lyra 2.28¾ his dam was

sired by Antenor sire of two in the 30 list, he by Messenger Deroe sire of eighteen in the 2.30 list, he by old Hambletonian 10. Lyra's dam by Peacemaker sire of four 2.30 trotters, grand dam by American Star 14. sire of four in the 30 list. American Star was one of the greatest brood mare sires that ever lived having sired 35 dams that in return put 44 in the charmed circle. Lyra is a producer as well as a trotter, being the dam of Blue Blood who sired Blue Prince 2.52 at three years of age, also True Blue yearling 1½ mile record of 1.29. Col. Willowside is owned by I. R. Lamy of Amherst and stands at the moderate fee of \$30 to insure.

The Morgan stallion Aurora 1884, owned by the New Brunswick government is one of the best bred horses in the Lower provinces. His sire Daniel Lambert 102, with a record of 2.42, at 3 years of age sired thirty-three in the 2.30 list, fourteen of his sons sired thirty-five 2.30 and better trotters, his fifteen daughters were the dams of fifteen in the 2.30 list, his grand-sire Ethan Allen 43, record 2.25¾ sired seven in the 2.30 list, his sons, eighteen in number put seventy-five in the list, his fourteen daughters were the dams of fifteen trotters. His great grand sire Black Hawk 5, record 2.42, sired four in the 30 list and his fourteen sons in return were the sires of twenty-four trotters. Aurora's dam was the great brood mare Kanny Jackson who was also the dam of tour in the charmed circle. His full brother Aristos 2.27¾ has sired eight with records from 2.20¼ to 2.30, including H. B. Winship who has the fastest record with running made in the world 2.06. Aurora is proving himself to be a successful sire of speed, as his daughters obtained the following records last season: Constance 2.21¼, Maud 2.34½, Jenny Maynard 3.20. It will only be a few years before this horse is appreciated by the breeders of the Provinces. Maggie T. 2.45 by Sir Charles has shown a trial mile at Providence, Rhode Island, in 2.32. Sir Charles should have two in the list this fall Maud C. 2.32 and Maggie T.

### The Kings County Agricultural Society's Place in History.

The *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*, published at Albany, New York, has the following:

"AN OLD SOCIETY.—The just issued annual report of Dr. George Lawson, Nova Scotia secretary for agriculture, Halifax—a volume of about 400 pages, very creditable to the provincial authorities—has an interesting statement which we copy:

"The annual report of the Kings County Agricultural society chronicles an event that cannot be passed over in silence, for it leaves a prominent landmark in the agricultural history of Nova Scotia. This is the *one hundredth* annual report of the society, the old *Colonica Societas*, unchanged, except in name, has lived through a century of years, and has outlived a generation of men. In 1755, as the report records, a cruel necessity of the time compelled the expulsion of the Acadian farmers from the "little village of Grand Pre," they were embarked at Horton Landing, never to return. Five years later, their lands were granted to British colonists from New England, and twenty-nine years thereafter (1789), "the leading men of Horton" met and organized this society, which is believed to be the oldest agricultural society on the American continent, and its report is not the less elaborate, the description of its doings not less fresh or green, the indications of its activity not feebler, the expressed anticipations of its members not less hopeful than those of any one of the other 81 existing societies of the province. The report of the *Societas Colonica* occupies a dozen printed pages, and it is by far the fullest received. This society has added 24 new members during the year; its finances are "most satisfactory," and it "was never in a more prosperous state."

In reference to the above, Mr. Howard Stewart, of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, writes from Horticultural Hall, Boston, May 15th, to the secretary for agriculture as follows: "My attention has been called to a notice of your report in the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. You are evidently a little in error in saying: 'which is be-

lieved to be the oldest agricultural society on the American 'continent.'" The Kings county Agricultural society was organized you say in 1789. The Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture and the agricultural society of South Carolina, were both formed in 1785. (*History of the Massachusetts Horticultural society*, page 320). I am a Nova Scotian, and like to see a favourable notice of its affairs. I often wish our fruit—apples particularly—could be put on exhibition with those raised in this state."—*Ex.*

### Improving Stock.

Perhaps if we could see preserved specimens of every species of domestic animals as they first appeared in their present types and could compare them with the best specimens of the same species as we now find them, we should receive rather stronger impressions of what is meant by improved stock than those we now entertain, yet it may be questioned whether man is wiser in his method of selection than nature. The ends aimed at by man and nature are somewhat different. We may seek to improve stock in one direction, nature in another. In the horse we require beauty, strength, docility, gentleness and endurance. Nature cared little for beauty, gentleness or docility, but the strongest, toughest, fleetest, most enduring survived. In droves of wild horses the stallions chased the mares when in heat and fought for their possession. The swiftest overtook her and the strongest possessed her, transmitting their qualities to posterity. Then of the colts foaled, only the strongest, the toughest, survived exposure to the climatic inclemencies and privations of food and water in severe droughts. Hence, succeeding generations became better fitted to meet the struggle of life.

The offspring of those females which were best supplied with milk survived, while the offspring of poor milkers perished, and in that way nature contributed to the development of the good milker. We should take the hint and never save for the dairy the heifer calf of a poor milker, nor for a stock breeder the bull calf. In fact, we should never allow a cow to have a

calf after she has proved an unprofitable milker and that would end it; at the same time we should be equally careful to save bulls from the best milkers as they transmit the lacteal qualities.

Again, in sheep nature wanted a strong, agile, hardy animal that could climb mountains, leap from rock to rock, subsist on scanty herbage, and defend themselves against other wild animals, and her sheep was a goat, or something very near a goat. Man wants a sheep that will shear a heavy fleece of good, long wool with fine, but strong fibre. So he has bred up the Merinos for wool, and the Cotswold, Leicestershire, Southdowns and various other downs for mutton. These will survive under our tender care, but turn them out in high, rocky mountainous regions and they would soon perish.

