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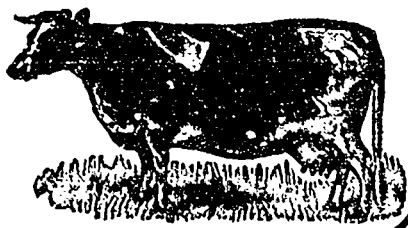
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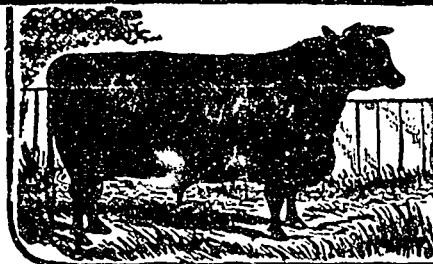
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The

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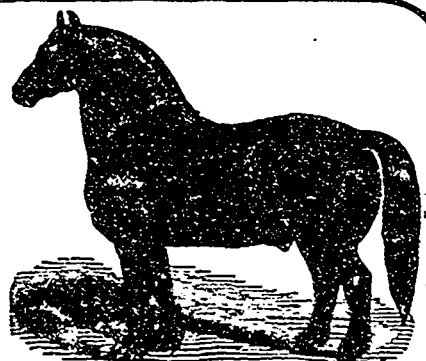
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Horsemen of the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

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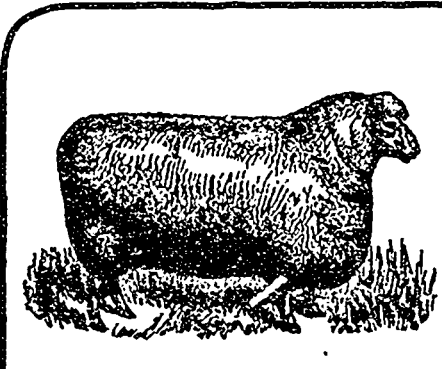
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VOL. 2.
NO. 14.



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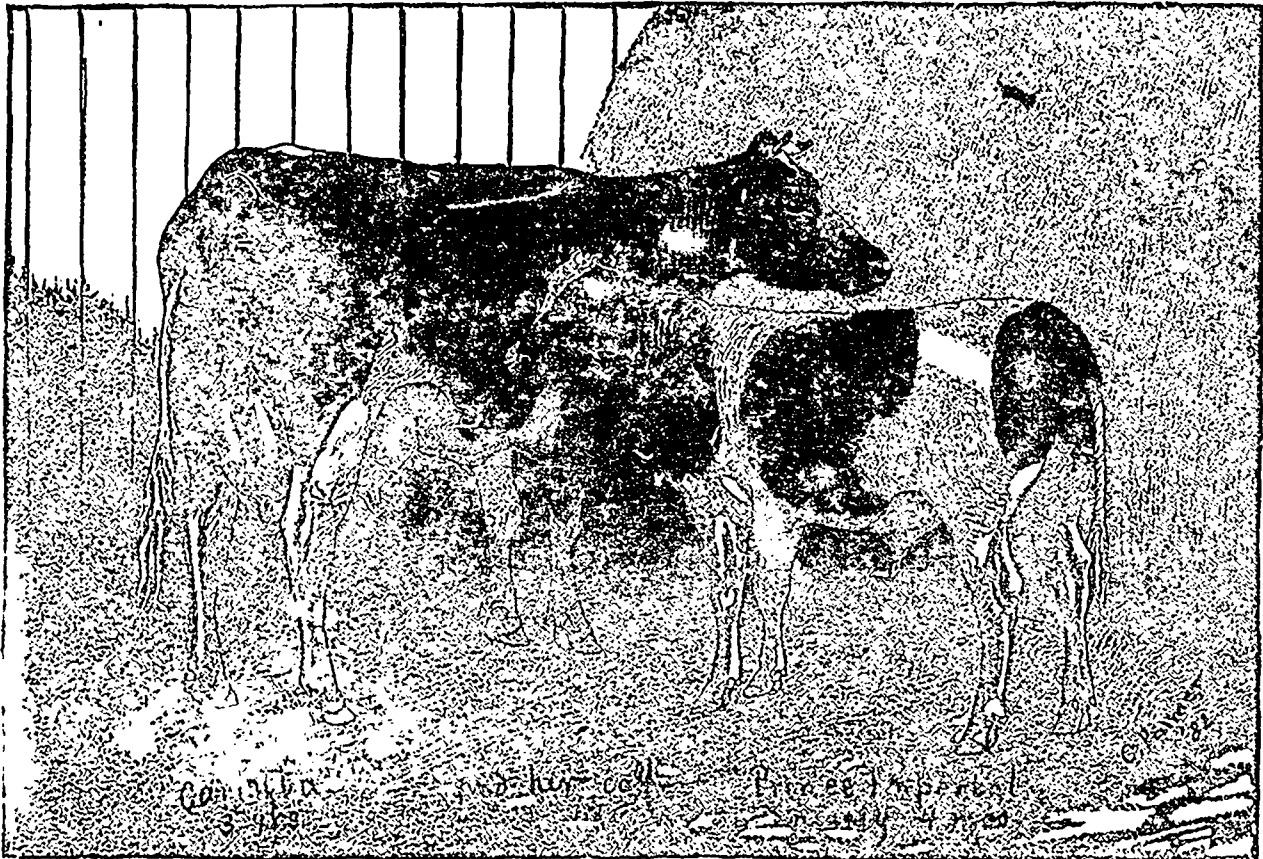
THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 2.

DORCHESTER, N. B., SEPTEMBER 1, 1890.

NO. 14.



Stock Raising in Amherst.

THE MESSRS J. E. PAGE AND SONS ARE KEEPING ABREAST OF THE TIMES.

We beg our readers to peruse the letter published below which is copied from the August number of the Holstein-Friesian Register:—

“*Editor Register:*—We hand you herewith statement of the butter test of Mechtchilde, recently completed. By it you will see that Riverside herd is entitled to the honor of possessing the greatest butter cow of the breed, having beaten Parthena's week's record by 1 lb. 10 ozs., and Lady Baker's famous yield by over 5 lbs., and the 30 and 60

days records of Pauline Paul by over 22 lbs. and 36 lbs. respectively.

Mechtchilde is seven years old and at full maturity. She is well known to the public, from her show ring triumphs, a list of which is here appended:

Member of First Prize herd at New York Dairy and Cattle show of 1887, also winner of Second Prize for cow three years or over; member of First Prize herd at New York State Fair, 1887; member of First Prize herd at Hornellsville Exposition, 1887, and First Prize cow at the Hornellsville Exposition, 1887; also First Prize cow at New York State Fair, Rochester, N. Y., 1887.

Member of the First Prize herd at the International Fair, Buffalo, 1888.

Member of the First Prize herd at the New York State Fair, 1888.

Winner of the First Prize for a single cow at the Buffalo Fair, 1889, beating the great cow, Lady Fay, member of the First Prize herd at Detroit Fair, 1889.

The butter made was of exceptionally fine quality Mechtchilde calved on April 20th, and has been and now is in most magnificent form. We are also much gratified that Mechtchilde has increased her famous yield of 100 lbs. 13 ozs. of milk as best day's record of 1889 to 112 lbs. 4 ozs. during the

best day of her test this season. She is at present milking about 86 lbs. per day.

It will be remembered that all the winners of the Grand Prizes for milk and for butter offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association in 1889 are all members of this herd, viz: Tirannia and Alberta Abberkirk, winners of the butter prizes, and Lutscke and Mabel Douglass, winners of the milk prizes, and it is with no small degree of pride that we hold these honors in New England, the original home of the black-and-whites in America.

We also hand you records of the test of Tirannia 2nd, in her two-year-old form, and also those of Careme and Carlotta 2nd, all of which are grand testimonials to the butter qualities of this breed.

Below are the tests:

Mechthilde 6718. Butter record as a seven-year-old.

STATEMENT OF RECORD.			
1890	Date	Milk.	Butter.
June 10,		102 lbs. 8 ozs.	5 lbs. 10 ozs.
11,		100 4	5 6 1/2
12,		98 12	5 7
13,		112 4	6 2 1/2
14,		102 8	5 9 1/2
15,		99 8	5 12
16,		101 4	5 11

Total 7 days, 717 lbs. 39 lbs. 10 1/2 ozs.

Average number of pounds of milk per day, 102.43; average number of pounds of butter per day, 5.66; average number of pounds of milk required for one pound of butter, 17.71.

