

Medicating a Pig.

At a recent meeting of an English Farmers' Club, Professor McBride spoke of the difficulty of administering medicine to a pig. He said: "To dose a pig, which you are sure to choke if you attempt to make him drink while squealing, hoist him as you would for execution, and tie the rope end to a stake. He will pull back until the rope is slightly strained. When he has ceased his uproar, and begins to reflect, approach him, and between the back parts of his jaws insert an old shoe, from which you have cut the toe leather. This he will at once begin to suck and chew. Through it pour your medicine, and he will swallow any quantity you please."

IREPROCHABLE WAY TO BROIL A STEAK.—First see that the fire is clear and not too much of it; open wide all the drafts, to carry off the smoke that is made during the process of broiling; then see that the gridiron is smooth and quite clean; rub it well with whitening; or chalk; lay on your stake. Do not pound it, nor after it is on the fire, stick a fork into it, as the juice will escape. Neither salt nor pepper it; do that on the dish. Place the gridiron close to the fire for the first few minutes, to carbonize the surface, then turn it over quickly to carbonize the other side. Now it should be exposed to a slower fire, to do which, place two bricks on their edges, and rest the gridiron on them. The stake should be turned repeatedly and carefully, and when it feels rather firm to the touch it is rare, and, if so liked, it should be taken off, laid on a hot dish, on which 1/2 ounces of butter has been melted, less than one-half teaspoonful of salt, a pinch of white pepper and one teaspoonful of chopped parsley, well mixed; lay the stake on one side and then on the other. Serve immediately.—Rural New Yorker.

COAL ASHES.—Bliss, the seedman, recommends the use of coal ashes for potato patches, and says that persons who are in the habit of throwing ashes away as useless are making a great mistake; they are found by experience to be of great benefit in the culture of potatoes. Many ashes are dumped in the streets and alleys, when they could be used to improve the soil of gardens. Save your ashes and use them for the purpose of manure. Wood ashes are counted among the first fertilizers, and they command a good price by those who know their value.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

WATER SUPPLY.

MR. EDITOR.—In concluding my letters, for the present, on Water Supply for Fredericton, I do so thinking a large majority of the citizens must by this time be convinced that we are in urgent need of water, both for fire and domestic purposes. I have been accused of advocating Water Supply from interested motives; that I was to make large commissions out of the Waterworks Engine Works Company; that I was to receive the appointment of Water Commissioner, and a vast amount of money in ways not enumerated. This was all said by the opponents of any system of water supply, and by some two or three personally unfriendly towards me for reasons to me unknown. A well known hardware merchant, at the lower end of the City, went so far as to say to Mr. W. H. Olive, Mr. Waterous's agent—that if they wanted to introduce their system of water works in Fredericton, they should get some other person besides Richards to advocate it, &c. Now, this gentleman has never been known to utter an opinion of his own, but has to seek for ideas and brains in another quarter. I don't think the Waterworks Engine Works Co. will trouble him to advocate their system, how much they might desire to have his masters interested in their behalf. I had hoped to conclude my letters without the necessity of personal reference in any way, but as some two or three persons (only) have made it their business to interview strangers visiting the City, and endeavored to be little as my effort I might make towards accomplishing this great and highly necessary work, I will give my attention to them shortly, and show the public how much they have done towards advancing the best interests of the community.

THE COLONIAL FARMER.

At a grand marriage which has just taken place in Paris, France and Mrs. Carvalho had agreed to sign in the church, but the cure, upon applying to the Archbishop for the necessary permission, was informed that no account could be given prima-donna was allowed to sign in a sacred edifice. This was a sad blow, but the great lady whom it annoyed was equal to the emergency. She prevailed on Mrs. Carvalho to hide herself behind the organ, and then up she had with a missal in her hand to stand up in the choir and pretend to sing while the prima-donna poured forth her enchanting notes. The chorister who had an immense success, but they had to send him away next day as many churches intended to lay hands on him!

The Colonial Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 28, 1876.