The wild boar, which Homer describes as the most formidable animal of Greece, was well calculated to fight his way through among other wild, ferocious animals, but we doubt whether he would furnish very large hams or very sweet tender chops; but his long, heavy head, thick neck and terrible tusks fitted him for both offensive and defensive warfare, whether with his own species in fierce struggles for possession of the females, or with other species struggling for existence or the means of subsistence. We want no such hog at present, the smaller his snout, head and neck and the larger his hams the better. Hence we perceive that man must not only improve nature, he must, in many instances, greatly modify her types, yet in the matter of constitution, of health, strength and endurance, nature had the best of us.—*Boston Mirror*.

### Medical Properties of Vegetables.

Spinach has a direct effect upon the kidneys. The common dandelion, used as greens, is excellent for the same trouble. Asparagus purges the blood. Celery acts admirably upon the nervous system, and is a cure for rheumatism and neuralgia. Tomatoes act upon the liver. Beets and turnips are excellent appetizers. Lettuce and cucumbers are cooling in their effects upon the system. Onions, garlic, leeks, olives and shallots, all of which are similar, possess medicinal virtues of a marked character, stimulating the circulatory system, and the consequent increase of the saliva and the gastric juice promoting digestion. Red onions are an excellent diuretic, and the white ones are recommended to be eaten raw as a remedy for insomnia. They are a tonic and are nutritious. A soup made from onions is regarded by the French as an excellent restorative in debility of the digestive organs.—[*Scientific American*].

**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 pertaining 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.

**PLEASURE SEEKING GRANGERS.**

We understand that the members of the Tantramar Grange, Sackville, N. B. got up a picnic last week and visited their esteemed brother Col. Blair of the Nappan Experimental Farm. The Col. showed them around the Farm and they were astonished as well as pleased at the progress made. A large number of the brethren stopped over at Amherst on their way home to hear Prof. Robertson's lecture, on the evening of the 10th inst.

*Editor Maritime Agriculturist.*

DEAR SIR:—Knowing that a large number of your readers are grangers I wish to communicate to them, by using your valuable space as a medium, an idea in connection with our order which I have entertained for some time but have never until now expressed publicly.

We as grangers are perfectly familiar with the tenets of our noble order, but let us exert ourselves and take such a stand in the commercial world which will command recognition. Grangers with few exceptions, are farmers. What do men of that profession need the most? Without hesitation an answer would be, *good markets*. But how is this to be brought about. It is a difficult and costly undertaking to oil the wheels of legislature so as they will obey our bidding, and a still greater task to work without govermental aid in matters pertaining to prices of produce. But it seems to me that there is a way out of the difficulty, if our brethren would only unite and make an effort.

What we now want Mr. Editor, is a '*Grange Exchange*', with the head office either at St. John or Halifax, and branches located throughout the country. The business of the exchange would be conducted by grangers, under

salaries, which would be paid them by a light taxation placed upon the brethren per capita, which they would not feel, but the aggregate would be sufficient to defray all expenses. The duty of our officers would be to keep themselves in constant communication with home and foreign markets, the quotations of which would be made known to all exchange subscribers by the issuing of a weekly bulletin, containing not only quotations but remarks as well. When a subscriber wished to dispose of any produce, he would either consign it to the exchange or have them negotiate a sale for him. The proceeds of these sales would not be subject to a deduction of commission, for that would not be necessary, as the officers would be paid straight salaries, and would have nothing to gain by misrepresenting facts in order to make a margin for themselves. By instituting an office of this kind a great load of anxiety would be lifted from off the minds of our patrons. They would raise their crops, prepare them for sale, then place themselves in the hands of the exchange and abide the results.

Our officers would be aware that if they neglected their duty and were the cause of losses to the subscribers, their situation would be taken away from them and more competent men substituted.

In those sections of the country where the order was thriving, branches or agencies would be instituted, through which consignments and remittances could be made.

To my mind this is no visionary scheme, but a practical business one; and it would afford me much pleasure to receive the views of my brethren in the columns of your journal which is our official organ for the Maritime Provinces.

In the near future I hope to go into this matter in detail, but in the meantime will await the publication of those suggestions and objections which I feel sure are bound to follow.

Yours &c.,  
GRANGER.

Stellarton, Pictou Co., N. S.  
July 11th, 1890.

**Packing Fruit for London.**

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL," JUNE 1ST., 1890.

Contributed by Mr. Cornwall Secretary Canada's International Exhibition, St. John, N. B.

Now that powerful corporations are busying themselves with the cultivation of fruit in the colonies and in Central America, with a view of shipping direct to London, general interest attaches to the result of the competition, in fruit packing recently instituted by the Victorian Government. A prize was offered for the best packed box of apples consisting of twelve varieties, eight of each kind to be shipped from Melbourne to London, the prize to be given to the firm or fruit grower whose consignment should arrive in the finest condition. The boxes were addressed to the Agent General for Victoria in London, Sir Graham Berry; and on the 19th ult they were opened and examined. Unfortunately the competition was limited to two boxes, one having been sent by Mr. S. A. Neilson, of Richmond, Victoria and the other by Mr. Draper, of Arthur's Creek. Sufficient, however, could be gathered from the two methods of packing adopted to afford a valuable lesson to all engaged in the trade. The first, Mr. Neilson's was undoubtedly superior, and generally successful, although the selection made as regards the variety of fruit was not happy. Of the ninety-six apples which he sent only five were decayed; in four of these (Adams' Pearmain) the decay was but slight. The apples were gathered on March the 15th last and packed on the 20th, and dispatched in the cooling rooms of steamers. They were first placed singly in ordinary paper bags. They were arranged in layers in the boxes, and the intervening spaces were carefully filled with paper shavings, a sheet of paper being laid between each layer. The box was in two compartments, divided by an upright partition, preventing too much lateral pressure when tilted on its side, thus there was little risk of crushing or bruising in course of transit. On opening the case the apples were nearly all found in an admirable condition as far as appearance went; and the color was remarkably bright; but the flesh was in many

