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Correspondence

TIRAL TOPICS.

It pays well to take good care of They should not be exposed to cold storms, so as to become chilled and wet, because by nature they are not designed to suffer such exposures The result of a cow in milk becoming for s thin, flat-ribbed animal eats out, but all to no purpose. So, in the thoroughly drenched in sleet, or a largely, thrives badly, and is usually purest air, in all the temperatures, it is no definable way of breeding that to her owner, but cows are thus little space between the prominence injuriously affected, more or less, and it is better to keep them housed in cold or stormy weather. When a farmer has a good herd of cows he should see that they are well cared for-well fed, watered regularly and kept warm. Nor should any man expect to obtain a large flow of milk from poor feed. One may almost as of early maturity and aptitude for well attempt to extract gold from fattening. turnips as to expect a cow to produce 12 or 15 quarts of milk daily from poor hay and other improper food. Cows require the best hay in the fore part winter, and the poor qualities may pe fed later. They also require a change of food; hay alone is not sufficient for cows in milk. Roots. meal and good hay are all that any cow requires at this season of the year. Corn meal is very nutritious. and it may sometimes put on too much fat, otherwise there is no objection to giving a cow four quarts of this meal daily, with all the hay she will eat. Bran in all shapes, as shipstuffs, middlings, &c., is excellent to produce milk. This is what milkmen feed on, who do their best to make their cows profitable.

POOR HAY AND STRAW. Some months ago Professor Atwater stated, in the American Agriculturist, When they are supposed to be com that in Germany scientific farmers, by long and patient experimenting, through the herd every week, making nad learned how to " make valuable fodder of poor hav and straw." But the method he has of doing it he has never been given to the American farmers, and never will, because it cannot be done. This pretending that science will change the entire management of farms in the crops growth and in feeding stock, is simply a humbug. Science has done wonders in the invention of farm implements, and they would insist that certain but it can go no farther to benefit the already known by our most skillful agriculturists. It appears plain, or ought so to appear, to any farmer of common sense, that it is impossible to thick milk or a watery fluid could be take "roor straw," without any nutriment in it, and make "valuable fodder" of it. Of nothing we can make nothing, and if we mix with cut straw something that is good food to make it eatable, of what value is it then? appetite, puts on no fat, and the in places between the tufts, so as to manure it makes is of very poor admit of harrowing in the seed. cut in a slightly green state, Spring as the ground will admit, and -that which was dry when cut, contains no nutriment, and if cut and mixed with what is nutritious I cannot their time and straw thrown away, as straw is salable everywhere. It may

RAISE YOUR OWN COWS.

market at a profit.

cows, which have a large flow of milk, haps it would be better to pasture such face the necessary sacrifice. The first time of planting. These lessons are ing for want of it. Baskets require and are a breed, or grade, valuable for lands till the new seeding gets a good loss is generally the best in such cases, never forgotten, and the land allot- a great deal of water, and I generally beef. Dairymen should breed from growth, rather than cut the grass and that fact is coming to be generally ment of the French peasant is made give it them twice a day. Boxes of stock that is extra valuable for milk. when it is but a few inches high. understood with the present deprest to produce a variety of vegetables fit plants I always sprinkle—never pour Such cows are obtained by degrees; There is no good reason why farmers sion in the selling value of even choice for any man's table. The agricultural water on them. Do not open windows they may be grades or pure bloods; should not experiment in this way animals. Where lack of means dic- societies throughout France cordially directly on them, so that they are but when obtained, it is very unwise sometimes. Then let them seed down tates selecting, it would not appear so second the Government in its efforts chilled by cold currents of air-reto sell the calves of such cows to the a plowed field to grass next Spring, strange that animals wanting in some by bestowing on pupils and masters member they are hot-house plants butches, because in a few years one without the usual grain crop. I have of the essential qualities for breeding, their counsel and assistance, and offer. delicate pets, and the winds of heaven runs out of such good stock, if he sells known a good crop of hay to be cut should be chanced in the hope that ing prizes for competition. his calves, and then he is compelled the first season on fields thus seeded; their deficiency may be counterbal to take cows of an inferior grade, as and be sure that you seed with several anced by other superior features, and first-class cows are seldom offered for kinds of grasses, which produce a overcome in a proper cross; but with to the Scientific Farmer, the average have pure air. sale. It does not follow that when firmer sward, and one that will stand ample means at command, many young amount of sand loam required at the At night leave your room door open good cows are obtained that their the frosts of winter better than one breeders make their purchases at ran- farm stables of the Massachusetts Ag- or partially so, unless the weather is caly will always make equally good kind will, mil ors; but like generally produces like, and farmers can keep up the good qualities of their dairy stock better by raising than by purchasing butter-maker says: "In summer there their stock and repurchasing. The fields, \$6.27 per year. Equal results last item, as then you are protected their cows. For milk, and also for beef, a Short Horn and Ayrshire the cream is churned sooner than in servation of some years past, that authority, by the daily use of from during the night-a thing which often grades, or a Short Horn grade crossed to be raised, as disease is hereditary. of cream accumulating. The summer provided the recipient of the lesson is In regard to the points of a good cow, in order to perpetuate a healthy constitution in her offspring, I annex the following from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of Engand tapering; nostrils large and open

