Board of Works

Maritime Farmer.

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VOL. II. FREDERICTON, N. B., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1880. NO. 6

NEVER

Since healing remedies have been used by SUFFERING MAN has there been known such absolute Pain relieving agent as

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF.

It Soothes, Heals and Cures. It

HEALS Cuts, Wounds, Sores, &c.

CURES Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Summer Complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Ear Ache, Toothache, Sore Lips, &c.

SUBDUES Inflammation and Swellings.

RELIEVES Boils, Felons, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Croup.

EXTRACTS Pains from Burns, Scalds, Stings, Frostbites, Sprains and Bruises.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for New Wing, &c., at Dorchester Penitentiary, N. B.," will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of OCTOBER next, for the completion of the above works.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Penitentiary, Dorchester, N. B., and also at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on and after Tuesday, the 28th inst.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, *equal to five per cent.* of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender is not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
S. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 29th Sept., 1880.

ESTABLISHED FACTS ABOUT

Carter's

Writing Inks and Mucilage.

FIRST—That Carter's Inks and Mucilage have been exhibited for competition at all the leading Expositions of the United States for the past twenty years; also at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and that in no instance, either at home or abroad, have they failed to take the HIGHEST AWARDS. SECOND—That we are the only American manufacturers of Inks and Mucilage who have ever taken the highest awards at a European World's Fair. THIRD—That in a recent canvass of our 30,000 banks and leading business houses in the United States, more of Carter's Inks were found in use than of all other American Inks combined.

Manufactored by CARTER, DINSMORE & CO.
For sale at Manufacturers' prices by

J. & A. McMILLAN,
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And for sale by all Booksellers and Stationers.
July 22.

$200 A MONTH warranted. $5.00 a day at home. Our agents, men, women, boys and girls are getting rich. Costly outfit with $5.00 premiums free to agents. Capital not required. Write at once that this great offer may not pass you. The work is light and pleasant, any one can do it. Write to us, you will never regret it. We can start you. One agent in Portland, Me., cleared $20 in one day.

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When inventors send model or sketch we make search in the Patent Office, and advise as to its patentability *free of charge*. Correspondence confidential, prices low, and **no Charge unless Patent is obtained.**

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C. A. SNOW & CO.,
OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
July 22.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Possession given immediately.

THAT valuable Farm in Kingsclear, about two miles from Fredericton, situate on both sides of the Old Road, known as "THE SIMMONDS FARM," owned by the undersigned. In connection with the Farm we will sell or rent, Horses, Carriages, Cattle, and Farming utensils.

For further information apply to

FRASER & WINSLOW.

April 7.

CUT THIS OUT.

Sir:—Please find enclosed the sum of $1, in payment for one year's subscription to the "Maritime Farmer."

Yours, &c.,

Name in full

Address in full

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. McLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

SUPERIOR FARM FOR SALE.

THAT beautifully situated farm in Douglas, four miles above Fredericton, commanding one of the finest views on the St. John River within five minutes walk of Church and Railway Station, containing 200 acres more or less, one-half of which is cleared and well fenced with cedar soil, light loam, and under good cultivation; a comfortable House with frost proof cellar, and good water privilege, two barns, one erected in 1879, and outhouses in good repair, a young orchard of about 300 trees, mostly grafted, sufficient pasturage for 30 head of cattle, also six and a half acres of island land cutting fourteen tons of hay. This property draws an annual income from the Fredericton Boom Company. The farm with the crops, stock and farming implements will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber on the premises,

HERBERT W. DAYTON.

Douglas, July 28.—3 m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York.

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land fronting on the River St. John, situate at the mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

The tract in the whole contains fourteen hundred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remainder is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hemlock and spruce.

The tract has been laid off into lots, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscribers, and at H. A. DAVIDSON'S, Esq., near Halfway House, Dumfries, York County.

The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premises.

The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with a good road to them, not more than three miles from the property.