cases very dry and tasteless. The "Jonathan" variety was one of the best. It is of a nice crimson color and fairly crisp and pungent in flavor. On the other hand the "King of Pippins" was juiceless and insipid, and of poor quality unfit for an eating or dessert apple. The "Hoover" seems a good baking apple which if imported cheaply would sell well during the early summer months. The "Ben Davis" though rich in color, has a pulp quite too rich for English palate. "Rymers" are also uneatable on their arrival here; however mellow and palatable they may be at the Antipodes. "Chamberlain's late Scarlet," turned out well, being juicy and of good skin and bright color. Another apple arrived much like wool. The second box had the apples wrapped separately in tissue paper and that was all. The result was that not a single specimen came out uninjured, and in many cases, they were quite rotten. The experiment serves to show that in no case must such packing as paper or wood shavings be omitted in packing apples. Probably the soft thin shreds of wood fibre now made by machinery would serve the purpose admirably, and be in the end better and more durable than paper. They have, moreover, the advantage of being readily and cheaply made from many of the woods, in which the colonies abound. It remains of course to be seen whether other kinds of fruit—such as grapes—could be packed in the same way. There is no doubt that fairly good quality, placed in large quantities on the London market early in Spring or Summer would command a sale unless the prices were prohibitive. Just now at the end of May the London fruiterer's shops are redolent with the delicately tinted Tasmanian apples. These attract, but the consumption is confined, by reason of the prices, to the wealthy few. The vast multitude of buyers is not yet touched.

#### Improved Large White Yorkshires.

BY C. FRENCH, TRURO, N. S.

When a certain breed of farm animals, though not necessarily a new one, is brought prominently before the eyes of farmers, and more especially if it be for the first time, they naturally wish to enquire into the merits claimed for it.

The breed in question, "The Improved Large White Yorkshire Swine" is attracting a great deal of attention in England, Ireland, Russia, Denmark and Ontario, and is fast overtaking all others.

There are two breeds well-known to the farmers of the Maritime Provinces—the Chesters and the Berkshires. It is rather doubtful whether the Chesters as a breed are thoroughly established, for they have no definite type and character and many of them produce litters, the pigs of which differ from each other as widely as the litters of mongrel sows. Coupled with this irregularity in breeding, they are almost always coarse and need to be refined.

The tendency with Berkshires has been, and still is, to produce too great a proportion of fat to lean meat. This is a grave defect and cannot be remedied successfully until reform begins in the breeding and proceeds upon the true principles of feeding. The blame for this may be attached to exhibitions, at which the judges invariably award the prizes to the animal in the most corpulent state, ignoring the one with the greatest muscular vitality and constitutional vigor.

At the present day, all consumers of pork, with refined taste, object to an undue proportion of fat and for this we have the testimony of Wm. Davies & Co. of Ontario, the largest pork-packers in the Dominion, who slay 80,000 hogs yearly. This firm has announced publicly that the Yorkshires meet the wants of their customers better than any other breed, and advise farmers to breed them.

It has been thought among Berkshire breeders that the sow should be kept fat, that her offspring may have a greater tendency to take on fat, and she has thus been plied with the most fattening food, and the young pigs have been fed on the same plan. This has resulted in growing too little bone and muscle and too much fat. Very coarse bone is not wanted, but too fine bone is also a defect. Hogs that have limbs with so little muscle and bone as hardly to be able to bear their own weight are at quite as undesirable an extreme as those too coarse in bone. The mischief of this injudicious feeding, for fat does not end with the animal that has been operated upon, the injury to the system will be perpetuated in the produce.

One of the chief characteristics of the Large Yorkshire is their well-arched ribs, length and depth of body, with from ten to twelve teats, well spread apart. This indicates a tendency to bring large litters and furnish them with abundant milk, whilst a short compact body, such as the Berkshires have, produces the opposite result.

Early maturity is one of the principle aims of pig feeders. There is a prevalent opinion that all large breeds take a longer period to mature than the small. This is not so with the Yorks. An English author writes they will "attain a good bacon size at a very early age, and when killed, they eat more lean meat in proportion to the fat than the smaller breeds," and again "The Large breed is equally valuable

for making large or small bacon, that being only a matter of age; as porkers of a few weeks old they are unequalled; their flesh being very rich and well-flavored and *not so fat* as the small breeds."

Some of our own imported sows are descended from a pair of pigs bred by F. Walker-Jones, Eng., which won 1st and 2nd Cups at London in 1886 and which weighed at the age of 8½ months 18 score 2 and 18 score 3½ of 20 lbs., and the wonderful sow "Giantess" which won the cup for the heaviest pig at the Birmingham Xmas Show 1882 weighing 8½ Cwt. at 4 years.

In the "Peoples' Farm and Stock Cyclopedia" is printed a report submitted to the National Swine Breeders' Convention in the year 1882. The committee claim "that the Large White Yorkshire, as now established in this country and in England, is the *most pure-bred hog known*." They recommend them as valuable to breed from or to cross on other breeds, and give the following reasons for this recommendation.

1st. They are of a size, shape, and flesh that are desirable for the family or the packer's use.

2nd. They have a hardy, vigorous constitution and a good coat of hair protecting the skin so well, either in extreme cold or hot weather, that it rarely freezes or blisters.

3rd. They are very quiet and good graziers; and feed well, fattening quickly at any age.

4th. They are very prolific and good mothers; and the young never vary in color, and so little in shape that their form when matured may be determined in advance by an inspection of the sire and dam.