small and not too thick; the head well I hear of but little complaint, It mat- selecting. They go straight by their For the Colonial Farmer. set on the neck; the distance between ters not how good the feed is- if the chart from the first, and usually acthe ears and the angle of the jaw tenderest hay and roots are added, complish something to show for it. short, but the width behind the cars making an approach to summer feed; They do not all follow the same path, cows in milk in the winter season. have a short, thick neck); the chest most perfect milk if set beyond three cisely the same object; but, having wide and deep; the girth, taken days will be hurt. The writer of this thought far enough to create an ideal should correspond with the length space enough for a cloth to be streach- rally possesses sufficient merit to be of from behind the ears to the rise of ed over without touching the milk, value when proximated, and hence without feeling their injurious effects. the tail; the carcass of a barrel shape, and a snug lid put on, keeping the air they succeed as breeders. winter rain, may not be perceptible liable to diarrhea; there should be but is the same. of the hip and the last rib; the quarter large; the measurement from the prominence of the haunch backward to the rise of the tail and downward to the hock as great as possible; the lower part of the haunch thick and broad; the hide thick and pliant;

DRYING OFF COWS.

by improper drying off. If much milk is allowed to remain in the udder becomes coagulated, and somewhat putrid; and if not removed the cow may be lost. Mr. Willard, the noted dairy writer, says "Cows cannot be dried of their mill

at once, and some cows continue secrete milk in small quantities for long time. But in all cases where the animal has ceased to give milk, or i what is termed "dry," she should have her udder examined from time to time and the teats tried to see if any milk can be drawn. At first the tria should be made at intervals of two or three days, and if there is a particle of milk in the bag it should be all thoroughly drawn. Then the trial may be made at longer intervals pletely dry, the rule should be to go can be drawn. And this work cannot safely be entrusted to "hired help. but must be performed under the "eye cows, and hired help often think it a a dry cow. We have had such men, and they were good, honest men, too cows were perfectly dry, but yet, when put to the test under our rule of try- fully one-tenth, making a short crop ing the teats once a week during of 30,000 bales of silk in Europe this winter, we have found, in numerous instances, that small quantities of drawn from the udder,"

SOWING CLOVER ON GRASS. Farmers may succeed in making

plowing the land, if the sod is not

quality. Oat straw, when the grain the seed quite thick, as early in the possesses some nutriment, and may be be dry. Then run a fine tooth harrow fed to any stock, as a change, and for over the land till the seed is covered what it is worth; but purely dry straw or the most of it mixed with the loosened earth; then roll the land, and in due time a crop of clover will appear see that farmers gain anything by smothered by the grass, perhaps; and critical moment, or change them so adopted in France whereby the chilbe baled and sent many miles to and if plaster be sown on the land, as He is educated only by experience, is shown the soil which best suits a Many dairymen sell their calves, are not well covered with grass, may few choice animals, and a large num- war against insects and grubs, and and buy cows when wanted, but this be improved in this manner, or other ber of ordinary ones, that it would be finally to record in his school books is not a good practice, as I claim that grass seed may be sown instead of desirable to dispose of could a pur- the advantages derived from the seleccan be bought—that is, really good would be better than one kind. Per- ly held because the owner dislikes to new manures and variations in the

it too long before it is churned. A is little bitter milk or cream, because practice is reversed in the winter. There being too little milk to require and then a clear business mind that frequent churning than-say one, and takes up this subject of breeding and sometimes two churnings a week-we makes a study of it before venturing account readily for the evils complain. to put its deductions into practice. land: "The head small; muzzle fine ed of. The fore part of the season, when milk is in greater quantity, before they buy at all, and then keep market.

the eyes full and lustrous; the ears necessitating more frequent churning, their aims clearly in mind while considerable (no dairy cow should nor how clean the milk is kept, the or do they all aim to accomplish preimmediately behind the shoulders, has filled the vessel, leaving barely which they hope to imitate, it gene-

Miscellaneuos.

