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## Agriculture.

We solicit correspondence from our October 4th. The amount offered in friends throughout the Province, on premiums is over \$6,000. The Reguall matters relative to country life. lations and Prize List are very like our The business of the Farm in all its own. various branches will receive particu- The fine buildings and grounds at farmers to compete successfully in his skimmed milk for the first ninety days, or not, there is certainly a very liberal lar attention from us. We wish to Truro and Kentville, make it much enlist among our contributors those easier to hold the Exhibition in Nova who desire to advance and improve Scotia now, and we see it stated that be fed at home, and so go back to enthe condition of the farmer and ele- a bill is sent to the Legislature autho- rich the soil, and still secure the full that amount, and the second three We clip the following from the Lonimprove his profession .- rizing Halifax to issue debentures to market value of the crops in the sale months five quarts of milk, one pound There are many practical farmers who the extent of \$20,000 for the purchase of the beef. But if we follow the pre- of oatmeal and two pounds of wheat are well able to impart information of ground and the erection of buildon the work they are engaged in, and ings in that city for the same purpose animal of 1,400 pounds weight, the six months, will be for milk, 1250 their experience would benefit others; When Nova Scotia has three first cost will exceed the market value of quarts, at half a cent a quart for the we intend to make the AGRICULTURIST class Exhibition Buildings there will the production. Recent and numerous skimmed milk, \$6.75; 30 pounds of oata medium through which such ex- be no trouble in holding Annual experiments that cannot be contradict- meal, 90c.; 91 pounds of corn meal, perience may be made useful. The Shows. We would like to see this ed, prove that full feeding and early \$1.82; 272 pounds of middlings, \$2.02; farmer feels the keen competition of Province follow her sister in this re- eastern farmer. The cost of growing grass, during the first 90 days 50c.; the present day as much as the busi- spect, and by the time we have three beef increases with the age and weight parture three months, at 15c. vantages to be derived from good management, the most improved mode of doing his work, the best labor saving implements, the stock most suit
vantages to be derived from good management, the most improved mode of doing his work, the best labor saving implements, the stock most suit
vantages to be derived from good management, the most improved mode of or beef should not be kept beyond feed a calf should weigh 500 pounds were planted fifteen inches apart in farthest. By this system of full feed of hay per day, or 1,820 pounds, \$9.10; ing implements, the stock most suit
vantages to be derived from good management in as many of the animal; and hence those intend.

defor beef should not be kept beyond two years and a half at farthest. By this system of full feed of hay per day, or 1,820 pounds, \$9.10; ing implements, the stock most suit
one every two or three years. ness man, and he requires all the ad- or four buildings erected in as many of the animal; and hence those intend- week, \$1.87-in all \$13.87. With this

and support of all who wish our Pro- number of country people have of growth; and that each succeeding All communications must be accom- means of comparing stock they are full feeding and early maturity must not necessarily for publication, but as animals together, and in many cases a guarantee of good faith. We do effect changes that will be of advant not undertake to return rejected con- age to both parties, and would not tributions.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.

able for his purpose and such kindred

head of Agriculture, made by the tell of them, and write about them, porting sheep from Great Britain. spend money for them For some time past there has been a generally expressed desire for some opportunity to bring the stock that new blood; while there are many was imported in 1875 together, so few flocks that would not be improved of three years in their new homes by the introduction of change of blood. Many of those who now own the Bulls quire renewing often. Nearly all the portunity for their doing so, and in when the animal was three months many years, came from Ontario, and importation, and we believe the Govthrive with us. We do not know why of this, and propose assisting the it is so, but it is quite clear that we owners in bringing the animals forcannot depend upon improving our ward by contributing to the expense. the Atlantic. Every care has been and forethought of the Government in twins, called the "Ellsworth twins," his price, and he has not escaped the taken to get good healthy animals their desire to help the farmers. turne out well and proved superior appreciated by those who will reap animals, best the larger number have the benefits. done little good. It is therefore thought but to send across the water