Farmers are nowadays disgusted with the sickening spectacle of a plate full of lard or blubber, and will appreciate the introduction of a breed of hogs which will return to them healthy, digestible and nourishing food.

[The above shows that Mr. French has a high regard for the breed of pigs he writes about. As it is only proper that both sides of a question should be discussed we will be pleased to publish the views of those of our readers who happen to think differently, and reserve our own opinion till a future date.—*Ed.*]

#### A Free Trip to Europe.

The publishers of *The Canadian Queen* will give a free trip to Europe to the person sending them the largest number of words constructed from letters contained in the name of their well known Magazine "*The Canadian Queen*." Additional prizes, consisting of Silver Tea Sets, Gold Watches, China Dinner Sets, Portiere Curtains, Silk Dresses, Mantel Clocks, and many other useful and valuable articles will also be awarded in order of merit.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary to be used as authority in deciding the contest.

This is popular plan of introducing a popular publication. Every one sending a list of not less than ten words will receive a present. Enclose thirteen 2c. stamps for illustrated catalogue of presents and three month's trial subscription to *The Queen*. Address—THE CANADIAN QUEEN, Toronto, Ont.

**Agricultural Prize Lists.**

THE N. B. SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE  
MAKES A FEW SUGGESTIONS WORTHY  
OF PUBLIC CONSIDERATION

*To The Editor of The Maritime Agriculturist.*

SIR: As the time is at hand when the agricultural societies are making up their prize lists, I ask permission to use your columns to request the members of the several societies to aid me in making the lists what they ought to be—a means whereby the improvement of stock and improved husbandry generally may be stimulated. It is frequently said that prize lists are drawn up more for the purpose of seeing that each member received something, than to reward excellence, and while I know that this condemnation is made in far too general terms, the societies ought to endeavor to remove even the appearance of any ground for it. I appreciate the difficulty of making any innovation; but we must not shir' the task for that reason.

I have on several occasions drawn the attention of societies, which have sent me their lists for examination as the regulations require, to the undesirability of offering prizes for grade cattle, and I am glad to be able to say that in nearly every instance, my suggestions have been well received, and in some cases warmly approved of. This encourages me to hope that by perseverance and without exercising the power conferred by regulation 14, the department may be able to accomplish all that it desires in this particular.

To give a prize to a grade sire is to proceed directly contrary to all the recognized principles of good breeding. We must breed up, if we would improve the stock of the country, and while it may be that individually a grade bull, for example, presents as good an appearance, and is in fact as good an animal as any pure-bred, an agricultural society ought not by its prize list to declare that, in its opinion, it is just as well to breed from a grade as from a pure-bred animal. It will not be claimed that any farmer keeps a bull for the sake of drawing a dollar or a dollar and a half

as a prize upon him once a year. The effect of giving the prizes is educative wholly; and when the leading farmers of a district publish to their neighbors, by the consent of the department of agriculture, that a grade is just as good as a pure bred animal, for that is the only meaning that can be taken out of the putting of both sorts upon the same basis in the matter of prizes, the educative effect of the prize-giving is lost, and the premium list in that particular becomes nothing more than an ingenuous method of dividing up the government grant.

These observations can only apply to a limited degree to horses and perhaps to sheep; because there are doubtless some districts where there are no pure-bred or standard horses, and no pure-bred rams; and in such cases, as well as in those few where there are no pure-bred bulls or boars, the general rule that no prizes are to be offered to grade sires might not be insisted on.

Let me here define three terms that are often misapplied, sometimes, I regret to say, designedly.

**Thoroughbred**—This word properly only applies to horses, and means those that are registered or entitled to be in the English or American Thoroughbred Register. The term is strictly applied to running horses.

**Pure-bred**—This word is properly applied to all descriptions of stock, and means that the animal is registered or entitled to be in the Stud Book, Herd Book, Flock Book or other register of purity of breeding for its class. It is correct to say a pure-bred Clydesdale, but not to say a thoroughbred Clydesdale, also to say pure-bred Berkshire pig, or a pure-bred Southdown sheep, and so on. Do not use the word "thoroughbred" in such cases.

**Standard, standard-bred**—These terms are applied properly to trotting horses only, and signify that the animal so designated meets one or the other of the rules prescribed by Wallace's Trotting Register.

The above definitions show how the words defined are employed in all periodicals and prize lists of more than a local character, and by all professional breeders. The societies are recom-

mended to employ them only in the sense given above.

Education being the primary object of all exhibitions, I urge the societies to adopt the plan recommended by me to some of them last year, and followed with very satisfactory results, of requiring each exhibitor to fill up a card giving particulars as to each article of produce exhibited, embracing name of variety, time of planting, time of harvesting, seed used per acre, yield per acre, weight per bushel, method of cultivation, fertilizer used, description of soil and what crop was grown upon it the previous year.

Cards such as these, placed on all the exhibits of grain and vegetables, would enable every person attending the show to learn how the results shown by the exhibit were obtained, instead of, as at present, being kept in ignorance upon all these points. The shows would then become a school, where valuable object lessons would be taught.

I have already through your columns directed attention to the desirability of introducing a system of prizes for dairy cows, to be determined by actual performance.

Prizes for such work as bedquilts, lace, crocheting, painting, and the like are not within the scope of the section authorizing the giving of prizes. I do not propose to say anything further about them at present, as the amount appropriated in any case for these prizes is not large, and if it serves to interest the young people, perhaps more good than harm is done by them; but a caution ought to be given against permitting a person to get a prize for the same piece of work upon more than one occasion. This may seem an unnecessary caution; but I remember once when I was judge on manufactured articles at a show, and refused to give a prize to a churn, the owner protested against my decision on the ground that he had taken a prize on that churn ever since the society had been in existence.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,  
Secretary for Agriculture.  
Department of Agriculture, }  
Fredericton, July 7.

