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Chitovial.

The Season.

stormy. Large quantities of snow scending towards the western horizon. have fallen, followed by strong winds, the fruits, the blessings, of a well many times equal to gales, blocking spent life. up our roads, and making travelling difficult and tedious. As a consequence, business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still, and is likely to be so for some time to come. Lumbering parties have almost been snowed under, and the work of getting out logs and square timber greatly impeded. It only needs another storm or two, to drive them out of the woods altogether. Fortunately the days are lengthening out, and the sun will seen have an influence that will affect the difficulties that surround us, and better and more lively times will soon occur. Ice and snow bound as we are, our lot is infinitely better than that of many other countries. We have neither the famine, tumults. We live in peace. The coast experiment, and the result was, that and harbors of other countries have in a short time the much despise been strewn with wreeks, and the dead mule, rose in public estimation, and bodies of many a tempest-tosted now he has become somewhat of : mariner has been cast upon their favorite as a working animal, having shores, many a noble vessel during this terrible winter, has gone down, with all on board, and many a wail of anguish and despair has gone up towards heaven when no friendly hand has been near to give relief. Men have been frozen as they have stood at the helm, or handled the rigging, and their stiff, stark dead and frozen bodies, bore witness to their direction, to make the experiment? sufferings. Trying as times are, let A very little enquiry among those us be thankful for what we enjoy. and be hopeful as we look out towards question. the future.

WORK.

A lazy, indolent, loafing life is about the most wretched any man can live, still it would not appear to be so, when a person observes the corner loafers and loungers that infest Towns and Cities of all sizes. These kind of sold pigs at \$5 cach; but now this tion that can be applied. During the people are little better than dogs same breed are sold at enormous They are in everybody's way, and a prices. I have a list of Berkshire pest and nuisance to society. A good swine before me of 203 pigs which but good judgment should be exercised book which few persons read as much were sold by a Pennsylvania breeder as they should, and some do not read for \$40,702, or an average of \$200 at all. says-that if a man will not each! Some of the finest imported Paul wrote these words, it was quite list comprised the breeder's sales durclear that with all his charity and ing the year 1876. Why should soil than many parts of our Western this breed now, although they are country, but its hills and valleys once called " improved," but in reality swarmed with an industrous people, they are not improved at all. This and it rejoiced and blossome las the same humbuggery is being extended rose. Now the tribes that inhabit it more or less, to the sales of blooded are too indolent to labor, and the land cattle, sheep, &c., and the only way is comparatively destitute. Such a to get fine Berkshires at low prices land and such a climate peopled by is for farmers and others, in all cases, men such as our Province could to refuse to purchase them at high furnish, would soon be made to abound prices. That is the only remedy that

in rich harvest. Work is the common lot of all men, and that man is much to be pittied who, forgetful of his duty as an intellidecrees of his Creator. "By the sweat spare to apply to their meadow lands; 100 pounds in New York: of thy face," are we to earn our bread, and to purchase commer cial fertiliz and we should not be ashamed to do ers, with their uncertain results, is Silhate of potash, 40 " " rot..... it. No matter in what position a man not advisable, unless a farmer can is placed, whether he be a merchant afford the expense, if not profitable or farmer, a mechanic or laborer, let To renovate such lands without any him be true to himself and his highest interests-useful to his fellow men, moderate degree, as the turning un and strive by every method to make der of the sod enriches the soil, octhe world better for his having lived

Let no man despise the farmer because of his hard toil, and rough attire. eron of grass for a few years. But a He is engaged in the best, the noblest better way is to sow the land to buckfor the wants of the world. Men may gain wealth-count up their gold and silver, but this cannot of itself feed them. The hand that holds the plough, that scatters the seed, is the one that provides for the true wants may be sown in the following March, of the people, and causes gladness and happiness to rest alike upon the mansion and the cottage.

Young men, make a just estimate of your ability to do something good and of it for a few times. Or the land grand for your country. Bravely take may be left till spring, then harrow not be much. up the battle of life, and do and dare it, sow all the seed at once, and brush for the right. Put your shoulder to it in, then roil it; and if seeded quite a determination to succeed in what- obtained, as if it seeded in the fell chicken; beef is the nicest-roll dried ever calling you may be. If a farmer, previous. A crop of grain may be bread very fine, add salt, pepper, farm in your neighborh ol. Don't have applied some fertilizers, lesides larger than a hen's egg. Roll in bread lose time, move forward now while the two crops of buckwheat. If stable crumbs and egg, and fry in hot lard. possess the strength of early manhood. fertilizer, be applied to the land, it pared in this way is very good.

