THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Manager.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1884.

VOL. VI., NO. 10

HORSE SHOES!

Summer and Winter Patterns.

Horse Nails, Rasps, Files,

BLACKSMITH'S STOCK, ETC.

For Sale by T. McAVITY & SONS,

Send for Prices. **13 King Street, St. John, N. B.**

Equity Sale.

THERE will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of November next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to the provisions of a Decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on the fifth day of August, A. D. 1884, in a certain suit in the said Court, wherein James Colebrook Carter is Plaintiff, and William J. Berton, Susan Berton, Annette Louisa Berton, Ann S. Berton, Margaret F. Berton, and H. Lawrence Studies are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Barrister, the mortgaged lands and premises described in the said Decretal order, and in the Plaintiff's bill in said cause as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, and premises, situate in Block Number One, in part of Lot Number Nine, in the Town Plot of Fredericton, in the County of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, commencing at the southeasterly corner of Lot Number Eleven in the said Town Plot of Fredericton, thence southeasterly along Queen Street, twenty-three feet eleven inches, to a lot of land sold to John Neill, thence southwesterly one hundred and twenty feet, thence northwesterly twenty-three feet eleven inches to said Lot Number Eleven, and thence northeasterly one hundred and twenty feet along said Lot Number Eleven to the place of beginning, being the same lot or parcel of land, purchased by one James Moore from one John G. Lawrence and Esther, his wife, by Indenture, bearing date the fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, and subsequently conveyed by the said James Moore to the said William J. Berton and Samuel D. Berton as tenants in common," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Dated the 13th day of August, A. D. 1884.

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister.

For terms and particulars, apply to W. W. STREET, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Fredericton. N. B.

FOR SALE.

THAT place known as the "Risteen Farm," situated 3 miles from Upper Woodstock, on the Jacksontown Road, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Hamilton Emery.

There are one hundred acres, thirty of which are under fair cultivation, and good buildings which need but little repairs. The place is situated within a mile (more or less) of 4 churches, several stores, blacksmith shop and good schools etc.

The place will be sold on easy terms and at a low price, for approved payments.

Any information can be obtained from Mr. John Camber, on the Farm, Mr. H. Emery, Jacksonville, or from the subscriber at Fredericton.

J. C. RISTEEN.

NOTE.—If the above Farm is not sold, it will be leased to a good responsible party at reasonable rent, from three to five years if required, either with or without the stock now on the place. Possession given this Fall.

J. C. R.

Fredericton, Oct. 17.—tf.

Farm for Sale.

MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale her very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated eight miles above Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land, about one hundred of which is cleared and under a state of high cultivation, cutting annually between forty and fifty tons of hay of a superior quality, besides pilage and pasture land. The forest is well wooded with valuable lumber of every description and cedar in abundance. The water privileges are good. There are on the farm a house, three good barns, and two orchards. The New Brunswick Railway runs across the property between the house and highway with a station quite convenient. The location of this property commands a view of Islands and beautiful country around not surpassed in New Brunswick. It has a frontage on the River St. John of one hundred and ten rods yielding a shore rent of fifty five dollars annually.

The churches of the different denominations and school houses in this Parish are numerous, and within reasonable distance of the property.

The property will be sold with or without the stock and farming utensils

The price reasonable and terms of payment to suit purchaser

For further particulars apply to me by letter or at my office.

T. CLOWES BROWN,
Box 20, Fredericton.

March 26, 884

VALUABLE PROPERTIES

Near Fredericton,

FOR SALE!

A PORTION of the "Homestead" belonging to the Estate of the late H. BARTLETT RAINSFORD, fronting on the Old Kingsclear Road, and about two miles from Fredericton, containing five hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty of which are under good cultivation and well fenced and watered.

Forty acres on the Rainsford Lane, so called, leading from the Old Kingsclear to the Saint Andrew's Road, on which there is a new house and a small barn. The lot is about three miles from Fredericton.

Also ninety acres on said Lane in lots to suit purchasers.