The establishment of Responsible Government in New Brunswick was intended to secure many advantages for the people. It was the consummation of an earnest demand from the tax payers of the country for a controlling voice in the management of its affairs—for a recognition of their citizenship which they had hitherto only nominally enjoyed. The struggle for it was emphatically the people's struggle, and the victory when achieved was justly regarded as of incalculable value. Primarily Responsible Government signifies only that the advisers of the executive officer must answer for their conduct to the people through their representatives; that they shall stand or fall by their policy and their tenure of office depend upon their possessing the confidence of the assembly. In New Brunswick it has come, by relation to, or rather by contrast with, the state of affairs before its institution, to mean more than this. The right of the Legislature to be informed annually of the financial condition of the Province; the initiation of money grants by the Government and their ratification by the Assembly; the abolition of the indiscriminate expenditure of public moneys and their application solely to the services for which they are voted; an acknowledgment of the right of the representatives to information concerning public affairs; the administration of the Department according to established rules of general application; the appointment of local officers in accordance with the wishes of the members for the respective counties; these and other features which marked the administration of affairs after 1846 or thereabouts, form in the public mind constituent parts of Responsible Government. That they all flow naturally from its fundamental principle is easily demonstrated. Indeed, unless they are recognized in their entirety, Responsible Government would become in the words of the late Hon. R. L. Hazen, "a responsible nonsense." Their adoption is Liberalism in politics; a refusal to act according to their wishes by a family compact or heterogeneous collection of political non-descripts is Toryism.

The careful student of New Brunswick politics will fall to discern on the part of Mr. King's administration a just appreciation of what we have called the fundamental principle of Responsible Government; that is that a Government must stand or fall by its policy. Leaving out of consideration for the present the crude ill-digested mass of legislation which our statute books have been filled, the distinguishing features of their policy have been the immigration and railway schemes. We have seen in former articles that they cannot justly claim the paternity of the free school system. These two projects have been abandoned; they are negated, if not quite dead, failures. Both are beyond the ability of the Province to carry out and the former at least has been shown to be under any circumstances extremely injudicious. The Government claim that they entered into their immigration scheme unwittingly, but in response to popular demand. If it were not that this excuse will not save them it might be worth while to enquire into its truth; but it may be admitted as correct for argument sake, and then they are doubly guilty because it was their clear duty, being better informed than any one else could be as to the financial resources of the country, to have resisted popular clamor and throw the responsibility of the scheme upon the people. The Government is morally bound to act honestly by the people; and honesty would have dictated a full statement of the finances in order that the ruinously extravagant nature of the immigration scheme, which the people are said to have to be asked for, might be understood. By the conclusions to which such an exposition would have led the Government morally and constitutionally ought to stand or fall. Mr. King and his colleagues did not do this. For some reason or other they declined to disclose the ruinous nature of the scheme in a financial point of view, perhaps because they feared to show the real financial condition of the Province, therefore they are responsible for the terrible extravagance to which it has led, and the country in condemning it has condemned them. Mr. King's idea of executive responsibility was fully shown in the discussion of the grant to the M. & M. Exhibition, when he saw that if the policy of the Government in that matter was not adopted by the House, he and his colleagues would refund the amount out of their own pockets; but he did not add as he ought to have done, "and will resign his office." Witness also the by-road and the immigration grant, the former increased and the latter decreased in compliance with the demand of the majority of the House which is an innovation on the principle of the initiation of money grants by the Government. Indeed if the past may be taken as an indication of the future, the policy of Mr. King's administration will vary as the opinion of the legislature changes. An immigration scheme, which was their pet and pride, is disowned when the assembly threatens to condemn it; a railway policy, which was to be a source of "pride and satisfaction," is cast to the winds when the majority of the members cry out against it; the estimates are altered as the assembly dictates; they offer to refund moneys in case the legislature shall condemn their expenditure; and yet propose to retain office, professing all the while to be acting in accordance with the principles of Responsible Government. It may be said that this is not Toryism; that under old Toryism Governments had a policy which they stood by, if they did not fall by; that our local administration has no place in political nomenclature. But neither is it Liberalism; nor is it in accordance with the principles established by the great political struggles of thirty years ago.