this time, in hopes that a strong hardy class of animals will be obtained. Our experience would lead us hope that the order may be principally for Border Leicesters. This is a class of sheep that is highly appreciated in the North of England and Scotland wants of our people better than any other. They combine more good qualities for this Province, than any plished for export, must be one of the purpose. It takes more than double that none other will do, and we have future, and to do it successfully they proved by hundreds of experiments other breed. We do not mean to say no doubt but many good judges will prefer some other breed, but we think others consider them too tender for a few Oxfordshire Downs added to New Brunswick, and we would like to see them tried. They seem a very hardy animal, and we will be very much disappointed if they do not turn out well. It is worth the expense and trouble to give them a trial, they are

like them. Those who have information and experience about the different breeds and then find fault with what is done. be taken of the information.

INSTINCT IN SHEEP .- A Cheviot ewe, Roxburghshire. - N. B. Agriculturist. and the success thus far attending the dance of dry litter be kept under them. treatment, diseases, &c., of swine.

# JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

TERMS: \$1 50 per year, in Advance.

FREDERICTON, N. B., APRIL 20, 1878.

### NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION.

ing implements, the stock most suit one every two or three years.

have taken place under ordinary oir-

A portion of the Grant, under the preciate them, it is all very well to

theep are welass of stock that deteri- will want to part with them and get flocks by getting rams on this side of This is another instance of the care

The exertions of the Government purposes, and bought from farmers, during the past four years to improve but encouraging, no doubt some have parallel and we have no doubt it is

#### THE PRODUCTION OF BEEF.

The following letter addressed by is so thoroughly in accord with our cattle for the butcher, first for the breed, and if this opinion is well pay; it has consumed double the weight of 800 to 1,000 pounds the first founded the order should be princi- amount of food required to produce pally for this breed. Cotswolds are the same weight of beef under the should be forced up to two years, and are committing a great error; if they with Russia, there would not be ships ing was fatal, and he has practically very much admired by many, while system advocated, and if this is true then turned into beef. It is important would only be content to five and enough to carry over the horses she passed away. why should the raiser take the trouble that a full, flush feed be kept up. and waste the food in keeping and feeding an ox four years when he can of this breed having been brought to age. We confess it will be difficult bid. The organs of the animals their new home. to do quite as well as this with the present stock we now have, but better is within the reach of nearly all our farmers, and much can be done with those we have under a proper system growing in favor in Ontario and the this subject in the future, and will be oat meal cooked and added to the main home than go to a strange coun- we speak only of the better class of States, and we think our people would content to give the article alluded to milk. If a little hay tea, with an egg for the present :-

should now let it be known, and give given their attention to the production continued until the calf is three the best breeds of cattle sheep and their aid and assistance in procuring of grain and other marketable crops. months old, and after this, in combi- swine and is answered,—"I have tried the best. It has been rather too much Instead of improving a business that nation, oats and corn ground, one most kinds of cattle, and the Devons the habit to keep silent until too late, is regarded unprofitable, they have bushel of corn to two of oats, mixed Would it not be better to give these cannot compete with the cheaper and the appetite strong, and enever over- or Jerseys for butter, and for all these views in time, so that advantage may fresher soils of the West. I contend feed. A variety of food is found pre- purposes take Durhams. After a trial feeding that I will explain and submit and the quantity required is less. Hay, which had been driven in a flock from endeavor to show that the improve- added, and a little salt, should be for wool, lambs, good mutton, beauty, Northumberland to Sutherlandshire, ment of the soil and the increased steamed together. A flavor is given quietness and hardiness, are ahead of was found one day on her old pasture, profits of husbandry demand that the to the hay, straw and cornstalks from all others for eastern and southern followed by her lamb, having traced farmers of New York become beef being steamed with the meal, that farmers. I have tried several breeds her way back, hundreds of miles, producers. We must not abandon the provokes the appetite, and causes the of hogs, and think the Chester White, probably from hill to hill, with many that will produce meat with a profit, The animals should be kept in a dim- breeds for the common farmer, and devious unrecorded wanderings. An and keep the soil in growing, per- ly lighted, warm stable, and allowed would recommend the new work on other ewe of the same breed found petual fertility. The exportation of to run in the open yard and sunshine swine by Coburn as containing much her way back from Caithness-shire to dressed beef and live cattle to England, for two hours every day, and abun- new and interesting matter about is not lacking the effect is still present, (including a short back), thence to or chopped. Meal or shorts made without any object on which to fasten

enterprise gives new interest to the increased by increasing the live stock | tion, and I will answer it in a business.