One hundred and ninety acres on the Saint Andrew's road about three and a half miles from the city, eighteen acres of which is in grass and well fenced, and about twenty five acres ready for a spring crop, the land is very good and free from stone.

Also a number of other valuable lots near the city.

Terms easy.

For further particulars apply to A. W. RAINSFORD, on the homestead, or to

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.

March 26, 1884

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house. Ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Solicitor, Fredericton, H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR,
Woodlands.

February 9, 1882

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay until Cured. J. L. STEPHENS, M. D., Lebanon, Ohio.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known. Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough. CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder. Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively prevent and cure CHICKEN CHOLERA, Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

CARRIAGE and SLEIGH FACTORY!

King St., - - Fredericton, N. B.

R. COLWELL, Proprietor.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to order in the latest and most durable styles.

MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP of the BEST

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repairing Carriages, etc

ON HAND:

FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE

A LARGE LOT OF

IVERS, PIANO BOX, TOP PHÆTONS, WAGON CONCORDS, GENERAL GRANDS

AND A LARGE LOT OF

SLEIGHS AND PUNGS

TO BE SOLD CHEAP.

Terms to give satisfaction.

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly PRACTICAL PLUMBERS and GAS FITTERS in their employ are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

A variety of GLOBES and PATENT GAS BURNERS for sale cheap.

GAS STEAM and HOT WATER FITTINGS, always in stock.

Orders for Tin Roofing promptly attended to. Tinsmiths Work of every discription and of the best material manufactured to order the premises at shortest notice.

Prices to suit the times.

J. & J. O'BRIEN,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B

SUMMER BARGAINS.

Men's Tweed Suits,	$6.00	to	$12.00
Youths' Tweed Suits,	4.00	"	7.00
Boys' Tweed Suits,	2.00	"	4.00
Men's Worsted Suits,	9.00	"	11.25
Youths Worsted Suits,	6.00	"	8.50
Boys' Worsted Suits,	4.00	"	6.00

Coats, Pants, Vests, Reefers, Jackets, etc., very low. Cloths all sponged, and warranted equal to best Custom Made Clothing. Please call and examine.

HATS and CAPS,

Fur, Felt and Straw Hats in great variety, at greatly reduced prices.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

Josephine Kid Gloves, black and colored, every pair warranted, Silk, Lisle and Cotton Gloves, all colors, Stockings all sizes and colors, very cheap, Men's Socks in Cotton, Merino and Wool, Men's Underclothing at reduced prices, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Braces, etc.

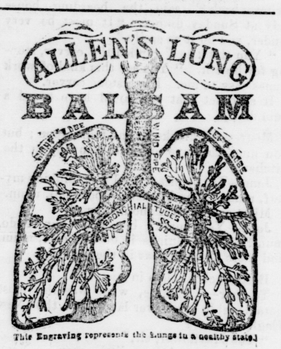
Ladies' Corsets, Hoop Skirts, and Bustles. Best value ever offered.

The above, with a large stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, will be sold at prices sure to satisfy the closest buyer. All goods marked in plain figures. Terms Cash.

SIMON NEALIS,

Corner Wilmot's Avenue, Queen Street, - - Fredericton,

July 30, 1884



This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.

STRICTLY PURE.

HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It contains no OPIUM in any form.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.)

SOLE AGENTS,

MONTREAL.

CURES RHEUMATISM, CURES DIPHTHERIA,

ALSO CURES

Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Cramps, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, or Rattles, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, removing Dandruff and producing the growth of the Hair, and as a Hair dressing is unequalled.

$500.00 REWARD

offered for a better article, or the Proprietors of any remedy showing more Testimonials of genuine cures of the above diseases in the same length of time. There is nothing like it when taken internally for Cramps, Colic, Croup, Colds Coughs, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Sore Throat. It is perfectly harmless, and can be given according to directions without any injury whatever.

Minard's Liniment is For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price 25 Cents.

FRANCIS DOHERTY

HAS NOW IN STOCK THE

Finest Assortment

—OF—

HATS and CAPS

ever seen in the City.

CALL AND EXAMINE

Prices to suit the times.

Fredericton, April 30 1884

Canadian Clocks.