DISGRACEFUL.—Whose duty is it to look after the Ferry Landing? The landing at Phoenix Square is a disgrace to any City. Now that the water has fallen the slope is simply a gauntlet. It must be someone's duty to look after it, and why it is allowed to remain in its present disgraceful condition we cannot understand.

They have no Dog law over in St. Mary's, but they have some fiend with murder in his heart and strychnine in his trousers pocket, who for the past week has been hounding death around that otherwise quiet village until now nearly every dog has been "exterminated." Whoever the guilty party is, if discovered, he should be punished to the full extent of the law.

Professor Ramsay, F. R. S., Director, General of the Geological Survey, accompanied by Mr. James Gellie, F. R. S., of the same department, will shortly proceed to Gibraltar at the request of the Colonial Office, for the purpose of making a geological examination of the rock in regard to a water supply.

The City Hall Opening Concert.

The delay in opening the new City Hall will verify the old saying that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good;" as it has given those who are practicing for the opening Concert ample time for that purpose. The public consequently expect that the Chorus will be well rendered. These consist of "The Heavens are telling," "The Hallelujahs," "Old Hundred," "Bring forth your Sprinkling Treasures," "The Phantom Chorus," "The Clough and Crow," and "Foresters sound the Cheerful Horn." Some of these, almost all in fact, are difficult for amateurs to render; and success can only be achieved by all the singers practicing together. Fredericton contains sufficient musical talent to accomplish very much in the way of a Concert; but no matter how talented the performers are they cannot do justice either to themselves or the music if they do not attend the rehearsals. The beauty of a chorus consists in the harmonious blending of all the sounds and the more perfectly this is accomplished (as in the instrumental music of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club) the more gratifying is the effect. The variety tier in music need not be told that one cannot sing even a very simple piece in perfect harmony with another without practice. What then can we expect if from fifty to one hundred persons of more or less musical skill attempt to render difficult choruses without it?

We acknowledge that this is not the usual way to speak of efforts which any of our towns people make in the way of public entertainments; but an intimation of the possibility of failure may not be unproductive of good. The Concert will take place about the 1st of November.

AQUATIC VICTORY.—It affords us much pleasure to chronicle the substantial victory achieved by our oarsmen, who in the race of Tuesday last defeated the Brit-Boyle crew from Straight Shore after a short and exciting pull of nearly two miles. The contestants were the famous L'gans of St. John and the Brit-Boyle crew, while Fredericton was represented by Messrs M. Stratton, G. Hilderbrand, A. Stratton and H. Ratter. Of course, the Logans, (professionals) took first money. There were few of our citizens but expected that St. John would carry off both prizes, and the sneering criticisms of the visiting sports on the style of Celestial raving &c. did much to strengthen that belief.

The Fredericton boys, however, were not disheartened by what they saw and heard, and entered the race determined to do all in their power to sustain the honor of the city. The result surprised even their warmest admirers, and the shore rang with cheers, as the Water Witch crossed the line three lengths ahead of the dark Straight Shore boat. We congratulate our oarsmen on the proficiency they have attained in a few short weeks, and trust that the victory of Tuesday last is but the precursor of a series of aquatic triumphs over all comers.

Three weeks ago, George W. Crocker, of Belfast, Me., inventor of a patent sander roller used in shoe factories was to Boston. Nothing was heard of him until Tuesday evening, when he presented himself to his friends in Belfast in a most pitiable condition. He gives the following thrilling account of himself: Arriving in Boston he went to a hotel where he made the acquaintance of a hotel and social young man who seemed to take a great interest in his welfare. Learning from Crocker his intentions and destination, he informed him that he was also going to Natick and they would go in company, and started for the depot together. The day being exceedingly warm, the stranger invited him to step in and have a glass of beer which he did. Crocker became unconscious, and when he came to himself he was aboard a barque bound for Liverpool, England. The truth flashed upon him that he had been drugged and shanghaied. He made his case known to the officers and identified himself by some papers that were found in a bag with him. The captain supposed him to be a drunken sailor. He was finally placed on board of an ocean steamer that came along and taken to Halifax, N.S. He was then passed along home, and arrived as stated. He suffered considerably from the effects of the drug, and has not fully recovered. He lost his clothes, a fine gold watch and chain, money, the patent roller, the papers and testimonials belonging to the same. His hair and moustache were also cut, and he was so completely disguised that he hardly knew himself.