A new Tannery is now being erected within two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dumfries.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House in Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the fourth day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest, either at law or in Equity, of the said THOMAS ROGERS, of, in and to the Fredericton Nursery, so called, situate in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, at the intersection of the old and new roads leading to Spring Hill, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of York, at the suit of John Macpherson against the said Thomas Rogers.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
September 1st, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in Equity, that Alanson Hagerman had, or was entitled to on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1879, of, in, to or out of that certain tract or piece of land, described as follows, to-wit:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Plaintville Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, aforesaid, and known and described as the back or rear part of Lot No. 1, beginning at the rear line and running in towards the River St. John, as far as to contain 50 acres of said lot, being by estimation twenty-five rods in width, more or less, bounded on the east by land owned by Henry Hagerman; on the west by land owned by Isaac Hagerman; and on the south by land owned by George Brown, containing fifty acres, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, at the suit of John H. Murch against the said Alanson Hagerman.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
July, 19th 1880.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, deceased.

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

JERSEY BULL FOR SALE.

A YOUNG JERSEY BULL. For particulars enquire of

J. L. INCHES.

April 8.

Agriculture.

Annual Shows and Fairs.

Will the Secretaries of Local Agricultural Societies be kind enough to send us the date and place of holding their Annual Shows and Fairs (giving their address) for publication?

"Chipman" Agricultural Society, Queen's Co., intend holding their Annual Exhibition on the 14th October, at the steamboat landing near the Messrs. King's.

The "Kincardine" Agricultural Society's Show and Fair, will be held on their Show Grounds, on Tuesday, October 12th.

The annual Show of the "Cambridge," Queen's Co., Agricultural Society, will be held at the agricultural Hall, Lower Jemseg, on Thursday, the 21st October.

The annual cattle Show and Exhibition of the "St. Croix" Agricultural Society, is to be held at St. Stephen on 14th October.

The Annual Exhibition of the "Sackville and Westmorland" Agricultural Society, is to be held at Sackville on the 14th October.

The "Kingsclear" Agricultural Society will hold their Show and Fair on Thursday, 14th October.

The annual Exhibition of "St. Martin's" Agricultural Society will be held at or near the Drill Shed, St. Martin's, on Wednesday 20th October.

Russian Correspondence of the "Maritime Farmer."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 12, 1880.

Russian journalistsst appear to be just now painfully exercised by the aunouncement that two American steamers, laden with grain, have entered the port of Revel, for the purpose of there discharging their cargoes, a circumstance hitherto without precedent in the annals of Russian commerce. That Russia would never need to import cereals from foreign countries has heretofore been a firmly established article of popular faith throughout the Czar's dominions. So rapid, however, has of late years been the falling off in productivness exhibited in the agricultural districts of the Empire that the seemingly impossible has at length come to pass, and Northern Russia is importing wheat from the United States. It is but justice to the Russian press to acknowlenge that it has been profuse of warnings with respect to the probable consequences of slovenly and unintelligent farming, persistence in old-fashioned and exploded systems of cultivation, reluctance to invest capital in modern agricultural improvements, absenteeism and other lackes which have practically disqualified Russian grain growers from competing for foreign custom with their transatlantic rivals. But Russian buyars and peasant-farmers alike were so unmistakably possesed by the conviction that Russia was the productive granary of Europe that they calmly ignored these salutary monitions. They are now stricken with amazement and consternation by proof positive, such as is afforded by the importation of Amerian grain into Revel, that the cereal yields of Northern and Central Russia no longer suffice to meet the consumptive requirements of the native population. Germany, too, is giving to America the preferance over Russia for wheat grain she finds it necessary to import from abroad, on the reasonable grounds that American wheat is at once cheaper and of better quality than the Russian. On the whole, Russian agriculture is just now at an extremely low ebb, and its future promises to prove even gloomier than its present.

Western Russia has of late been visited by hail and wind storms of extraordinary vehemence and fury. The country seat of Captain Jacob Erdelly a wealthy land owner of Jelna, was entirely wrecked by this tremendous storm. His doors and windows were blown in, his furniture dashed against the wall with such violence that the greater part of it was shattered to pieces, and even his cook, an uncommonly powerful middle aged female, was caught up by a whirlwind whilst attempting to cross the courtyard and carried through the air at a height of some thirty feet to a distance of over three-hundred yards, from the house, her airial course being finally arrested by the branches of a sturdy oak, to which she desperately clung. When rescued from that bad position she was found to be insensible, nor did she recover for forty-eight hours from the death-like swoon into which she had been plunged by sheer fright. Her appalling adventure, however, was not utterly forlorn of the comic element, for it appears that several of Captain Erdelly's farm laborers, witnesses of her swift transit through the air, jumped to the conclusion shat she must be a celestial messenger sent to warn them that the end of all things was nigh, and made no attempt to follow her to her goal, on the broad principle that "saints must not be meddled with whilst flying."