7 CASES just opened in One and Eight Day—New Designs. Prices Low, and warranted equal to the imported. Call and see them at

S. F. SHUTE'S,
Queen Street.

F'ton, Aug. 13, 1884

Flour and Corn Meal.

JUST received at ELY PERKINS', Snow Drift and Peoples' Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, for sale at lowest rates to the people

ELY PERKINS.

Fredericton, July 9

Words of Warning and Comfort.

"If you are suffering from poor health or languishing on a bed of sickness take cheer if your are simply ailing, or if you feel 'weak and dispirited, 'without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters 'will surely cure you.

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your every day duties, or a man of letters toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surely strengthen you.

If you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

"Or if you re in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, tonling, or stimulating, without intoxicating, If you are old, blood thin and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties waning, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a—cure to Hop Bitters.

If your are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

—If you are a frequenter, or a resident of —a miasmatic district, barricade your sys— —tem against the scourge of all countries —Malaria, Epidemic, Bilious and Inter— —mittent Fevers by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath and health. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh how I wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend, How?" inquired the first lady.

"By using Hop Bitters that makes pure, rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me as you observe."

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

Barley ground and mixed with corn meal makes good swine feed.

NO LADY WHO DELIGHTS IN FLOWERS and likes to see them do well and bloom abundantly, should be without *Henington's Food for Flowers.* Ordinary packages 30c.—sufficient for 20 plants for one year.

Remember that a bran mash once or twice a week will be greatly relished by your horses and will do them much good, says the *National Stockman.* It is cheap, easily prepared, and should be used frequently in every stable.

HANINGTON'S QUININE WINE AND IRON, taken according to directions, produces *buoyancy of spirits, vigor of mind,* and gives *lasting* strength to the whole system. See that you get "Hanington's," the *original and genuine.*

Wheat is now so cheap in England that farmers say they will use it to fatten their cattle rather than sell it at a price which means ruin to them. Notwithstanding the low price of wheat, however, the price of bread continues high, owing to a combination of the millers.

THE USES TO WHICH MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is put may, without exaggeration, be said to be universal.

In refined and cultivated society it is recognized as the most refreshing and agreeable of perfumes for the handkerchief, the toilet and the bath.

Soot is one of the most valuable of fertilizers, and should be carefully saved. That from coal is superior to that from wood. It is rich in nitrogen, and benefits all crops to which in may be applied, as well as being an excellent remedy against the attacks of many kinds of insects.

YOU WILL BE HAPPY,—Make your old things look like new by using the DIAMOND DYES, and you will be happy. All of the fashionable colors for 10c. at the druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

When stubble is left long, and has not been beaten down by pasturing, it affords a very considerable protection to young clover. It prevents the snow from being blown off by winter winds and is thus probable worth more to the farmer than an equal amount of straw in his stack or barnyard.

The hog pen should be always liberally bedded with straw, not only where the pigs sleep but the yard outside, where they run. Unless this yard is well bedded much of the liquid manure will be lost. As fall rains come on fresh supplies of straw will be needed almost daily.

Last winter we warned our readers against buying the large 25c. packs of worthless horse and cattle powders, and as it is now time to begin to use them, we again urge them not to throw await their money. *Sheridan's Powders* are strictly pure, but we know of no others that are, and a 25lb. can costs only $1.00

If beans are quite dry when pulled or gathered, the best way is to thresh immediately leaving them in the chaff, and that spread thinly on barn floor till well cured. If they are put in mows or stacks, some moisture will gather and more, of the beans will be discoloured and unsaleable.

More and better feed for chickens can be grown be planting sunflowers than corn on equally rich soil. The sunflower seed should not be given as an exclusive diet, but once a day in alternation with other feed. The fowls that soonest learn to like them will be marked by their bright combs, and will begin laying fast.

No grain gives better returns for the number of pounds than oats as feed for young pigs. Oats are now in most places cheaper by the pound than corn. Oats will also fatten pork, but not so rapidly as corn, nor will they make so large a proportion of lard and fat meat. Their chief advantage is in furnishing more bulk in the feed.