Milk—30 days in May gave 2693 23 lbs.

“—30 days in June gave 2860 lbs.

Butter—30 days, 150.50.

“—60 days, 292.30,

Carlotta 2nd, 3555. Butter record as a six-year-old.

STATEMENT OF RECORD.			
1890.	Date.	Milk.	Butter.
March 14,		68 lbs. 8 ozs.	8 lbs. 1 ozs.
15,		68 4	
16,		71 12	9 2
17,		73 4	
18,		76 8	4 10
19,		73 4	7 13
20,		72 8	

Total 7 days, 504 lbs. 29 lbs. 10 ozs.

17 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk to one pound of butter. Carlotta 2nd calved March 3, 1890.

Careme 3rd, 10696. Two-year-old butter and milk record.

STATEMENT OF RECORD.

1890.	Date.	Milk.	Butter.
May 10,		38 lbs. 4 ozs.	5 lbs. 6 ozs.
11,		39 8	
12,		41 12	5 10
13,		40 4	
14,		43 8	3 4
15,		41 12	5 8
16,		42 12	

Total 7 days, 287 lbs. 19 lbs. 12 ozs.

14.42 pounds of milk making one pound of butter. Careme 3rd, calved April 10, 1890.

Tirannia 2nd, 10795. Two-year-old butter and milk record.

STATEMENT OF RECORD.

1890.	Date	Milk	Butter
May 13,		46 lbs. 4 ozs.	6 lbs. 4 ozs.
14,		47 8	
15,		49 4	6 7
16,		48 12	
17,		52 8	3 11
18,		49 4	6 2
19,		50 8	

Total 7 days, 344 lbs. 22 lbs. 8 ozs.

15.26 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. Tirannia calved April 16, 1890.

CHARLES ROBINSON & SON.
Barre Plains, Mass.

In looking at the above milk records, many are apt to say that this stock is in the United States, and we in this country cannot compete with the Americans. But we may here mention that the Messrs. J. E. Page & Sons of Amherst who are stock raiser; by profession, and have built up a reputation in this line of business, for which they are to be envied, have at the head of their Holstein-Friesian herd, the bull "Carlotta's Netherland," 9676, H. F. H. B., a full brother to Carlotta, 2nd. He is sired by Netherland Prince, H. H. B., 716, advanced registry, and out of Carlotta, 1266, H. F. F. B.; A. R. 164, who has a butter record of 22 lbs., 1 1/4 ozs. in a week on winter feed. She was one of the herd that won the gold medal at the New York State Fairs in 1882-83. Four of her calves sold for \$3,800, all of which were sired by Netherland Prince.

The Messrs. Page's bull is beautifully marked, square and lengthy. Skin soft and mellow. Hair fine and silky. Milk veins prominent and extend well forward. He is undoubtedly individually without a superior in his class in the Dominion.

It has often been said that Amherst has a great future before it as the stock raising centre of the Maritime Provinces. We must admit that it has, for the agricultural resources of the place are inexhaustible since the citizens are not by any means asleep.

In conclusion we wish to congratulate the Messrs. J. E. Page & Sons upon their enterprise.

Bull's Eye Daisy (Leucanthemum Vulgare).

Editor Maritime Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to Mr. Avard's inquiry concerning the "Bull's Eye Daisy", more commonly known as "Ox-Eye Daisy", I regret to say that this weed is common in many other parts of Canada, besides the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, and is daily becoming a more serious pest than it was some years ago. Like many of the other troublesome weeds, it is an introduction from the Old World. The perennial character of the roots of this plant render it more difficult to eradicate than those plants which only live one season from the time the seed is sown. There is no sovereign remedy by which this enemy can be vanquished, except hard work and constant vigilance. When land is left in grass for several years, this pest increases very much, from the enormous numbers of seeds annually produced by one plant. I can suggest no means of eradication other than a judicious rotation of crops by which, the land will be constantly worked and the young seedlings as well as the old plants destroyed. Each plant is originated from a seed and it does not multiply by division of the root. Too much stress, however, cannot be laid upon the value of co-operation amongst farmers in fighting this and similar pests. Although the seeds are not, like those of the thistle, furnished with down by which they are blown from place to place they are easily carried with seed grain and other produce. One of the chief difficulties in the eradication of introduced weeds is to get all to recognize them as enemies and band together simultaneously to conquer them.

J. FLETCHER.

Ottawa, Aug. 15, '90

BRUNSWICK COTTAGE,
Fairville, N. B., Aug. 20th, 1890.

Editor Maritime Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR.—One of your readers has written me for information in re: "the silo and ensilage, and I have replied to him as follows:—

"I have never built a silo of wood, but I have seen them. I have built them of stone and cement, and had first-class results. Stone is more costly than wood for a silo, but more durable. My present judgment is that I would not use stone to build a silo in this country. The kind of wood to be used depends somewhat upon locality and the amount of money you are willing to expend. Pitch pine, one and a half to two inches thick; tongued and grooved and dressed, for the inside lining will make a grand lasting job, but you will probably consider that too expensive. White pine, etc., will answer perfectly and I would have it not less than 1 1/4 inch thick for inside lining and 1 1/2 inch is better. Refuse hemlock or pine one inch thick is all right to put on the studding, but it must be seasoned, as you are going to put paper on it, and if it shrinks it will tear the paper. The inside lining should be put on vertically and thoroughly nailed. Have seasoned lumber only, and it must be dressed for a good job. I prefer it tongued and grooved, and would put white lead on the tongue and in the groove. For the outside of the studs you propose boards put on vertically and battened. That may do if not exposed to the winter winds. If so exposed, by all means use carpenter's paper and shingles or clapboards. Freezing will spoil ensilage, but if put up just right—that is free of rain or dew, and not too juicy—it will not freeze quickly. I presume your dead air space will be not less than ten inches. I don't mean to say that a ten inch space is necessary, but I draw your attention to the question of pressure from within when the silo is filled, to withstand which your studdings must be pretty wide. Be sure that your dead air space has no vent and is what it purports to be. Sink the bottom of your silo below frost level and you can floor it or not as you

think fit. If there is natural drainage from the ground beneath the silo, it is not necessary to floor it; but if it is wet or there is any possibility of water running into it at any season, you must provide to carry that off, and in that case you will probably need a floor, in which event anything to keep the ensilage dry at the bottom will do. If the sides of the silo are tight, and built from below frost level, and the earth filled in outside, the bottom will of course be airtight, so that you need not trouble about making the floor airtight. Bear in mind you must exclude the air.

"A door about three feet wide, and of ordinary height from the feeding floor into the silo is a very good plan. When you open your silo to feed from it you can cut out the ensilage the width of the door and fork it out. Then you can uncover a strip on top the width of the doorway, and directly in line with it, and cut down the strip with a hay knife and let it fall. After you have the strip fed out the mouth of the doorway uncover a few more feet on either side, and cut it down as you need it. As a rule it is not good to loosen up more than you feed from day to day. If corn is a sure and full crop with you, it is certainly the most economical ensilage crop. It should be cut as soon as it has attained its growth and the milk is thickening in the kernels; if there are no ears to judge by, cut it when the juices are drying up in the stalks. There is no object in wilting the corn before putting it in the silo, but it is best not to cut it when it is wet with either dew or rain. Cut it down when dry and take directly to the barn, and by all means cut it up before putting into the silo. It will keep better and save much labor. I prefer ensilage to roots for stock feeding. I never experimented with turnip top ensilage, but think it worth the experiment for dry stock. The yield of corn, rye, peas or anything else depends largely upon the farmer and his farm. Before another season comes around I hope to get time to say something on that head, but just now my time is too thoroughly taken up to touch the subject any deeper.

Yours, etc.
T. C. WALLACE.

Nutwood Swells the 30 List.

PLACES FOUR OF HIS GET IN THE MAGIC
CIRCLE IN ONE DAY.

We have to thank Mr. Peter Clinch of St. John, for the following taken from the "Turf, Field and Farm" of the 15th Aug. last. It will be of interest to

our readers, more particularly on account of the fact that Nutwood has two sons in this country, Preceptor owned by the Messrs. Gardiner and Hartt of Charlottetown, and Nutwood Junior, the property of Mr. Amos B. Etter of Amherst. We would draw special attention to the wonderful performance of the two-year-old pacer 'Manager' who is also a son of Nutwood. The Messrs. Gardiner and Hartt and Mr. Etter are to be congratulated upon owning such excellent trotting stock.