Parts of Kansas have been visited by vast clouds of butterflies. They settle in every yard where there are trees, making them look as though the leaves are brown with frost. There are millions of them, of large size, with long, black bodies and brown spotted wings.

Worms may be driven out of flower pots by simply applying ammonia water to the plants once a week. A weak solution may be made by putting an ounce of ammonia in a gallon of warm water.

A visit to the St. John Tomatoe Canning Establishment.

Our readers will remember that reference to this new industry, which has recently been established among us, and desiring to learn something of the intentions of the proprietors we called at the factory, and was introduced to one of the firm, D. W. Hoegg, Esq., who kindly showed us through the establishment, and from whom we gleaned the following facts: Mr. Hoegg has been engaged in the business of canning salmon, lobsters, etc., on the North Shore, for the past 23 years, and although a native of the United States, has lived from 4 to 6 months of the year during the period referred to in New Brunswick, and so well does he like the inhabitants of the Province that he purposes staying with them for at least 9 or 10 months of the year, by adding to his fish canning business that of canning tomatoes, blueberries, meats, and vegetables. The establishment has already canned some 3,360 lbs. of blueberries and quite a large quantity of tomatoes. The firm expect to can about 35 or 40 tons of tomatoes, after which they will can a quantity of baked beans and squash. When the season for these are over, beef, mutton, and poultry will be canned.

Next year the firm purpose canning peas and corn. Mr. Hoegg pronounces the tomatoes grown by our farmers equal, if not superior, to those grown in the United States, as also are the peas, beans, corn, etc. He expects to find a market for his goods, except canned meats, in the Maritime Provinces, and is prepared to furnish them at a cheaper rate than the same class of goods could be had for previous to the adoption of the National Policy. His canned meats will be shipped to the English market. The only drawback to this branch of business is the want of direct steam communication from St. John to Liverpool, a want which we trust the Dominion Government will soon see their way clear to supply, now that they will, in all probability, be relieved from the responsibility of building the Pacific Railway, but of this more anon. The firm occupy a thre story building adjoining the sash and door factor of Turnbull & Co. The lower flat is devoted to canning the goods, a process, although not all difficult to understand, yet, requiring the nicest care, for if it be not perfect in all its details the article is uot only worthless but destroys the confidence of the trade in the firm's goods. Happily, Mr. Hoegg brings the business an extensive knowledge which long experience has given him, and from what we saw we should judge that the greatest care is taken.

The second flat is devoted to labeling the cans and packing in cases for shipment.

Tho third flat is occupied by the machinery necessary for the manufacture of the cans, which are all made in the establishment.

We found Mr. Hoegg gentlemanly and courteous, willing to explain all the details of the business, and ready to give advice as to the kinds of crop and the varieties of seed required for farmers to grow for his business.

be success of this establishment will mean a good deal to our market gardeners, as all surplus produce will here find a ready market while the canning of corn, beef, mutton and poultry will give quite an additional market for the productions of the farmers generally. This is a step in the right direction, producing as we do the finest class of vegetables, there is no reason why they should not be preserved for shipment by the process of canning, and thus find a place in the markets of the East. We wish he proprietors success.

St. John Milk Supply.

In a previous issue of the "FARMER" reference was made to the increased consumption of milk in the City of St. John, since the prices were reduced to what may very properly be considered a fair remuneration to the producer, and at the same time placing it within the reach of the working classes.

This reduction was the result of bringing milk some 40 or 50 miles from the country districts by the Intercolonial Railway, which has been furnished to customers at cheaper rates, and has gradually reduced the price of that furnished by the milkmen of the city. So that, whereas, milk was formerly sold at 6 and 7 cents per quart, it is now furnished for 4 and 5 cents.