A TRINITY OF EVILS.—Biliouaness, Constipation and Dyspepsia usually exist together. By discipling the liver and toning the stomoch simultaneously, they can be eradicated. The promptitude and thoroughness with which Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great blood purifier removes this trinity of physical evils is a fact widely appreciated through Canada.

Few animals will eat barley heads, but after the grain is threshed the straw makes palatable for a change during the winter if kept in good condition. It is usually, however, so broken up by the threshing machine that the stacks are soon spoiled unless topped with the stiffer straw of wheat or rye, that will make a more compact covering.

Now that the time is coming when cows should fie stabled nights to protect them from cold rains and storms, the farmer should see to it that the stable is kept scrupulously clean. Cows neglected in this respect will not yield so much milk, and unless the milk can come through clean teats and uncontaminated by odors of fresh excrement, it will not be fit for any use.

F. Burrows, of Wilkesport, writes that he was cured of a very dangerous case of inflamation of the lungs, solely by the use of five bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Feels great pleasure in recommending it to the public, as he had proved it (for many of the diseases it mentions to cure) through his friends, and in nearly every instance it was effectual. Do not be deceived by any imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

Agriculture.

Kingston Agricultural Show.

An exhibition of Stock and Farm produce was held at Kingston, in the County of Kent, on the 15th ult., under the patronage of the Local Agricultural Society.

Quite a large number of visitors attended, and spent the greater part of the day on the grounds, attracted by the excellent show of horses and cattle. The carriage horses and the two and three-year-old colts, were particularly admired.

Another pleasing feature, was the large and valuable exhibit of pure bred cattle, comprising Shorthorns, Ayrshires, Jerseys and Devons, made by the members of the Society. There were twenty-four sheep and lambs; six pure bred, and the rest grades—both classes very good. There was a small number of pigs shown, owing to the trouble of bringing them, but those on the grounds were fine animals. There was not as extensive a collection of grains, etc., as usual in this district, which is particularly adapted for cereals and root crops. The best wheat weighed 65 lbs. per bushel, best white oats 45½ lbs., best black oats 42 lbs. The Messrs. Jardine exhibited seven varieties of apples, some of which measured 13½ inches in circumference.

In the course of the afternoon, the president disposed of three Ayrshire cows [recently purchased for the Society by Messrs. Fordred and Robinson,] by public auction. The bidding was quite spirited, and they were sold at the following figures, viz; Two to J. & T. Jardine at $40 and $50 respectively, and the third to L. W. Doherty, M. D., at $52. The Society will only lose a trifling sum by the transaction. These cows were purchased from L Donovan, St. John. Towards the close of the proceedings, a large crowd assembled to witness the testing of the draught horses. The winner of the first prize was the lightest of the horses competing, being about 1250 lbs. He took a load of over 3100 lbs. forty feet on the bare ground on a common woodsled shod with steel, and started a heavier load. The horse belonged to J. & T. Jardine, and was driven by William Beattie. Messrs. Thomas Girvan of Galloway, Alexander Robertson of St. Nicholas River, and W. H. McArthur of Kingston, were the committee of management on behalf of the Kingston, Kent, Agricultural Society. The judges of stock, were Robert Burgess of Kingston, Robert Ferguson of Weldford, and John P. Bell of Richibucto, and the judges of grain, etc., etc., Henry Fordred, John McInerney and Charles Lucas of Kingston. Premiums were awarded as follows:—

HORSES.

Draught Stallion, 4 years or over—1st, Thomas Girvan, $3.00

Draft Gelding, 4 years or over—1st, J. & F. Jardine. $3.00

Draft Mare, 4 years old or over—2nd, J. & F. Jardine, $2.00

Draft Gelding, 4 years or over—3rd, James Girvan, $1.00

Carriage Stallion, 4 years or over—1st, W. H. McArthur, $3.00; 2nd, Wm. Kennedy, $2.00

Carriage Mare, 4 years or over—1st, Rev. M. F. Richard, $3.00; 2nd, Alex. Girvan, $2 00