AN OLD DOCUMENT.—We have been shown a bill of lading that was received by a Merchant of this place 87 years ago. It will give you an idea of how elaborate a document they considered necessary in those days to secure the safe transit of goods from the old country to America. The following is a copy of it:—

SHIPPED by Grace of GOD in good order and condition by Benj. Adams of London merchant in and upon the good ship called the Britannia wherof is master under God for the present voyage Robert Youngblood and now riding at anchor in the River Thames and by Grace's bond bound for St. John's New Brunswick to say Four Casks of Red Port Wine and one Box of Merchandise being marked and numbered as in y^e margin and are to be delivered in the like good order and well conditioned at the aforesaid port of St. John's (the danger of the seas only excepted) unto—Esg. of Fredericton there or to his Assigns freight for said Goods being already paid with primage and average accustomed IN WITNESS whereof y^e master or purser of the ship hath signed this Bill of lading at the place and date and the one of which two Bills being accomplished the other one to stand void and so God send the good ship to her desired Port in safety Amen Dated in London third of August 1789.

Contents unknown Robert Youngblood.

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TUESDAY.

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Five thousand dollars has been raised in New York for the escaped Fenians, who continue to be feted by their sympathizers.

WEDNESDAY.

Reports from Alexinautz are confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, so far as is known, are as follows: The Turks from Gurgosvatz under Fyash Pasha and the army from Nissa under Ali Saib have effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles south-west of Alexinautz. All Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday and met a repulse. Since that no serious fighting, down to early on Tuesday morning, had taken place, and Alexinautz had not then been attacked.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Mr. Baring's report of 60 villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigations, but estimates the number killed at 60,000 in the district of Philippopolis alone. Schuyler thinks that there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures: Hanging the four leaders in these atrocities, disarming Mussulmans, and rebuilding burnt villages at government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see they be executed.

A despatch dated Belgrade, noon, says that General Tchernajoff, on Tuesday sustained the repeated attacks of the united forces of Ryoub Pasha and Kerim Pasha, who were endeavoring to take Alexinautz. The Turks, numbering 50,000, were repulsed in all directions. The battle re-commenced early Wednesday morning, and to the present moment the Servians maintain their positions.

It is positively stated in official quarters that Turkey has made no proposals to any foreign representative here concerning a basis for peace negotiations.

The Spanish schooner, Joquina, from San Domingo for Havre, was recently fallen in with by the steamer Frisia, for New York, which took off the captain, B. Palan, one sailor and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, died of starvation.

THURSDAY.

New York Republican State Convention nominated ex-Governor E. D. Morgan for Governor; Sherman Rogers for Lieut. Governor.

Intelligence from Belgrade to day announces the war party has finally obtained ascendancy. Besides despatching Colonel Montevide to regain the lost positions, to drive Turks completely out of Servia, and to carry war into the Turkish territory. He also formally protested against Prince Milan's special leasing. The Servian Minister supported Gen. Tchernajoff. The Prince at length yielded and ordered hostilities to continue.

Desperate fighting is taking place around Alexinautz. One account says the successes of the Turks are unimportant; another says the Turks attacked the town on three sides, pressing inward steadily and inexorably, driving the Servians from intrenchment after intrenchment.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to procure a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid and sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, do not excite the system, and will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dear Sir,—My wife lay sick at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and healthy. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

From the noted Scott "Buffalo Bill."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. FRENCH, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine."

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Reports from Alexinautz are confused and conflicting. The actual state of affairs, so far as is known, are as follows: The Turks from Gurgosvatz under Fyash Pasha and the army from Nissa under Ali Saib have effected a junction, and on Sunday were four miles south-west of Alexinautz. All Saib's vanguard attacked the Servians on Monday and met a repulse. Since that no serious fighting, down to early on Tuesday morning, had taken place, and Alexinautz had not then been attacked.