growth. This system offers a plan by oatmeal and one pound of wheat mid-The experience of other countries pounds in one year. By the common pounds per day of middlings, 516 To give him this informa- prove that that these Exhibitions are system of feeding this weight is seldom pounds at \$15 per ton, \$4.10-amountreached at the age of two years. It ing to \$16.84; and the gain should be is found to be a universal law that 2½ pounds per day, or 410 pounds, offer great advantages to buyers. In and object of the AGRICULTURIST, and our people are willing to admit, they the young animal takes the least averaging at one year old 910 pounds, we trust we will have the assistance are the only opportunity the larger amount of food to produce a pound of pound of growth, up to full maturity, per week, will cost \$7.80; 4 pounds This has been established by facts and total, \$11.90. The second winter he may be laid down as a law. Hence be always kept in view. I will now corn meal per day, \$10.42; 4 pounds verify this position by actual results.

Mr. C. S. Marvin of Oxford, N. Y has published a statement of the cost of feed, and the monthly weight of the steer, as he grew to four years of Farmers are just like other people, age. The figures show that if the sold when two years old, he would have paid a fair profit over the cost; but that after that time, the increase Legislature is to be expended in im- but they must be seen before they will of growth fell below the cost of pro-Our Exhibition will be a favorable Agricultural College, by an experiment made, ascertained that when the animal was three months old, three pounds of meal, or its equivalent, months old, it took four pounds; when grain and abandon the production of good sheep in the Province, there are that they can be seen after a residence made a pound of growth; when six one year old, four and a half nounds: half nounds, and when two years old orate or run out very soon, and re- others, this will be an excellent op- six pounds-iust double what it took sheep that have been imported for fact it would be quite equal to another old. Prof. Miles also made an experiscertained that it took 50 per cent. more food to make a pound of live weight when six months old, than it

> did when three months old. In the Live Stock Journal of 1873. of October 1,340 pounds, at six months and garden truck, his profits will not old. Their gain the first year follow- be certain; for such are the facilities

increase in the consumption of food. Mr. Woodruff, in a discussion before try the production of beef; the full the Agricultural Board of Indiana, feeding, early maturing system will said that the cattle should be fattened pay. The old system of buying two-Mr. Taylor to the Country Gentleman, by proper treatment, increased in animal is bought, the time of life is weight at the rate of about 100 pounds | past when feeding could be made to own views on the important subject of old, which would eat twice as much right breed, raise his calves, crowd by Great Britain in 1876, must have cattle raising, and so applicable to as the calf, would increase only at the them from the start, and then realise come largely from the continent of this Province, that we transfer it to rate of about 50 pounds per month. When two years old. This system Europe, and at prices far above what our columns. Raising and feeding The reason of this decrease of weight will pay, and so increase fertilizers as we could supply them for at a liberal with increase of food, as the animal to double the grain crop in a very grows older, is because a certain short time-for manuring is the life home supply and when that is accom- amount of food is required for this of farming. principal objects of our farmers in the the food the second year. It has been must adopt a very different course heavier. An animal consumes of good from the usual practice here. To feed food daily about three per cent. of its West. We are sorry to hear of our greatest of all horse-producing coun- extinct, was the nearest approach, an animal for five or six years before live weight, to support life and supply people leaving the Province in this tries, and he is seeking to buy of his perhaps, attained in modern times it is fit to send to the market cannot waste. Calves may be grown to the way, both for their own sake and ours. neighbors, who promptly assure him presumably so, because of the large second year. The utmost growth there is, for any length of time, a state of suspended growth, the digestive get as much money for it at half the in the secretory vessels become mor- of prospering than they will have in In the paragraph quoted above, it "all-work." What is needed is a race should be kept in an active state, and capable of digesting and assimilating a large quantity of food.

