



LUGBIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION --- \$1.00 a year

which passed in the affirmative.

The vote was then taken on the \$20,

Mr. Henry moved the following Reso-

Resolved :- That all persons applying for

tavern licenses at the present session do

bay the fee for the same at the time.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 29, 1877.

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lution :-

Editorial.

C.

Ornamenting Grounds.

sale, at about the same prices that country merchants have to pay for A Subarban Residence, Rural Home, them; and I know that I have saved

a cottage in the country, to which the much more liable to be humbugged thousands of dollars. This subject is wealthy man can retire at the close of than those living in cities. I will exwell worth a serious consideration by day from the bustle and strife of busifarmers, and all people who have the day, as follows: ness, and from the heat and dust of a City, is a great luxury. It is in one large families to support.

sense perfect enjoyment, if when he leaves the city behind, he can also leave his cares and anxieties there. Many a man with all such advantages, frequently brings with him his gathers but little fresh vitality from the beauties which nature and art spreads around him. The man who always lived in the country, rarely appreciates his surroundings, and often thinks that to enjoy life, he should live in town. The trial has sometimes been made, and after a time he has returned to his forest

home, a wiser, if not a better man. It is the privilege, we may almost say, the duty of every farmer, to beautify his home. If he cannot have all the laxury and elegance of a city Ayrshire. home, he can have the ornaments and Short-horn .- This is the breed for Cauties which nature provides, in good beef, decidedly the best that proportion to his means. There are exists; and the most beautiful in form none so poor as need be entirely desof all breeds; and in size about as titute of these. Ornamental grounds large as the Holsteins, but do not are a public benefit, and are not only equal that breed in their flow of milk enjoyed by the family, but by the whole community. Even the travel- The Short-horns are not adapted to hilly farms, and short pastures. flourishing ler, as he looks upon a well arranged only when highly fed. and well cared for farm, as he passes

pose a few of the leading humbugs of 1. The advertisements of New York BREEDS OF COWS. "Bankers and Brokers," offering to

HUMBUGS.

People of the rural districts are

Like sheep, swine, and poultry, it invest money in "puts and calls," has never been decided which breed requires a brief notice. These men of cows is best, as dairymen differ in generally are without any responsitheir opinions in regard to the merits bility, have no characters for honesty

he marks up the prices of his goods in their fleeces, and to give them an

bought my groceries by the whole- none in my sheds."

business troubles, and consequently of different breeds. The following on the street, and live by the commisqualities pertain to the four best sions they change for furnishing the "puts and calls," to their greenhorn breeds in the United States: Aurshire.-Good size, a good feeder, customers. They often publish "a well adapted to hilly farms, produces weekly paper," a mere bait to draw a great flow of milk of ordinary rich- in their game. In brief, their whole ness, making good butter and cheese; system is one of deception, as nine and as a dairy cow is highly esteemed. persons lose every dollar they send to Holstein .- This breed is of Dutch them, where one gains anything. 2. A great many persons have been origin, is larger than the Ayrshire,

an enormous eater, with a very large swindled by accepting "lots free in

changes. This is a seeming contra- latter class of schools they are re- were principally the pea bug, weevil, not seen any that strikes us so feasidiction, for we speak of the certainty quired to practice all kinds of farm cabbage butterfly, and gooseberry fly. ble as that porposed by the "Toronto of Nature's laws; but those who are work, under the direction of qualified Now these insects had in many places Globe." It is simply hot water, apshe has laws which appear contra- practical judgment and skill for the had done injury to the grain crops; ing pot. Those who have not tried dictory. The same elements that same themselves, or for directing although those brought from certain it are not aware that plants will bear make fire, largely go to making water, others.

which is the enemy of fire, and some likes a change.

J. B.

Miscellaneous.

Agricultural Education. WHERE SHOULD IT BEGIN?