The Bucharest correspondent of the Daily News, who accompanied Mr. Schuyler in his tour of investigation, says Mr. Baring's report of 60 villages burned and 12,000 persons killed by Turks in Bulgaria does not include the outrages committed in the district north of the Balkans, nor in the district of Sophia. Forty villages were burned north of the Balkans and seventy south. Schuyler has not completed his investigations, but estimates the number killed at 60,000 in the district of Philippopolis alone. Schuyler thinks that there is immediate danger of additional massacres. He will suggest to his government the following measures: Hanging the four leaders in these atrocities, disarming Mussulmans, and rebuilding burnt villages at government expense. As these measures cannot be left to the authorities, Schuyler will propose a foreign commission to see they be executed.

A despatch dated Belgrade, noon, says that General Tchernajoff, on Tuesday sustained the repeated attacks of the united forces of Ryoub Pasha and Kerim Pasha, who were endeavoring to take Alexinautz. The Turks, numbering 50,000, were repulsed in all directions. The battle re-commenced early Wednesday morning, and to the present moment the Servians maintain their positions.

It is positively stated in official quarters that Turkey has made no proposals to any foreign representative here concerning a basis for peace negotiations.

The Spanish schooner, Joquina, from San Domingo for Havre, was recently fallen in with by the steamer Frisia, for New York, which took off the captain, B. Palan, one sailor and a passenger. The rest of the crew, five in number, died of starvation.

THURSDAY.

New York Republican State Convention nominated ex-Governor E. D. Morgan for Governor; Sherman Rogers for Lieut. Governor.

Intelligence from Belgrade to day announces the war party has finally obtained ascendancy. Besides despatching Colonel Montevide to regain the lost positions, to drive Turks completely out of Servia, and to carry war into the Turkish territory. He also formally protested against Prince Milan's special leasing. The Servian Minister supported Gen. Tchernajoff. The Prince at length yielded and ordered hostilities to continue.

Desperate fighting is taking place around Alexinautz. One account says the successes of the Turks are unimportant; another says the Turks attacked the town on three sides, pressing inward steadily and inexorably, driving the Servians from intrenchment after intrenchment.

A WRONG CUSTOM CORRECTED.

It is quite generally the custom to take strong liver stimulants for the cure of liver complaint, and both the mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been diligently searched to procure the most drastic and poisonous purgatives, in order to procure a powerful effect upon the liver, and arouse the lagging and enfeebled organ. This system of treatment is on the same principle as that of giving a weak and debilitated man large portions of brandy to enable him to do a certain amount of work. When the stimulant is withheld, the organ, like the system, gradually relapses into a more torpid and sluggish and weakened condition than before. What then is wanted? Medicines, which while they cause the bile to flow freely from the liver, do not excite the system, and will not overwork and thus debilitate it, but will, when their use is discontinued, leave the liver strengthened and healthy. Such remedies are found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets.

A CURE OF LIVER DISEASE.

RUSK, Texas, May 10, 1873.

Dear Sir,—My wife lay sick at this time was confined to her bed with Chronic Liver Disease. I had one of the best doctors to see her, and he gave her up to die, when I came upon some of your medicine. I bought one bottle and commenced giving it. She then weighed 82 lbs.; now she weighs 140 lbs., and is robust and healthy. She has taken eight bottles in all, so you see I am an advocate for your medicines.

WILLIAM MERRILL.

From the noted Scott "Buffalo Bill."

HOLLAND HOUSE, Rockford, Ill., April 20, 1874.—Dr. R. V. FRENCH, Buffalo, N. Y.—"I have now taken four bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery in connection with your Pellets, and must say that nothing I have ever taken for my liver has done me so much good. I feel like a new man. Thanks to your wonderful medicine."

W. F. COODY ("Buffalo Bill.")

T. W. KEIRSTEAD.—I have used your Family or Purgative Preparation in my family for the last twelve months, and find it the most efficacious remedy for general purposes that I have ever used, and can recommend the same as a safe and reliable preparation.