The Silk-worm Trade The New York Times of December than even the most ardent enthusiast 30th says: "A large cargo of silk- on the subject can set aside, if the worm eggs, shipped from Yokohama object sought be profit in the investsmallness of bone is a sure indication on the steamship City of Pekin, reach- ment, and no other aim in view in the ed San Francisco on the 14th inst., breeding problem than the bare queshence they were sent by rail across tion of trotting speed, and bottom. the continent, and arrived last Friday The most successful breeders in this at the Union Line Dock, Jersey City. country produce too many blanks to About half the cargo was shipped on their number of prizes to keep the Wednesday by the City of Berlin, via. balance sheet right, unless the blanks Liverpool, for Havre and Paris. The possess a value independently of the remaining portion will be forwarded question of speed; and with the blanks next Saturday, by the steamship in the ratio in which they appear on Labrador, direct to Paris and Havre, many stud farms, it is a question where the eggs will be distribated whether their disposal is not a matter through different parts of France, of far greater moment in a financial Italy and Switzerland. The eggs. which are placed in 1,872 bales or the common experience of breeding cases, occupy seven cars, and their on any considerable scale, that after a value is estimated at \$3,000,000. The few years' trial it is found desirable agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, to reduce the mares in numbers to the Mr. Nolan, says that the cargo ar- few for which a direct nick has been rived in good condition, and that the found, and dispose of the others, no eggs are healthy and have not been matter with what care and judgment injured by their long journey. A re- they were originally selected. This gular trade in the transportation of has been the experience at Thorndale. silk-worms has been established for Stony Ford and other noted establishseveral years between Yokohama and ments, and must continue to be so Europe. The steamer Gaelic, which | Therefore, every point which tends to arrived at San Francisco from Yoko- produce a foal salable for other purhama on the 6th instant, had on board poses than speed, that can be comtrial of the teats to see if any milk a cargo of 287 balls of the silk-worm's passed without sacrificing the chances is plowed as soon as a crop of grain i eggs en route to Europe. Large as of that most valuable element, should token off; again after a lapse of six these consigments are, the trade is receive due business consideration in increasing daily, and the suppy of selecting breeding animals, in order of the master." Many persons are silk-worms shipped this year exceeds that their produce that fails to come not aware of the importance of drying that of the previous year. This is up to the standard may yet bring the ing crops will be derived equal to a owing to the fact that there has been piece of folly to try to draw milk from a great shortness of the crop in the Monthly. silk-worm producing countries of Europe. The decrease in France within the year has been at least one-half and the supply in Italy has fallen off year. This failure is attributable to frosts and wet weather, and has in creased the value of the raw material fully one hundred per cent. What is known as the silk-worm disease

cloth, or even the very cocoon,' Success in Breeding Horses.

broke out in Europe with great virul-

ence last year, and distroyed a large

number of the worms. The silk-worm

seed shipped from Yokohama for the

flattened, and as small as a turnip-

seed. The seeds will stick wherever

they have been laid by the female

moth as if glued on pasteboard, paper,

capable of learning. But there is now

It is frequently asserted that there will bring success and that the whole system is one of chance, great results coming when least expected and disappointment following the most logically-conceived plans. There is greater measure of truth in this claim sense than that of the prizes. It is breeder out without loss .-- Wallace's

GIVE THE CATTLE FRESH AIR .-Whether animals continue healthy or contract diseases often depends upon the kind and quality of food they eat, and water they drink, or the air they that the absence of vigor observed in animals, dwelling in stables insufficiently supplied with fresh air, as well as disease arising from imperfect ventilation, are only in part due to the imperfect provision usually made for the escape of the narcotic carbonic acid and other products of respiration. Probably the chief mischief arises in European market is round, slightly badly arranged stables from irritating ammonia yielded by decomposing urine, and the still more products of the putrefaction of facal

Many breeders have plans to start lately delivered in England, gave an being certain to be largely in excess but it will be in danger of being with, but either forget them at the interesting description of a system of the cost of the preparation .- Ex. if it be, when the grass has grown often that their selections point to no dren attending 30,000 primary schools high enough to be cut by a mower it clearly defined method. This is nearly in the rural district receive instruction should be cut, and fed green to stock; always the experience of the novice. in the culture of the soil. The child soon as the clover appears, it will get and gains his knowledge by the mis- certain plant to be cultivated; he is such a growth in a few weeks that the take he finds he has made at the start, made to prepare it for planting, to grass cannot check it. Fields that Hence we find many places with a sow it, to free it from weeds, to wage

In over eight years' existence a pork factory establishment in Guelph has purchased 56,740 carcases at a cost of about \$800,030. They have all been cut up, cured, and shipped to foreign

The Farm.

