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NOVEMBER.
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The

Maritime ♦ ♦ Agriculturist.

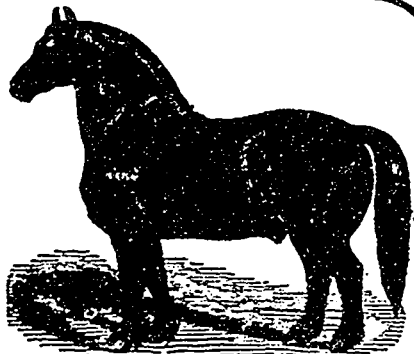
Devoted to the Interests of the Farmers, Stock-Breeders and
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MANAGER,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

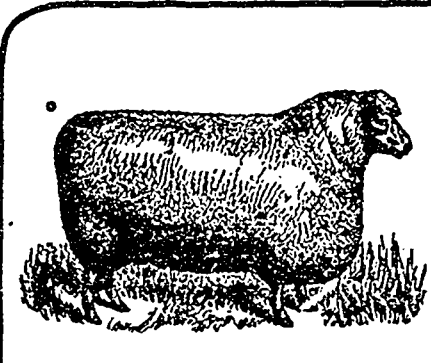
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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

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

VOL. 2. DORCHESTER, N. B., NOVEMBER 1, 1890. NO. 18.

THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.

Published semi-monthly at Dorchester N. B.

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NOTES should be addressed to 'The Editor.'

REMITTANCES may be made by registered letter or money order.

All business communications addressed to

ROBT. JARVIS GILBERT,

MANAGER

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JOB

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THE MARITIME AGRICULTURIST.
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To Our Readers

This is the last issue of this journal from Dorchester; but our supporters will be glad to learn that the AGRICULTURIST will continue to live, although it will be published in some other place. Like almost every new business, especially in the journalistic line, it has had to contend with great obstacles when time and perseverance can only overcome. We are not at liberty to state, as yet, the name of the place to which the office of publication will be removed, but may say that all information of that nature will be given in the next number, which will speak for itself.

Personals.

We learn that Dr. Chalmer, V. S., a native of the old country has located in Truro. The doctor has been practising for the last year in New Glasgow. He is a graduate of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgery, London, Eng., and a fellow and member of the Edinburgh Veterinary Medical Society. Truro should be proud to have obtained a man evidently so well qualified in his profession. This journal wishes the doctor every success.

Dr. Manchester, V. S., formerly of Truro, and now practising in St. John is meeting with great success. His advertisement appears in our columns.

The O A C Sale.

The annual sale at the Agricultural College farm, Guelph, held on Oct 7, went off quite satisfactorily. Numbers of prominent agriculturists and stock breeders from different parts of the country were present, and although the afternoon turned out unpleasant, the interest was kept up until all the stock

was sold. Specimens of seven breeds of cattle were sold, including Shorthorn, Hereford, Polled-Angus, Galloway, Devon, Ayrshire and Holstein, and four breeds of sheep, including Oxford, Shropshires, Southdowns and Leicesters also Berkshire and Improved Yorkshire swine. The following is a summary of the prices obtained for cattle and sheep:

3 Shorthorns, average	\$75 00
2 Hereford, "	58 00
2 Angus, "	46 00
1 Galloway, "	78 00
2 Devons, "	61 00
2 Ayrshires, "	47 00
3 Holsteins, "	75 00
5 Oxford Downs, "	25 60
3 Shropshires, "	29 30
1 Southdown, "	15 00
3 Leicesters, "	18 00

Both sorts of pigs sold very well, and appeared to be in great demand.—*The Farmer's Advocate.*

Nelson Trots a Half in 1.03.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Oct. 24.—Nelson yesterday trotted the fastest half mile, barring neither stallion, mare, nor gelding. The first quarter was made in 32¼ seconds and the second in 30¾ seconds, making the half in 1.03.—*Horse and Stable.*

Life and Times of Sir Leonard Tilley.

Arrangements have been made with Mr. James Hannay, editor of the Evening Gazette, to write a book on the life and times of Sir Leonard Tilley, governor of New Brunswick. The volume will be one of the most valuable historical works ever issued in this province, and will cover the political, social and industrial history of the past seventy years. The struggle for responsible government was brought to a successful termination and the provinces formed into a confederation in that time. The volume will comprise upwards of 500 pages and will be printed with new type on good paper and will be well bound. John A. Bowes, St. John, N. B. is the publisher.

Fall and Winter Feeding.

"An animal well summered is half wintered," is an old but true adage. It is based upon reason as well as experience. It is far easier to run down an animal by neglect than to bring it up again by care, and is far less expensive to keep it constantly in good condition. "What is once lost can never be regained," is true in the feeding of cattle. The animal may be re-restored it is true, but only at a large loss of food, which otherwise might have been made into flesh, fat, milk or wool. Sheep are especially subject to the adverse influences of neglect in this respect. Once a flock is permitted to run down in the fall or early winter, the chances are all against recovery, and the sheep are apt to perish, or to lose their lambs, or bring weak and unprofitable progeny in the spring, after much pains and expense in coddling them and nursing them through the latter part of the winter. This is also true of all the young stock which are more hurt in this way than the older ones. It is common to put away the best of the toddler for spring in the belief that the stock will need it the most then—in the worst way. But this is working at the wrong end. To permit any animal to run down while there is a store of good food kept back for the purpose of bringing it up again is very bad policy and a losing business. It is a waste and frequently insures a poor condition all through the summer. If the meadows are eaten down too close at this season, and the stock must be stinted of good food, the farm is certainly overstocked, and overstocking results in loss.

The true principle is to apportion the stock to the food and not to reduce the rations in the desire to carry more stock than can be well fed. It may pay in many cases to purchase some nutritious foods to help out the coarse fodder now, while these are cheap, but a liberal provision should be secured for full feeding of all the animals from this time until spring. A great many animals are fed in the fall on the wastes of the farm, the stubbles, the pickings of the corn fields, the rough weeds of

the swamps and marshy ground. This is unwise. It would be better to leave all this stuff on the ground to serve as manure than to feed it. It is full of unwholesome germs, and apt to encourage the prevalent diseases of the season by which many animals perish. No farmer can afford to keep a swamp on his farm. When drained it will be the most valuable part of the land, but, when used as a fall pasture to carry the stock on to winter, it is a source of disease and will only result, at the best, in lowering the condition of the animals to a most unprofitable point. A drained swamp will make the very best grass land and will return interest easily on \$100 per acre. Besides this, a pestiferous nuisance will have been abated.

Chunks of Wisdom for the Farmer.

Winter no stock that is not productive. To feed a dry cow through the winter is to foolishly waste good money.

Less beef and more mutton means better profit for the farmer and cheaper food for the workingman, both ends worth keeping in view.

If "blood will tell" in one branch, it will in another. It pays as well, in proportion, to keep well-bred poultry as to keep well-bred cows.

The grading-up process will be very slow if grade animals are used for sires. A full-blooded sire should always be used for breeding purposes.