Subscribe For  
**The MARITIME AGRICULTURIST**

**A Reliable Firm.**

Our readers will please observe the new advertisement on the back cover, of the Messrs. Burditt & Co., of St. John, N. B. This firm has long held the confidence of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, and justly so, for the goods they sell are reasonable in price and exactly what they represent them to be.

**The Colt Stakes.**

The following have made second payments in the colt stakes, inaugurated by Jas. A. Fraser, New Glasgow, to be trotted this fall:

**TWO YEAR OLDS.**

J. L. Cox, Canning, b c Loyola.  
A. L. Slipp, Truro, b f Melbourne Queen.  
N. Lee, Truro, b f Ethel B.  
J. C. Mahon, Truro, b f Adrain.  
H. Townsend, New Glasgow, ch f Preceptress.  
A. B. Etter, Amherst, b g Dexter.  
George Gordon, River John, b f Amanda.

**THREE YEAR OLDS.**

Jas. Loughead, Truro, ch f Annie L.  
L. D. Winsor, Halifax, ch f Ada King.  
J. W. Cox, Truro, br c Rambler.  
J. H. McKay, Truro, b f Salol.  
Jas. Gibson, Brooklyn, br c Resolution.  
A Lamphier, Halifax, br m Rose Lee.  
R. C. Sharp, Amherst, blk g Sir Charles.  
H. Townsend, New Glasgow, b f Dorris.  
G. A. Andres, Amherst, b c Hon. Edward Blake.  
A. C. Bell, New Glasgow, b f Dinah.

**FOUR YEAR OLDS.**

A. L. Slipp, ch c Sea King.  
W. Horrel, Charlottetown, b f Lady Pilot.  
Jas. Dover, Truro, blk m Maud M.  
N. Lee, Truro, blk c Hermit.  
H. Townsend, New Glasgow, b m Camilla.  
H. Murray, New Glasgow, ch c Heck.  
J. L. Cox, Canning, b c Clayson.

But four of the original entries have been declared out—Doughnut, Appellor and Gammon's colt in the two year old stakes, and Emma F. in the three year old stakes. The next payment becomes due August 1, and nominators are reminded that unless the payment is

made on or before that date, their entry will be considered declared out, and they forfeit both previous payments. The races will take place late in August or early in September, on the track which offers the best inducements.—*Ex.*

From the first publication of this journal the advertisement of Messrs. W. Bell & Co., organ manufacturers, Guelph, Ontario, has appeared in its columns. It is a well known fact that the **BELL ORGAN** is found in farmer's houses all over the Maritime Provinces, and all those who have become purchasers invariably express their admiration for them, which generally induces their neighbors to place themselves also in a position after the day's work is over, to listen to the sweetest of music.

**Popular and Economic Entomology.****THE MEDITERRANEAN FLOUR MOTH  
(*Ephesia kuhniella*, ZELLER.)**

BY JAMES FLETCHER, OTTAWA.

During the summer of 1888 considerable anxiety was caused amongst North American millers by the alarming intelligence that the small Pyralid moth, bearing the name given above, had made its appearance in one of our large Canadian milling centres. There are two or three well-known insects which attack manufactured cereal products; but none of these, have ever occurred in injurious numbers in Canada. When, therefore, it was learned that a large warehouse, twenty-five feet wide, seventy-five feet deep and four stories high, had been completely over-run by the caterpillars of a new insect, which had infested all the flour and other manufactured foods therein contained, and had rendered much valuable machinery temporarily useless, it naturally caused much excitement lest the pest should spread to other mills; nor did this excitement abate when it was announced that the new comer was the same species as had been causing so much loss and trouble in English and European mills during the last ten years. The attack was so severe that it became necessary to close the mill where the outbreak occurred, and also to destroy a large quantity of goods.

The insects in all stages were to be found in every part of the building. The cocoons were found adhering to the walls, joists, shelves and ceiling. Every crack or nail hole in the wood-work, machinery and furniture throughout the whole building was found to contain caterpillars or cocoons, and the moths were flying about in thousands. The attention of the Ontario Government was called to the matter in August last, and, under instructions from the Hon. Charles Drury, the Minister of Agriculture, prompt and vigorous steps were taken by Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, to ensure the extermination of so dangerous a visitor, which has been described as "the scourge of the Mediterranean ports." Dr. Bryce's investigations and the methods he adopted have been published in Bulletin I. of the Provincial Board of Health. This pamphlet, which is written in a clear, intelligible manner, and is illustrated with figures of the insect in its various stages, will certainly be of great use to millers in showing them how to recognize and wage war against the insect should they meet with it upon their premises. Other valuable sources of information on this subject are Miss E. A. Ormerod's article in her Twelfth Report (pp. 66-72), and Prof. Riley's article in "Insect Life" (Vol. II., pp. 166-171). The object of the present note is to draw the attention of our readers to the subject, so that the gravity of the case may be recognized and prompt advice sent either to our Society or to the Ontario Government in case of further outbreak occurring in other parts of the province. The perfect moth is a slender species about half an inch in length, with the wings folded close to the body when at rest. The upper wings are of a leaden grey colour, more or less sprinkled with black scales and crossed by three waved dark lines, two near together at the tip and the other a little nearer the shoulder than the middle of the wing.