Now is the time to prepare for the harvest; and if you will be diligent, if you but work with a will, you will find in advanced life, when your sun The winter, so far, is both cold and has passed the meridian, and is de-

MULES.

Some years ago the United States Government made an effort to encourage the introduction of Mules among the farming population of the United States, beliving that they were more hardy than the horses, less liable to ac eident, and able to perform quite as much work, and could be kept at less expense. The first cost of the mule to was much less than the horse. At the outstart farmers rather got their backs

up. They did not like those longeared haif donkey looking things, and were not disposed to make the experi ment. A few well-to do farmers, how ever, thought they would make the tulfilled all that was claimed for him

Our farmers are just the least bi inclined to fast horses, but might not the mule be worth a trial here as wel as in the United States? If, as we believe, they are now considered among the farmers over the line, as the most useful of animals, and easily kept. would it not be a step in the right who use them, would settle the

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer RURAL TOPICS.

BERKSHIRE SWINE. Berkshire swine as exist to-day, and work, neither shall he eat; and when animals brought \$1,000 each! The goodness, he would not have objected Berkshire hogs sell at these prices? to see these idlers starve to death, Simply because there are fools enough believing it would be a happy riddance existing to buy pigs at, not the above for any people. Loafers are a drag prices, but at \$25, \$30 and \$50 each on society, and interfere with its and if a breeder pays \$1,000 for a it is like taking blood from a man- in proportion as they can do work; dependent upon the industry of the back, and an immense profit in a few people, and it is morally impossible years. The Berkshires of the present distinguished for industry. It is this this country 30 years ago, which cut away. principle that exalts the Northern went a begging for purchasers. Far and Western nations above those of mers tried them, and discarded them. the South and East. Palastine-the saying: "They don't have side pork land of milk and honey, was not more enough, being nearly all hates and favored as regards the fertility of its shoulders," and that is the case with

can be applied.

RENOVATING MEADOW LAND 3. manure, is sometimes feasible in a cording to its thickness, and the density of its grass roots; and the resoon as it blossoms, and immediately sow a second crop, and turn that un

should be spread evenly, after the land s plowed; and should be barrowed in thoroughly. If plowed in, it would get buried too deep. A brush harrow can be made in a few minutes, to cover the grass seed, by tying together hemlock, spruce, or other oughs of trees; or small branches may be attached to the under side of in ordinary barrow, between the teeth, so that the seed will not be covered too deep. Some farmers do not cover grass seed at all; and if heavy rain comes soon all will be ight; but it is risky to do so. A heavy oller will generally cover the seed eep enough; but a brush harrow should be used first; and then apply he roller, and the work will be done. Nothing tends so much to success in arming, as to do your work well; and oreparing of lands for crops is the nost important work on a farm.

WHEN TO PRUNE FRUIT TREE 4.

Long experience shows that when is desirable to produce a free rowth of shoots and leaves, prunning hould be done when the treees are lormant, as in the winter season, or early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow. When fruit trees appear to grow too rapidly, and produce too much wood, they may le runed moderately in the summer season, cutting away a portion of the wood by degrees; but a shoot growing in an improper place, may be cut tway at any time. An experiment being made by pruning apple trees every month in the year, for two seasons, showed that the wounds of the branches cut in February and March, at the end of five years, when all had healed over, were found to le the least decayed under the heated surface. When trees are pruned in winter, or I may say at any time. it is best to cover the wounds with a hot mixture of tar, and pulverized brick dust, or fine sand. A solution of shellac in alcohol, as thick as can be Twenty-five years ago I had as good easily applied with a brush, is considered by many as the best preparamild days of winter, orchards may be oruned-while little else can be done; in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is ruinous to an orehard to cut and slash away onethird to one half the limbs. All that should be done is to give the trees a