Name and des	Sire.	Date.	Rec.
Acmon	Nutwood	Aug. 7	2:29 3/4
Aegon, gr c.	Nutwood	Aug. 7	2:26 1/2
Blackstone, blk g.	Blucher	July 4	2:29 1/2
elio, b f.	Gambetta	Aug. 9	2:27 3/4
Cremonia, b m.	Ansonia	July 24	2:28
Dynamite, blk g.	Ben Franklin	July 30	2:28
Edwin Clay, ch g.	Henry Clay	July 25	2:28 1/2
Henry R., br g.	Gen. Stanton	July 24	2:28 1/2
Knox, b f.	Nutwood	Aug. 7	2:25 3/4
Maggie T., ch m.	Nutwood	July 30	2:30
Manager, gr c.	Nutwood	Aug. 7	2:19 3/4
Merle Moore, b m.	Victor von Bis- mark	July 29	2:25 3/4
McGregor Wilkes, bc	Robt McGregor	Aug. 1	2:29 3/4
Modena, b g.	Aug.	1	2:27
Nelly McGregor, b m	McGregor Chief	Aug. 6	2:26 1/2
Pan, ch h.	Pancoast	Aug. 6	2:28 1/2
Pearl R., b m.	Lucas Broadhead	Aug. 1	2:27 1/2
Prize, b h.	Piloteer	Aug. 1	2:29 1/2
Psyche, sp m.	Aug.	30	2:29
Red Flame, ch g.	Red Brick	Aug. 6	2:29 3/4
Sternberg, blk c.	Wilkes Boy	Aug. 5	2:28 1/2
William J., b g.	Elgin Boy	Aug. 5	2:27 1/2

The most notable of these performances is the 2:19 1/2 of Manager. This it a two-year-old, and he now has the fastest pacing record for that age. It will also be noted that Nutwood put four into the list on the same day, Aug. 7, and it was also at the same track, Independence, Ia. No other sire ever had such a grist as this as the result of one day's races."

In addition to the above the following is also taken from the same paper, and gives a complete list of those trotters in the 2:15 list and better, up to July 1st last:—

Name and description	Sire.	Year.	Rec.
Maud S., ch m.	Harold	1825	2:08 3/4
Gay-Eye-See, blk g.	Dictator	1884	2:10
Gunol, b f.	Electoneer	1889	2:10 3/4
Guy, blk g.	Kentucky Prince	1889	2:10 3/4
St. Julien, b g.	Volunteer	1880	2:11 1/4
Axel, b h.	William L.	1889	2:12
Palo Alto, b h.	Electoneer	1889	2:12 1/4
Stamboul, blk h.	Sultan	1889	2:12 1/4
Belle Hamlin, b m.	Almont Jr.	1889	2:12 3/4
Maxey Cobb, b h.	Happy Medium	1884	2:13 1/4
Rarus, b g.	Conkin's Abdallah	1878	2:13 3/4
Harry Wilkes, b g.	George Wilkes	1887	2:13 3/4
Donny McGregor, bh	Robert McGregor	1889	2:13 3/4
Phallax, b h.	Dictator	1884	2:13 3/4
Clingstone, b g.	Rysdyk	1882	2:14
Goldsmith Maid, b m	Alex. Abdallah	1874	2:14
Trinker, b m.	Prince	1881	2:14
Nelson, b h.	Young Rolfe	1889	2:14 3/4
Patron, b h.	Pancoast	1887	2:14 3/4
Prince Wilkes, ch g	Red Wilkes	1838	2:14 3/4
Rosalind Wilkes, b m	Conn's Hary Wilkes	1888	2:14 3/4
Hopeful, gr g.	Godfrey Patchen	1828	2:14 3/4
Arab, b g.	Arthurton	1888	2:15
Favonia, b m.	Wedgewood	1888	2:15
Lula, b m.	Alex. Norman	1875	2:15
Majolica, b g.	Sturtle	1885	2:15
Jack, gr g.	Pilot Medium	1889	2:15

Judge Meagher of Halifax owns the stallion May Prince, 5096, who is sired by Kentucky Prince mentioned above.

Preparation of Soil for Seed Grain.

BY JOHN DRYDEN, M. P. P.

I know of no business in Canada where the old adage "whatsoever is worth doing at all is worth doing well," is so applicable as to that of the farmer. Yet the season for the accomplishment of our work is so limited, that great hurry is sometimes necessary in order to be on time. This frequently results in negligent and careless operations which always result in loss.

I am a strong believer in thorough tillage of the soil; I have seen land made to produce fully one-third to one-half more for no other reason than extra tillage. Few farmers in this country work the soil sufficiently; the second field seems to be waiting while they are tilling the first, and the time is so short there is always a temptation, before the work is fully completed to say, "I guess it will do; we have not time for more." The man who succeeds as a gardener does not neglect this part of his work; he does not merely turn the land over, but he is careful to see that it is properly pulverized and put in such a condition that every plant will count in the general product. This ought to be the aim of the farmer in sowing grain in the field. We usually allow a large percentage for waste, that is to say, we expect only a percentage of the grain sown to mature fully and afford an abundant increase. But why should this be? Why should not the farmer aim first to sow seed from which is carefully taken all *inferior* grains, and then look for an increase from *every one* sown. This cannot be expected unless greater attention is paid to the preparation of the soil. In this as in the other matters pertaining to agriculture it is not wise for any man to lay down definite rules. The difference in soil requiring different treatment must always be taken into consideration. What would answer admirably on a light sandy soil could scarcely be followed with great success on heavy clay soils. Yet this one general rule may be applicable in every

case: Let the soil be so thoroughly prepared, so evenly pulverized, that as nearly as possible every grain may count in the general increase.

Who has not seen fall wheat sown in the autumn upon land so lumpy and full of clods that it was quite out of the question to cover the seed, or if covered, to expect it to force its way from underneath these heavy clods. Would it not be wiser first to put on a heavy roller or crusher, and afterwards complete the tillage with other implements, rolling the second time if necessary. This would consume some time, but it would abundantly pay in the end. It is not enough to turn the soil over; it should be thoroughly mixed, and sufficiently tilled afterwards to give it some solidity. Better results will be attained by frequent harrowing to accomplish this end than by rolling, which gives you a solid surface, while underneath is still more or less porous and loose. Where sod is ploughed in the spring for a crop, it will be more necessary to use the roller than in other cases.

A favorite plan which I have adopted is to roll immediately after the plowing. The better the plowing is done the less necessity perhaps for the work; but for the average plowman it will be found an improvement to follow immediately with the roller, which settles the furrows in their places, affords a more solid surface, and prevents the grass roots from being dragged to the top in preparing for the seed. At the conclusion of the tillage it may be rolled again. It should be packed so solid that when decay takes place the ground will still remain firm, which gives the best results in the crop. When land is properly prepared in the autumn, there will be found little necessity for plowing in the spring, and if the plowing be needed it is best that it should not be at too great a depth. An ordinary gang plow would probably answer the best purposes. Where plowing is not needed I have found excellent results from the use of what is called the spring tooth cultivator. The Acme harrow and pulverizer will be found most useful on some soils and under some circumstances.

The difficulty with all these implements being that none will accomplish equally good results at all times. For instance, the chisel tooth harrow while accomplishing splendid results when the soil is dry, will be of little service when the land is very wet and full of weeds or grass. The Acme harrow almost invaluable in some cases, when passed over a hard, dry, uneven surface will scarcely accomplish anything. The same is true of the cultivator. It is like pulling teeth, if you always use the same instrument you will need sometimes to do a great deal of unnecessary pulling.

The object of using any of these tools is to thoroughly pulverize the surface so that the plants when started shall be in the best possible condition for growth. Whatever may be the implements used let no one feel there is danger in any case of too much tillage. It does not do for any of us in the busy season to put all our labor upon one field, yet I seldom go through a season without feeling that the time is too short to put upon the land as much labor as is needed, and as would give promise of good results.

Many farmers plow unevenly, and therefore, unless the ground be afterwards thoroughly tilled, the field presents a very uneven surface, not only for adding the best return from the seed sown, but preventing the best results from proper harvesting machinery.

All will have seen fields with great variation in the growth of the plants, some short and some of greater length. You will not reap from this field returns equal to that of one of uniform growth, when every plant is up to the proper height, vigorous and healthy. The defect is largely owing to improper cultivation and tillage. If the field had been sufficiently worked to produce an even surface and proper mixing of the soil, every plant if started from a good seed would have an equal chance and equal results would be given.