*To be continued.*

**Subscribe For**  
**THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST**

**KENTUCKY PRINCE STALLION  
MAY PRINCE, 5096.  
Standard Under Rule 6.**

Golden Chestnut, nigh hind ankle white, stands  $15\frac{1}{4}$  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. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

May Prince, 5096, is by Kentucky Prince 2470, sire of Guy, 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 14 others in 2.30 or better and of several others with trials from 2.18 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2.30, and sire of the dams of Saxon, 2.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Princess Russell (2 y. o.) 2.36; Lucy, (3 y. o.) 2. 28; Elland, trial 2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 2.17 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 40 others in the 2.30 list, and of the dams of 61 in that list; grandsire of Maud S., 2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Jay Eye See, 2.10, Sunol, 2.10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , (3 y. o.) St. Julien, 2.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ , and over 715 others in 2.30 or better, and great grandsire of Axtell, (3 y. o.) 2.12; Patron, 2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$ , Nelson 2.14 $\frac{1}{4}$  and 815 others in 2.30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2.29 $\frac{1}{4}$ , 4 y. o., trial 2.28 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 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 1883 trotted a half in 1.21 $\frac{1}{4}$  and in 1882 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 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  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 12th. He will then stop at Hill Top Farm, Lower Stewiacke, for ten days or so, and then at Peter Carroll's stable Picton, 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, \$20; 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 at moderate rates, subject always to owners' risk.

**PETER CARROLL,**

Halifax, April, 1890.

In Charge.

# 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 "Gilbert's Mills," containing 240 acres more or less, and situated at the head of the Shediae River, about seven miles from Shediae. Valuable mill site and timber, also contains several acres of cleared land recently cultivated.

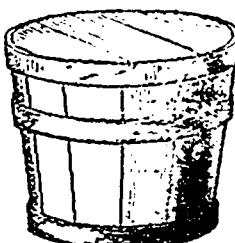
Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Kouchibouguac Lot" containing 250 acres more or less, situated near Dickie's Mills and about five miles from Shediae.

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

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

One Building Lot, situated at Shediae Cape, containing one acre more or less, and being the site of the residence of the late W. J. Gilbert, Q. C.; stone foundation for new building, garden, orchard, a well and fences on the premises. Fine view of Shediae harbour. Only a few hundred yards from the beach where excellent bathing can be had. Churches and school houses in the neighborhood.

For particulars apply to ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT, Proprietor of this journal, or WM. B. CHANDLER, Barrister-at-Law, Dorchester, N. B.



## BUTTER TUBS.

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

**WM. DIXON,  
DORCHESTER, N. B.**



### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

#### 1890. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1890.

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

##### W.I.L. 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 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

##### W.I.L. 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 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

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.

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

### BUCTOUCHE & MONGTON 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.

### Wanted by every Butter Maker.

What? Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

Why?

Because, "It is as harmless as salt, and makes butter sell for the highest market price," writes F. Cleland, Frontier, P. Q.

Because, "It does not color the buttermilk or leave the butter in streaks, but gives a beautiful even color," writes John Merlin of Hemmingsford, P. Q.

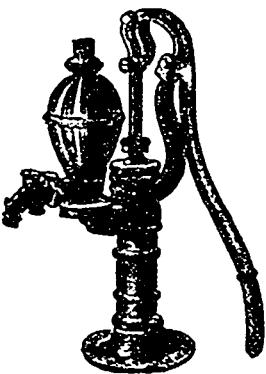
Because, "It does not taste, smell, or color the buttermilk," writes Joseph Robinson, Hallerton, P. Q.

Because, "It makes all butter look like June butter," writes Mrs. J. McRae, of Apple Hill, Ontario.

Because the best butter makers in Canada all say that Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color is the only one they will use. Don't let your dealer sell you anything else.

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IRON PIPE FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



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Including Lift, Force, well and Fire Pumps.

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

We cut and bend pipe to sketch at moderate rates.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

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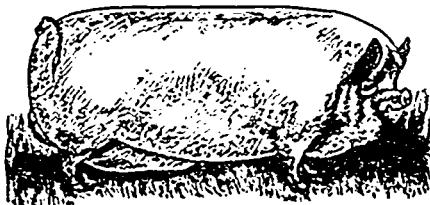
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CANADA'S  
INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION 1890.  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

*Opening on the 24th September,  
and continuing until 4th October.*

The Directors of the Exhibition Association of St. John, with a view to stimulating the

**AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OF  
The Maritime Provinces,**

Are making extensive preparations for an  
**Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Products.**

In addition to the large and commodious Exhibition Buildings situated in the city, they have secured the extensive grounds of the

**MOOSEPATH DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION,** On which they are erecting permanent and commodious stabling for stock, and further are offering the following prizes amounting to nearly

**12,000,**

Principally for Agricultural and Horticultural products in addition to a large number of diplomas. In Live Stock premiums amounting to \$7337 divided as follows are offered: Horses \$2139, Cattle \$2835, Sheep \$708, Pigs \$792, Poultry and Penc Show \$1162. In the farm product section prizes amounting to \$1560, are offered, including \$450 for Fruit or Vegetables, \$342 for Field Products, \$241 for Butter and Cheese, in addition to which Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison offer the following

**Special Prizes**

For Butter Competition in the Maritime Provinces. The competition to be open in each section to the three provinces New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Each province to compete separately and to be judged by an unprejudiced expert. First Prize \$50, Second \$30, Third \$20, Fourth \$10. Butter to be the product of bona fide farmers who are engaged in no other business.

**Girls Prize**

For farmer's daughters not over 16 years of age. First Prize \$20, Second \$10, Third \$5. A further prize of \$50 will be given for the best 30 lbs of butter. Competition open to the three provinces and not confined exclusively to farmers but must be creamy butter.

*In the Horticultural, Apiary, Natural History and Ladies and Children's Departments*

Prizes amounting to \$537, in addition to which diplomas are offered for competition.

The Association are making arrangements for a large number of

**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS**

During the exhibition and in addition to entering heartily into the competition every farmer should arrange to take his holidays during the week of the fair, as it will be the best opportunity afforded for amusement and

**Profitable Study.**

AMPLE ACCOMMODATION will be found for visitors during the weeks of the fair at reasonable rates.