Carriage Gelding—3rd, Alex. Girvan, $1 00

Breeding Mare—1st, Wm. Beattie, $2.50; 2nd, J. & F. Jardine, $2 00; 3rd, Alex. Robertson, $1.50

Foal—1st, Wm, Beattie, $2.00; 2nd, A. Robertson, $1 50; 3rd, W. J. Brait, $1 00

Stallion, 3 years old—1st, Alex. McMichael, $2.50; 2nd, Anthony McNairn, $2 00

Mare or Gelding, 3 years old—1st, J. & F. Jardine, $2 00; 2nd, James Girvan, $1.50; 3rd, W. H. McArthur, $1 25

Stallion, 2 years old—1st, David J. Foster, $2.00; 2nd, Robert Young, $1.50

Mare or Gelding, 2 years old—1st, James Girvan, $1.75; 2nd, Robert Law, $1.50, 3rd, Andrew Dixon, $1 25

Colt, 1 year old—1st, John Sinton, $1.75; 2nd, Wm. Beattie, $1,50; 3rd, George H. Warman, $1.25; 4th, A. McNairn, $1.00

PURE BRED CATTLE.

Short Horn Bull, 3 years old—1st, Alex. Girvan, $4 00

Short Horn Heifer, 2 years old—1st, Alex. Girvan, $2.50

Devon Bull, 2 years and upwards—1st, G. H. Warman, $3.00

Ayrshire Bull, 3 years old—1st, A. McNairn, $3.00

Ayrshire Bull, 2 years old—1st, H. Forddred, $2.50; 2nd, A. Robertson, $2.00

Ayrshire Cow—1st, W. H. McArthur, $2.50; 2nd, Robert Law, $2.00

Ayrshire Heifer, 1 year old—1st, Robert Law, $1 50

Ayrshire Bull Calf—1st. Rev. M. F. Richard, $1 75

Ayrshire Heifer Calf—1st, Rev. M. F. Richard, $1.75; 2nd, Rev. M, F. Richard, $1 50

Jersey Bull, 3 years or over—1st George McLeod, $4 00

Jersey Bull, 1 year old—Clifford Powell, $1.50

Jersey Heifer, 1 year old—Rev. M. F. Richard, $1.50

Jersey Cow—1st, G. McLeod, $2.50

Jersey Bull Calf—1st, Rev. M. F. Richard, $1.75

Jersey Heifer Calf—1st, G. McLeod, $1.75, 2nd, G. McLeod, $1.50

GRADE CATTLE.

Milch Cow—1st, Oswald Smith, $2.00; 2nd, Alexander Girvan, $1.50; 3rd, John Carruthers, $1.00

Fat Cow—1st, A. Robertson, $1.75; 2nd, A. Robertson, $1 50.

Steers, 3 years old—1st, A. Girvan, $2.00

Steers, 2 years old—1st, J. Carruthers, $1.75

Ox, 4 years and over—1st, G. McLeod, $2,00; 2nd, G. McLeod, $1.50

Heifer, 2 years old—1st, A. McNairn, $1.50; 2nd, I. W. Doherty, M. D., $1.25; 3rd, J. Carruthers, $1.00

Heifer, 1 year old—1st, A. Robertson, $1,50; 2nd, R. Law, $1.25; 3rd, A. Robertson, $1.00.

Bull Calf—1st, Robert Main, $1.50; 2nd, Robert Lennox, $1 25.

Heifer Calf—1st, A. Robertson, $1.50; 2nd, Thomas Girvan, $1.25; 3rd, Robert Lennox, $1.00.

SHEEP, PURE BREEDS.

Shropshire Ram, 2 shears—1st, E. Hutchinson, $1.25.

Cotswold Ram, 2 shears—1st, G. H. Warman, $1 25; 2nd, R. Main, $1.00.

Cotswold Ram, 1 shear—1st, A. McNairn, $1.25; 2nd, W. Kennedy, $1.

Cotswold Ewe, 2 shears—1st, A. McNairn, $1.25; 2nd, A. Robertson, $1.00

SHEEP, GRADE.