It is well to remember this as a but are to become small farmers or grains were found a large number of have published the various remedies accordingly. For 35 years I have opportunity of getting water, having general principle, that Nature loves overseers of small farms. In the insect pests, which entomologists say that have been proposed, but we have best acquainted with her, know that teachers, that they may acquire been introduced into the country, and plied by means of an ordinary water-

> points had not got accustomed to the with impunity water so hot, that one According to late statistics, it ap- climate, and died out. He thought would suppose that it would kill them of her most harmless elements will pears that there are 150 of these first that the Council should take some at once. By starting with water boiloften when united, make the most two classes of schools distributed steps to prevent the possibility of such ling hot, or nearly so, it becomes some. deadly poisons. At any rate, constant through the empire, some of them a thing happening in Canada, and that what cooled by the time the cabbages

as she generally is, she sometimes limited to teaching the local special- before the grains so imported are are reached, it is cooled still more in ties, such as vine and fruit culture, allowed to be distributed they should passing through the air in applying horticulture, bee-keeping, &c. I think, be examined. Hon. Mr. Christie it, and the cabbage leaves are so thick Gardener, Charlotte Street. in our country, we should unite these thought that they would appoint an that they do not become suddenly two classes of schools in the common entomologist to examine these grains heated, so that by the time the water school. Our common schools take the before they are allowed to be used. touches the plant, it is hot enough to should have it whenever he applied, and pupil at the start and finish him for When in Philadelphia he had ample kill the caterpillars, and not sufficient- it should be for a year from that date. the active duties of life, in about opportunity of observing the presence ly so to hurt the plant. It is of course, any man applying should have the license forty-nine cases out of fifty. The of the insects referred to. He had like other applications, most effective for one year from the date of his applicaperiod of education extends from five observed that the weevil was the most on the young "worms." One great The agricultural class is the largest to twenty-one years, a period suf- troublesome and numerous. This in- difficulty in fighting insects of any ultion:

The son thence warm latitudes of the South.

otherwise not to be considered licensed until they are issued by the Secretary. Mr. Pinder moved as an amendment, that the term be one year. Mr. Goodspeed enquired if the Secretary freasurer could issue licenses between the meetings of the Council. Sec. Treas .- No legal right; but when Councillors had asked for them, they were issued

Mr. White was of opinion that they should be taken out for a year, and he should get a license whenever he applied. If he wants to keep a house say three or four months from the time the Board meets, if he could not get it then he have to wait the balance of the

Mr. Wright moved the following Reso-

class of citizens in every civilized ficiently long to give instruction in sect comes principally in samples kind, is due to the fact that they are Resolved :- That the Secretary Treasurer country on the globe. The character the rudiments of these sciences. The from Australia and Tasmania. It not taken in time, but left until they be empowered to petition the Local Legis-

Jersey .- This breed and the Alderalong is cheered and encouraged by nev are now rated as the same breed. the sight. Ornamentation is profitable, as it enhances the value of a They are small and unfit for profitable farm, for such a place, particularly beef. Their flow of milk is small, but

when sought for by gentlemen wish- of astonishing richness, making two ing to retire from business, is always pounds of butter to the same quantity sure to commend a much larger price, of milk that makes but one pound than a similar farm without these ad- from other cows. This breed is mostvantages. It is usually thought by ly kept by men who want but one or farmers that they cannot afford to two cows, and prefer quality to This metal looks like gold, but soon decorate their properties. This is a quantity of milk.

No farmer or dairyman should nistake. It does not require a very great outlay of labor, and the expense breed cows pure, as it has been found is very small. Nature will do the to be more profitable to breed grades; work if she only gets assistance. If a and to have grades of different breeds farmer has only twenty-five acres of in the same dairy. The Ayrshire, land, he can as well have a nicely laid Holstein or the Short-horns crossed out front yard, as if he was the owner make good dairy cows; and a cross on of a thousand acres. He has but to Jerseys makes cows of great value. set out trees and they grow of their PETROLEUM ON SHINGLES. own accord. He puts down a few shrubs and plants a few vines, and they grow and flourish while he is says: "It enters the pores of the representing that they send for fifty sleeping. Once he gets these things wood at once, and as it hardens makes cents what "sell at retail" for over ten