Sheep breeders have two strings to their bow: whatever the condition of the wool market, good mutton and lamb always find ready sale at paying prices.

Warm quarters in winter will save feed. It is not economy of fuel to keep the house doors open in winter, or to feed corn to warm cattle in an open barn.

Individual attention to the milch cows, in the way of kindness, cleanliness and comfort will be directly rewarded by the increased value of their products.

As a rule, sell an animal when it is ready for market; after that the cost of

the food will be very likely to offset any advance in price. Besides, the price may not advance.

There is always a cash market for good young mules. They are no more trouble to handle than horses, and are rather less liable to disease and accident than the latter.

It is just as bad policy to give poor food to good stock as to give good food to poor stock. Both should be good, the food, and the stock; then there may be some profit in the combination.

Weat bran is not rich in fat-forming elements, but is especially valuable for promoting growth of muscle. Also, when liberally fed will increase the flow of milk, but will not give a desirable butter color.

It is not wholly sentiment to say that "The foot of the sheep is golden." This is the only one among our domestic animals that is increasing in value in the face of the present agricultural depression.

A colt should never be broken. In this relation the phrase "to break" should become obsolete. We should never have to break the colt any more than a boy. Both should be taught "from their youth up."

Disposition is a quality to be considered with all farm animals. In the dairy, in particular, the quiet, gentle cow is worth more than a fractious one. The latter is not only troublesome to handle, but is a disturbing element among the others.

It is not good management to feed fall pigs valuable grain through the winter, and then let them shift for themselves through the summer. If you have not made arrangements for good pasturage next summer, better sell the pigs now and save the grain.

The profit in "finishing off" an animal for market is that thus a better price may be obtained for the whole. There is less gain for the food consumed toward the close than at any other period. Unless assured that a higher price will result, better not try too long for the extra pounds.

Economy in production is the key to financial success in all agriculture. In raising live-stock the guesswork should be reduced to a minimum. Know what each animal has cost before you sell it. A merchant who should sell goods without knowing their cost would soon be upon the high road to bankruptcy.

Profit would be found in breeding good milch cows, especially for family use, for the village and suburban resident. They should have all the qualifications of the best dairy cows, and in addition should be handsome in form and color and thoroughly domesticated, accustomed to being handled, and to the presence of children. A good family cow is as hard to find as a good family horse.

The Art of Milking.

BY HENRY STEWART.

No doubt the product of a cow is changed, for better or worse, by improper milking, and it is quite as true that the art of milking must depend for its effectiveness upon a knowledge of the peculiar characteristics of the cow; especially of the cow's udder, and also the method of production and the character of the milk. There is a reason for all things, and certainly there are reasons why milking should be performed in certain ways. These may be stated as follows:

1st. Milking should be done gently and with ease to the cow, and with a certain manipulation of the udder to imitate, as much as possible, the action of a sucking calf.

2d. It should be done rather deliberately than otherwise.

3d. The udder should be drained to the last drop.

4th. The more frequent milking is done, the greater is the yield of milk, and the more butter there will be in it.

These points all depend upon the fact that the cow's udder is not a reservoir of milk which is slowly accumulated drop by drop, as it is formed during the periods between two milkings, but it is a secreting gland which acts most

copiously during a period of excitement. In this it resembles the salivary glands of the mouth, the pancreas, and other digestive glandular organs, and the lachrymal glands of the eye, which are equally secreting organs, and not reservoirs. These glands are constantly secreting their special fluids, to a small extent, but under excitement the secretions are greatly increased, and flow copiously. The milk glands have the same peculiarity, and soon after the act of milking is begun, and not before, the udder fills and the milk flows until the supply of glandular tissue ready for conversion into milk is exhausted. Then a new growth of tissue begins and goes on in the interval, and it will stop under certain conditions if the milk is not drawn, when the small quantity of milk formed in the udder will be absorbed, and the udder will dry up, as it is commonly termed.

The milking should be done quietly and easily, so as to bring the cow into a calm condition that will permit the secretion of milk to go on without any interference. The udder should be manipulated in such a manner as to excite the necessary nervous action required for the conversion of tissue into milk. This is done by squeezing the teats, and drawing them down and pressing them upward alternately. It should be done deliberately to give time for the conversion of the last lobule of glandular substance into milk, and not completed until this is effected.

The udder should be drained to the last drop, and the milking performed at such intervals as will produce the most copious secretion of milk, for the special reason now to be given. If a cow's udder is carefully separated from a carcass, killed while in milking condition, it will be found to consist of a mass of spongy tissue, with a great number of separating ducts, like the various branches and sources of a stream, all beginning in dense glandular and fatty tissue at the upper part of the udder; and these may be traced, like the diverging twigs of a bush, until the finest branches end in masses of very minute globules of glandular sub-

stance of the form of clusters of grapes. Each of these minute lobules contains a single globule of fat. The whole udder, all along the milk ducts, has these secreting glands to some extent; but they are greatly more numerous at the upper part of the udder where this organ spreads broadly upon the surface of the abdomen, and receive an enormous number of exceedingly fine blood vessels, ramifying among the glandular tissue, and ending in branches which connect with these grape-like lobules. Here are the connecting links between the blood and the milk, but the connection is closed by the film of tissue, which evidently acts as a filter through which only those parts of blood can pass which are required to form minute lobules with its nucleus of the fat globule. Doubtless this goes on under the action of osmose. Then the finest milk ducts—veins, to all intents and purposes—take the serum formed by the breaking down of these lobules of glandular substance, with the fat globules, which together form the milk, and carry this in the act of milking, through the converging into the larger ones, and so on to the teats, from which the milk is finally discharged.

This being the case, the last milk drawn from the upper part of the udder where the fat is concentrated in a great mass, and the milker should be careful to get every drop of this; and thus, also, the oftener the cow is milked—in reason—the larger proportion of the richest milk will be procured. A cow whose milk, drawn at two milkings with intervals of twelve hours will give $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of fat has been known to give $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. when the milk has been drawn at interval of eight hours each, and the total yield of milk will be ten to twelve per cent greater. In practice it is a question if this would be profitable, but when it is for experiment, as I have done daily for several months at a time, profit is a secondary consideration.

Consequently, when one reads the statement of a French writer, in a dairy paper, that the last milk drawn is the richest, because the cream rises

through the milk contained in the udder during the intervals between milkings, he will see that this is not correct, and this French theory of milking, will have to be laid on its little bed of oblivion, along with its related theory of the caseous pellicle covering the fat globule, which at one time gave so much unnecessary trouble in regard to the manner of churning, the manipulation of cream, and the construction of churns.—*American Agriculturist.*

Curing Pork.

The following gives the English methods with ham and bacon:—

1. For every one hundred pounds of pork take eight pounds of salt, five pounds of sugar, four ounces of saltpetre, and one ounce of red pepper, and make a pickle strong enough to float an egg, and pour it on the pork when cold. The hams should be at the bottom, shoulders next, and the sides on top. This will pickle it well if left in it for six weeks, when it should be lifted, and every part where the bones protude upon the fleshy side, lightly covered with red pepper. Hang up carefully in smokehouse, not too close, so that the smoke can freely circulate and reach every part of each piece.