Let more attention be given to this branch of our work, and there must be large additions to the wealth-producing power of our farming lands.—*Farmers Advocate.*

Keep Healthy Cattle.

For the safety of the farm herds secure a stock of healthy animals, and then breed a sufficient number of young to fully supply the home demand. A purchased creature from an unknown quarter may be a source of danger. The oft-repeated story of those who find tuberculosis in their herds is, "I bought a cow, thin in flesh and looking badly, but thought she would improve on my keeping. Instead she grew worse and died, and some of my other cattle have that same bad look." Never on any consideration, breed from an animal of either sex on which there is a shadow of suspicion as to health and vigor of constitution. Whether tuberculosis be directly hereditary or not, a weak constitution most surely is, and such animals have little power to resist diseases if in any way they are exposed to them. Feed generously, but do not pamper, nor confine animals in too close and ill-ventilated stables. The commissioners find the most disease where the stables are narrow and tightly boarded up in front, so that the breath of any sick animal must be more or less mingled with that of all the others over and over again, with no sufficient inflow of fresh, outside air. Keep a sharp lookout for the earliest signs of disease, and if possible, separate into a comfortable stall any animal that threatens danger to the herd. If an occasional animal must be bought for breeding, or other purposes, and its history is uncertain, keep it apart till its character for health is reasonably assured. Allow no consumptive person to have the care of herds of cattle, remembering that the expecorations from a diseased person falling upon the food of animals is dangerous.

Foot-rot in Sheep.

Just after a prolonged wet spell some lame sheep will often be noticed in the flock, says a writer in the *American Sheep Breeder*. These should be carefully examined, and if the cleft between the hoof are found to be somewhat

sore and irritated, fowls, or the first stages of what may afterwards prove foot-rot is present. They should be attended to. A few drops of a mixture of two ounces butter of antimony, two ounces of muriatic acid and one ounce of white vitriol dropped in the sore cleft will dry up and remove the soreness. In warm, damp weather any member of the flock that appears uneasy, stamping and shifting position continually, should be examined for maggots, which if found, should be treated to a dose of turpentine, or some of the dips used for scabs or ticks will generally do the work. A continual supply of salt should be furnished in the salt trough, for if permitted to go without salt for a few days the tendency is for some of the flock to take too much, with sometimes bad results. The flocks, if in good pastures, need but little care, but this little at the proper time.

The Short-horn as a Dairy Cow.

The indifference of Short-horn breeders to the dairy qualities of their cattle in these days of cheap beef is one of the amazing features of the trade in that class of cattle. The breed stands practically supreme as a general dairy stock in England against all competition; and such strains as the Princesses, Knightleys, Arabellas, Galateas, Pansys, and numerous Bates crossed sorts only need cultivation with a view to development at the pail to become dangerous rivals in any show-yard or working dairy. As it is, the rich milking Channel Islanders and the sleek tub-filling kine of the Netherlands are left in virtual possession of the field. We do not contend that the heavy milking Short-horns can ever dominate the dairy rings at American fairs as in the mother country, but a good market for a large number of cattle of the old-time Durham sort could undoubtedly be opened up if the attempt was intelligently made. The Short-horn Society never did a better thing by the breed than when it offered prizes at leading fairs for dairy-bred cattle eligible to the herd book of that association.—*Breeder's Gazette*.

Feed Liberally.

It is just as natural for fowls to lay eggs as it is for animals to bring forth young. But if poorly fed the quantity will be very much less and they will lack in nourishment as food in comparison with eggs produced by well-kept fowls. Some people think that fowls on the farm require but very little feeding during the summer season. Fowls need very nearly as much food during the summer months as they do in winter. The litter of grain in foddering the stock, and the manure from the horse stables, furnish considerable food in winter that they do not get in summer. Their ramblings during the long summer days, when not too hot, creates more or less appetite and if fed but sparingly they are lacking in stamina to produce eggs that will hatch with any certainty, or of full value for cooking purposes. There is a deficiency in the albumen. It is too thin to buoy up the yolk, and it settles until it touches the shell, rendering it worthless for hatching or keeping any length of time. This is one of the reasons that eggs set late in the season are less liable to hatch as large a percentage of chicks as those set earlier. An egg is an egg only so far as the price is concerned in the market. I can perceive the same difference in them that I can between a fish of the sucker tribe caught in April when in its prime condition for food; and one caught in August, out of season and in poor condition.—*Farm & Home*.

That old sows bring the strongest pigs is generally known, but the reason is not often thought of. The young sow is or should be growing, and part of the nutriment she eats must go to make her own bone, flesh and muscle. The old sow, except to maintain her present condition, can devote all her energies to providing sustenance for her young. The old sow gives more milk, and it is richer in bone and flesh forming nutrition than that of the young sow. Killing sows after they have had two litters of pigs is a great mistake and causes deterioration. The breed improves by keeping the sow as long as she breeds well.

Peat Moss.

A GREAT NEW BRUNSWICK ENTERPRISE IN COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT.

It is now generally known throughout the Maritime Provinces that a vast bed of peat moss has been discovered on the shores of Musquash Harbor, fifteen miles from St. John.

One of our representatives was shown over the property a few days ago by Mr. T. C. Wallace, the manager. The commercial value of this moss will assume great proportions when it is placed upon the market. It is used extensively in the United States and Europe as bedding for horses and other live stock, on account of its wonderful absorbing qualities. Up to date the demand has been supplied from Germany, but as this article is much superior, and can be sold far cheaper, it will now take the precedence. Its use is not confined to bedding, but is valuable in many other ways.

Two years ago Mr. Wallace resided a few miles from New York City, and when there Mr. G. C. Carman, late of St. John, visited him, and reference was made to this peat moss bog. Mr. Wallace had been in the habit of using the German moss for bedding his horses, and the idea occurred to him that the Musquash bog might be similar, if not identical, in its composition. He sent Mr. Carman back to New Brunswick to obtain samples, and when these were secured and examined the matter became a certainty. Mr. Wallace then communicated with one Mr. T. G. Bennet, who was so taken with the scheme of working the property that he met him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, and put up \$50,000. Changes have occurred since then, and now Mr. W. F. Todd, of St. Stephen, N. B., has obtained control, and Mr. Wallace has become associated with him.

The great difficulty that had to be contended with was the want of proper machinery for drying the moss, which would, at the same time minimize the cost of labor, so that it could be placed upon the market at a reduced rate and still declare a profit. The Germans

rarely make use of machinery at all, but dry their moss in the sun. This mode of preparation is not practical in this climate, and artificial means had to be invented. With this end in view Mr. Wallace visited many of the large American cities, and interviewed a number of the manufacturers of machinery, and examined their stock, but could find nothing suitable. He then returned and began to invent and experiment. He met with many failures, but did not let them daunt him, with the result that the ingenious mechanical contrivance he now has, has proved satisfactory. Space will not allow a detailed description, but the writer will endeavor to give his readers a fair idea of the works.

The moss, which averages a depth of between 40 and 50 feet, is cut out with Irish spades, so as to form long ditches. It is then run up to the side of the building upon cars on a tramway, where it is deposited in what may be termed the pockets of a huge revolving machine. An enormous pounder descends from above with automatic rapidity, and fits itself into each pocket, in succession, squeezing out the water. The moss then passes on to the wringer, from which it is carried up to the top of the building, and enters what is known as the tunnel, which in itself is a most wonderful contrivance. It is made of wood and sheet iron, being oblong in shape, with one end near the floor and the other tilted up to the roof. A system of steam pipes run under it and a current of hot air is kept continually passing through it by means of a large fan at the lower end. The moss in going through makes eleven successive drops, which aggregate a fall of 32 feet. The hot air is thus made to pass completely through it several times. From the tunnel the moss goes into a hay press, which is slightly changed in its mechanism to suit the new requirements, and comes out in bales, which are wired and packed in canvas and placed in readiness for shipment. A great deal of thought, time and money has been spent in procuring the right machinery, and it is with pleasure that the writer can state that the present plant is considered

to be capable of performing the work. It is now only a matter of a few weeks when everything will be in running order.

The bog is most favorably situated. It lies between the railway and Musquash Harbor, so that the cost of shipment will only be nominal.