pecially a girl or two, he need give less liable to take fire. The petroleum alwas sent, the purchaser will get his himself no further trouble. They will also prevents the surface of the money's worth, as long as the color of see that everything is kept in order, shingles from rising in downy fibres, jewelry keeps good. and that flowers grow to beautify the or " fuzz," and it is on the whole not place. If any one who may have so liable to fire from sparks when neglected to adorn his premises, will treated with it. We have tried the undertake it, we venture to say that experiment with shingles oiled some it won't be very long before he will time previously, and find they are not find a source of pride and satisfaction so easily ignited by outside fire, alin its very appearance, and bless the though when once burning, they will, day he set out to make his home of course, produce more flame than

beautiful. He will find that it will the wood without the petroleum." have a good influence upon himself Petroleum is also very good to apply and family. It will elevate their to the iron work and steel of farm minds, and altogether be of great ad- implements to prevent their rusting

vantage to them, inasmuch as the when not in use. The crude article more they do in this way, the more costs but \$3 or \$4 per barrel-the contented and haypy will they be at price may be higher at present-and it is useful to keep on hand. When home.

Mineral city, Texes." A few scounof milk, exceeding all other drels in Cincinnati advertised them. breeds, and of good quality. This breed is better for beef than the selves as an extensive "Texan Land Company," about to build up "Mineral

> city," its streets surveyed, houses. churches and stores going up, lots free Of course they received a great many applicants for lots, who where then informed that \$2 were required to pay for the deed and recording. Now, it turns out that this great "Land Company" do not own any land in Texas and that no such place as "Minera

city" exists in that State. Over a hundred thousand "deeds" have been sent to parties, the profit on which is \$175.000

3. The "Bankrupt sales of Milton Gold." which we see are advertised so extensively, are no "bankrupt" sales at all; but merely sales of articles made of the old "oroide" gold that we used to have about ten years ago tarnishes, and is worthless, or nearly

Now, these dealers in " bankrupt sales of Milton Gold" purchase the articles offered so very low that they make money by their sales, although they claim to give for fifty cents six or hands. He must be educated in the more dollars' worth. The rings that principles that underlie his practice. they say retail for \$1 or \$2, are actu-He must become an accurate observer, ally made at a cost of only one or two a discoverer. He must experiment, cents, and the rest of their commodities analyze and compare his experiments. In regard to applying petroleum to in the same ratio. The only hum-It is for the want of such observation shingles to preserve them, a writer buggery I can see in these sales is, in and experiment that everything is afloat in agriculture and nothing settled. In architecture, surveying, fairly started, if he has a family, es- it more compact in texture, and rather times that sum. If what they offer is engineering or navigation, definite rules and instructions lead the student

Effcts of Changes

regards the whole business as entirely If any one were to write a treatise independent of rules, and not to be on the laws which effect human life. brought into subjection to order and and include changes among them, he reasonable certainty. Yet an examinawould very likely be laughed at for tion of the subject will show that his pains. Yet how much do we owe every process in agriculture is as to these changes. A sick person, capable of being reduced to system after every effort of medicine and and order, as capable of being taught, careful attention, fails to recover as other applications of the natural strength, and then he is ordered to science.

Where, then, shall this scientific travel for the benefit of his health. and gets cured. The same thing may education of the farmer begin? The be said of plants, we may grow them writer has advocated, for ten years on the same soil year after year, and past, that the radiments of agricultural they fail to produce a crop, though science should be taught in the

of this class, then, must be of the school to benefit the farmer must be could also be found in the Southern have taken full possession. Cultivaighest importance to the general in his own neighborhood; the know- States of America, as well as in Egypt. tors of cabbages cauliflowers, and the welfare. Their occupation tends to ledge must be brought to his own In the samples from Conada, as far as like, should note this for trial next regular habits and orderly industry. door. The routine farmer is wont to he could learn, this insect was not season. But unlike the mercantile, merchanical impress upon his son's mind that found. He had concluded, therefore,