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Large quantities of commercial ertilizers are sold because many farmers and gardeners, in some of the States, are unable to obtain enough stable manure for their crops. In easons of frequent rains these fertilizers produce, in many instances, good results, but they are not as reliable as barnyard dung. All that we should eek for in commercial fertilizers at n dash, nitrogen (ammonia), phophorie acid, sulphuric acid and lime, the irst three constituents being the most important, and in buying cormercial fertilizers we should select those that contain potash as the best; Very often meadows, or mowing second, nitrogen; third, phosphoric lands, require renovating and resect- acid. The following is the list of some gent being, endeavors to reverse the ing; but few farmers have manure to of the best fertilizers and the price per

Sulphate of ammonia, 2 i per ct. am.

superphospate of lime are worth \$2 be in demand at all times. seeding is always productive of a fair sider muriate of potash is good for any which will insure a heavy horse; it credit for possessing wisdom enough above, except the bone flour and super- will net larger returns in the end. of all work. He is strong to provide wheat early in May, turn it under as phosphate, is to mix them with four Good horses, good cattle, good sheep times their bulk of oil, and apply a and hogs, are a good deal the cheapest small quantity in the hills of corn, -Factory and Farm. der; and early in September seed it potatoes. &, with the seed, spreading down thick to a variety of grasses, in somewhat. Some of these fertilizers without wheat or rye. Clover see! may require dissolving in water, and snow; and when the snow melts experiment with, if it be only a few the seed will find its way into the pounds from your village druggist, if ground, by the freezing and thawing he can supply them. He will ask

Miscellaneous.

Orchard Manuring.

reason why, if we wish to raise good man orchard fruits, we should not manure our trees. People often look on trees argue therefrom that trees can grow without manure. They know that potatoes and other vegetables must on rocky hill-sides, the land is often hearty love for the animals under his anything but poor. The rocks them- control, providing wholesome, nutriselves frequently contain valuable tious food, pure water and pure airmineral matter, which, as the rock everything of this kind in abundance; tecays, is presented in a form that keeping the animals properly sheltertrees in apparently poor, rocky places, tones of the voice. Generally speak what appears good land.

necessary to the best success that trees have an occusional manuring as it is that any other crop should have manure. There have been many discussions as to whether manure for Journal of Chemistry.

Too Many Small Horses,

Perhaps it would be better express ed and more to the point to say heavier good shape, and only cut away such Trotting horses, pacers, runners, or limbs as are plainly in excess of the any other gait, are all right in their natural requirements of the tree, to places, but the majority of horses are conform to the extent of its roots. If for labor and not for show; they are we take too much of the top of a tree. on duty as producers, and are valuable prosperity. National prosperity is very fine sow, he gets his money the more that is taken, the less vitality they are the motive power on the or market, indulge in too many varieremains in him, therefore in pruning, farm, the highway, and in the large ties. This one fatal error has ruined only the few unsightly branches, and towns and cities-as indispensable as more fruit growers than all other for any nation to become great, unless day are not any better than those in those improperly situated, should be bread and butter. Prices of large causes combined. Nurserymen prohorses of all breeds, that are compact- pagate their hundreds and thousandly built and constructed on good rules of sorts, simply because a majority of of proportion, rule high and pay well their customers do not know what the handling. "Plugs" and scrub, they want, and will not take the adgeneral use, the heavy team, that wiser part, selecting from a number ization. His mouth is formed of deli relative to the running at large of Cattle seldom is arged beyond a fast walk of trees a few of the very best.

crop. The way of applying all the may cost more in the beginning but to avoid such indiscriminate planting

very minute daily. If hired men will so that a good portion comes back as as he will cat.

if they don't sympathize with brutes proving constantly in fertility and LAND .- A second exportation of dorin winter, they ought to be discharg- freedom from weeds. Then immediate keys was recently made from a poit ed and more humane men employed advantage can be taken of any ex- of England to Brieux, France. There meeting. There would seem to be no good in their places .- Massachusetts Plough- ceptional condition of things, and if were 45 animals in this shipment, and

but they regard trees as a different ment of stock - and things which to profit from his business. - American able .- Exchange. order of vegetation, something that many would seem quite too insignifi- Agriculturist. can thrive and flourish where nothing cant to be worth observing. The else would. But, in the case of trees dairyman should have a genuine, a plants can feed upon. Then whatever ed from storms; feeding always with regetation grows among the rocks great regularity; paying the mest remains there to decay, and even marked attention to the manner and leaves and other foreign substances time of milking, withal, preserving hat blow into the crivices formed by uniform kindness and gentleness of the rocks make a valuable plant food treatment throughout every operation on which the tree thrives. Indeed, -a gentleness extended even to the are really much better off than many ing, the cow will do her best that is treee in orchards, where they are in loved the best and petted the most in her charge. If you wish a cow to do In more level land trees must be her best, you must cultivate her acmanured. In many cases it is as quaintance intimately, and be unspairing in little acts of kindness."