To the scientific man the premises are of great interest. What makes it of so much commercial value is the fact that it is entirely free of soil or grit. Upon investigation it has been found that the moss bed rests upon smooth water-worn rocks. It has probably been growing for centuries, and many of the old inhabitants of the neighborhood are positive that several feet have been added to its height within their time. The bog is surrounded by hills, forming a basin, but the surface of the bog itself is higher in the centre than at the sides.

The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the demand great as it already is, will increase as the public are educated up to the benefits derived from its use.

Obstacles almost insurmountable have been overcome by Mr. Wallace, who has not only shown a great deal of business tact, but also a knowledge of machinery and power of invention which is truly wonderful.

Mr. W. F. Todd, who is the proprietor of the St. Croix Stock Farm near St. Stephen, as has been already stated, is the principal moneyed man in the enterprise, and judging from the way he went into stock raising, and the success which attended him, is a sufficient guarantee that this scheme will not suffer for the want of capital judiciously invested, and an indomitable will to push things along to a successful issue.

A horse enjoys being unharnessed when coming in from the field, sweaty and tired. The collars and pads can be dried and cooled off so that when put on again there is a sense of freshness which even a horse seems to appreciate. Give the team a moderate allowance of water and let them eat hay for a while before the grain feed is given.

Lazy Land.

A farmer discussing his last year's crop failures a short time ago said, "I did well enough with everything but my lazy land." He went on to explain that it was not the land exactly that was lazy. He wanted to see with how little work he could get in a part of his crop, and the result was a yield that it would have been a wise thing for him not to try and cut at all. Every now and then is found a man who has a great deal to say about lazy land. Somebody who was in a hurry went over 10 or 20 acres with a sceder, not even taking the trouble to harrow over the old stubble, and had as good or nearly as good a crop as if he had plowed it. The story is quite true, and being true, encourages some people who hear of it, to sow 50 or 100 acres in the same thrifty way. Every season produces some such examples, and some people who are willing to profit by the example. If a farm has been properly worked all along, there may be cases in which to try a crop with the drill sceder may prove as sound policy as any other, for the exceptional circumstances in which it is tried. And if land has been thoroughly stirred to the depth of more than six inches, it will often be found to be the soundest policy to refrain from going so deep for two or three years afterwards. Half the original depth may be as far as a capable man sees it proper to go in such a case. But the best sample of lazy land is when the man who owns it is as thrifty of his thinking as of his labor, and does both so lazily that most of his crop is scarcely worth the gathering. Such men are scarcely so honest with themselves as the farmer spoken of above. They blame the season, and if their brain was as fertile in reasons for doing things as well as possible as in framing excuses for doing things in the worst possible way, and for the failures resulting from this shuffling lazy way of working, they might be pointed to as examples to be followed, instead of being shown up as examples to be shunned. The best sort of land is that which has been selected with

proper caution by the man who is to make his living out of it, and is after that worked with proper judgment and live thought: The man who goes out and does a great deal of work the exact effect of which he has not properly studied before he began, may achieve results that are practically as bad as if he had been doing nothing. Cases of unprofitable summer fallowing, for example might be pointed to in which a man has worked for weeks to kill crop weeds. He harrowed time after time in the hot days of July, and never started a weed to grow, perhaps finishing with a good deep furrow late in October to make sure of a good job. He was not lazy enough, and, to his dismay found that his land was also the reverse of lazy, producing the biggest growth of weeds he ever saw there. If he had carefully studied the best way, of reaching the end he arrived at, and had done no more than was manifestly calculated to help that result, he would have had a bigger yield of wheat, a much smaller yield of weeds, and only half the work it cost him to bring about the opposite result.—*North West Farmer & Miller.*

Horned Dorset Sheep.

A Wisconsin correspondent of the *Breeder's Gazette* writes of these sheep as follows, speaking apparently from personal knowledge and experience:

Horned Dorset sheep are now coming to the front and eliciting considerable attention from flock-masters and breeders. They belong to the medium-wool class and originated in Dorsetshire, England, many years ago.

In general conformation they have many points in common with the Shropshires and Downs generally; they are straight, deep in body, ribs more than ordinarily well arched, broad in loin and shoulder, and hind leg well let down, forming a good leg of mutton. The general appearance is pleasing—head erect, quiet and intelligent eyes, face rather long and thin, with an inclination to be a little convex, nose and lips pink to flesh color; horns in ewes thin, with a symmetrical downward curve. They are small and fine in bone,

hardy, remarkably quiet, and easily handled.

Originally, it is said, they were very hardy and capable of subsisting on scanty pasture, and were chiefly noted for their remarkable prolificacy and being excellent nurses. The modern Dorset has retained all these excellent qualities; also during the past few years, through careful selection, better feeding and care by the most eminent and skillful breeders, they have strengthened and blocked their form, doubled in size, proof and weight of wool, and indeed so freely has this breed responded to the will of the careful breeder that the Dorset lamb arrives at maturity even earlier than in any other breed.

In no breed has there been greater skill shown by the breeder than in the Dorsets. If those who moulded the straight, erect and well rounded form of the Down, fixed their habit of early maturity and laying on the kind and quality of flesh desired, did well and merited praise, what shall we say of those who gave to the Dorset these qualities, and at the same time not only retained but increased their original habit of lambing twice a year? It is not infrequent for ewes to produce twin lambs twice a year, and occasionally triplets make their appearance, and more have been known to be produced. To develop these peculiarities, the Dorsetshire Agricultural Society offer prizes each year to the shepherds who shall rear the largest number of lambs with the least loss of ewes, and it is not unusual to note reports of 150 per cent. of lambs with a loss of one-sixth of 1 per cent. of ewes.

We have used a Dorset-Horned ram on high-grade Shropshire and Merino ewes with very promising results. The lambs are growing rapidly, are healthy and strong, and in many cases at seven weeks old stand quite as high as the Merino dams. These same ewes last year produced lambs by an imported Shropshire ram, and we are entirely satisfied that the Dorset cross loses nothing by comparison. Our flock has no other feed than pasture.

If cleanliness is next to godliness some of our farmers keeping poultry will never acquire it.

Cheese-Makers' Work, Wages, and Thinking.

PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON AT A DAIRY CONVENTION AT STRATFORD, ONT.

I look back and see that cheesemakers are, perhaps, beginning to feel rather favorable to the endeavors of the Association along the line of its late work. They are not confining themselves to reading hints as to how to get through two hours earlier in the day, or to get an average that will read rather better than their neighbors' The Association is beginning to lead the cheesemakers to look to a larger sphere of operations, and not to confine their thoughts to a narrow cheese vat, or to drown their intellects while considering its contents, but with eyes of observation to look out around and see where to apply themselves to make profits better and how to keep a better cow, which at the least cost will give better milk. Cheesemaking has not been paying the farmers of this Province as it should have been paying, and cheesemakers can never afford to live satisfactorily upon the losses of the farmers. But if cheesemakers will reach up to lead the farmers to multiply their profits they will get an advantage from the increased abundance the farmers have. If they are far seeing enough to plan, not to get the whole of the profit, but a share of it, and not so much to reduce the average pounds of milk per pound of cheese, as to raise the average amount of production of 3,000 pounds of milk per cow to 6,000 pounds, they will not have to complain so much about what they are paid for making a pound of cheese. If the farmer gets, instead of 3,000 pounds of milk per cow, 6,000 pounds, he will not be so cheese-paring in regard to the cheesemaker's compensation.

Then cheesemakers render the best service they can to the factories in which they work when they expect *something for something*. I do not like a cheesemaker to expect *something for nothing*. I do not like a man to expect 95 cents per hundred-weight for doing the work of a man worth a dollar a day; and I do not expect the cheesemaker

to give something for nothing, to give the skill of a man worth \$125 a month with his board, for such wages as would pay a man who can only shovel coal \$1.25 per day without his board. I would have a union to encourage the factory owners to pay for skill, lest the skill be driven out, and the whole business goes down, and the whole province suffer from the loss. I would have a man earning \$60 a month or quit and be a man somewhere else.

I would also have every cheesemaker become an experimental cheesemaker. The whole business of making cheese is experimental. No man knows the peculiar qualities of any cow's milk right down to their ultimate and peculiar characteristics, from day to day, and therefore every day's work is experimental. Now, we will reach safe conclusions only when cheesemakers learn to carry on experimental work with clearness by regarding every relation and result, and when cheesemakers do that, they will find by-and-by a plan by which they can make uniformly better cheese.