When a farmer can so manage his

farm as to make "both ends of the year meet," even if it be with the most rigid economy, he should be contented with his lot. If we take a survey of the business men of our villages and cities, we find that only three or four in a hundred realize a competence for old age. Then imagine the unhappiness of those who, sooner or later, fail to support themselves and families respectably—the cares and anxiety that constantly produce pangs and tortures that no farmer tilator. It is only 16 ft. square, 10 ft. was at work he lifted from two hunever felt. These men may apparent. posts; ridge of roof 7 ft, higher than dred to two hundred and fifty sacks of ly lead pleasant lives, as the outside the plates, and then slatted ventilator wheat and fifty or sixty tons of straw cial nerve to meet his notes falling the house, for more air when wanted. tire day to get through such a job one and three o'clock every day, in the city of New York, brings more are two windows, each 4 by 8 ft., thus above the average. But at the same anxiety to business men than all the farmers of the United States realize windows come down to within 18 a man who is able in the course of one

of the day; but when you lie upon and sweet. The horrows of protested notes seldom keep you awake at night; crops that have visibly grown while life in one hour than many city merchants and manufacturers do in a year. Our advise therefore, is, be not discouraged. The times may now be hard: but your are promised "seed-time and harvest " to the end and, with hard labor and judicious management, you come out in the end victorious.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MANURE.—It

assumed by many farmers that if land

weeks, and a third time just before the setting in of winter-going a little coating of barnyard manure. There can be no question that frequent plow ing enhances the fertility of the soil as this is proved in corn-fields every season. The more frequently the ground is stirred, if done in a way not to injure the roots, the more rapid will be the growth and more abundant breathe. It must be borne in mind the yield. This renders what is in the more easily appropriated, while drawing from the atmosphere supplies of nutriment which in an inert state it could not extract. It is true that frequent plowings involve expense, so does an application of manure-an article in many places hard to get and very expensive when obtained. The more inely adhesive soils and comminuted, the more readily will they appropriate and impart to the plant the nutriment supplied by them, noxious, but at present less tangible, whether it be drawn from the atmost phere of from the manure heap. This and other organic matters .- Prairie being the case, the policy of frequent plowings as a preparation of crops Mr. Roger Leigh, in an address would seem to be vindicated-the grain

Winter Care of House Plants.

A lady correspondent of the No York Tribune gives in that paper some excellent suggestions on the care of house plants in winter, from which we make an extract : - Always give water just before the sun reaches them, and be very sure to use warm water. cows can be raised cheaper than they clover, and several kinds of grass seed chaser be found, but which are general- tion of special soils, the application of On bitter cold days I give no water unless there is danger of their droopmay blow too roughly on them; but be very sure to have your room per-SAVING LIQUID MANURE .- According feetly ventilated. so that they may

dom, and completely squander their ricultural College for absorbing the exceptionally cold; also put a newsadvantages. Sooner or later most of urine from each animal, daily, was 41 paper between the plants and the Cream becomes bitter by keeping them better their condition by either pounds, costing for hauling to the window during all the cold weather. selling out entirely, or weeding out barn, handling and recarting to the I am specially particular about this writer has noticed in an extended ob. may be accomplished, says the same from sudden lowering of temperature winter, seldom reaching the third day. frequently the poorest beginners have one to two pounds each of plaster and occurs. At rare intervals give them

if your soil is properly prepared. Such men determine what they want ports, but mostly for the London especially for roses. Pick off any sisted, cart twenty acres of wheat

put them in the earth about the plant he could see in the morning and the

closed and locked at night to keep of national degeneracy. out thieves. A moderate sized yard is on the south side, with a tight board This lets in the sun but keeps off the together by inches, and divide the wind, thus making an admirable product by 3,888. This will give the cover that shelter in winter. A door opens from number of bushels in the crib to a grass field. where the poultry is permitted to that is twenty feet long, four feet wander at will in pleasant weather. wide, and eight feet high, hold east side for the entrance of persons. 240 inches long. 48 inches wide, and high, with an ample ventilator on the will give 284 4.9 bushels. Again. even when stocked with fifty hens, wide, and seventeen inches deep All animals want plenty of pure, fresh multiply 132 inches long, 36 inche air, and if, beside this, you give them wide, 17 inches deep together, and

THE WAY TO IMPROVE LAYING HENS.—There may be as much advanprolific tendencies, from any breed, made to produce double the eggs venient if one wants to use her, On the contrary, mark those hens that time. - Cer. N. E. Farmer. desire to set frequently, and let their eggs be sold or employed for culinary

in Country Gentleman.