Farewell to the Potatoe Bug.

The Colorado potato beetle, or pota- of trying to eat and drink as much as fruit trees should be applied broad- to bug, as we generally call it, has at I could, in the hope of becoming strong. stringy parts. Add chopped parsley. east or ploughed in. For orchard last found its match in the shape of a All my friends and the doctors backed trees there is no rule; it depends on mite parasite. Prof. Riley, at a meet- me in my error; but, fortunately, I circumstance. If the trees are on ing of the St. Louis Academy of found it out in time, and 'knocked off' Science, exhibited a potato bug which -- as your modern slang has it. I gave the manure is, of course, turned in for was so completely covered with a mite up the idea of making myself strong, the benefit of those crops, and the parasite that the point of a needle and merely strove to make myself roots of the fruit trees fight with those could not be placed on any part of the well, and was contented with eating of the vegetables for some of it, and beetle's body without touching one just as much as I could digest and no get it, too. But there are many of the parasites. He estimated the more. Of course, it took a little time orchards where no crops are grown number of the mites at 800. The bug and experience to discover the precise but the trees, and then it is an excel- had been attacked by its enemies and limits; I could not adopt the golden lent practice to apply manure as a killed. The potato bug seems to have rule of always leaving off with an aptop dressing at least every other year, a number of natural enemies, such as petite, because I never began with if you would have them bear an the toad, the crow, the rosebreasted one; but, by persistently erring on abundance of good fruit .- Boston grossbeak and domestic fowls. There the right side, I got hold of one of the are no less than twenty-three insect great secrets of life—the secret of everything right the year before. In enemies that attack and kill it. The knowing when one has enough-and bug has also been migrating eastward after a year or two, I found myself so small settlements. He did not go to across the continent for several years, much better that I used to find myself Bloomfield and some other places, and having in view the principal point, and until it has now reached the Atlantic ready to eat a meal at any time, and ocean. We hope it may find a watery grave, and let the waves sing its requiem-Rocky Mountain News

Too Many Varieties.

Ninety persons out of every hundred who set out fruit trees for home use stock are cheap, and will be even less vice of men who do. The prevailing employ teams are fast learning that a ture is to try as many varieties as horse these cold, frosty mornings de less, and c n do much more service. little capital, to go into a nursery and tip of his tongue, and then let him A farmer should have, anyway, one undertake to make a short purse go a thrust the bit into the mouth of his praying that a Bill may be passed to en heavy, strong team. He may own a long way by purchasing a tree or two horse, if he has the heart todo it. The able them thassess for the several amount small, light span, but for plowing and of each variety, instead of acting the horse is an animal of nervous org:

on the road, and will take a fourteen The man who cultivates fruit for ature of the blood is the same as in lution which was adopted: or sixteen inch plow and go all day profit had better confine himself to the human being, and as in man, the Resolved:-That the Council present without evidence of weariness, is the only a few, and these known to be mouth is the warmest part of the one to depend on. The market is full adapted to his soil and climate. Our body. Imagine, we repeat, the irrita- granted the right of fixing the salaries of of semi-fast stock; they do not com- pomological, horticultural and agri- tion that would be caused the human, all County Officers who receive their pay mand a staple price, but depend cultural societies are perhaps some and consider that, if not to the same wholly on circumstances for the what at fault in this matter, for they degree, still the suffering to the animal lution, which was sustained :margin of profit, if any, that they yield. invariably offer the largest premium is very great. And it is not a mo-Pure-blooded Norman or Clydesdales for the greatest number of varieties, mentary pain. Food is eaten with service as Chairman of the Committee on to arrive at some conclusion, and if so, may not be the best in their exclusive and it is not strange that there should difficulty, and the irritation repeated County buildings for the past three years. would bring the matter up to morrow. ature, but by crossing them with be some strifle for the highest prize day after day causes loss of appetite the Committee, but the whole duties de The four last articles also contain a good native western stock there can The man who only exhibits a dozen and loss of strength. Many a horse volved on Mr. Nusen, who spent much certain quantity of ammonia, which be produced a superior grade of horses varieties of pears by the side of an- has become worthless from no other time in attending to them. The Board governs the prices. Bone flour and that will command good prices and other who spreads a collection of two cause than this. Before India rubber be allowed him, if disposed to allow him divided there would necessarily be two or three hundred, appears to be rather bits were to be had, I, myself, used a anything. per 100 lbs; or if dissolved with sul
Superphospate of lime are worth \$2 be in demand at all times.