I would not have a cheesemaker blindly grinding out blind results by routine practice. I would have him so think out his business that his thought will go ahead of his curd-knife or steam-pipe. No machinery and no printed code of instructions can take the place of personal thought with any man who wants to succeed in his business. This is rather trying for some cheesemakers. It is probably tiresome sometimes for a man to think, or even to be stimulated to thought. Some men dislike to think seriously as much as they would dislike to be called out of bed at half-past four to catch the train by which they might be going to get married.

The Keeping of Fruit.

Many of the finest fruits undergo very speedy decomposition. On this account, some of the most highly esteemed fruits in the countries which produce them have never become articles of commerce, and are only to be enjoyed during the season of ripening. Decomposition takes place most

rapidly when fruits are exposed to the air, when there is any dampness about them, and when they are subjected to considerable or frequent changes of temperature. Grapes are imported to this country from the south of Europe, packed in sawdust. Unripe gooseberries may be kept for making tarts in winter, in bottles or jars, filled up with perfectly dry sand, sawdust, bran or the like, closely corked and sealed, after a gentle heat has been applied to expel moisture as much as possible. Place them in a moderate and equable temperature, which is sometimes accomplished by burying them for some depth in the earth.

A similar method may be employed with some other fruits. Pears, the finest kinds of which are apt to rot almost immediately after they reach perfect maturity, may be kept for months in glazed earthenware jars very closely covered, and placed in a cool, airy situation, out of the reach of frost. The layers of fruit and individual specimens are separated by the substance used for filling the jars, that rottenness in one may not infest the rest. Another method is to keep them in drawers, the temperature being carefully regulated. Large gardens may be provided with a fruit room, in which shelves and drawers are allotted to the different kinds of fruits. A moderate and equable temperature, dryness and careful ventilation are the principal requisites. Fruit intended for keeping should be carefully gathered when almost ripe, and all bruising avoided.

Pears or apples shaken from the tree cannot be expected to keep as well as those gathered by the hand. Of all the succulent fruits produced, the apple keeps the best, and is therefore most generally used. Fruit intended for keeping may be sweat before being placed in the jars or shelves. This is done by allowing the fruit to lie in heaps for a short time—varying according to the kind of fruit, and extending in the case of winter apples to a fortnight or more—that some juice may exude through the skin. We cannot recommend the propriety of this practice. Some kinds of winter pears and apples can scarcely be said to be ripened till after they are placed in the fruit room.—*Farm and Home.*

THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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PROPRIETOR.

Stock Notes.

We cordially invite all Stock breeders and Horsemen to use these columns. Send us a card when a calf or colt is dropped or when a sale is made and we will be pleased to publish it. No charge is made.

Mr. Fred Waterson of St. Stephen has a Sir Charles colt just dropped from a well bred mare, and is pronounced by all the horsemen to be a beauty.

Mr. James Etter of Westmorland Point, N. S., has a standard bred filly by Nutwood and out of a dam by Peter Blair. She is two years old and very handsome.

The mare Helena, owned by W. H. Bowen of St. John dropped a horse colt by Elation, the property of W. F. Todd of St. Stephen. She has been bred back to Elation.

Dr. John Berryman of St. John is the proud possessor of a very handsome horse colt by Harry Wilkes, and Belle Robin. The dam is now in foal to Lumps the property of W. F. Todd of St. Stephen.

Mr. C. H. Eaton, late of Milltown, N. B., who has recently removed to Massachusetts, returned to his native town a short time ago and purchased some very fine horses for the Massa-

chusetts market. He is pleased with his investment.

Mr. W. F. Todd of St. Croix Stock Farm, St. Stephen, has in course of training for the New Brunswick Trotting Circuit, Rachael C. in the 3 minute and 50 class, and Edgardo for the free-for-all. Both are said to be going steady and fast.

Ben M., owned by Mr. K. F. Burns, M. P., of Gloucester, is in the hands of Mr. James Kehoe for the 45 and 37 class of the New Brunswick Trotting Circuit. Ben M. is a handsome stallion by Ben Morrill, jr., and out of a Black Hawke mare.

Mr. Rupert Etter of Westmorland Point, N. S., has sold his two-year-old Peter Blair filly for \$190 to Elmore Pugsley of River Hubert, N. S. Her dam was by the Morgan horse General William, 2.44. We learn that Mr. Pugsley has bred his newly acquired property to Nutwood.

Mr. R. J. Melvin has three Wilkes colts, two of which are yearlings and one a sucker. They are respectively out of Potentate, Robert R. Morris and Lambert mares. Mr. Melvin also owns a three year old stallion by Rampart and out of a Morris mare. He promises to trot in 30.

Dr. John Berryman of St. John has a Mambrino Charta mare in foal to Mack F., the property of John McCoy of the same city. The doctor also has a two-year-old Wilkes filly out of a mare by the Quinshe horse son of Jehu, and a yearling filly by Administrator and out of Belle Robin.

Mr. Cecil French of Truro, N. S., reports the safe arrival of an importation of Improved Large Yorkshires. Several of the breeding sows were selected from the most noted herds in England, all carrying their first litters. The two boars are great specimens. Mr. French intends exhibiting some of this stock at the coming St. John Exhibition, when our farmers will have an opportunity of seeing what individual enterprise can do.

Mr. R. Pugsley of Amherst owns a three-year-old brown gelding with black points, and standing 16 hands. He is sired by Peter Blair, and his dam is by General Knox. His action and adaptability as a family carriage horse is much admired. We believe that his owner holds him for sale at a reasonable figure.

The brown stallion Meridian, owned by Mr. Albert Stewart of Bathurst, has finished his circuit. His stock is showing up well. He was wintered in St. Stephen under the supervision of Mr. Fred Waterson. The yearling colt sired by Meridian, and owned by Mr. R. F. Burns, M. P., of Bathurst, is a beauty.

Mr. H. R. Emmerson of Dorchester, although a lawyer by profession, takes great interest in breeding Jerseys. He lost a very valuable cow of that breed recently, and has replaced her by purchasing one from R. H. Edwards of Halifax, named Loyal Maud, 23339, A. J. C. C. This cow has been bred to Melford's Stoke Pogis, owned by McDonald and Greenfields of Amherst, N. S.

The Turf.

The races at the Woodstock driving park on Saturday, August 23d, were as follows:—

2.50 Class.

Summary— Woodstock driving park, August 23, 1890:

W. H. Worthley, Woodstock, blk stallion				
All Right, Jr.....	1	2	2	2
Jeff Bradbury, Houlton, g. m. Queen...	2	2	1	1
Time—2.42, 2.56, 3.10, 3.12, 2.38.				

Free For All.

W. H. Worthley, blk. g. Phil Logan....	1	2	1	1
John McCoy, St. John, ch. g. Stanley...	2	1	1	2
Geo. Carvill, St. John, g. s. Speculation...	3	3	3	3
G. Ross, Vanceboro, b. g. Knee Buckle...	4	4	4	4

There were five starters in the farmers' race, and Annie Rooney won in three straight heats; time, 3 mins.—*The Sun.*

A match race was also run between Phil Logan, owned by Mr. D. Thompson of Woodstock, and Speculation, owned by Mr. George Carvell of St. John, for \$100 a side. The following shows the trotting: 1st heat, Phil Logan, .38; 2nd heat, .36½, dead heat; 3rd heat, Speculation wins, .36 1-5; 4th heat same time; last heat .37, Speculation wins.

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 \$2120, Cattle \$2835, Sheep \$704, Pigs \$502, Poultry and Bench Show \$1153. In the farm product section prizes amounting to \$1560, are offered, including \$400 for Fruit or Vegetables, \$242 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 ex. cert. 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 not be creamery butter.

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

Prizes amounting to \$157, 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 hurriedly 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

Address
TRA CORNWALL,
Secretary,
St. John, N. B.

St. John, N. B. Exhibition Notes.

The attention of the directors of the Exhibition Association, having been called to the omission of Cleveland Bays, from the list of horses, for which prizes are offered, have notified the parties interested, that the omission was entirely unintentional, and that the same amount of prizes will be awarded for that class as all others enumerated in the horse section.

The Lodging and Refreshment Committee of the Association are making most complete arrangements for billeting visitors during the Exhibition. Cards have been sent out to most of the citizens, asking each one having a room vacant to place it at the disposal of the Committee during the Exhibition, in order that ample accommodation may be made for the large number of visitors that will be in the city. A reception room will be opened where a sufficient staff of clerks will be constantly employed, night and day, during the Exhibition, and on arrival of visitors in the city, they should call at this room, which will be duly advertised, and obtain the addresses of parties, having vacant rooms. Persons wishing to obtain rooms in advance should communicate with Mr. Ward C. Pitfield, Chairman of Committee.