2. Salt down the pork for about two weeks, take up and resalt, with one teaspoonful of saltpetre to each ham and three pounds of brown sugar to each hundred pounds; pack down for two weeks more; take up and wash the hams in warm water and put them in clean sacks of coarse, white cloth, which has been steeped in a solution of lime; hang and smoke for about three weeks, and they can then be left hanging the entire season. No insects will molest them if thus prepared.

3. After the hams are perfectly cold, the animal heat being entirely out of them, put them down in salt for two or three days, after which lift and drain of all the bloody water. Make the following pickle sufficient to cover them. Nine pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of salcratus, four pounds of brown sugar and ten gallons of water. After lying

in pickle for a month, hang and smoke as in No. 1.

The famous Westphalia hams are cured as follows:—

They are first well rubbed with dry salt and left to drain for twenty-four hours. Four quarts of salt, three pounds of brown sugar, one pound of saltpetre, four ounces of salprunella, and four ounces of juniper berries are bruised and well mixed together and boiled in six quarts of water. The brine is then cooled and skimmed. The hams are taken from the salt and are wiped dry, and the cold pickle is poured over them and well rubbed into the meat. There should be enough brine to cover the meat. The hams are turned every second day for three weeks, after which they are taken out, wiped dry, and a mixture of pepper, salt and bran is thoroughly well rubbed into the meat. They are then smoked a little every day for three months, or even more, until completely dry, when they will keep sound and improve in flavor for years. Hams shrink in smoking about ten per cent. in weight, whilst pickled or salted pork gains about 10 per cent., so say the curers.

The Suffolk Punch.

The fact that the Suffolk Punch is not meeting with that degree of favor in this country which their qualities should insure them, has always been a matter of surprise to us, and this has doubly increased through conversation with Mr. Frederic Smith, of Rendlesham, Suffolk, England, the secretary of the Suffolk Association, who informed us that they were making rapid progress in the United States, as we surmised from the large shipment of eighty head that Mr. Smith had in charge for a number of stock-men there. It will be remembered that the famous prize-winner, Wedgewood 1749, which appeared in our April number, was bred at Rendlesham, the home of more Suffolk winners than any other stud in Great Britain.

The most common cause, it is by no means a reason, of this indifference towards the merits of the Suffolks is in a small measure due to the fact that

other breeds of horses were here before them, but that surely is not complimentary to stockmen, who may be truly classed amongst the most progressive in the world. We are of the belief that the reason lies in the truth that few recognize the merits that the Suffolk Punch possess. The most striking and peculiar merits of the Suffolks are to be seen in their marvellous purity of breeding, that has given them a wonderful uniformity of color and conformation; their iron constitution, which has added greatly to their value for breeding purposes, and insures docility and longevity; the hard firm bone of their legs, and freedom from feathering which increases their utility in many districts; and further, their quick, smooth trot and rapid-gaited walk that has made them so valuable for dray purposes and general use on the farm.

Several importations have been made to Canada, and as far as we can learn they have given excellent satisfaction, as it has been found that they cross well on our native mares. We are quite certain that as the qualities of the Suffolks become more universally known there will be a much greater demand for them than at present. It appears to us that for the conditions of our North-Western Territories, no other breed would give better satisfaction to breeders.

Economy Counts.

We can learn many good lessons on economy from the French poultrymen. Few scraps go to waste in their yards. Success depends upon economy in poultry-keeping, as well as in the other walks of life. Rigid economy in little things make larger profits come easy. Every family has a few crumbs to throw away daily. Where do they go? To the hogs frequently, or the cat and dog obtain the lion's share of such morsels. With a family, the keeping of a few hens is almost without cost, and it is not so much for the actual value of the eggs, as the securing of strictly fresh eggs. A large box, a corner in the cellar or wood-house, or a small coop at the end of the yard will entail but a small expense and will answer for a family flock. If one manages the disposition of the table scraps wisely, the poultry will cost but a trifle to keep.

The Training of Trotting Horses.

The New York Times lately published an interview with Senator Stanford of California, whose breeding establishment is perhaps the largest in existence, and the following extract will be of interest to many of our readers:

"Did you ever hear how I became interested in horses?" suddenly asked the Senator. "No? Well, I'll tell you. It was several years ago, and I had been working very hard—so hard, in fact, that my physician said that unless I took a rest I would break down altogether. My business interests were so great and so pressing at that time that I could not think of following this advice. I told my physician that a rest from business was impossible, and that he must prescribe something else. He thought awhile, and then said that the next best thing was to occupy my mind in some other way, and to obtain the relief and rest that are to be found in diversion. He suggested driving. I had at that time one pretty good horse, a roadster, and I followed his advice. I quickly became so interested in the animal I possessed that I bought another and a better horse. I drove these and watched them carefully. I soon found myself trying to develop them into something better than they were, and I succeeded so well that I bought others and developed them. Almost before I realized it I had got together a pretty fair stable and was deeply interested in the development of the horse. It was but a quick and natural step to breeding, and I made it with enthusiasm.

"In the old days, when we washed gold in the mines, there was a certain sort of dust that could not be separated from the sand except by the use of a magnet. We used to put the magnet in the dirt and the gold would stick to it. In my leisure moments from mining I was wont to amuse myself by experimenting with my magnet. It was the common horseshoe kind, and I would dip it into a heap of iron tacks and keep adding to its burden until the limit of its strength was reached. Then I would strip away the tacks and

load up the magnet again. I repeated this again and again until I found the power of the magnet seriously impaired. I succeeded in reducing that power to one-third of what it was originally, and I think I could have destroyed it altogether by simply overtaxing it, although I never experimented that far. When I became interested in the development of the horse I recalled those idle moments with the magnet, and I reasoned that the power of a horse could be destroyed just as readily by overtaxing as that of the magnet. At that time it was the custom in training horses to tax their endurance to the utmost. They were given miles of jogging, and were worked until they were exhausted. This seemed to me to be all wrong. It was just what I had done with my old magnet, and I was convinced that it left the horse with impaired strength and endurance each time it was done. The more I thought about the matter the more I became convinced that the proper way to develop the horse was to keep every effort demanded of him well within his powers. He should not be worked until he was exhausted, but he should be trained to make one supreme effort when his powers were at their best.

"I applied this theory, and I have not only had remarkable success myself, but I have lived to see the whole system of training trotting horses revolutionized. There was a time when a trotter was supposed to be immature until he was nine or ten years old. Now we have three and four year old trotting close down to record time, and even yearling are trained. Personally, I am not a little proud of holding the two, three and four year old records, and I attribute that success entirely to the system of training suggested to me by the mining magnet and inaugurated by me as a relief from business cares.

"From developing the horse by training, it was but another step to developing him by feeding, and my interest in the horse and my love for him became so great that I was impelled to add breeding to training. Now, I had seen that the horse possessed a power analogous to that of the magnet. I reasoned that this was an unintelligent

through active force. Any kind of a horse will trot until he is urged to a point beyond his trotting powers and then he will break into a gallop. This is true of anything from a Percheron to a thoroughbred. I concluded that if I could develop in the horse the intelligence necessary to make him trot instead of run I had the problem solved. This had to be done by breeding as well as training so I undertook the task.