Or three hundred, appears to be rather of the were to be had, I, mysen, as a expense would have to be borne by York.

Resolution of thus kind the Board should Everything inseparable from the establishphuric acid (ammonia principally) to this fact, and when they propose to in reality the more extensive cultivathe prices are a trifle higher. I con- raise a colt, select from that stock tor of the two, and deserves more in freezing weather. Beston Herald igo to the effect that Chairmen of Com

What is the most Profitable?

Regularity in Feeding.

It is very comfortable in cold eontingencies. In some places corn
Regularity in Feeding.

It depends on several know what I am striking him for?' vices. He would move as an amendment that a Committee be appointed to examine the work done under Mr. Nason's supereven if the ground be covered with to obtain some of these fertilizers to weather to sit by a warm fire. Many growing and pork-raising, in others he knows it. Never speak a word to vision. who have the care of stock dislike to wool-growing, and in others dairying an ox without meaning; have a parleave warm quarters, and cling to the are steadily profitable one year with ticular word to start the team with, appointed Committee. fire place, letting half hour after half another. Where circumstances, such that all may pull together. Never while Board examine the Room. a small experiment the difference will hour pass by, while the hungry stock as rich corn land, healthful dry pass hurry the team while riding behind Mr. Henry had no objection to that, and cover expenses of the same. are shivering and hungering for food tures, or abundant grass, with pure them, lest they learn to juli apart, the Board was appointed a Committee inand water, an animal loses flesh rap. water, favor one or the other of these Oxen should be sholl with a broad stead of the above named persons. MEAT BALLS.—Chop fresh meat idly. Brutes are the best time keepers specialties, it is best to fall into them shoe to travel on hard roads; the shee owners of land to prevent cattle running. The five per cent was to go to the Justice. the wheel. Work with will and with early as good a crop of grass will be very fine-beef, veal, mut'on or in the world. They know the very and keep to them. But for general on the fore foot should be set back at large on Islands below Curry's Mountain the world. They know the very and keep to them. But for general on the fore foot should be set back at large on Islands below Curry's Mountain the world. They know the very and keep to them. minute their food should be supplied, purposes special crops or employ- the heel nearly half an inch further Mr. Colter moved the following Reso the taxes, and after that take no more ever calling you may be. If a farmer, previous. A crop of grain may be previous. A crop of grain may be cloves and mace, and one egg; mix print your standard high. Aim to print your standard high. Aim to provious and this with the meat. Pound all well come. This are frequently lam ad by short shoes. If a farmer, previous. A crop of grain may be cloves and mace, and one egg; mix and are disappointed if it does not the heads the Accounts to a Justice, and this with the meat. Pound all well come. The good stock breeder, therehave the test, the most well regulated not be advisable to do so, unless you together and make into balls a little fore, should see that regularity and implies the culture of roots, grass, The best feed for oxen at hard work ascertain the actual indebtedness of pay, as if he had done the work. The law promptness prevail in the cares and and grain, chiefly for feeding to the is to give to each two quarts of meal, Parishes, and report thereon at the next expects a Collector to make every effort management of stock. Their various stock, and only partly for sale. The wet, mixed with good chopped hay, A short discussion arose on this Resolution would relieve him. The Resolution you are in the bloom of youth, and manure, or any kind of commercial walnut ke chup. Any old meat pre walnut ke chup. Any old meat p

not be prompt in taking care of stock, soil manure, and the soil is kept imgrain does not pay, meat and wool the prices paid for them were from \$5 may be made, and if grain happens to \$7.50 per head. Considering the KIND TREATMENT PAYS .- X. A. to be high, it may be sold, and some value of these useful beasts of burden, ators in the year 1876. growing on rocky hill-sides, and Willard, in his new "Butter Book," other cheaper feed be bought to re- the many purposes to which they says: "It is really astonishing what place it. A sharp farmer who has might be put here, and the very low s large difference in the yield of milk some capital, and can turn about at a price at which they may be purchased. it makes by attending properly to a short notice, will never be caught in it seems probable that their importahave manure or they will not thrive, ramber of small things in the manage- a poor year, without at least average | tion to this country would be profit-