We urged as a matter of economy and general health, that where it was possible to secure milk at reasonable figures, it was in the interest of all parties that its consumption should be general. In order that our figures should be as correct as posssible, we called upon S. F. McLeod, Esq., Commission Dealer in Agricultural produce, Market Street, St. John, who is largely engaged in the milk trade, and who kindly gave us much information with reference to the business.

Mr. McLeod, Mr. Hallet, of Sussex, and Mr. Ingraham, of St. John, handle all the milk that goes to the city by way of the Intercolonial Railway, which amounts to two thousand five hundred quarts daily, and is furnished by the farmers who reside along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, who deliver it at Apohaqui, Sussex, and Penobsquis Stations.

Each of the three gentlemen referred to have ice houses at the Stations where the milk is set, when delivered in cans by the farmers, until the arrival of the trains which conveys it to the city. It is then shipped in a special car, which is used exclusively for the transportation of milk, and is kept cool by packing the cans in ice. By this means it is delivered to the citizens in the best possible condition and of a superior quality.

Seven express waggons are used for the delivery of the milk to their many customers in the various parts of the city, the driver delivering the filled cans and reciving the empty ones; thus preventing any waste of time in maasuring. By this means the delivery is quickly effected, and the consumers allowed to retain their can until the following morning, when it is again exchanged for a full one.

The milk is sold to city customers for 4 cents per quart in summer, and 5 cents per quart in winter, or an average of 4½ cents for the year. The average per day being 2,500 quarts, will give 912,500 quarts per year, which at 4½ cents per quart amounts to $41,062.00 per year, as the sum paid by the citizens for the milk furnished along the line Railway by the farmers. And yet this is probably not more than one quarter of the quantity consumed in St. John.

The population of St. John is set down at 27,000, and for our calculations we will give six to a family, (although 5 persons is considered the average) this will give us 4,500 families, who use upon an average two quarts of milk per day, (hotels and boarding houses included) which at five cents per quart, will be $36,50 per year for each family, or a total for the city of $164,250.00 as the value of milk consumed.

These figures look large, but we have the assurance of those who are very conversant with all the details of the business that they are not in excess of the facts. Indeed anyone who will stand near the Marsh bridge early on a Sabbath morning, when the general public are not on the roads, would be surprised to note the number of milk waggons entering the city on there daily rounds. As we stated on a previous occasion the large quantity of milk now furnished to the citizens by the farmers in the County, has had a tendency to lessen the price per quart, and this decrease in the value has caused a great increase in the consumption; by which no one has suffered but all largely benefited.

Judging by Faces.

A man's character is stamped upon his face by the time that he is thirty. I had rather put my trust in any human being's countenance than in his words. The lips may lie, the face cannot. To be sure, "a man may smile and smile and be a villain;" but what a smile it is—a false widening of the mouth and creasing of the cheeks, an unpleasant grimace that makes the observer shudder. "Rascal" is legibly written over it.

Among the powers that are given us for our good is that of reading the true characters of those we meet by the expression of the features. And yet most people neglect it, or doubt the existence of the talisman which would save them from dangerous friendship or miserable marriages. Such, fearing to trust a test so intangible and mysterious, act in defiance of their impulses and suffer the consequence.

There are few who could not point out an actual idiot, if they meet him, and many know a confirmed drunkard at sight. It is as easy to know a bad man also. The miser wears his meanness in his eyes, in his pinched features, in his complexion. The brutal man shows his brutality in his low forehead, prominent chin and bull neck. The crafty man, all suavity and elegance, cannot put his watchful eyes and snaky smile out of sight as he does his purpose. The thief looks nothing else under heaven, and those who lead unholy lives have so positive an impression of guilt upon their features that it is a marvel that the most ignorant and innocent are ever imposed upon by them.

Perhaps it is the fear that conscientious people have of being influenced by beauty, or want of it, which leads so many to neglect the cultivation of the power which may be brought to such perfection; but a face may be beautiful and bad, and positively plain and yet good. I scarcely think anyone would mistake in this way, and I aver that when a man past the carliest youth looks good and pure and sure, it is safe to believe that he is so.—*N. Y. Scotchman.*

(From the "Carleton Sentinel.")

SHOWS IN CARLETON CO.

Carleton County Agricultural Society's Show.