The calf should have sweet milk three times a day for the first three will do. When three months old, a The farmers in the Middle and little corn meal, cooked, or flax seed Eastern States have regarded beef meal, should be mixed with the oat production as unprofitable, and have meal porridge. The milk should be abandoned it as hopeless. They think with wheat bran. Grass in summer, that in the production of beef they and clover aftermath in winter, Keep that these Western advantages can be ferable to any single kind. Steamed for 40 years with South-Down sheep, fully counterbalanced by a system of food promotes growth more readily, and a short time trial of five other production of beef, but adopt a system whole mass to be eagerly devoured. Berkshire and Poland-China the best

subject of cattle feeding. And what the margin of profit, under this system The Nova Scotia Exhibition will be I farther contend for, is, that the of full feeding and early maturity, is held this year at Truro, Sept. 30th to amount of grain raited can be greatly a very natural and business-like ques- good authority, that one firm in this like conclusive way. We will take The system of feeding that will the average gain of good, thrfty calproduce a steer of 1,400 pounds when ves of the short-horn or the Holstien shipped to England. We believe this two years old, will enable the eastern breed, fed upon ten quarts per day of to be literally true; but whether it is own home market, with beef of western | with an average of a half pound of which all the crops of the farm may dlings after the first ten days, giving vailing custom at the present time, middlings per day, with pasture or and let it take four years to grow an cut grass. The cost, then, of the first maturity is the true system for the 100 pounds of hay, or its value in

> per day of middlings or oats, \$4.10will require 15 pounds of hay per day, of bran per day, \$5.46; total cost of second year, \$41.93. The steer will gain on an average 11 pounds per day, or 547 pounds, weighing, at two years old, 1.457 pounds. The cost of the steer, at our figures, when two for this kind of beef, will be at least 61c. per pound live weight, and he will be worth \$94 70. This leaves a profit of \$22.15, and certainly a handsom one, as the manure made is worth all the labour, and it will be seen that we have given full market prices for the most expensive food.

> While looking at these figures it is surprising that farmers should raise beef; that they do not take into consideration this unwise policy of raising and selling grain on the future condition of the land. To raise grain farm murder in the first degree. But if he will feed his crop, he makes a market at home, increases his profits, secures the fertility of the land. He lands of the west, as surely in raising grain, as in making beef. The price of western grain in his home market, is

organs and the powers of assimilation years, they will have a better chance there inviting American horses.

these people have already returned, get that a 2:50 or three minute horse breeding, to wit :and more would willingly do so, if is called a "trotter" in England, and weeks, and after this time, sweet they could. Will this not satisfy our among English horses he is a trotter alone be relied on to transmit its type. of feeding. We have much to say on skimmed milk may be given, a little people that it would be better to re- of superior excellence. In this place try where they encounter hardships work horses, and the advantages of

> BEST STOCK .- A correspondent in the N. Y. Cultivator asks which are make the best work oxen; the Durhams are best for beef; the Alderneys

We have it from what we esteem city, last year, realized a profit of one thousand dollars on the horses they margin between the prices at which horses can be bought here and the

termined to extend this trade. It is estimated that nearly three thousand Canadian horses have been exported to Europe during the last few years, supplemented during the coming season. Last spring a special sale of six situate in the province of Ontario, one the absence of regular horse fairs in country, it is expected that these sales will supply this deficiency, and afford with wood ashes, whose potash and English buyers a better opportunity soda act promptly. than has heretofore existed of select-Co., of Liverpool, at high prices. More than one witness examined be when thrown upon the ground an fore Lord Rosebery's committee gave the Canadian horse. Colonel Soame Jenyns told the Prince of Wales, who took great interest in his examination. that "Canadian horses are fairly bred, sound, and hard, capital fencers; in