and professional classes, who are farming consists merely in the practi- that the weevil cannot exist in our mostly located in towns and are cal manipulations which he sees and cold Northern latitudes, but in the prought into the closest business and assists on the farm. social relation, farmers are scattered infers that farming is mere drudgery opinion was serengthened by the fact over the whole country-are 80 and nothing else, and he longs for that in Ohio, wheat from Tennessee solated as to have little daily intersomething to sharpen up his wits- in which was the weevil, throve wel ourse with each other. Their minds something which shall call out his enough. These facts show that we are not sharpened by the friction of mental energies-and thus he escapes need not dread the weevil in Canada society, where new ideas are suggestfrom the farm into anything that will for here it will not acclimatize. Th ed and developed by association.

gratify this desire. But when the insect which farmers in Canada sup They thus become, necessarily, the rudiments of agricultural science pose is the weevil is another pest alto most conservative class, and are inshall be introduced into the common gether in the majority of cases. clined to follow traditional routine so school-when the farmer's son finds closely that innovations are seldom that agriculture is an intellectual pur- Saunders moved, seconded by Mr made or suggested by those born upon suit-that it is of such importance as Young, "That in the opinion of this the farm. So widely is this true, that to be taught him at school-that the Association it is very necessary before nearly all the machinery, which so natural sciences are its servants-that any distribution of the grain and seeds

facilitates and cheapens the labor of the most clever professors may here recently obtained at the Centennial our present agriculture, was invented find scope for all their learning-this Exhibition in Philadelphia is made for and adapted to its work by amateur changes the whole picture. What was the purpose of sowing, that the Governfarmers or by those outsiders who had mere drudgery becomes a manly ex- ment be requested to take steps to observed the need of such helps in ercise directed by science, and the have these carefully examined, and farm operations. The farmer, thereadvanced farmer becomes a savant! every precaution be taken to prevent fore, needs some stimulant to cause When he learns that all the processes | the introduction of new pests." him to use his brain as well as his on the farm should be governed by The motion was unanimously car-

calling increases.

definite knowledge, and conducted ried, and Mr. Saunders was thanked under as exact rules as mechanics or for introducing the matter. engineering, his respect for his father's

Economy in the Kitchen.

After some further remarks, Mi

He will there learn that the breedng and rearing of stock successfully, A valuable lesson, in the economy of animal food may be learned from the requires a knowledge of the laws of life, both vegetable and animal. He almost universal practice of the comstudies into cause and effect; learns mon people in France. It is in the that the intelligent feeder requires a use of the pot au feu, the pot on the knowledge of the structure and func- fire. Instead of an open fireplace they tions of the animal he grows; that have a shelf of iron, with an opening the food must be adapted to the pur- in which to set an iron pot movable, poses intended; that as the animal but seldom moved, and in which are has no power of transforming one openings for other purposes. Be

element of food into another, but can neath one of those openings or gratonly appropriate what it finds ready ings, fuel is placed and kindled in quantities just sufficient to boil the made for its use, the food must conkittle, or to cook the article, steak or tain just such elements, and in the proportion required to build up the cutlet, on a dish above it. On the frame, the muscle, and lay on fat; middle of this iron shelf a pot is althat the starchy elements of food sup- ways setting, into which pot are put ply animal heat, and that if the animal all the fragments of meat cut off in require just so much more food to the bones carefully broken, and bits

uniform and moderate temperature. dom allowed to boil, but it is made to These are facts which require no proof. taxes.