Ewe, 2 shears—1st, M. F. Richards, $1.25; 2nd, J. Carruthers, $1.00

Ewe, 1 shear—1st, J. Girvan, $1 25; 2nd, J. Girvan, $1.00

Ram Lamb—1st, A. Dixon, $1.25; 2nd, Rev. M. F. Richard, $1,00

Ewe Lamb—1st, A. Dixon, $1.25; 2nd, A. McNarin, 1.00

PIGS.

Boar—1st, Robert Lennox, $1.50; 2nd, A. Dixon, $1 00

Sow—1st, A. Robertson, $1 50; 2nd, Rev. M. F. Richard, $1.00

GRAIN, EFC.

Wheat—1st, Fred. S. Peters, $1 50; 2nd, A. McNairn, $1 25; 3rd, W. J. Brait, $1.00; 4th, J. & T. Jardine, 90 cts.

White Oats—1st, A McNairn, 60 cts; 2nd, I. & T. Jardine, 50 cts.

Black Oats—1st, William Girvan, 60 cts; 2nd, Thomas Girvan, 50 cts; 3rd, Alex Roberson, 40 cts.; 4th, John A, McAlmon, 30 cts.

Barley—1st, William Girvan, 70 cts.

Timothy Seed—1st, William Girvan, $1.00

Peas—1st, W. Girvan, 70 cts; 2nd, J. Carruthers, 60 cts; 3rd, A. Robertson, 50 cts.

Apples—1st, J. & T. Jardine, 50 cts; 2nd, I. W. Doherty, 40 cts; 3rd, John Sinton, 30 cts.

Crab Apples—1st, J. & T. Jardine, 50 cts; 2nd, W. Kennedy, 40 cts; 3rd, William Main, 30 cts.

Plums—1st, Thomas Girvan, 40 cts.

Butter—1st, Robert Lennox, $1.00; 2nd, A. Robertson, 90 cts; 3rd, Geo. H. Warman, 80 cts; 4th, W. Girvan, 70 cts.

Three other District exhibitions have been held in Kent County during October. One at Coal Branch by Weldford Agricultural Society; another at Buctouche by the St. Mary's Agricultural Society; and one at St. Louis by the St. Louis Agricultural Society. The premium list of the latter two Societies embraced a much wider range than ours, including prizes for cleared land, compost ploughing, woven and kitted work, etc. All were very successful. Combined, there could be a very creditable County exhibition produced.

Proper Testing of Butter Cows.

Great stress is laid upon the amount of butter a cow will make in a trial of seven days or a month. The milking, weighing of the milk, the salting and working of the butter are under supervision, as if the quantity any quality of the butter decided the profitableness of the cow, and the price she ought to bring in the market. We have registered cows that produce fourteen pounds of butter in a week, and a few go up into the twenties. A very few have produced twenty-five pounds in a week. It is though to be within the range of probability that a cow will yet make nine hundred pounds of butter in a year. These large figures have set the old heads upon the farm to serious thinking, which it is a very good thing, and started some doubts, which is better. They begin to question, whether fourteen pounds of butter in a week on selected rations, in addition to grass, pays any better than seven or eight pounds on grass alone. They want a cow that will make the most butter upon a given value of food. It is the exception rather than the rule in the record of these large yields of butter, that we have any fair statement of the rations or the result of these large yields upon the condition of the cow. They wish to know what a pound of the tested butter yield costs. There is a demand for a trial of these cows upon grass alone. That would not fully decide the comparative merits of cows. One might weigh a thousand pounds, and another but five hundred, and of course it would take a much larger portion of the rations to keep up the condition of the former than of the latter. One cow might have an accumulation of fat, while the other was in poor condition. There might be as much difference in the condition of the pastures as in the flesh of the cows, or if the grass was equally flush, pasture might be worth twenty-five cents a week in a rural district, and a dollar a week near a city.