short, admirable animals.' Among the purchasers of Canadian hunters and carriage-horses may be mentioned Lonsdale, Lord Leigh, Colonel Leigh, M. P., Captain Machell, and several of the Liverpool merchant princes From recent returns it appears that 40,763 horses were imported from foreign countries into Great Britain in 1876, and 24,379 during the first eight months of 1877. Under such circumstances the success of this new trade will be watched with great interest on both sides of the Atlantic." The trade from this port has been

much larger than generally supposed

There appears to have been an effort

to keep it out of the newspanars as best prices; and in fact, the only might not advance here, nor the supprices that are remunerative. I say ply be strengthened abroad. What for the butcher at the age of two year-old steers and keeping them a Instead of one firm shipping twelve vears. Mr. Alkman said that a calf, year will not pay; for when the hundred horses, we want twenty firms profit. There is now a deficit in the

> sending them abroad to a remunerative and active market .- Wallace's

#### COAL ASHES IN THE GARDEN.

and apparently undiminished, if not the point of the stifle, The longest into a thin mush would furnish the the teeth .- En.

years and no manure other than this as much of the blood of American meal. Without doubt, some meal in had been used. I was shown another Eclipse as could be obtained, even now connection with the roots would be of garded to-day which was treated ex- would be a good cortribution to this advantage, if the highest results were actly in the same way, the only dress- end. If there are offspring of import- to be reached, as the laxative nature "The Canadians are evidently deing being coal ashes. Here the ed Consternation and Warfield's of the roots would counteract the growth seemed all that it could be. I Roxana to be had, these, with import- heating tendency of the meal, while was shown a potato grown here that ed Leamington, should work in well. the meal would serve to keep the cow weighed one pound eleven ounces and Individuals of such strains that evince in good flesh. The Swedes and manand these shipments are to be vastly a half. It was the Early Vermont, a a tendency to heaviness of bone and golds are invariable fed raw to swine, variety not noted, I believe, for its knee-action would, of course, further borses, and in fact all farm animals.] large specimens. But they were all the attainment of the desired object. large, averaging from half a pound to Now, upon the second principle was attended with such marked suc- a pound; no small ones among them, above, let animals so selected be bred, says there can hardly be any mistake also. My own experience is confir-

I would advise by all means that without having to scour the country, coal ashes, instead of being thrown ing the coarser parts; also on potato ground, always mixing well with the

have been applied for several years. The second year is sure to tell, even left to lie there undisturbed, as I have patience are requisite in the conduct abundant evidence. But the place of such an experiment. The employfor full action is in the soil. second garden mentioned where the

form lack in the growth, both in the Colonel Anstruther Thomas, Lord About a quarter of the soil of this garden was composed of ashes. was greatest the largest tubers were raised. There is no doubt of the general benefit of coal ashes in a gar den, and their decided effect upon the tomato and potato family. They doubtless effect more or less favour ably all plant, in the improved texture of the soil, which most of our old cultivated fields need. Add to thi their known manurial properties which science has pointed out, little though they be, and there is no reason why coal ashes should not be land, to say nothing of what may seen an occult influence when they are put in union with the fertility of the soil resulting thus, as appears to me, in an

#### THE GENERAL-PURPOSE HORSE.

them to advantage. - Country Gentle-

horse-stock of all the European coun- know, to propagate a breed of generaltries, and American shippers may purpose horses has proven a failure. We learn from the Woodstock Sen- take their choice of markets. The The reason of this seems to be that all tinel that quite a number of families Russo-Turkish war has used up the such attempts have been by cross breedhave left Carleton County for the surplus in the empire of the Czar-the ing. The Cleveland bay, now about We never see our active young men they have none to spare. If England infusion of thoroughbred blood he ingoing away without thinking they should become involved in a struggle herited. But his lack of pure breed-