About 60 cases of West India Island goods have already arrived, and the Committee have received notification, that large shipment of fruits and other perishable articles, will be made through the steamers via New York and Boston.

In reference to stock, agricultural and horticultural products, the committee are making arrangements whereby they hope to meet the wishes of all parties interested as near as possible, relating to the time articles may be detained, and other arrangements which they have been requested to modify.

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KENTUCKY PRINCE STALLION MAY PRINCE, 5096.

Standard Under Rule 6.

Golden Chestnut, high hind ankle white, stands 15½ hands high and weighs 1150 lbs. Foaled August 4th, 1883. Bred by Charles Backman at Stony Ford, New York, the breeder of Electioneer, Sire of Sunol, 3 y. o. 2. 10½

May Prince, 5096, is by Kentucky Prince 2470, sire of Guy, 2. 10½ and 14 others in 2. 30 or better and of several others with trials from 2. 18½ to 2. 30, and sire of the dams of Saxon, 2. 22½; Princess Russell (2 y. o.) 2. 36; Lulu, (3 y. o.) 2. 28; Lillard, trial 2. 20½, and several others with trials below 2. 25. His sons have sired 8 in the 2. 30 list, three of them with records of 2. 20 or better. Every son of Kentucky Prince, having colts 4 years old, has representatives in the 2. 30 list.

May Prince's first dam was Queen of May by Hambletonian, 10, the sire of Dexter 2. 17½ and 40 others in the 2. 30 list, and of the dams of 61 in that list; grandsire of Maud S., 2. 08½, Jay Eye Sec, 2. 10, Sunol, 2. 10½, (3 y. o.) St. Julien, 2. 11½, and over 715 others in 2. 30 or better, and great grandsire of Atell, (3 y. o.) 2. 12; Patron, 2. 14½, Nelson 2. 14½ and 815 others in 2. 30 list.

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2. 29½, 4 y. o., trial 2. 28½, last half in 1. 10 1-5) and full sister to Meredith, 1. 367. Two of these colts have shown trials better than 2. 30. Mr. Backman says "the indications are that 6 of Meredith's colts will enter the thirty list this year."

May Prince's full brother Hudson, took first prize last Autumn in his class in the horse show in Boston. A leading Boston paper referred to him "as a horse of magnificent parts and fashionable breeding." Though never trained, Hudson trotted a mile in stud condition in 2. 32. One of his two-year-olds in 1888 trotted a half in 1. 21½ and in 1889 another of his two year-olds showed a mile to wagon in 2. 45. May Prince has never been hitched to a sulky but twice, and on the first hitching he showed a full quarter in 4½ seconds. Next year he will be developed for speed, and, having 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. Jackson's stables at Halifax until about May 15th. He will then stop at Hill Top Farm, Lower Sackville, for ten days or so, and then at Peter Carroll's stable Pictou, for about 20 days; then return to Halifax and make regular trips over the same route until the season is ended.

TERMS: Single service \$15; Season, \$20; to cross, \$25.

Usual return privilege whose held by the owner if ownership of horse and mare remain unchanged.

Mares sent from a distance will be cared for a moderate rate, subject always to owners' risk.

PETER GARROLL,

Halifax, April, 1890.

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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.

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

For particulars apply to ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT, Publisher of this journal, 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:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted)	12.09
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	12.37
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	12.37
Accommodation for Moncton	12.59
Day Express for Oxford Junction, Halifax & Pictou	11.57
Day Express for St. John	12.55
Fast Express for Halifax	17.52
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	18.34

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	12.17
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted)	12.45
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted)	12.45
Accommodation for Moncton	12.59
Day Express for Oxford Junction, Halifax & Pictou	11.57
Day Express for St. John	12.55
Fast Express for Halifax	17.52
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal	18.53

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

All trains run by Eastern Standard Time.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
(4th June 1890)

BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY.

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

Leave Buctouche	7.15	Leave Moncton	11.30
Arrive Moncton	9.45	Arrive Buctouche	17.30

C. F. HANINGTON,
Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

FISHING TACKLE ShotGuns Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.
Address: GREAT WESTERN
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New Brunswick Railway.

All-Rail Line to Boston, etc
The Short Line to Moncton, etc.

COMMENCING Aug. 14th, 1890, Passenger Trains will leave Inter-Colonial Railway Station, ST. JOHN, at

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

11.15 a.m. Express for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton and Woodstock.

11.45 p.m. Express for Fredericton and intermediate points.

10.15 p.m. Night Express for Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.; Fredericton, St. Stephen, Houlton, Woodstock, St. Stephen, Presque Isle, etc.

FULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ST. JOHN TO BANGOR.
10.15 p.m. - Fast Express via Short Line for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and West.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SLEEPING CAR TO MONTREAL RETURNING TO ST. JOHN FROM
Moncton at 7.45 p.m. Canadian Pacific Sleeping car attached.
Bangor at 12.45 a.m.; 1.20 a.m.; 1.55 a.m. Car Attached:
7.35 p.m.; Sleeping Car attached.
Vanceboro at 12.00, 11.20 a.m.; 12.00 p.m.
Woodstock at 12.30, 11.00 a.m.; 11.30, 8.15 p.m.
Houlton at 12.25, 11.00, 11.45 a.m.; 8.20 p.m.
St. Stephen at 12.20, 11.25 a.m.; 10.00 p.m.
St. Andrews at 7.35 a.m.; 11.15 p.m.
Fredericton at 7.00, 10.30 a.m.; 12.15 p.m.
Arriving in St. John at 5.40, 8.20 a.m., 1.15, 7.00, 10.10 p.m.

LEAVE CARLTON.
11.55 a.m. - For Fairville, Fredericton and West.
11.30 p.m. - For Fairville, connecting with 4.45 p.m. train from St. John.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
Trains marked * run Daily; † Daily except Sunday; ‡ Daily except Saturday.
H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen. Superintendent.
A. J. HEATH, General Passenger Agent.
St. John, N. B.

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The next term will open
Thursday,
September, 4th.
Matriculation Examinations at the University begin
September 5th, at 9 o'clock.

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ST. STEPHEN, 10th and 11th Sept. | ST. JOHN, 24th and 25th Sept.
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PURSES, \$1,000. | PURSES, 1,000. | PURSES, \$1,750.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, 10th and 11th September.

First Day.
Foals of 1888, ... Purse, \$100
3 Minute Class, ... " 100
2:27 Class, ... " 200

Second Day.
2:45 Class, ... " 150
Free for all Class, ... " 300
Reserved for Specials, ... " 100

Entries close 3rd September.
Address all communications to
JAMES E. OSBURN,
Secretary,
St. Stephen, N. B.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, 17th and 18th September.

First Day.
Stake Race for foal (Added) of 1888. En. closed money } \$ 50
3 Minute Class, ... Purse, \$100
2:37 Class, ... " 200

Second Day.
2:45 Class, ... " \$150
Free for all Class, ... " 300
Reserved for Specials, ... " 100

Entries close 8th September.
Address all communications to
W. P. FLEWELLING,
Secretary,
Fredericton, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, 24th SEPT.
3 Minute Class, ... Purse, \$100
2:27 Class, ... " 200

THURSDAY, 25th SEPT.
2:45 Class, ... Purse, \$100
Free for all Class, ... " 300
Reserved for Specials, ... " 200

MONDAY 29th SEPT.
Foals of 1887 or younger, ... \$100
2:40 Class, ... " 200

TUESDAY, 30th SEPT.
2:50 Class, ... " \$100
Free for all Stallions, ... " 300

Entries close on the 15th Sept. for the first two days, and on the 22nd Sept. for the last two days.
Address all communications to
A. M. MAGEE, Sec'y.,
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GENERAL REMARKS.