"I bred thoroughbred mares to standard-bred trotters that I might get the speed and gameness of the one and the coolness and endurance of the other, and then I bred again with a view to developing the trot as a natural gait. I am satisfied with the progress I have made so far, and I am convinced that eventually horses will be bred so that they will prefer trotting to running, and that their greatest speed will be brought out in trotting. In other words, the horse will be so bred that the trot will be his natural gait, and consequently the fastest for him."

Better Days for the Farmer.

Better days are coming for the Canadian farmer, or we do not read aright the signs of the times. We do not make this statement on the principle actuating the little boy, who going through the bush at night whistles to keep his courage up. It is based upon various indications which are given below.

The shortage in the crop in many countries of the world will bring advantage to this country where the crop is fairly good. In the United States the grain crop is below that of several years past. The corn crop is not more than seventy-five per cent., which means a serious deficiency of this cereal, both for purposes of export and feeding, as compared with former years. Winter and spring wheat are both below the average, and the oat crop is the poorest harvested in that country for many years, and the same is true over large areas in the potato crop. The shortage is not confined to the United States only, but extends to many countries in Europe, including great Britain.

Owing to an excessive rainfall much damage resulted to the growing crops at a critical period.

For reasons that are not very clear there has been a decline in recent years in the growth of Indian wheat. The crop of 1890 there, is less than that of some previous years in acreage and also in yield. The diminished yield is owing to a shortage of the rainfall in winter, but the reasons of a somewhat diminished acreage are not so clear. It may be that the Indian Ryot is also becoming tired of furnishing supplies to eaters of foreign countries at prices discouragingly low.

The tide of production appears to have turned. The cycle of the years of plenty has apparently ended for the present, but it is to be hoped that this cycle will not be followed by one of great scarcity. During recent years the agricultural productions of many countries in cereals have been so abundant that the handling of them, even at rates so low, was not a very remunerative business. It is almost certain now, however, that all the old stores, some of them savoring of musty age, will be brought into requisition this year and next in consequence of the shortage.

The result that is almost certain to follow is an advance in price. A marked advance, however is not probable, since the crops are not short in all the world. For instance, although the winter wheat is in many countries rather under the average, in others, as in Manitoba, the crop is large. With facilities for transit such as the world now possesses, prices become so equalized that any marked advance is not probable in any one country, unless all countries of the world were short in the production of that cereal. Enormous prices, however, are not advantageous in the end. It is prices that are fairly remunerative that are most to be desired, and these we expect are at hand for the farmer in Canada. The general shortage in several countries cannot but make prices firmer, and as our country has this year again a fair crop, we are in a position to profit by the advance. Ontario has been favored this year with a most

excellent crop of hay, most of which has been harvested in a very excellent condition. May our farmers make the best possible use of this vantage ground in carrying on the operations of winter feeding. Hay is cheap and can therefore be fed to good advantage.

Compared with other industries in the country the live stock industry of Canada is superlatively great. Let us make it greater by feeding our cereal and fodder products to stores fattened at home.

The insertion of the following table of Canada's export for 1889 should carry its own moral:

Products of the mine....	\$ 4,419,170
Products of the fisheries..	7,212,208
Products of the forest....	23,043,007
Animals and their products,	23,864,707
Agricultural products....	13,414,111
Manufactures.....	4,434,949
All other.....	3,854,304
Total.....	\$80,272,456

By this table we are informed that the great industry of our country at the present time is the rearing and exporting of domestic animals and their produce. No other industry of the country even approaches it in magnitude, save that of lumber, and while the latter is sure to decrease, the former is just as sure to increase, and should, therefore, receive closest attention at the hands of the farmer as to the best methods of conducting it.

It may be said, if prices of cereals improve, should we not sell them direct as a consequence. We answer no, so far as coarse grains are concerned, unless the prices for them become abnormally high, as if prices of foods and foddors become firmer over a continent the prices of the meat grown from these will become firmer also. That the prices of meat will advance somewhat is therefore probable, but the advance may not be very much. Lands lying south of the equator are prolific in their production of cattle and sheep, and in the dead form at least they find their way to the markets of Great Britain. This much is assured already, that the prices of stores are stiffer now than they were a year ago, and many of them are now in the hands of cattle

exporters, notwithstanding that those gentlemen say that they lost heavily in the shipping trade last year.

Let our farmers then feel encouraged. Let them produce more and better of all classes of live stock. Let them grow better crops of grain and fodder, and feed these to the stock. Let them build silos, and produce more cheese and more and better butter. Let them give their sons a better education in preparing them for their future life work, and let them seek and obtain better market relations, and they cannot fail to become materially strong. All this they can do, and do it easily if they will.—*Canadian Live Stock Journal*.

Truro School of Agriculture.

The closing of the 5th annual term of the Provincial School of Agriculture took place yesterday afternoon. The proceedings were conducted in the Assembly Room of the Normal School. The attendance on the part of the public, although fair, was not as large as might reasonably be expected. Possibly owing to the backward state of the weather, thus retarding the work of the farmer, only a limited number of that important class were present.

There appeared on the platform with Prof. Smith, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Provincial Secretary; A. C. Bell, Esq., New Glasgow; Col. W. M. Blair, Experimental Farm, Nappan; Principal Calkin and Mayor Muir.

At 2.30 Prof. Smith, opened the proceedings with a few preliminary remarks, after which he introduced in turn the following students who read portions of their essays:—

D. Herbert Smith, Truro, Potato Culture; E. L. Moore, Halifax, The Relation of Botany to Agriculture; Fred L. Fuller, Kings, Experimental Stations; Joseph D. McKinnon, Cape Breton, Agricultural Education.

It was unfortunate that time did not permit of a full reading and consideration, perhaps a discussion on these papers as they were all good and interesting, and we would suggest to Prof. Smith that in future he should devote a whole day to these interesting exercises, the hours at which each essay

is to be read being previously announced, so that farmers can make arrangements to be present to hear a favorite topic discussed.