If work here, as they will be comrelled would want from this country; but, Now I affirm that while cross-breed to do in the West, for ten or twelve war or no war, there is a market ing is resorted to, nothing better can appears a Canadian trotter realized or breed of "general-purpose" horses. Since the above was written we see two hundred and thirty guineas; and To attain this, we should avail ourit stated in the Sentinel, that some of to understand this, we must not for selves of ascertained principles of

1. A pure or thoroughbred race can

be modified by outward conditions.

nearer the size required than the use of roots as a feed for milch cows The habit appears to be easily learn-It has been long known that coal English thoroughbred. He has not only pondent makes mention, was not that crib-biter will often speedily have ashes have the effect of mellowing size, but strength, beauty and intelli- they were of more value than any imitators. The fault, however, is not the soil, particularly clay. A rigid gence, to furnish a good foundation other kind of provender; but the one which is transmitted from a parent clay may thus be greatly improved in for such an experiment. To select exact words were, "the feeding value to its offspring. An inveterate cribits texture. It has been held that the from thoroughbreds such specimen as of roots can hardly be over-estimated, biter is rarely cured; whenever he fertilizing properties of coal ashes are are distinguished for large size, sound. . . . For milch cows . . . they are manger, a rail, or any other such small-repeated analyses have shown ness, good temper and high finish, as admirably adapted." The facts in the object with his teeth. The broad strap to the judgment of the reader. I will roots, straw, cornstalks, with meal breeds, I am satisfied that the Downs, this. Yet used as they have been also pure pedigree and sufficiently case will be found to show that suc- with attached spikes which run into here in gardens, without other man close consanguinity, should be the aim culent food in the winter season (to- the lower jaw when the neck is rehed ure, the effect has been such as to lead of any one who should undertake this gether with warm stables and good preparatory to irresistibly to the conclusion that venture. As to size, the "tape-line" care) is one of the most necessary to plate with iron, tin, or zinc, the they develope in some way a consider- should not be applied to the legs, but, agencies in keeping up a good flow of manager, the stances, and any other able amount of fertility. All cannot starting at the elbow, measure to the milk; and in no way can this food be such articles likely to be laid hold of be accounted for by the mechanical point of the shoulder, thence to the so successfully and economically by the teeth. Occasionally the habit

ing seemingly as wood ashes do, re- largest essentially, and will prove the dry forage of winter, and no quiring other (organic)' fertility to himself so in the long run. As to doubt give a richer milk-but it aid, if full results would be obtained. soundness, leave out the Lexingtons, would be more costly, and not furnish I was surprised, early in the season, with their poor eyes, and so also as to so healthy a food as early cut hay fed on seeing unusually thrifty tomatoes finish. If this experiment had been in connection with roots. Moreover, and beans, to learn that the only entered upon when thoroughbred it is evident that cows will continue manure used was coal ashes, scattered descendants of Messenger and Mam. their milking qualities for a series of in the garden to get them out of the brino were to be had, perhaps nothing years better with this food, theu when way. This was practised for several better could have been desired; but fed with the more simulating corn

promoted by lowland pastures. 2. Liberal feeding of largely soft

matory. But the effect I find is not immediate. It is more tardy than nursing, as well as to the growing constantly to enlarge the visera, frame such persons or company a and muscular system.

Rather let them have plenty of slow and heavy work—that paid not to exceed tuated to the collar, the wagon, the in ten years from the time plough, as also to the carriage, and irst payment. saddle, and cutter. Winter-driving I through the snow will prove the secret

the employment of intelligent and of beet sugar in this State. careful management in stable, field designs to establish amiability are not superior to those beet seed to farmers who will contract

From such blood and such conditions should occasionally have a fine saddlehorses, and once in a while, a flying Portland, and to be in operation by trotter, and always stout and tireless October next. but a few years would suffice to attain men and horses than did Count Orloff or Lord Godolphin. The

### FEEDING ROOTS TO MILCH

COWS.