The study of the vegetable will greatly simmer by every process of cooking such a source he cared nothing about it. Mr. Henry moved the following Resoluawaken his interest when he learns that goes on during the day, and every The Council in such a case should take a tion, which was agreed to :-

section of the law compelling electors to pay their rates before they can vote at Parish Elections for Councillors. He was of opinion that the law was

made to cause people to pay their rates. Half, and more than half of the ratepayers until the election, had to get one or other Loss of THE CUD.-The loss of the of the candidates to pay them, and the ud, in either ox or sheep, is rather a thing worked bad.

ymptom of approaching disease than Mr. S. K. Nason opposed the Resolution on the ground that it was unwise to interlisease itself, and should not be overfere in any way with the matter.

ooked, but recovered, by the adminis-Mr. A. A. Nason thought that the Resolution meant toe much. It looked as if tration of a little laxative medicine the people could be bought like sheep. accompanied with aromatic ingredi-Mr. Estabrooks believed the law worked ents, as carraway seeds and ginger. very well. It may appear hard sometimes for Councillors to feel eney hadse pay A slight circumstance will interfere others rates to secure their votes, but with the process of rumination (chewthey that dance must pay the piper. As the law stands is las the effect of making ing the cud), such as raising an ani individuals look up the means to pay mal while in the act of rumination their taxes, that they may not be deprived or a sudden fright, or anything that of their votes, which they look upon as a privilege. Notwithstanding Councillors ncites fear. Such intrruptions, therehave sometimes to put their hands in fore, should be carefully avoided when their pockets, the effect alter all is good animals are observed to be engaged because it prevents the issue of Executions, and necessarily avoids the additional expense of costs. The law worked well

in this point, and as a general thing Coun-Large numbers of what are called cillors did not have to pay other peoples Gulf cattle are dying in the counties taxes.

Mr. Lawson-One of the speakers said of Central Illinois, caused by the int had a tendency to bring in money. He tense cold of the present winter. One believed the tendency was towards bribery farmer at Broadlands, Champaign and corruption, and frequently it was not the poor who held back and expected county, has lost a hundred head out of some one else to pay, but those who were a herd of 260. A farmer at New Ber- quite able to pay themselves. The law equires that the taxes should be paid by in, Sangamon county, has lost seventythe 10th October, but many let it run until the Parish Meeting. If the law did six, and many other farmers have suffered heavy losses. Gulf cattle, which not require parties to pay their taxes before they could vote, they would not wait. the intense cold is sweeping away, but pay as a general thing at an earlier are cattle brought from the country

Mr. Goodspeed said it was difficult to make a perfect law, such a law as would meet all cases. He believed the law to be a good one. At the last election something like \$400 was paid in. Now if this Resolution passes it will work badly. The taxes will lay over from time to time, and there will be trouble in collecting them. The law may be hard upon the Councillors of Canterbury, but it was not bad for the

Mr. M'Minnamin approved of the Reso lution. A man with plenty of money can mark which had fallen from the Councillor get in as Councillor, by paying taxes or Canterbury, he would say, that provided whether he is otherwise qualified or not only four persons in the County took out but a poor man, or any young man who license at \$40, it would be \$10 more money has not equal means, has no chance whathan was paid for all that were taken out last ever. He thought the Resolution a good year. This was the right way to proceed. one, and would support it. He knew of a and if the Board will but bring the power they case where the Candidate had paid others' have to hear, they will soon kill out the traffic taxes, but the parties got no receipt for ltogether. He had no sympathy with his them, and were afterwards sued. Every man should pay his own taxes and be in friend on the other side of the table as to a

oss of his buildings in case he had to retire om the business, nor does he blame him for Mr. Coburn was not disposed favorably ishing to save what he has accumulated. to the Resolution. He still had faith in is exposed to a low temperature it will preparing a piece for cooking, and all If that gentleman puts up buildings, and the law. It is an inducement to many to ontinues to succeed in his business, the pay their taxes in order that they may uildings owned by others, and that are in vote. If the Resolution carried people keep it warm, than if in a stable of left after the meal. This pot is sel- his neighborhood, will go to destruction. would be careless about paying their

> As to the revenue to be derived from Resolution lost.