After the reading of the essays, Prof. Smith spoke somewhat as follows:—

During the past year some twenty-five students have been enrolled in the school; twenty-three have attended during a portion of the year, while fifteen have been here the most of the time. Of these four receive diplomas and one a certificate. Our students come from nearly all parts of the province, twelve counties being represented, while Ontario and New Brunswick sent students. The Island of Cape Breton has had three students here and every county of Nova Scotia, except Antigonish, as far west as Annapolis, has sent one or more students. The school has been in operation for five years, and has fourteen graduates, one in British Columbia, the others in Nova Scotia. There are six who have teachers' licenses and diplomas, including Mr. McKinnon, the winner this year of the \$60. Four of these have been teaching Agricultural schools during the past year. Of the other graduates, Mr. A. A. King was for a time connected with the experimental station at Nappan, but is now farming, and one of our graduates today is assisting Col. Blair at Nappan. Mr. Sidney Clark has been for two years the superintendent of our farm for the school. Other graduates have been taking advanced work in the line of Agriculture. Mr. Blair, son of Col. Blair, has devoted the past year to the study of insects, and is doing valuable work in that line. It is a pleasure to testify to the noble spirit which has characterized not only the graduating class, but also the students of the school. They have carried on their work with an ardor and intelligence most praiseworthy. It has been a successful year financially on the farm. Although the spring was backward the crops have been good. The number of acres in crops were: 3 oats, 3 wheat, 7 barley, 1 flax, 3 beans, 2 corn, 1 vetches, 1½ Hungarian grass, 3 potatoes, 2 field peas, 12 hay, ½ cabbage, ⅓ onions, ⅓ garden peas, ½ squash, cucumbers, etc. Five varieties of oats,

6 of wheat, 2 of barley, 5 of corn, 7 of potatoes, 12 of peas, and a number of onions, tomatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, peppers and one variety of tobacco, were grown. The live stock on the farm has increased from last year so that we have six milch cows and twenty-nine imported large white Yorkshire swine, improved, beside other stock.

After Prof. Smith had got through he introduced A. C. Bell, Esq., of New Glasgow, who delivered a capital address on "the relation of the farmer to the commercial prosperity of Nova Scotia."

Short speeches were also made by Col. Blair and Premier Fielding, after which the presentation of diplomas to the students mentioned below brought these interesting proceedings to a close.

Teachers' diploma, J. D. McKinnon; Farmers' diploma, D. Herbert Smith; Farmers' diploma, Fred L. Fuller; Farmers' Diploma, E. L. Moore; Certificate, Wm. H. Maxwell.—*Colchester Sun.*

Women as Market Gardeners.

One excellent scheme for the employment of women as market gardeners that of Miss Grace Harriman—of which we gave an account a few weeks ago, is so far prospering that the first of the "Ladies' Fruit and Salad Gardens" is to be established at the end of the present year. Over 200 ladies, with the required capital of £100, have come forward eager to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to earn a living by congenial, useful, and remunerative work. Miss Harriman, however, intends acting on the principle that it is better to learn to walk before attempting to leap, and is, therefore, starting on a small scale, with the firm conviction that before another twelvemonth is over she will be able to furnish employment to all or nearly all, those ladies whom she has not been able to supply with work immediately. In the heart of the "prosperous Midlands" is to be situated Miss Harriman's first garden, and the plot selected is in Derbyshire, on the Midland Railway

main line, in the parish of Breaston, near two railway stations, and close to an old farmhouse called Sawley Grange. Operations will soon be commenced. Miss Harriman divides her work in the following four sections: Breaking up of pasture land; establishment of co-operative dwellings; giving occupation to ladies as market-gardeners; selling direct to the customer without the aid of a middleman. Mr. Darwin Huish, a well-known Derby lawyer, is Miss Harriman's legal adviser in all matters concerning her admirable scheme.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Fattening Poultry.

BY JAMES ANDERSON.

Fowls should be kept in such condition that they are always ready to kill, but about Christmas time we generally look for something extra, and as I have had some experience in fattening fowls, "having exhibited at our Guelph Fat Stock Show for the last twenty years," I will now give it. Three weeks ought to be quite sufficient to fatten fowls if in anything like good condition when shut up. I generally shut mine up in a room of an old unoccupied house, keep it as dark as possible, give them plenty of scalded corn meal, chopped barley and oats, mixed for a change. They want to be fed three times a day all they can eat up clean. I often give them a few boiled potatoes mashed up with a little oatmeal in it, which they relish very much. For drink give them all the milk they want, either sweet or sour. In fact, I think they prefer buttermilk, and it makes the flesh fine and white and firm. A little salt mixed with the boiled food is beneficial and highly relished by the fowls. They also relish a little bran mixed with the milk and it keeps them healthy. You must not forget plenty of gravel, crushed oyster shells, or any gritty substance to help digestion. To prevent indigestion a little pulverized charcoal is an excellent thing mixed with the food. To prevent lice on the fowls fill a large box with dry earth, in which thoroughly incorporate one pound of sulphur, as it is impossible for fowls to

fatten if covered with vermine. Keep your box or boxes in a perfectly dry place, for if it gets wet or damp it will be entirely worthless. The fowls will enjoy the dust bath very much, and they will fatten in a great deal less time. Fowls for show purposes should never be scalded. Scalding spoils the appearance of poultry intended for the market, and if the best prices are to be obtained they must be plucked instead of scalded. Poultry packed for shipment should not be drawn. I generally cull out all my worst fowls in the fall, also geese, ducks and turkeys, fatten them up, kill them off in freezing weather, pack them in snow in a large hogshead, a layer of fowls and a layer of snow alternately. Keep them in an outhouse constantly frozen, or nearly so; have a lid on the barrel to prevent mice, rats or cats from entering, and you have fine fresh poultry all winter. Put on fresh snow if the first packing should melt and thaw. I have done this for years and never lost a fowl. You must not kill them too early—not until the really cold weather sets in.

Now is the time to look after your chicken house and see that it is made warm and comfortable for winter, for without warm quarters you will not have many winter eggs, the time they bring twenty cents a dozen. When the fowls are moulting, which is generally about this season, they require an extra feed and to be kept warm. One night of exposure when in moult may cause disease which may extend to the whole flock. Lay in a stock of gravel, dry earth for dust baths, etc., for winter use, and sprinkle the hen house floor plentifully with plaster. There is no use of a farmer or anyone else trying to raise poultry profitably unless they have a house set apart expressly for their use. A good tonic in the moulting season is a few nails or a piece of iron in a gallon or two of cider; this after standing awhile can be used in mixing their food, more cider may be added, and during the moulting season it will be found very beneficial.

The Cleveland Bay.

THE ENGLISH COACH HORSE DESCRIBED
BY SECRETARY STRICKER IN THE
BREEDER'S GAZETTE.

The general characteristics of the Cleveland Bay horse have so often been described that it is not necessary to repeat them here, suffice it to say that as a first-class coach and general-purpose horse he not only maintains his ground, but is today a greater favorite than he

ever was, the failure of the more recently-established breeds of coach horses to produce a uniform color and type in their offspring having made many converts to the old and firmly-established Cleveland Bay. Crossed on mares of entirely different character his progeny show his potentiality in their unvarying color and form, making them easily mated and good to sell at remunerative prices. Their lofty style and noble carriage commend them to the wealthy as the finest large coach horse extant, and their free, bold action, endurance, size and power, place them right at the front for coaching and farm work.

I had occasion during the hottest weather of the past summer to be looking for some good teams of coach horses, and stopping at a farmer's whom I knew had been breeding to a Cleveland Bay, asked if he had anything likely to suit me. He said: "Why, yes, I have a four year old horse that I think would suit you, but I cannot spare him yet; he is the best horse I have on the place, and can stand more heat and work than any horse I ever owned. My son, who is working him, will be home in a few minutes, and then you can see him." I waited and saw the horse—a typical coach horse, and one I would have paid a very handsome price for. Notwithstanding the heat and hard work, when trotted out his head and tail went up in a manner that indicated the true character of the animal which would have been just as much in his place in the family carriage as he was on the farm.