in the Farmer which interested me Farmer. most deeply. As advised in that article, I have raised beets and turnips this season, and have a nice supply of them. If my impressions are correct. the article above referred to makes roots of more value for milch cows than any kind of provender. Having spent, in years past, more money than I like to spare for meal and bran, it is very gratifying to feel that an equivalent, and more than an equivalent is found in an article so easily raised as the beet. Are my impres sions correct? The article spoke of fattening hogs on the mangold or 2. The type of any pure breed may sugar beet. Should they be cooked for either swine or for cows? Dr. The pure Arabian might be chosen Loring of Massachusetts speaks highly as a breed to be depended on for the of Swedish turnips for horses. I precertain transmission of characteristics, sume these are not cooked, but finely but there is another breed more ac- sliced or chopped. Are they not so? cessible, less expensive, and already [The language used regarding the seize the manger and learn to crib. Arabian. It is none other than the in the article of which our corres. ed by horses, especially when they are

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

But the farmer will ask me where FOREIGN MARKET FOR HORSES. sometimes increased—in this case act- horse by such measurement is the moisture needed in connection with

#### BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY

wards the introduction of the beet large, though less compact develop- sugar industry in this State, in accordment of bone and muscle. Bulky ance with the resolve passed by the rather than wiry constitutions are Legislature of 1877. This resolve authorizes the Governor and Council to contract with any responsible party foals. This of course, would tend beet sugar in this State, and to pay to exceeding one cent per pound on all 3. Never permit them to run races, sugar manufactured here from beets raised in the State—the bounty so "farm-work." Let them be hab- dollars in any one year, and to lapse

Under the provisions of this resolve, Mr. Ernest Th. Gennert proposes to establish a factory for the manufacture and road; especially, kindness and organization of a stock company with a capital stock of \$25,000; and Mr. ment of men whose intelligence and Gennet himself proposes to furnish (as was briefly explained in the I should expect to derive the distinct- FARMER last week,) he having already ively all-purpose horse. Not merely imported \$25,000 of beet seed from individual all-purpose horses, but a Germany this spring, for this purpose race or breed worthy to be called the We learn he is to issue circulars to I farmer and agricultural societies, at once, in order to ascertain who will horse, or a fast road-horse, I should undertake to grow beets for the no doubt have the finest carriage- factory, which is to be established at

At a special meeting of the Execurive Council held for the pupose on thorough-bred, and could be depended Wednesday of last week, a hearing on to produce his like again. Now, was given Mr. Gennert on this matter resulting in the passage of an order which is as follows, and which, so far determines the first step in the in auguration of this new industry in civilization that is casting off the Maine: "That the proposition of barbarism of Bedouin and gambler, Ernest Th. Gennert is hereby accepted. so far as it conforms to the previsions neglect the noble animal that they, of the "Act to encourage the introduction of the manufacture of beet sugar.' ence," have, in a measure, preserved. approved Feburary 7, A. D. 1877. and upon condition that a factory in running order, for the manufacture of rather degraded, the thorough bred, beet sugar, be established in this State as well as his master, let him grace within the yeer 1878, and that the his true position in the higher civi- Attorney General is hereby instructed to draft a contract for execution, between said Gennert and his associates or assigns, and the Governor and Council, in accordance with the above conditions. Said contract to be of no About the middle of May last, an force or virtue unless said factory is editorial article on "Roots" appeared established in A. D. 1878."- Main

CURABLE?

A young mare bred on the farm has acquired the habit of crib-biting. I have had a strap put round her neck. but that does not prevent her from catching at the manger with her teeth and losing her oats, or going to the bars of the gates when out at grass. Is there any probability of her offspring inheriting the same habit? Is there any danger of the other horses in the stable catching the fault?-NORTHMAN.

Crib-biting is a troublesome habit, sometimes engendered by indigestion often produces or aggravates indigestwhere tickled by the wisp or brush. has the chance he will lay hold of a improvement, as in cases where this withers, thence to the root of the tail furnished as by roots, fed raw -sliced box without rack or manger, and