TURIST .- Portland papers announce lions of acres of land, valued at over paralysis, at the age of 61 years. Mr. had their labors rawarded by generous Raymond was one of the leading busi- crops. The yield of hav and potatoes, years a Trustee of the Maine State have also yielded abundantly. No More recently he has been the busi- crops being some \$60,000,000-nearly, ness manager of the Portland Packing or quite one-half of which comes from Company; and was a gentleman the hay crop alone. A Bangor potato esteemed and honored in all the social dealer estimates the potate crop this and business relations of life. - Me. year to be 7,000,000 bushels, of which

A Specimen English Farmer

The London Telegraph says: "In the neighborhood of Newbury, not a hundred miles from the very place on Ayrshire cows make very valuable Sometimes, where there is a single afterwards become breeders of excel. magnesia, costing \$3.32 per year, a a little bone-dust in water, or ammonia where John Hampden was born and cow kept, I have known the bitter to lent judgment. Experience is an saving of about one-half. What would and water. They should not need this bred, a sturdy yeoman has given us a should never be bred, if her calves are show on account of the small quantity expensive but very effectual teacher, magnesia sell for, if all the farmers oftener than twice during the winter, specimen of what can be done even Tate in the Autumn of life by those If insects, those terrible little pests, who scorn delights and live laborious make their appearance, give them a days.' Mr. Carlwood, a farmer and by the Council. His opinion was, they itself. He did not wish to take up any dose of Scotch snuff, or white hellebore, miller near Newbury, and some years would be disqualified. White no such more time, but considered as a matter blown on from a bellows, or a shower- past the prime of his strength, made bath of soap suds; this last more a bet that he would, singly and unas- vote.

- they soon turn to dust and help o last moment at which he could see at fertilize it. The musk plant I keep night. He began his work on Friday standing in the sunniest spot I can morning last at 3:45 on the farm of find, with water in the saucer all the Mr. N. G. Hutchinson, at Crookham, time; this keeps it beautiful. Ferns near Newbury, and by 9:20 at night put in my darkest, shadiest place he had carted the whole contents o the twenty acres. The ricks built from his carting were five in number,

A SIMPLE POULTRY House .- My three of which were ten yards by five. new poultry house is so simple it does one ten yards by six, and one more not seem worth describing. I built it which was-as the clown says in the merely for a laying house—all one pantomime—'a little one in.' It is room from the sandy floor to the ven- calculated that while Mr. Carlwood world cannot witness the emotions of of 3 ft. still higher on the ridge; win and it is said that it would take three dows with Venetian blinds inside of ordinary agricultural laborers an en-It is match boarded up and down, The physical power of the British with a shingle roof. On the south farmer has always been exceptionally making 8 ft. square of glass. The time it is seldom that we come across inches of the ground. They are cov- day's daylight to pitch into the wagon No, farmers, your lot is not a hard ered inside with coarse wire netting, twenty acres of wheat. It is too much to prevent the fowls flying against the fashion at present to utter mourn the glass and breaking it. Outside ful prophecies of national decadence windows. One door and window shoves that the nation is going to the dogs. your pillows your repose is sound to the right, the other to the left. As far, however, as can be made out. doors are shoved open by day, and was never higher than it is now, and and in the morning, as you go around in the sun all day, makes the house when one man swims the Channel to feed your flocks and view your quite warm, and promotes laying on and the other single handed carts the part of the hens. If moderately twenty acres of wheat, seventeen hours warm, both windows and doors are and three-quarters of continuous work you may take more real enjoyment of kept open all day. The doors are there is not much reason to complain

> MEASURING CORN IN BULK. - Multi A door, three feet by seven, is on the 284 4-9 bushels. And such a crib is The only distinguishing merit of this 96 inches high, containing 1,105,920 top, that it keeps the air pure within, your wagon bed is 11 feet long, 2 feet proper food, drink and exercise, you will make 80,784 inches. Divide b will rarely have disease. - A. B. Allen 3,888, and the bed will hold 20 7-9

To Wean a Colt.