I have found teams of well-mated half-blood geldings good to sell, and have sold quite a number this summer at excellent figures, and have covered a large area of country, some having gone to Connecticut and others as far west as old Mexico. Still a greater demand exists in Europe, and so satisfactory do we consider the get of the Cleveland Bay coupled with ordinary mares, that we have made arrangements for shipping a car-load or two to England during November next, and should this venture prove as satisfactory as we anticipate we expect to make it as much

a part of our business as importing full blooded stock for breeding purposes. If we draw on England for a large percentage of our breeding stallions, it is only fair that we should reciprocate by sending her a portion of our good roadsters and coach horses. It is not a difficult matter to "pick up" any number of the former, but the latter are not so easy to find. I have been on more than one wild goose chase to see what were described as number one teams of coach horses, and when I have got to see them found they were not coach horses at all, in the proper sense of the term. I have found the only way to get well-mated horses of good color, style, and size, is to go into a neighborhood where a good Cleveland Bay has been kept, and there I can find just what the market calls for. There is no doubt it takes a little more judgment to breed a coach horse than it does a draft horse, but if farmers will breed their light horses to a good Cleveland Bay they will have some good coach horses at no very distant day.

I have occasionally heard complaints that Cleveland Bays were not so pretty as colts of some other breeds. This I admit is sometimes the case. Some say they are too large, rangy, and big-jointed, but after they mature I have heard the same men say. "Why, I never saw colts 'come out' so in my life," and they take back everything they said against them when colts. Who among us have not noticed the homely child grow up into the pretty woman and handsome man? So it is with the Cleveland Bay. They improve and grow the right way (as they say in Yorkshire) from the time they are born until fully matured, when most of them are very symmetrical and handsome. It is an acknowledged fact that the people of this country like a change, and to try every new breed. As it was with cattle, so it is with horses; we at present see many new breeds bidding for popular favor. Most cattlemen have had to admit there is nothing to beat the Shorthorn, and as far as I am concerned I have yet to see the breed that can beat the Cleveland Bay.

Evolution of the Heavy Draft:

Every breed we now possess of every variety of domestic animals, is the product of selection. That selection may be in the manner formulated by Darwin as "the survival of the fittest" when the animal was partially or wholly domesticated, or it may be the result of an examination more or less skilful by the man who intends to breed, modified occasionally by the chance contact of male and female in the domesticated condition. The first form of selection is found in the wild horses of the central prairies. The most vigorous of the mares become pregnant to some stallion who by his superior physical conformation and merit, easily asserts his position as leader of the band. And if his virile force is, as it naturally will be, in proportion to his other qualities, their progeny will, as a rule, possess in conspicuous measure, and transmit with equal and occasionally superior power some blend of the qualities derived from the parent pair.

Even when domesticated, the same manner of selection may occur, but as a rule the mating occurs by the selection of the owner. The more thorough the skill and judgment of the selector, the more likely are we to find a happy result from his choice. But there are examples of sires of the highest reputation now, that did not at the time show to the best insight of their own time the value of their "impressive power" as that power has since been demonstrated to us by the superior and permanent merit of their progeny. The famous shorthorn bull Hubback, the rather undersized son of a bricklayer's cow, whose highest price was, I think, 12 guineas (\$65) is one memorable example of a sire whose value the best judges of the day had no idea of. In the draft horse line, Darnley, one of the great landmarks of the Clydesdale breed, was, so to speak, a happy accident. His mother, Peggy, was not a consistently good breeder. She was the daughter of Logan's Twin, a small horse, and Conqueror, the sire of Darnley, was also a small horse, and put to her because she

would not allow any other horse. But in spite of deviations, often for the worse, though sometimes happily for the better, from the general principle, selection for breeding purposes, especially for horse-breeding, is a historically established fact long before our modern system of registry by special breeds was thought of. Charlemagne had his especial breed of horses for particular purposes, and the war-horse of Job's time with his magnificent action and splendid courage was as much a creature of selection and breeding skill as the progeny of Electioneer. Countless ages before Darwin had formulated his scientific deductions from the world's experience in such matters, his principle of "heredity" was understood and acted upon, "like begets like" has not such a learned look as "heredity," but it has in it substantially the same meaning. Darwin's third great principle, "the influence of environment," has also been recognized by all observant breeders, though their ideas on that point are a little hazy. The fourth principle of the great English philosopher, "reversion to type," every breeder worthy of the name must have noted repeatedly.

The blood of some obscure ancestor is sure to crop out now and then, and it is only by the most scrupulous weeding out that we can keep up the thoroughly established breeds of our domestic animals. But the man who knows his business, will be always prepared to thrust out of his breeding stock every such beast, and by the help of this culling or "selection," as the Darwinites have it, will eliminate from his line of breeding every beast, no matter how long its pedigree, whose individual merits are inferior to the best examples of the stock from which he breeds. It is the neglect of this necessary precaution that tends to bring discredit on the doctrine, quite sound in itself, of heredity, in dependence upon which all scientific breeding is carried on.

Having as concisely as possible indicated the principles that underlie every variety of successful stock breeding, let us now apply them to the evolution of the heavy-draft horse. It is

plain to every one acquainted with the history of the last two centuries that it has been wonderfully rapid and successful. It is actually less than 150 years since roads as we now understand them came into existence. Before that time packhorses were the principal means for carrying goods from one point to another, even in the most civilized countries, and it was only after Macadam had pointed out in Scotland how to form a solid road by the means of broken stone that wheeled conveyances were generally used for the carriage of heavy goods. When a hill was cut through and the hollows on each side levelled up so as to have along with a firm road, a fairly easy gradient, and then, and not till then, did the heavy draft horse have a well-defined position. With the facilities for using heavy horses as the best means of drawing heavy loads, came the demand for a horse especially adapted for the work, and the Shire, Clydesdale and Percheron breeds and crosses are the embodiment, each in his own way, of the ideal heavy draft horse of the three nationalities with which they severally originated. The available material from which they tried to evolve their ideals, and the modes they have followed for the attainment of their purpose must be left as the subject for another paper.—*North West Farmer.*

The Harvests of Europe.

With the completion of the ingathering of oats in Sweden, Finland, and Scotland, the harvesting of the ordinary European crops may be regarded as at an end, though maize in all southern regions is a European crop, and is not yet secured. Wheat, however, is now in, and rye, oats, barley, and pulse, so that a fair estimate can be formed of the agricultural fortunes of the Continent for the current year.