Whereas the law as it now stands rehigher view than that of how much can be got out of the license system. Let us not quires the meeting of the Municipality of forget that by this traffic in liquor, our York to take place on the second Tuesday children are exposed to ruin, and that our in January in each year, and also that the country is being blighted by it. Let us School meeting take place on the second take it home to ourselves, and see how Thursday; and whereas many of the Counor bone substance is put into the pot. this business directly or indirectly affects cillors are Trustees, and consequently our families. It is well for us if it does cannot be presentat such School meeting; not affect us directly, as it does so many. | therefore Mr. White did not wish to be personal Resolved :- That a Petition be presented. in his remarks, but he could not help but from this Board, to the local Legislature, say, that he did not suppose his friend praying them to change the time of was going to make a temperance speech, meeting of some one of those bodies, in Mr. Goodspeed enquired if the Councillors appointed are expected to adjust

TUESDAY. (Continued.)

n rumination

ime ago, special constables were appointed to look after the matter, but how the plan ucceeded he could not say. In regard to a

Mr. Estabrooks said he believed that som people

in Texas bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer

RURAL TOPICS.

CASH AND CREDIT. is rendered unnecessary. If farmers, and other people, would

buy all of their groceries, and other family necessaries, for ready cash, An extensive sheep breeder in New about 25 per cent. could be saved, by York State gives his system of caring purchasing in cities or large towns, of merchants who sell exclusively for cash. "I haven't the money to buy all I need for eash," says Mr. A. But if you would arrange your business so unless when shipping to fairs, &c. I that you could command \$200 or \$300 keeper, to pay old debts. is very discouraging. Then he is compelled to commence a new credit account, against his crops for the next season. He does not, generally, ask the price of what he buys on credit; and when he receives his bill at the end of the year he is astonished at the amount. As the same store where he gets trusted, perhaps a score of two of men have run up long bills on credit, and gone away, and others may not own any property in their own names (their wives owning everything) and without letting them know it." So

any out-building, or even your dwelling house, is to be painted, one-half the expense may be saved by applying a coat of petroleum with a fine whitewash brush, let it dry several weeks,

MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

and then put on one coat of paint, and by so doing a second coat of paint

we are as careful as possible to return COMMON SCHOOLS. to the soil the elements supposed to Here the minds of the vast majority be taken away. We know what of young Americans receive their

on to a safe knowledge of the art.

But the farmer has no idea of fixed

principles in agriculture. Indeed, he

chemists tell us. They say, that earliest and most impressive training. though we do not know it, there is This is the common nursery of knowstill something lost which we have ledge for the people. Here should

not altogether restored. The practical the young mind imbibe, in the simplest farmer, though he cannot controvert forms, the elements of chemistry, this statement, yet he hardly believes geology, mineralogy, meteorology,

it, as there are so many things which entomology and botany. Some object scarcely come out under the explana- to this, because the young mind is not of Merinos (and all breeds require tion. For instance, he grows a certain capable of understanding such instructhe same management) as follows; variety of potato year after year, until tion; but the elements of these natural "I will first state what I do not do, as it fails to produce the same good crop sciences are no more beyond the comthat would seem necessary to a full it once did. He sends a few hundreds prehension of young minds than you could have the necessary money, answer. I do not blanket my sheep, of miles for new seed of the same geography, arithmetic, or grammar variety, and they will at once, without They can mostly be taught with never feed any oil-cake, oil-meal, or adding anything to the soil, produce objects to aid the understanding. In that is not required to pay your debts. anything of that kind. I endeavor to as good crops as it ever did. I have this way the child comprehends For a farmer to work hard all the breed a large, strong-boned, broad- heard Agriculturists deny the possi- technical terms as easily as the

season, and in the fall to have to turn backed, squarebuilt sheep, rather plain bility of this, but most practical farm- philosopher. His mind should not be over all his crops to the village store- bodied, well covered from their nose to ers know it to be the case. Yet surely crammed with technical terms without their toes with a long even staple of the same variety of potatoes required a presentation of the objects to which wool. I take particular care to get only the same elements. There was they are applied. Children readily my hay, straw and corn fodder in the no difference but the change. comprehend the simple facts of nature