The Danger of Eating Too Much.

too little," was the sage remark of an |coal ashes should be applied, but 1 old gentleman on the verge of ninety, have lately seen in some of the papers take more, urging him in the vice. Wold ashes are so rich in potash usual phrase, "Why, you have eaten that their effect on fowls' feet is enscarcely anything!" Now, it is to be exceedingly injurious. I have seen

hearty condition; so it was suggested for the purpose above named." to him interrogatively that he had always been a small feeder. "Yes," he answered, "ever since I was two or three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly young fellow enough, every bit of crust; put a drop of water and I used to make the great mistake

by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Naturally temptation grew stronger, but I was firm. I did not behave ungratefully to my stomach adopted and impose upon its increased powers by overloading it." Here, indeed, is the secret of a great deal that is amiss with many of us. We are in the habit of eating too much, more than our therefore digestive organs can tackle, and that poisons. The system becomes overcharged, and gives any latent tendency to disease within us every faculty for

FROZEN BITS FOR HORSES MOUTH S. cate glands and tissues. The temper- on Islands in Douglas was ordered. How To MANAGE AND FEED WORK- be had any claims, should have brough

developing itself -Tinsley's Magazine

of second rate sorts. - Moore's Rural ING OXEN. -In managing working them before the Committee on Accounts. oxen let the law of kindness be strict- Accounts had nothing to do with it. ly obeyed. Never use the whip Mr. Henry asked if Mr. Nason had except from necessity. When about charge of the work on the Court House, Inquiries are frequently made as to to strike the awkward young steer or of those he had employed. If so, he did which is the most profitable branch full-grown ox, ask yourself, " Will he not think he should be paid for his ser

WOOD ASHES FOR FOWLS INJURIOUS. -A correspondent of The Massachisetts Ploughman says: "It is often "Nobody ever repented of eating specified in this recommendation that next year, the expenses would be met in next to whom the writer had the the advice given to supply wood aslepleasure of sitting at dinner the other for the poultry to shuffle in. I would night. The host was pressing him to caution all against following this adtravelled through his long life, and to lamed. Coal ashes are excellent, but which he owed his present remarkably word ashes should never be furnished

TURKEY OR CHICKEN STUFFING .--Grate three cups of bread, then rul them through a colander; pick out to the crumbs; add a scant cupful of finely chopped suet; pick out all the if agreeable to all, and, if liked highly seasoned, a little sweet marjoram and summer-savory, but not unless it i known to be pleasant to all who are to partake, for these herbs are injurious to many. Grate the rind of one lemor and a very little nutmeg; add pepper and salt. Bind all together with one

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK. WEDNESDAY.

Settlement, the Lime Kiln, and other

proof that the Assessors had not done Mr. Doherty submitted a Report from

Mr. Murphy said that while the matter

Whereas there are certain amounts due by the several Parishes in York County, mounting to the sum of \$9.422.33:

Resolved :- That in Parishes where the indebtedness is less than \$1000, a certain which is not assimilated more or less sum be added to the Assessment Warrants sufficient to pay the debt in four years and in Parishes where the debt is more than \$1000 in six years. It was ascertained that no assessmen

> could be mid for this purpose without egislation, and Mr. Murphy withdrew the

Mr. Coburn moved the following Reso. vill not meet the case, but he thought

Petition to the Legislative Assembly at its next session, praying that this body ec

K. Nasonsthe sum of — dollars for his meet to night, when he hoped to be able

Mr. Murray thought that Mr. Nason, if

the took the work done off the hands

Mr Coburn presented a petition from full, even where he was unable to collect.