France still stands first on the list of European wheat-producing countries, and this year boasts a harvest of from twenty-six to forty million quarters. The estimates published during August and September ranged from 268,000,000 to 328,500,000 bushels, but most authorities seem to-day agreed in putting

the yield at about 38,000,000. The requirements for consumption are currently said to be very large, and with seed, to amount to 43,000,000. In this case, \$5,000,000 would require to be imported. Of barley, France is believed to have a full yield in bulk, but the quality is very unlevel, and there is a great quantity of stained corn. Oats are a big crop, one of the largest grown in France of recent years. Rye was commonly reputed rather deficient, a view which the good prices ruling at the markets would certainly appear to substantiate. The French Government, however, reckon the crop a full average. In the Netherlands, a rather over average harvest is reported, wheat and oats being the best crops, then barley, and then rye. This district, however, is more like England than any other Continental region. The imports of Holland are always largely in excess of the home yield, and Belgium is likewise an importing country. Antwerp now holds a large stock of Roumanian wheat, but further imports of not less than 3,000,000 qrs. are anticipated between now and August next.

Germany has a fair yield of wheat, and an average yield of barley, including some very good samples, worth over 40s. per qr. The rye crop is under average. In Bavaria and Austria the cereal crops are highly satisfactory, and there has been a big yield of wheat in Hungary. The surplus available in this direction has probably been exaggerated, but the Austro-Hungarian Empire this season will probably be able to meet all the import wants of Germany and Switzerland, besides sending more Hungarian flour than usual to the United Kingdom.

Italy is credited with a better crop than in 1889; the Minister of Agriculture puts the wheat yield at 15,330,000 qrs. Nine per cent. of the wheat area has exceeded an average, 87 per cent. being an average, and 4 per cent. only has fallen below the mean. The best yield has been in Piedmont, Tuscany, Umbria, and the former "States of the Church." Sicily and Sardinia, which are not included in this return, have very fair wheat crops; but the

whole Italian kingdom is stated to be a scene of acute agricultural distress. The attempt of Italy to rise into the list of first-rate powers is warranted by population, but not by wealth, and the result has been a crushing taxation, which is driving the more spirited of the agricultural community out of the country by hundreds of thousands yearly. Nothing but the bounty of nature in the present year has staved off a serious crisis.

In Spain and Portugal a stationary population balances a stationary agriculture. Spain has a fair wheat crop. There are always complaints from the Peninsular, the fact being that a vast proportion of the soil is naturally arid and unkindly, so that grain sowings are a speculation thereon, and the occurrence of a certain amount of disappointment is normal. Portugal has been grappling with a very serious problem provoked by the inefficient wheat culture of the peasant farmers. This wheat the well-to-do folk of Lisbon and Oporto will not eat if they can get foreign wheat of fine quality like Californian, Austrian, and even Chilian. The result has been the absolute prohibition of imports until the bulk of the home crop has been found to be consumed.

The Russian wheat harvest is better than that of last year; but the Ghirka varieties are yielding only a bare average in quantity, while the quality leaves a great deal to be desired. Better reports proceed from the threshing floors of Roumania, Roumelia, and the lands of the lower Danube. All these parts have a better wheat crop than for several years, and there is also a satisfactory yield of barley. Poland has an average wheat crop.

There remains the Scandinavian and Russian North. Here the rye has been variable and often indifferent, but oats, the chief crop, have proved a heavy yield. It is probable that while Russia proper will have a full average surplus, the Swedish, Finnish, and White Sea regions will be able to surpass recent shipping records. But much of the Finland crop and all the produce of the White Sea basin must needs tarry in barn and depot until next May

breaks the long winter of the North.—
Mark Lane Express.

Hay to England.

MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—Following the shipment of eggs which have been made to England during the past week, comes the announcement of an exportation of 100 tons of hay this week for which McKinlay demands \$4 per ton duty on quantities going into the states. This cannot be called a new experiment. There have been previous shipments to Liverpool, but not on a large scale. Now that the tariff interferes with the exportation to the States, it is expected that the exportation to British markets will be great. The present shipment of 100 tons is sent over as a sort of test of the market. The demand in England and Scotland is unlimited, and with Canada's reputation for producing the best hay in the world, it is confidently expected that a large trade will be built up. Hay is rather a nice kind of freight to handle, although bulky and taking up considerable space on board a steamer. Still no objection is likely to be made by the steamship agents on the latter score. They will take all they can get.—*Calcheester Sun.*

Hogs as Money Makers.

"Even allowing two dollars as purchase money for each pig, I can make pork with whey and shorts for three cents per pound," said an extensive dairyman to us just recently. He raises Berkshires and Yorkshires, and of course only expects such returns through summer feeding. The above assertion others will find in their experience. Whey from cheese factories, or skim milk, fed with shorts, is cheap feed, and given to the right sort of pigs will yield good pork and a large profit. Fed to "elm peelers" it runs to hair, snout and legs, the least valuable of all parts of a marketable hog. Any farmers near a cheese factory with whey in abundance, are making the mistake of their lives if they do not purchase a pure bred boar and raise grade pigs to turn that whey into money. We have

no breed in particular to advocate, as all have certain distinct qualities of their own, but we would urge those with facilities at hand to place their order with a reliable breeder for a vigorous young boar. The raising of pigs is within the reach of all, as the outlay is small and the returns quick and large. - Fifteen or twenty dollars sunk in purchasing a pedigreed boar will pay those handsomely who have common facilities for pig raising. - *Canadian Live Stock Journal.*

TRUSTEE'S NOTICE.

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

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

The deed lies at the office of Messrs. G. C. & C. J. Coster, Barristers, 129 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., for inspection and signature.

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

C. E. L. JARVIS,
Trustee



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1890. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1890.

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

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE.

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

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER.

Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	2.17
Fast Express for St. John (Monday excepted).....	2.35
Fast Express for Halifax (Monday excepted).....	6.14
Accommodation for Moncton.....	9.36
Day Express for Oxford Junct. Halifax & Pictou 11.59	
Day Express for St. John.....	12.24
Fast Express for Halifax.....	17.27
Fast Express for St. John, Quebec & Montreal.....	18.53

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

All trains run by Eastern Standard-Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent

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

BUCTOUCHE & MONCTON RY.

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

Leave Buctouche.....	7 25	Leave Moncton.....	15 30
Arrive Moncton.....	19 45	Arrive Buctouche.....	17 30

C. F. HANINGTON,
Manager.

Moncton, June 10, 1890.

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A well known and highly cultivated FARM situated in the

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Large Tract of Marsh Land,

UNEXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR

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Will Lease for 5, 10, or 15 Years.

NO RENT CHARGED UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY.

Terms Reasonable.

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G. C. & C. J. Coster, Barristers

St. John, N. B.

**KENTUCKY PRINCE STALLION
MAY PRINCE, 5096.**

Standard Under Rule 6.

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

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

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

Queen of May is full sister to Coralie. (Dam of Borden 2.29¾, 4 y. o., trial 2.28½, 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 2.30. One of his two-year-olds in 1888 trotted a half in 1.21¾ and in 1889 another of his two year olds showed a mile to wagon in 2.45. May Prince has never been hitched to a sulky but twice, and on the first hitching he showed a full quarter in 42½ seconds. Next year he will be developed for speed, and, barring accidents, he will no doubt enter the 2.30 list.

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

TERMS: Single service \$15; Season, \$50; to ensure, \$25. Usual return privilege where brood 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.

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HERE! THIS!!**



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—OF—
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JAMIE THE LAIRD, (3704), (600),

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

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

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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.