The cry for a trial "on grass alone," will not give us the light we want. We desire to know just what it costs Mr. Bonanza to get a hundred pounds of butter out of his four thousand dollar cow, "Magnificat." There is the interest on the investment during the butter trial—the cost of pasturage in his vicinity, the quality of the additional rations, and their value, and finally the cost of manufacture and marketing the butter. "Magnificat" is a splendid looking animal, and Mr. Bonanza may find pleasure and profit, from an æsthetic point of view, in owning her. It pays to buy pictures. But if it costs fifty-one cents to get a pound of butter, which will sell for only fifty cents, the old heads are not able to see where the profit comes in. If there is a profit it can be shown by the record, and it ought to be. No better card can be made for Mr. Bonanza's registered herd, than to show that he can get more butter out of a hundred dollar's worth of rations, than it is possible to get out of any other breed or their grades on the same value of fodder.—*Amer. Agriculturist.*

Kindness to Animals.

There is no question that it pays to be kind and gentle in the treatment of all farm animals. Gentleness in the animals themselves is considered by all, a valuable feature, but it is one we can scarcely expect them to possess unless we teach them its meaning in our treatment of them. It always looks badly to me to see a man's cows scatter in every direction, in order to get away from him whenever he enters the yard or pasture where they are. As a contrast, a picture often seen at one of my neighbors, rises before me. This is an old man who keeps ten or twelve cows, and takes great pains in the care of them. I love to see him walk through the yard where these fine, motherly loving cows stand chewing their cuds with their eyes half closed. As he crowds his way among them, they seldom move unless he asked them to do so, even though he has a whip or a fork in his hand. He believes that gentleness besets gentleness, even with animals.

All domestic animals require some kind of training. The horse usually receives a great deal, while the cow, perhaps, receives less attention in this direction than she ought. Whatever we wish our animals to know, or whatever we expect to require of them, we must teach to them. And he who is kind and patient through all this work of training, will be the one who will have the best success. It will probably be necessary to punish an animal sometimes, but it should be done wisely, and only when deserved. With an animal, as with a child, no punishment should be inflicted for an offence that is purely accidental. If a cow steps on her master's foot when he is tying her in the stables, it is no reason why he should give her a kick, even though he chance to have a corn just where she placed her foot. To some it may seem too brutal to speak of a man kicking his cow, but I have seen this done, not a few times, and by men who certain by knew better. Think of a man trying to break a cow of the habit of kicking when he indulges in the same himself. And she, an irresponsible, irrational creature, while he bear the image of an enlightened, accountable man.

It is interesting and wonderful to see how much animals are capable of being taught. Those who understand these capabilities, and make use of them, render the task of caring for the animals a much pleasanter one; besides valuable time is much often saved. An animal that will come at the sound of his master's voice will save him many a step during the year. One man steps in his pasture and calls, and in a few minutes his horse is at his side. Another spends half an hour in hunting for his horse, and then has more or less difficulty in catching him.

A horse naturally timid and nervous, should be handled with all the greater gentleness. There is no need of throwing the harness heavily on his back; it can be placed there gently just as well, and no good comes from the cross, loud or harsh tone of voice. By jerking, pulling and scolding, he can easily be spoiled. The horse, so far as possible, should be taught to obey his master's word of command, without depending wholly on the use of the halter or rein. The rein may unbuckle or break, when on the road, and a serious accident may be avoided, if the horse is thus trained to obey.

The nervous untrained heifer may be far from the quiet, gentle cow we wish her to become, and a goodly amount of both kindness and patience may be needed before she becomes such. One thing is certain, what these cannot do in the right direction, harsh treatment never can. I like the plan of beginning early in the training of all animals; in fact, to have a course in view as in men; perhaps stronger in the former, since they have not the intellect to teach them the advantage or necessity of any change. It is easier to teach good habits in the start, than to break up bad ones after they have been formed.

Kindness to animals demands that there be uniformity in the course of treatment adopted. Otherwise they become confused, and are often blamed when the blame is not theirs. In order for them to know their place and duty at all times, they must have a master who knows his, and recognizes theirs; one whom they can trust, and on whom they can depend. Many a cross, fractious, or unruly animal has been made so through improper training. I often imagine that I see in some animal certain traits of his master. These dumb creatures around us may know more than we give them them credit for knowing, and the silent workings of our influence over them may be far greater than we suppose.