EXPORTATION OF DONKEYS FROM ENG- from Michael Colter, praying to be reimbursed, \$10 being over-assessment on property in New Maryland. Ordered to lie over until the July

The following Resolution was moved by Mr. Estabrooks, and passed:-Resolved :-- That each Parish pay their wn assessors for extra work of assessing

under the direction of the Board of Valu-Mr. Estabrooks thought each Parish hould add the amount to the warrant of Mr. Murphy wished to know if it was to

ecome a Parish charge, or if it should be

provided for out of the general fund. Mr. Goodspeed thought the proper way would be for every Parish to pay its own roportion. Mr A. A. Nason agreed with the last peaker, if each Parish was in a position

to mame the amount. This was an arrangement to pay for a special service, and the the ordinary way. Mr. Colter moved the following Resolute

tion, which was agreed to :-Where s the amount granted by the ovincial Legisl store to the Municipality York for Bye Roads, has been reduced r the past two years to the amount of ie thousand dollers each year; and lotlars granted before the reduction, was greatly inadequate to the wants of this mportant interest; and whereas it is the pinion of this Board that this is the

Resolved: - That the Board do petition the Legislature at the next session, praying that they may grant for the present year the sum of five thousand dollars for Bye Roads, to be expended by this Board at their July session

proper and the only responsible channel

er expenditures of all monies on Bye

Mr. Henry offered the following Resoluion, to get at the opinion of the Board. He would not press its adoption at Whereas the City of Fredericton is

argely indebted to the County or Municipality of York : and whereas the said City f Fredericton only pays the one quarter or the Administration of Justice, and the greater part of the expenses incurred, are owing to the commitments from the City. Resolved :- That a petition be presented

from this Municipality to the local Legisature, praying that a bill may pass eparating the said City of Fredericton rom the County, in order that each may transact or conduct its own public affairs, ndependently of the other.

Mr. Goodspeed thought the utmost care hould be taken when considering a Reso. ution of this kind. In the first place we must remember that all the public buildings are in the City, and the question comes up-What are we going to do with them, in case of a separation? We can sell but only at a great sacrifice, and then would have to erect similar buildings and provide for holding the Courts. His preeat opinion was that the matter had better lay over for the present.

Mr Estabrooks had proposed introducing a Resolution, and although not exactly like the one now before the Board, yet that is the Administration of Justice. His idea was that the Legislature should be petitioned to readjust the Administration of Justice Account, so as to place the County in a more favorable position than it row is. The matter should be discussed, as we are now placed at every disadvantage in regard to that Account. There are some facts we should understand, and the basis of that Account was according to population. Now, he thought the valuation of real estate should be taken nto consideration. [Here Mr. E. referred to statistics to show that the value of City and County to show that the City did ot pay what it should of this Account. t would also be seen that twenty-eight vern licenses were granted in the City nd only fourteen in the County, and he rgued from this standpoint, that as a n the City. We will find that the largest ortion of items in the Account were curred in the City, and it was only asonable that they should be paid by e City. When the County talks to the ity about arrearages, they at once reply, e County receives rent for the Court louse which it does not account for. Intead of paying what is due, the City indeavors to get rid of the debt by bringng in offsets of this kind. This sort of thing was alt gether unfair. The County ould very well make up charges, but did treatment any further. The Resolution

that a readjustment should be insisted Mr. Colter moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Gaoler, to scertain how the matter stood as between the City and County, and to learn what commitment was made on account of

Mr. Goodspeed said the Committee on Administration of Justice Account would Mr. A. A. Nason thought that the difference might be adjusted, and everything sasisfactorily arranged after the Commit-

Mr. Fox said that if the County was Counties, and a large amount of extra pense for buildings, courts, and many other things, would be involved, which would be a serious undertaking.

Mr. S. K. Nason thought that what was really wanted after all was to arrange Mr. A. A. Nason said the Committee on matters so that the City should be obliged to pay whatever expenses they incurred

The Resolution was then laid over. Mr. Coburn moved the following Reso-

Resolved :- That this Council petition the Legislative Assembly at its next session. to so amend the law relating to the collection of taxes, that the Collectors receive Commission on the amount of warrant, to whose taxes have to be placed in a Justice's

Mr. Coburn said the intention was to enable the Collector to get his amount in

would be a burden on the poor, and he Mr. S. K. Nason presented a Petition preferred to leave things as they now are