For price list, application forms, and full particulars,

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Secretary.  
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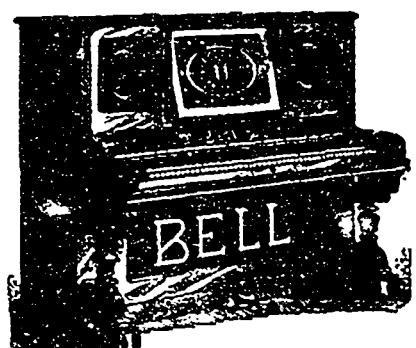
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**PROVINCIAL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER CO., ST JOHN, N. B.**

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Clydesdale and  
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Horses.



Holstein and  
Short Horn  
Cattle.

We are now offering a superior and varied lot of the above stock of the most royal breeding. If you want a Clydesdale stallion direct descendants of the ever renowned Darnley and Prince of Wales. If you want a filly or brood mare tracing directly to the most famous ancestry of the Clydesdale race, call on or correspond with us. If you are thinking of improving your dairy or beef herds, your are invited to look over our Holsteins and Short Horns. Our Holstein bull and heifer calves are the best we ever owned. All our foundation stock were imported from Holland. In grade horses, we can give you anything from a good carriage horse up to a 1600 pound grade Clyde. Our draft horses are low-set-blocky, with flat heavy bone, and good action. Prices right and terms easy. Correspondence punctually answered and visitors cordially welcome.

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**The Following are Extracts  
FROM TWO LETTERS.**

"Your letter of — received, I will take 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 dependent upon other's ruin. This is not in my catechism."

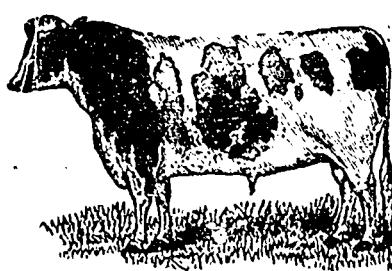
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### Live Poultry Wanted.

I want to purchase April hatched Chickens of the heavy laying breed. Also a few Pullets.

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## Holstein Bull "EDGAR."

Bred from Nellie, dam Brander 2nd, grand dam Brander 3902 Netherland Herd Book Sire William 82 Netherland Herd Book.

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**A SILVER GOLD-LINED CUP**  
to be awarded to any Son of a Farmer residing in the Maritime Provinces for the best essay written by him on the subject.

### The Best Means of Inducing the Boys to Remain on the Farms.

All essays to be sent to the Secretary of the Exhibition Association St. John, N. B. on or before the first day of September 1890, and judgement to be passed by the Editor of the above Journal and two directors of the said Exhibition. The successful candidate will receive his Prize during the holding of the Exhibition and his essay will be published in the Columns of the Agriculturalist in the issue following the closing of the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Association, in addition to the above Prize will award a

### FIRST CLASS DIPLOMA.

Messrs. Manchester, Robertson & Allison offer the following Prizes for butter, with a view to stimulate and increase the knowledge of good Butter making in the Maritime Provinces, and their wish is that the money should go to the Farmer's Wives and Daughters.

First Prize \$50. Second \$30. Third \$20. Fourth \$10.

Butter to be in crocks or ferkins holding not less than 25 lbs.

### Girls Prize.

Butter made by Farmer's daughters not over 16 years of age. First Prize 20. Second Prize \$10. Third prize \$5.00.

Butter to be in crocks or ferkins holding not less than 15 lbs.

The above Prize will be given to each Province, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Each Province to compete separately and will be judged by an unprejudiced expert.

Butter must be the product of a Bona Fida Farmer who is engaged in no other business.

A further prize of \$50 to be called the Sweepstakes Prize will be given for the best 30 lbs. of Butter or over in crocks or ferkins. This prize will be open to all three Provinces and will not be confined exclusively to Farmers, must not but be creamery Butter.

## WILKES FILLY, FOR SALE.

She is two years old, good size, color black. Sire

### Harry Wilkes.

Dam is by Lord Nelson out of a full bred mare.

For further particulars apply to

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I HAVE FOR SALE

### A Number of First Class Percheron Horses,

Both sexes, imported and home bred ranging from sucklings to five year olds. These horses are as good as the best and are of the very choicest breeding, most all being grand children of the Great Brilliant 755 which won world-wide reputation. At the exhibitions of 1889, he won honors never before accorded to any sire in the annals of live stock breeding at the Great Show of the Society Hippique Percheron of France where ninety prizes were awarded every first prize animal in every class was of Brilliant blood. Brilliant XXII, 14729 French S. B., 11097 American S. B. A magnificent black stands at the head of my stud. As a stock getter he has more than met our highest expectation. In both grand and thoroughbred classes wherever shown his colts have stood first.

I have selected my own horses from the best and most reliable breeders in France and will guarantee every animal sold.

Correspondence solicited, inspection invited and visitors always welcome.

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Human Hair Goods of Every Description Kept on Hand.

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

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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:

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**Harry Wilkes.**

**1896.**

The Standard Bred Stallion, HARRY WILKES, 1896, will stand during the

**SEASON OF 1890**

—AT THE—

**Govm't Stables in Fredericton.**

TERMS—\$35 for the season; \$10 to be paid at the time of Booking, the balance at the Time of Service.

Mares coming from a distance of twenty miles and upwards will be kept three weeks without charge. Mares will be at owner's risk at all times.

Harry Wilkes, 1896 (Sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2.14 1/4) by George Wilkes 519; dam Belle Rice by Whitehall, by North American.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,  
Secretary for Agriculture.  
Department of Agriculture Fredericton.  
March 31st, 1890.

**Black Minorca Eggs.**

FOR HATCHING. \$2 for 13, \$3 for 26.

Birds of best strains imported from England by Nova Scotia Poultry Association Unequalled as layers; non setters.