The weather on Saturday 25th Sept., was propitious for the holding of the above Society's Show, being cool but pleasant. The character of the exhibits, in most departments, was of the most creditable kind, although the samples shown were few in quantity and variety; especially so as regards the exhibit of manufactured articles. As compared with former exhibitions, this year's show, we judge, except in the live stock line, was hardly up to the average. The grounds on which the show was held, near the Park, are well adapted for the purpose, and the arrangements and their carrying out were satisfactory to the exhibitors and visitors; this last result being largely attained through the care and perseverance of the gentlemanly and painstaking Secretary, Major Vince. A large canvass tent served as a show room for the roots, grain, cloth, fancy work, dairy produce, &c., all of which were arranged and marked so as to render them at once easy of access by the judges and to be seen to best advantage by visitors.

The Indian corn shown, some six samples, was exceedingly fine. In potatoes some very fine specimens of the Prolific, Early Rose and Christies were exhibited. Samples each of oats, beans, peas, wheat, barley, buckwheat, were on exhibition, as also samples of timothy seed—but among them was none that did Carleton any more than credit. The samples of roots shown were few in number but excellent in kind and some of them of huge dimensions; the mangolds were monsters; the beets, turnips, carrots were very good, and some fine specimens of sugar beets were displayed. The show of cabbage was as handsome as could be produced the world over. All the six samples of onions shown were especially good. The show of apples was not large, but very fair. Mr. Samuel Hamilton exhibited a box of Eumelan and Concord grapes, grown by him out of doors, which in size, looks and taste were very fine. The cheese and butter shown was, as might have been expected, A 1. The fancy goods department, was slimly represented, but the articles shown were first-class. The exhibit of homespun cloth, blankets, carpets, &c., was, so far as the character of the goods, excellent; this was essentially so in the case of the socks and mitts shown.

Of manufactured goods there was a very small show. Mr. J. D. Dickinson exhibited some very handsome specimens of leather of his tanning, as also some coarse and fine boots. A very convenient article for farmers in the shape of an iron bag holder was shown by Mr. Ryan, who also exhibited a "tire contractor." Mr. David Jones showed a large and fine assortment of goods of his manufacture, embracing axes, knives and forks, carvers, butchers, pruning shears, saws, and hand bellows. Mr. J. G. Emery exhibited a couple of sewing machines, a wringer, and a plow, the latter of which attracted much attention from the farmers. Mr. Jos. Kearney's swinging barrel churn drew many a comment, *pro* and *con*, from the farmers' wives present. Baker Bros. showed a very handsome phæton, the painting of which was done by the master hand of Mr. J. W. Boyer, and two farm waggons. Mr. Peter Ryan also showed a farm waggon.

Of horses the show was very good both in quality and quantity. The Percheron colts shown especially attracted universal and favourable attention; this stook, we should judge, from the specimens exhibited on Saturday, is admirably adapted for the purposes of this County.

Of sheep there were shown, besides the grades, pure breds in Southdown, Cotswold, Leicester, and it is not too much to say, we think, that for number, the exhibit of sheep as regards quality was as good as ever made in this County. B. Carpenter showed a grade Cotswold ram that weighed 350 pounds.

In swine, there was a pure bred Berkshire sow, with litter; a pure bred Chester boar, and a grade sow, with litter; all, we thought, fine specimens.

Among the horned cattle, fine specimens of short horn Durhams, Jerseys, and Ayrshires were shown; and the grades, in working and fat cattle, were good.

The exhibit of poultry was not large, nor especially noteworthy.

Wakefield and Jacksonville Society.

The exhibition of the above Society was held at Jacksonville on Monday, 27th September. The day was not favourable, constant showers occurring, preventing the attendance of visitors which otherwise would have been present, and interfering materially, otherwise, with the success of the show.

The exhibit of farm and diary produce was, as is always the case at the exhibitions of this Society, excellent in kind, though the qualities shown were smaller than usual.

The stock exhibited was good, especially so as regards the show of Percheron stock and the sheep. Some fine cattle were also shown.

People's Union Society.