best condition possible. My farm has So also in the matter of manure. when illustrated with the objects, a warm, dry soil. In summer I pas- People sometimes find benefit from much more easily than abstract ideas. ture, and feed no grain. If feed gets phosphate or guano, or some other All of these sciences may thus be

dried up, as it did this year, I feed commercial fertilizer, but in a few taught to the young. This theory is some hay. When I commence to use vears it turns out to be no better than already in practical operation in the ram, I grain my ewes lightly, and brick-dust, but any other kind of Germany. The German system is increase to about one bushel to one manure will then have a wonderful common schools, middle schools and hundred per day, of corn, oats and effect. I knew a friend who used to academies; and the last step is from are unable to pay. Some may have bran, mixed. For fodder I feed corn- raise enormous crops in his vegetable the academy to the agricultural course stalks in the morning, straw at noon, garden, which was annually manured in the university. The common school and hay at night; and if I have pea from his horse stables. It failed at gives theoretical or practical lessons or bean vines, feed them to my sheep last. He changed from horse to cow in agriculture; veterinary lessons and these debts are said to be "lost." But (the latter very sparingly, if at all, to manure, and again wonderful crops demonstrations, and surveying. The they are not lost, as every responsible breeding ewes.) I endeavor to get awarded him. Chemically there was middle schools, beside the ordinary farmer, and other person, who deals my corn-fodder used up before warm not much difference in the manure. branches, give chemistry, physiology, with the merchant who has these weather in spring, and then feed clover The change made the greatest differ- botany and zoology; agricultural " bad" debts, has to help to pay them. hay twice a day. I try to house my ence. It is an old saying of our management in generel, with lectures The merchant, on taking account of sheep (and all other stock) from ancient gardeners, that if you only on veterinary treatment, drawing, his stock, to see how he stands as to stroms, but frequently fail to do it. take a pot plant up and stick it down building and agriculture laws. These profits, says: "I have lost during the I salt often, and turn my sheep out again, it had a beneficial effect. We two schools are designed to give the year in bad debts 8- and I must make when filling their racks to avoid the open the ventilators of green houses best practical education to those who my good customers pay these losses, danger of getting hayseed and chaff to get a change of air, &c. are not able to take the higher schools.

that it, like animals, must be fed, and time the coffee pot or the tea-kettle is that the food must be exactly adapted made to boil. This perpetual simmer-

to its wants; and on surveying the ing gradually softens and reduces to whole routine of agriculture, he finds a state of nutriment whatever flesh The interest of the children will The fat is carefully skimmed off and also excite the interest of the parent reserved for use, and a portion of the

and farmer himself. It will soon rich remaining liquid may at any time cause him to revise his opinion of be ladled out to make the foundationbook farming." He will begin to the material, they call it, -of a soup. although he came very near it. Had he order that the Councillors may be able to see that books and newspapers are as Upon this foundation is made a great time, he thought he could show that he attend the School meeting. was a better temperance man than he was. necessary to the farmer as to the variety of nourishing and toothsome His idea was, that every man should be lawyer and the doctor. The introduc- soups, by the addition of vegetables of let do as he pleases, provided he did not the Administration of Justice Accounts.

v olate the laws of the land. tion of the elements of scientific agri- every kind, and of sweet fragrant Mr. Coburn said he could not agree culture into the common school will herbs; some of these, onions and with those who favored the liquor business also be the beginning of success to the garlic, for example, are used more in any way. The last speaker claimed to be a temperance man, but of that he had agricultural college. These studies in profusely than would be agreeable to his own opinion. He confessed that what the common school will develop the most American palates; but some of he saw from time to time of the effects of aptitude of the boys for the college the sweet herbs have an effect which cuurse. Thousands, who would not seems like a pleasant addition.-N. E. gether. While on his way to the city last

otherwise have their attention turned Farmer. to it, would here find great delight in

KILLING THE "CABBAGE WORM."the study of these sciences. When a boy shows an aptitude for this course The caterpillar of the European Cabbage Butterfly, Pierie rapæ, is without it is but little troublesome now in the be saved. are still many places where it has