JOHN MACALONEY,  
P. O. Box 276, Halifax.

**John A Wilson,  
Merchant Tailor,  
56 DOCK STREET,  
St. John, N. B.**

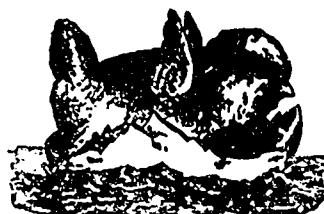
The Latest Patterns of Cloth and Trimmings to select from.

**KILGOUR SHIVES,**

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF  
**Spruce, Pine & Hardwood Lumber.**

CEDAR SHINGLES A SPECIALTY

CAMPBELLTON, RESTIGOUCHIE CO., N. B.  
Prices furnished upon application.



**For Sale.**

Eggs for sitting purposes of the following varieties at the following prices per sitting of thirteen eggs.

Plymouth Rock, Single Comb,	\$1.00
" " Pea "	1.00
Wayandotte Laced	1.00
" White	1.00

Light Brahma 1.00

Brown Leghorn 1.00

Varieties guaranteed. Eggs packed securely and will go safely any distance.

Eggs forwarded promptly on receipt of order accompanied with prices.

W. E. ROSCOE.  
Kentville, N. S., March 17th 1890.



**INCUBATORS FOR SALE !**

(MACHINES FOR HATCHING EGGS.)

At the request of several parties we now manufacture small Incubators of the following capacity.

	Price.
Incubator, 100 Eggs	\$50.00
" 200 "	60.00
" 350 "	75.00
" 600 "	125.00

N. B.—We manufacture them only to order.

With these incubators any description of Eggs can be hatched at the same time and temperature.

For the coming season we have reduced our Pekin Duck Eggs to \$1.50 for 13, or \$8 for 100.

A. TOUSSAINT & Co.  
No 70 Rue St. Pierre, Quebec.

**Eggs for Hatching.**

Silver Laced Wayandottes \$1.25 per setting, White and Brown Leghorns, \$1.00 per doz.

Our Poultry took all first prizes at the Exhibition held in Amherst in 1889.

Our Wayandottes were imported from two prominent breeders in Ontario and Mass.

Our Leghorns are all bred from stock imported from the United States.

We imported in 1889 two Cockerels from New York, costing \$13.

Correspondence solicited.

**Freeman Bros.**  
AMHERST, N. S.

TO PARTIES HAVING  
**F A R M S**  
**FOR SALE.**

Parties having Improved Farms or Farming Lands for Sale will please communicate to the undersigned a particular description there of; 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.

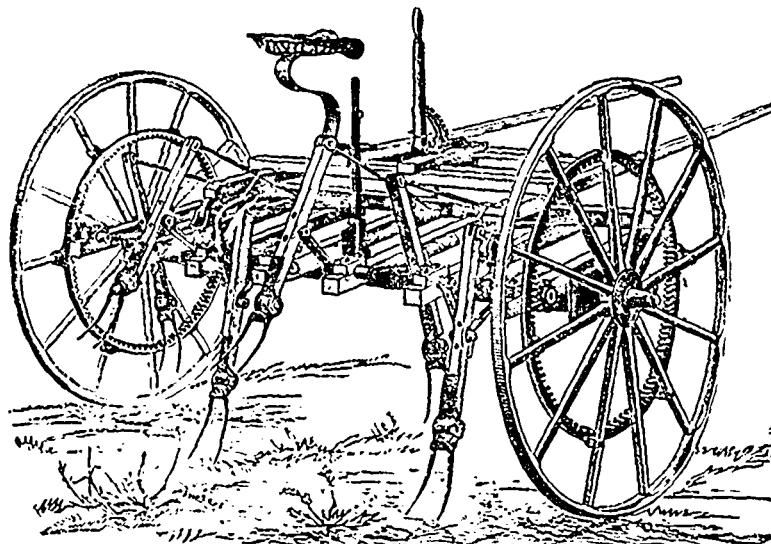
The information thus received will be kept at the several Immigration Agencies of the Dominion Government; in the United Kingdom and Canada, for the information of intending Immigrants desirous of purchasing farm land.

**H. GARDNER,**

Government Immigration Agent,

**St. John, N. B**

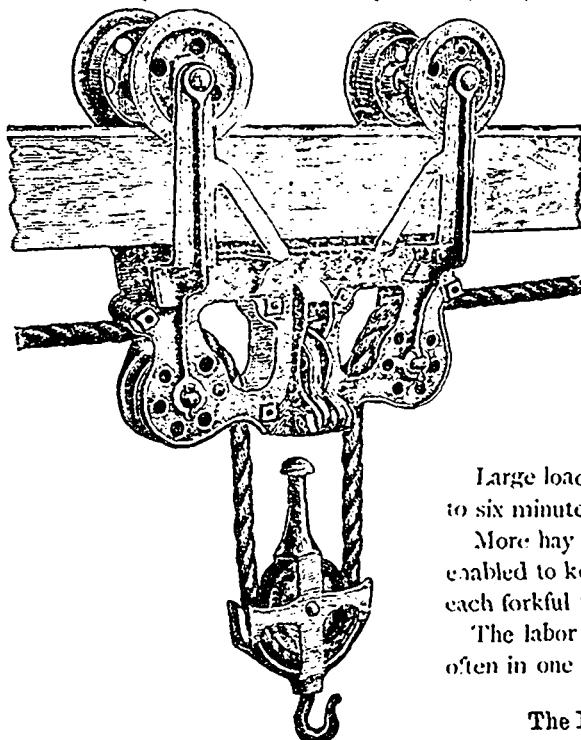
# NOTHING PAYS BETTER THAN



## 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 THROUROUGHOUT THE MARITIME PROVINCES.