others. The eggs of such only as been taught to eat with the mare he these should be saved for the purpose will eat as readily when he is removed to increase. One writer on the sobject from her. I put my colt in a stable says that he is perfectly certain that where he could have plenty of exercise. the number of 200 eggs per annum in a large yard, fed him with hav and be easily tested without any knowledge as well as though he had run with the whatever as to farney points. If the mare two months longer. It is much poultry flock of the farmer can be better for the mare, and more conusually obtained from a certain most people do in the country, while er. He did not think that the charge number of hens, the improvement will the colt is with her. This way of be a paying one. Observe carefully weaning colts is very convenient, and which hens lay a long time before one can feed milk at such times as may. The law fixed the amount at not they manifest a disposition to sat, and seem judicious, and substitute grain or save their eggs for producing chickens. shorts for the milk at any reasonable please.

-The Journal's correspondent says which occurred at his home at Cum- State valuation. During the year dent of the Cumberland county Society, than farming, the annual value of the

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK,

TUESDAY. (Continued.)

Mr. Coburn said he would ask the plain Sec. Treasurer-If an objection is taken and save the inebriates, he hoped the by outside parties, and a petition is pre- Board would take a step in the interest sented, the matter would have to be of Temperance not only as regards this action is taken the Valuators have a right | which largely affected the interests of the to sit here, and are properly qualised to County and the families of which it was

Mr. Henry said it would be no use to should take a stand, and if possible throw leaves that begin to turn yellow, and between the earliest moments at which would not be affected thereby.

The motion being pressed, Mr. Doherty

the election until the Public Accounts

The Warden thereupon declared Mr.

Secretary Treasurer, in returning thanks said he was extremely obliged to the James A. Vanwart, Esq., and Carleton

Allen, Esq., were each nominated as Auditor. On the ballot being taken, Mr. Mr. Vanwart was thereupon declared

Bonds, which on motion ware accepted. Mr. S. K. Nason moved that the salary of the Secretary Treasurer be the same as

Mr Goodspeed remarked, that heretoore he had been of the opinion that the salary was not too high, but from information he had recently received, he had

min, Doherty, Murray, Pinder, Davidson, The motion was then made and carried. to fix the salary at \$400.

On motion of Mr. Jewett, the salary of the Auditor was fixed at \$100. Mr. Colter enquired if it was part of the

Secretary Treasurer—Certainly. He had

better to know just what is needed before passing any sum. The Board should not

which was the Brown and Amos case. Mr. Coburn was of opinion that it was ad reported, and then they would knew

Mr. Goodspeed-What expenses are

Mr. Goodspeed - It is less than last year,

so high, but if they were a less amount Mr. Henry differed from the last speak would make any difference. There were ome who would, and others who would not take them out, be the price what it

Mr. Pinder moved that the License be

less than \$20, and we can't make it less.

We can make it twice that amount if we

Mr. White said that if the law made the sum \$20. let us stick to that. Mr. Estabrooks said he was not disposed to find fault with those who might differ there are some 50,000 farmers in from him, or say a hard word against DEATH OF A PROMINENT AGRICUL- Maine who probably own three mil. those who drank. From certain statements that had been made, he believed that the Board had no power to withhold the death of Mr. Samuel T. Raymond, \$100 000,000, or about one-half of the licenses. Under these circumstances he was disposed to raise the amount to \$40. His grounds were these. By placing it at berland Mills, on Monday week, from these sturdy tillers of the soil have that sum, many may be abolished that now exist, and if the Board was looking for a revenue from this source, they would gain nothing by putting it at a lower sum. ness men and agriculturists of Cum- their two staple crops, has been un- By the Auditor's report, it appears that berland county, having been for many usually good, while other products the whole amount received for Licenses. luring the year was \$150. Well, in the Agricultural Society, and also Presi- other occupation in Maine pays better gain. If we look at the other side of that money. If the amount is placed at \$40. there will be less of them, but more than sufficient to increase the amount above that which is now received. By making it that sum, and looking sharply after those who sell without lice se, the country will be benefitted. He was told that a man 1.000,000 bushels have been exported came to the Board last year and tendered his money, saying at the same time that if they did not take it, he would sell liquor and defy them. If men are so anxious to sell liquor, and find it such a profitable business, and the Board want to make money out of it, the large sum will do it. Some will be cut off, the number be less and it will stop the opening of small affairs. These were his opinions, and as question-If by holding the office, are the at this time, efforts were being made in Valuators disqualified from sitting here, various quarters to protect the County