Not only is the consumption of eggs, in the several branches of art and scientific pursuits, largely increasing, but lately letters patent have been secured by a company in St, Louis for canning this very useful article of food. A factory has been erected and is now in operation where they will can about 1,000,000 dozen annually, The process is something like the following: A tub of eggs are broken and cast into a revolving iron receptacle with sides of wire screen; this tub is then run with unlimited velocity, thus the whites and yolks are thrown out and the shell retained The substance of the egg thus strained is dried and canned. One teaspoonful is equal to one egg, and will keep fresh three years. If this be made practical it will very largely increase the demand, and consequently the price.

Some farmers find benefit from spreading dry straw over wheat fields, especially where they are much exposed to severe winds. To do the most good the straw should be spread early so that it will be beaten down into the soil by rain and prevented from blowing away.

The Year's Result.

Now that our State, county and town fairs are over, we can sit down and calmly survey the field, compare results and note the advance. In no branch has it been more marked than in quantity and quality of the poultry exhibited. A moment's reflection will satisfy the most careless observer that this is a fact. One year ago, poultry breeding was confined to the few, and many anxious to enter the field, hesitated, fearing the result. These have been encouraged, and others also, to prove the truth of the claims made; and there are within our borders hundreds of enthusiastic breeders of all leading varieties. They have satisfied themselves that the per cent. of profit is excelled by no other branch of breeding, and nearly every one is preparing to increase his flocks. A visitor at our fairs could but have noticed the popularity of certain classes, The Plymouth Rocks still take the lead, having proved themselves worthy the place they hold. They are the farmer's breed and no other can fill their place. Maturing early, of large size and fine layers, they psssess all the requisites which poultry men desire. Yearly they are being improved and the visitors at Lewiston during the State Fair could but have noticed the improvement in size and shape. This is also true of other breeds, for all have their claims upon us, and in the hands of enthusiastic breeders, are being improved in all practical points, there is a demand for more poultry and any one starting with small flocks can surely increase as they learn the ins and outs of the business, until their flocks will yield a handsome revenue. This year we shall import from fifteen to twenty million dozen of eggs, in addition to the large quantity brought across our border from Canada and New Brunswick, of which no record can be had.—*Maine Farmer.*

"Chewing the Cud."

A very large tribe of animals, of which sheep and cows are only familiar examples, are called in works of natural history *Ruminantia* because they all ruminate, they chew the cud. They do so because their peculiar organs of digestion require it. They can get their nourishment in no other way. They have, it is said in the books, four stomachs, but the statement is not strictly corrected, for the entire digestion is done in a single one, that which is called the fourth, the other three being only places for preparatory work. Their food is swallowed without being chewed; the chewing is to come later. When this unchewed food is swallowed it passes directly into the first stomach, to use the common term; but the drink which is taken goes straight past the enterance of the first into the second. These two serve only to soak and soften the course food. When the first has done what it can, the food passes out of it into the second, and then the cow or sheep is ready to chew the cud."

The second stomach, while busy at work in soaking the food, keeps in motion, and gradually rolls it up into masses, so that in the small upper part there is formed an oblong solid lump of the size of that we recognize as the "cud."

This the animal throws up into the mouth, and chews with evidently as much satisfaction as the same act of mastiction gives us when we put the most delicate morsels between our teeth. When it is sufficiently chewed, the mass is swallowed, and its place taken by another which has been rolled up in the mean time.

But the "cud" thus masticated does not return to the second stomach from which it has come. It passes smoothly into the third, a place for additional lubrication, and then into the fourth where the true digestion begins and ends.

To Restrain an Unruly Animal.

No one can travel very far in a cattle section of the country at this season of the year when the pasture feed is short, and perhaps the springs low, without seeing cattle or horses fettered by some sort of a clumsy or crude apparatus to prevent them from jumping over fences. Sometimes it is a heavy "poke" hung to the neck with an arm projecting forward to catch under the fence; oftener perhaps, particularly on cattle, we see the head loaded down by heavy boards to blind the eyes,