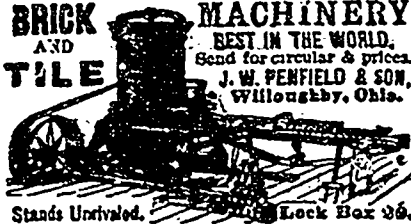
Lot of Wilderness Land known as the "Kouchibouguac Lot" containing 250 acres more or less, situated near Dickie's Mills and about five miles from Shediac

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

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

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

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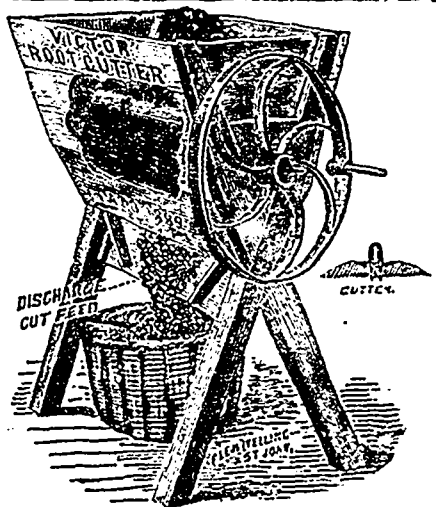
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Will give from his herd a prize of an Imported
IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE BOAR,
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Bred by F. Walker Jones, England, whose herd has won upwards of \$10,000 in prizes in three years, and descended from the celebrated sow "Giantess" (8½ Cwt. at four years), to the person sending the largest list of English words constructed from letters contained in the two words: **LARGE YORKSHIRE.**

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

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

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

New Brunswick Railway.

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

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

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

BUFFET PARLOR CAR ST. JOHN TO BOSTON.

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

†4.45 p. m.—Express for Fredericton and interme-
diate points.

*8.15 p. m.—Night Express for Bangor, Portland,
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FULLMAN SLEEPING CAR ST. JOHN TO BANGOR.

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

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RETURNING TO ST. JOHN FROM
Montreal at 7.45 p. m. Canadian Pacific Sleeping car
attached.

Bangor at 15.45 a. m., 13.20 p. m., Parlor Car Attached;
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Vanceboro at 11.00, 10.20, a. m.; 17.00 p. m.

Woodstock at 17.30, 10.00 a. m.; 11.30, 8.15 p. m.

Houlton at 17.25, 10.00, 11.45 a. m.; 8.20 p. m.

St. Stephen at 17.50, 11.25 a. m.; 10.00 p. m.

St. Andrews at 17.35 a. m.; 10.15 p. m.

Fredericton at 16.00, 10.30 a. m.; 11.15 p. m.

Arriving in St. John at 5.40, 11.20 a. m.; 6.15,
6.00, 10.10 p. m.

LEAVE CARLETON.

†7.55 a. m.—For Fairville, Fredericton and West.

†4.30 p. m.—For Fairville, connecting with 4.45 p.
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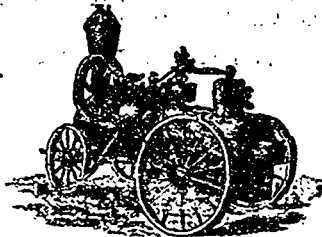
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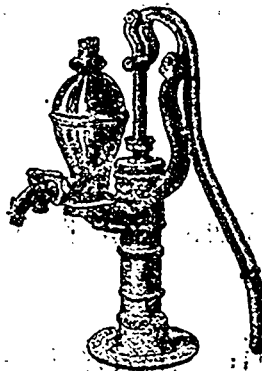
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Bbls. Gardenia. I have never used such nice
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you can count on me as a customer; you can
also depend upon it; I prefer to patronize a
business whose success and profit is not de-
pendent upon other's ruin. This is not in my
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The above speak for themselves and
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I have selected my own horses, with due
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best and most reliable breeders in France,
and will guarantee every animal sold.

Intending purchasers will do well to inspect
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the place to buy.

I am also offering four or five Percheron
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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.

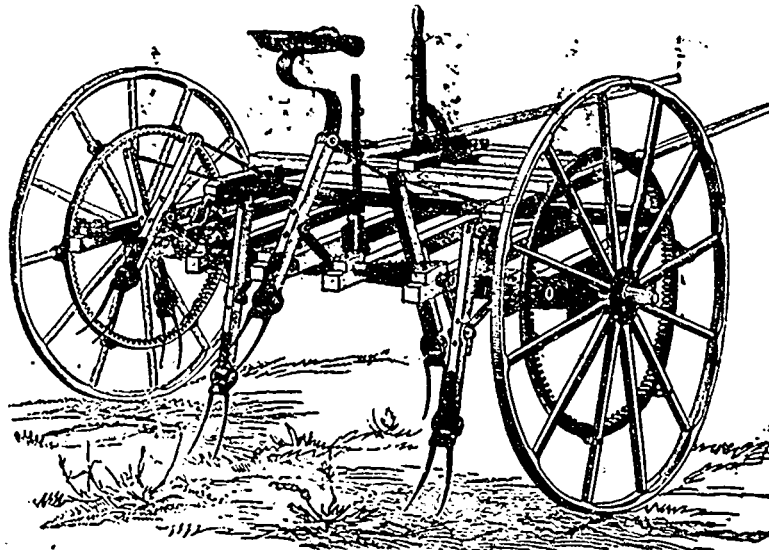
The information thus received will be kept at the several Immigration Agencies of the Dominion Government, in the United Kingdom and Canada, for the information of intending Immigrants desirous of purchasing farm land.

H. GARDNER,

Government Immigration Agent,

St. John, N. B.

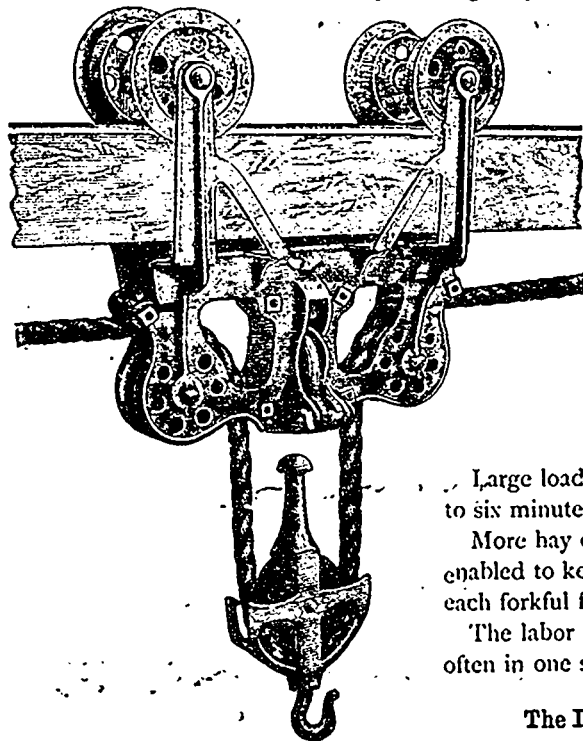
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THE WISNER HAY TEDDER.

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 lift, 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.)

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