At the meeting of the Agricultural season, ruining whole crops, and it is gets the benefit of the licenses. and Arts Association of Ontario, held likely to continue to be a source of at Toronto on Thursday, 6th inst., Mr. Wm. Saunders, of London, called attention to the fact that it was intended to bring a large number of samples of enemies of the insect, especially insect grain for sowing to this country from parasites, increase with great rapidity, that is not the case. There are also Jus- move that all the expense bills be paid at Philadelphia. This step was both so much so that in places where a few desirable and commendable. At the years ago it seemed as if cabbage to get at these things satisfactorily, and to vote on this question. He should leave same time he must put forward a word culture must be abandoned, the numdoing a service to the County. of caution in regard to the probable ber of the "worms" at present is not bad results which might arise from sufficient to cause any serious loss, made \$40 the Board divided as follows :- to him and the other Valuators. They this movement. When he was down But cabbage growers cannot afford to at the Exhibition in Philadelphia, he feed successive broods of the caterpil- Skene, S. K. Nason.

wheats and other grains which had will increase and in time destroy them, been introduced from abroad. In those but perfer to kill them at once. We Colter. Warden--Yes, if practical. Adjourned,

WEDNESDAY.

Board met at 10 o'clock, Upon the reading of the minutes of last meeting, a discussion arose as to the right the traffic convinced him that we could of the Board to grant a license for six well afford to do without taverns alto- months, or for a less sum than \$20.

Mr. Lawson submitted a Report on the evening he heard the shouts of men under Public Accounts, which was read and the influence of liquor, and what he heard adopted.

Mr. Colter, in regard to the Report, said and saw then, made him more than ever a temperance man. He was almost pre- he believed the Committee did an injustice to one of the Valuators, and he would pared to say, that he would rather follow his children to the grave in early life. protest against it. As to the charges, in than to have them grow up in the neigh- the first place the Valuator's bill was much regard to accuracy generally borhood of rum shops. He looked upon very large; he tried to figure it up, but called the "Cabbage Worm." Though the whole business as a terrible evil to a found it was hard to tell what it cost a community, and would gladly assist in day. His figures would make it about \$5 abolishing it altogether, and he believed a day. After deducting expenses there localities where it first appeared, there if that could be done, much misery would would be four dollars, which was more than the County could stand. He had Mr. S. K. Nason remarked that under moved in Committee that instead of a de-

proved very destructive the past the present arrangement, each Parish duction of twenty per cent, there should he twenty-five taken off the bill, but Mr. Colter said he liked to hear dis. twenty was carried. As to the reducing cussions upon all matters, but he thought the expenses, that was not fair in all cases, less to cultivators in various parts of there was something more important than for Mr. Goodspeed himself had paid out the country. Fortunately the natural the question before them, and that is that of his own pocket \$35 for printing, and if if some law had been passed to collect twenty per cent was taken off of that, it what was due then \$40 would be well, but would be injustice to him. He would tices' and Collectors' Accounts unsettled. the face.

and if the Board would devise some method Mr. Goodspeed said he did not intend compel such parties to settle, it would be the matter to be dealt with by the Council. The Committee had reduced the On the question that the licenses be bills twenty per cent, and it was injustice Yeas--Messrs. Fox. Pinder, Coburn, were at heavy expenses which could not Jewett, Estabrooks, Goodspeed, Murphy, be avoided, and were necessary to the work, and if a reduction was made in the had seen a large number of sample lar, until they in turn feed foes that Nays-Messrs. A. A. Nason, Wright, bills, it was only so much out of his Lawson, Doherty, White, M'Minnamin, pocket. As regards the day's pay, he had Reed, Davidson, Doherty, Henry, Murray, not a word to say. The Board might make it twenty cents, ten cents, or allow

can be gratified .-- Country Gentleman.

New Grains for Canada.

it an intellectual process.

he will be pointed to the agricultural gollege as the place where this taste