The change and growth of a new settlement is a theme which many speak and many write about. To the visitor the change is readily recognizable and the growth apparent. He can see where man has made war with the force of nature, and has substituted for the forest primeval, fields bearing fruit for man's sustenance.—In an older settled portion of the country, however, and among our villages the growth, although it may be as rapid, is less apparent, and the change is less noticeable. It is like a youthful face in a family, it may go on getting brighter and more beautiful and at last develope into a gem of loveliness, unknown and unappreciated by its companions; but let a stranger come in who has not seen it since rude and hoydenish childhood held its sway, and he is at once filled with surprise and admiration. Such thoughts as these were ours as we entered Hartland, on Tuesday last, to witness their annual Agricultural Fair. The village, since our last visit ten years ago, gives evidence of material growth and prosperity. The houses and stores, although not showing great architectural beauty, are neatly and substantially built. A good hotel is centrally located; a number of stores; tannery; two establishment for the manufacture of boots; grist and saw mill at the mouth of the Beckaguimic, with a number of dwellings, go to make up the village.

At an early hour large numbers of exhibitors and visitors came pouring into the village until the number had reached upwards of twelve hundred people.

The number of entries amounted in all to 321, as follows:—

Horses,	31
Cattle,	36
Sheep,	45
Swine,	3
Poultry,	13
Grain and Seed,	99
Domestic manufacture	73
Manufactures,	21

We were informed that although the interest seemed greater, the exhibit was inferior to that of former years. The question naturally arises whether it would not be better to abandon local shows and hold a County show annually. The competition would then be more general and of greater value, both as regards merit and in a financial point of view to the competitor.

Aberdeen Agricultural Society.

Some one has said that God made the country and man made the town. Perhaps we can give no better idea of the difference that exists between the constructive beauty and art of the one and the magnitude and splendour of the other, than this thought affords. While in the last case we are led to admire the ingenuity of man who has so well adapted himself to that position for which he was created, in the former our minds are filled with wonder and our hearts go forth in praise and adoration to the author of nature.

Seldom is the eye greeted by a grander scene than that which meets it at Glassville Corner, especially at this season of the year, the settlement being fringed by a heavily wooded forest, whose foliage presents all the varying hues of the solar spectrum.

In taking a retrospective view of the growth and history of this section of the country, we find that eighteen years ago nothing but an immense forest existed which has now given way to thousands of acres of rich and cultivated lands; smiling hamlets which give shelter to hundreds of independent, thrifty and contented farmers.

To-day, Wednesday, the Aberdeen Agricultural Society holds its biennial Fair at this point. The settlement has turned out *en masse*, and hundreds from the adjoining localities have come to see the result and make comparisons with their friends and neighbors of Glassville.—One special attraction which Glassville affords is a first-class hotel, kept by Mr. Wm. Love. Mr. L. has from the earliest settlement of Aberdeen been closely identified with its growth and progress, and may well feel proud of the position he holds in the esteem of the public generally.

As regards the exhibition we have only to say that it was good and, in our opinion, exceeded any show that has been held in the County this year. When we take into consideration the disadvantage the Society labors under, locally, when compared with other Societies of the County, we think they may feel highly gratified at their success. The cheese, bread and butter, were of good quality; apples, though not of the finest class, showed well the adaptability of the soil for fruit and careful culture. Maple sugar, excellent; blankets, superior; shawls, extra, one exhibited by Mrs. Cook and manufactured by her (an old lady of some 60 years) rivalled in beauty of design and fineness of texture our best imported article of the same class. The quilts, mats, homespun cloth, mitts and socks, spoke well for the ingenuity and industry of the ladies. The sheep, which were principally Leicester, and the imported bucks, together with the grades, were fair. Cattle, horses and swine, up to the standard. Roots, middling; timothy seed choice; oats, and especially wheat, superior. We have only to say in conclusion, to the older settled portions of the County, look well to your laurels. Glassville has the soil, material and enterprise to succeed as an agricultural district.

The total number of entries at the Show amounted to 541, which were divided as follows:

Domestic manufactures,	130
Roots and Vegetables,	127
Grade Cattle,	60
Pure bred Cattle,	9
Horses,	35
Sheep, grade,	38
Sheep, pure bred,	3
Dairy produce,	23
Grain,	62
Swine,	5
Poultry,	12
Miscellaneous,	33
Special,	4

WATERPROOFING CLOTH. — Cloth coated with linseed oil to which a little wax and litharge have been added, will be waterproof.