THE Three Tracks herein mentioned, are conveniently situated for horsemen who may desire to attend these races.
By THE NEW BRUNSWICK R.V.
From St. Stephen to Fredericton is 94 miles.
" Fredericton to St. John is 97 miles.
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The New Brunswick Railway will give the following reduced freight rates, to horsemen attending any of these meetings:

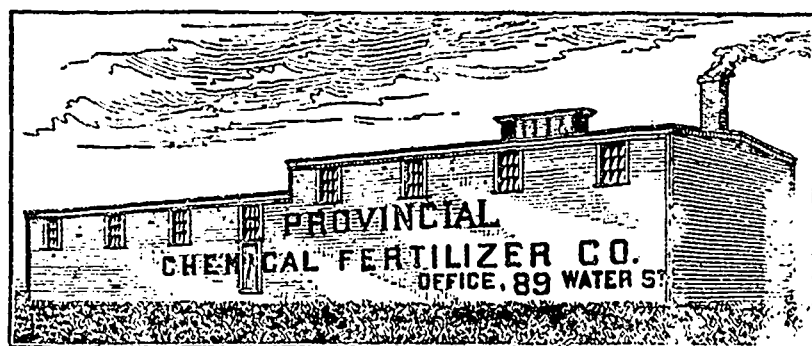
ON HORSE, GULKY AND GROOM,
St. Stephen to Fredericton, ... \$5.00
Fredericton to St. John, ... 3.00
St. John to St. Stephen, ... 3.00
Woodstock to Fredericton, via McAdam, ... 5.00
Woodstock to St. Mary's opp. Fredericton, ... 3.00

These are good tracks and all members of the N.T.A., and the different managements will use every effort to have these races conducted strictly according to rule.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

ALL Races will be governed by the Rules of the National Trotting Association, of which Association each Track here represented is a member.
Five horses required to enter and three to start. A horse distancing the field will only be entitled to first money.
Horses starting in the circuit will be eligible in the same class throughout the circuit.
Entrance fee will be ten per cent. of the purses, payable, Five per cent. with nomination and Five per cent. the evening before the races.
Purses will be divided: Sixty per cent. to first, Thirty per cent. to second, and 10 per cent. to third.
Arrangements will be made to have United States horses admitted IN BOND to attend these races.

W. F. TODD, President, St. Stephen, N. B.
W. P. FLEWELLING, Secretary, Fredericton, N. B.



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We are offering the following Prizes this season to the farmer obtaining the best results from an acre by the use of our Potato Phosphate \$25 in gold. To the farmer obtaining the best crop of Buckwheat from an acre by the use of Imperial Superphosphate, \$25 in Gold. Send for Catalogue.

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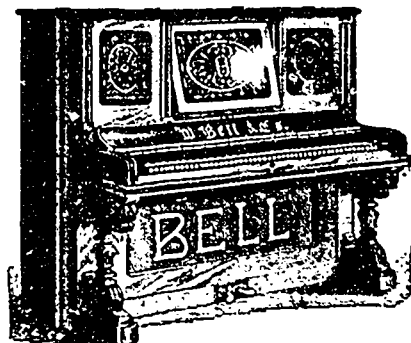
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Harry Wilkes, 1896 (Sire of Rosalind Wilkes, 2.14½) by George Wilkes 519; dam Belle Rice by Whitehall, by North American.

CHAS. H. LUGRIN,
Secretary for Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture Fredericton.
March 31st, 1890.

MR. WM. H. BOYCE,

(Late of Norfolk, England,)

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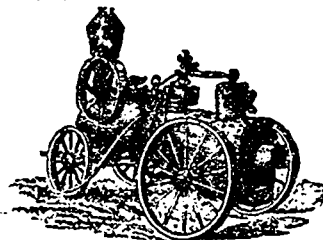
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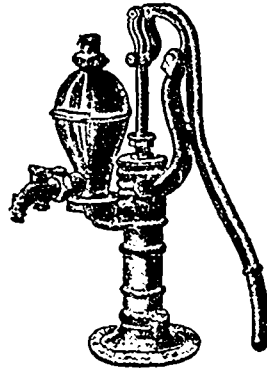


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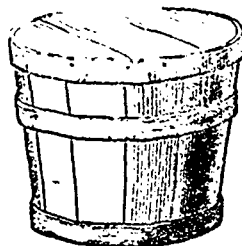
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Incubator	100 Eggs	Price.
"	200 "	\$ 50.00
"	350 "	100.00
"	600 "	125.00

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.

KILGOUR SHIVES,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Spruce, Pine & Hardwood Lumber.

CEDAR SHINGLES A SPECIALTY

100 BELTON, RESTIGOUCHE CO., N B

Prices furnished upon application

GARDENIA.

The Following are Extracts FROM TWO LETTERS.

"Your letter of — received, I will take the care 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."

The above speak for themselves and should be sufficient guarantee of the superior quality of Gardenia. During the past seven years I have improved the quality of the oil imported into the provinces at least fifty per cent., and being a thoroughly practical man and following my business from A to Z. I will continue to improve the quality of the oils imported. I have held the confidence of my trade almost to a man, and I refer to them for the superior quality of my oils and for the treatment they receive. I keep in stock all kinds of Oils, American and Canadian, Animal, Vegetable and Mineral, for which I respectfully solicit orders, which will be filled at lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods I sell.

J. D. SHATFORD,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

SPECIAL PRIZE.

OFFERED BY,

ROBERT JARVIS GILBERT,

Publisher and Proprietor, Dorchester, N. B.

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.

TO PARTIES HAVING

FARMS

For Sale.

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

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

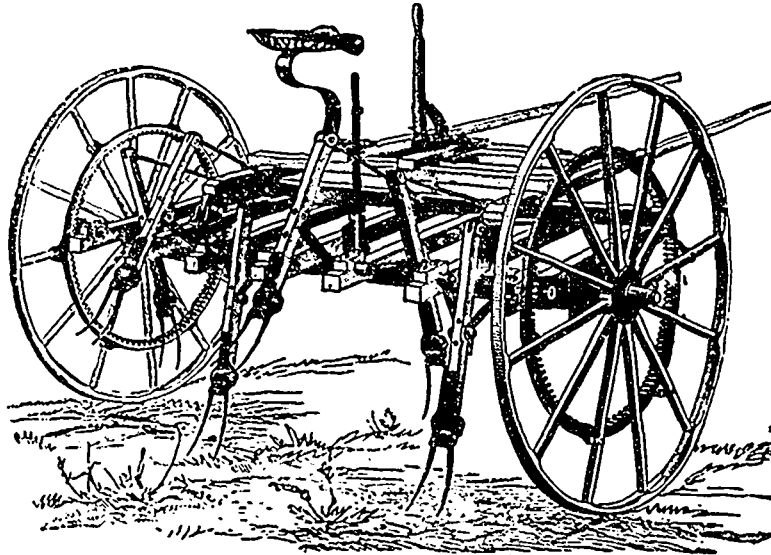
The information thus received will be kept at the several Immigration Agencies of the Dominion Government, in the United Kingdom and Canada, for the information of intending Immigrants desirous of purchasing farm land.

H. GARDNER,

Government Immigration Agent,

St. John, N. B.

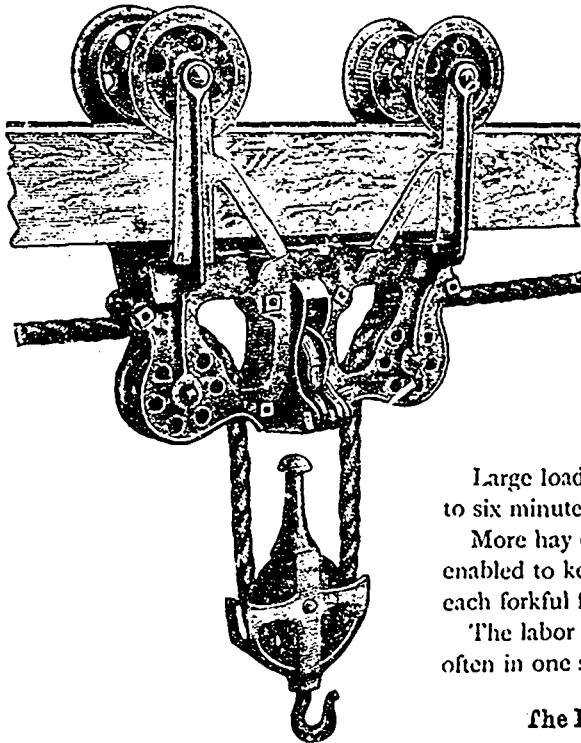
NOTHING PAYS BETTER THAN



THE WISNER HAY TEDDER.

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

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



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

Improved Hay Elevators and Carriers.

The *Carrier* is a truck having four wheels with a broad tread, 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, 1886.)

For further information in regard to the above apply to
W. F. BURDITT & Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.
OR ANY OF THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE MARITIME PROVINCES.