An Apiary Afloat.

The St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, gives an interesting account of a novel and ingenious effort of Mr. W. O. Atwood, of Zanesville, Indiana, to produce honey in great quantities, and of superior quality. Mr. Atwood discovered that the honey made by bees fed on the blossoms of the white willows that grow on the banks of our western rivers is equal, if not superior, to the California honey. Last summer he brought 600 hives of bees West, which he divided into three lots, one of which he located near Vicksburg, another near the old town of New Madrid, and another on an island about forty miles below Keokuk. The yield of honey was very satisfactory, but the honey making season was confined to the bloom of the willow. The principle of a portable apiary is not a new one. It is, in fact, a very common occurance for the bee culturist to carefully move his hives from two to five times in a single summer, in order to keep in close contiguity to fresh clover fields. A great many hives are, however, injured by the jolting of the waggons; that is, the comb is broken down. Mr. Atwood thought over the outlook for a long time, and then decided that a steamboat was the safest means of transporting bees. He at once made arrangements for the purchase of a small steamboat and two barges of the ordinary kind. On these barges he placed 1400 model bee hives, filled with busy workers, and about 200 empty hives. The latter part of last April he left Vicksburg, and after a run of ten or twelve miles, tied up at a point where the willows were thick and in bloom. The bees worked among the willows here for two days, and then Mr. Atwood steamed up the river a matter of twenty-five miles, and again released the bees. This programme he followed up, intending to go as far north as St. Paul, by which time he expects to have on his two barges more honey than was ever before contained in one apiary.

To an enquiry from the reporter as to whether he did not lose many bees, who would fly off, he replied that, on the contrary, he has been gaining bees steadily since his trip commenced. Every night when the bees came in, he says they are accompanied by an immense number of wild bees, whose aquaintance they have formed in the willows. It was in anticipation of this accession to his bee force that he provided the empty hives, all of which he expects to have filled before the close of the season.

He says: "Bees, you know, although very intelligent, are liable to make mistakes, and I found out early in the trip that they sometimes got confused as to their particular hives. This caused a great deal of trouble amongst them, until I hit upon the expedient of giving each hive a distinctive and peculiar appearance. This I did by means of bright paints in various combinations, and since that time I have had no trouble; every bee knows his hive. The painting of the hives gives my floating apiary a pleasing appearance from the shore."

FARMERS' SONS.—The sons of farmers commonly think that their lot is a hard one. Unlike our city youths they are compelled to perform daily toil. Their life is not one of constant amusement. They cannot see or hear as much as their city cousins. They do not dress in as fine clothes—cannot treat and be treated at the popular saloons, or visit the costly gambling resorts that abound in the city. They feel that their lot is indeed a hard one, and the highest ambition of many of them is, to arrive at that age when they can go to the city and see "all the sights"

But let us talk to the farmers' boys. You are in the right place. You are learning habits of industry and frugality. By your daily toil you are acquiring a sound constitution—a most important matter. And this is one of the reasons that our great men have all come from farmers' sons. They have grown up robust, with constitution that could endure a great amount of mental labour, which youths from the city, with weak and feeble frames, could not stand

If you cannot see as much as city youths, neither are you exposed to the vices and temptations of the city life, which proves the destruction of nearly all raised in the city. You are then on the right track—go ahead. Resolve to form no bad habits. Indulge in no intoxication drinks. If you form a love for them, it is impossible to subdue it. Do not acquire the habit of chewing or smoking tobacco, or taking snuff. Read good books; let no opportunity for improvement pass away neglected, and you will grow up useful and intelligent men.—*Rural World.*

EGGS FOR WINTER USE.—It is a foolish plan to be seeking the best method for putting down eggs for winter use. This used to be one of the first tests of thrifty house-keeping. But it is better and just as easy to have hens lay all the year round. If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay in winter as well as summer. Farmers always expect to feed some grain to the fowls, and then if they would save all the waste meat and scraps that accumulate from the table and feed it to the hens in winter, they would be repaid in fresh eggs. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as in that way the late ones would be laying when the older ones want rest.—*American Stockman.*

To destroy pin worms in horses, give an injection of salt and water two or three days in succession, then administer a ball consisting of half an ounce of aloes and one drachm of calomel.