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Editorial.

SHEEP.

Every year the importance of keep ing Sheep as a source of profit is becoming more apparent. There is a constantly increasing demand for wool which it is usually applied.

crowd them together is to lead to with 4x4 corner posts. The plates may (sweet) cut and cured as soon as deterioration, and it has often been be 3x4. You now have a stiff frame, begins to tassel; and a little meal should they live are of little value.

water at all times. Salt also should no more than for one you are ashamed live stock. be given them, not at such times as it of. Probably a more suitable sideing suits the convenience of the individual, would be five-eighth inch pine, barnbut placed in boxes where they may boards, which are thin enough to allow reach it, when they desire it. They a good lap. The doors are to be on will not take more than is good for the north side-two halfdoors, so that them, nor be compelled when salt is the upper one may be opened while mixed with hay or other food, to eat it when they don't want it.

Bran and shorts, mixed with a small deep with straw, and have a small quantity of grain are excellent for window on the west, or north end, as they should not be pruned too much lambs or sheep. Some persons feed a ventilator above the straw. peas to breeding ewes to increase the milk and assist the growth of wool. with good results.

Regularity in feeding is considered of sufficient importance to need a word, as it has been ascertained by actual experiment, that sheep will do better on less food when regularly fed, than on a large quantity if given at irregular periods.

Larrespendence.

For the Colonial Farmer. RURAL TOPICS.

WARTS ON HORSES.

spoonfuls of blue vitriol in a pint of butcher, it should be killed as soon as water; keep well corked; and apply the milk becomes good, but if it is to with a feather, or small camel's hair be raised, it should have pure milk for brush, twice a day.

SORE NOSE IN SHEEP.

Sheep are frequently affected with a disease called "sore nose," being scabbed so badly as to intertere with eating. The remedy is to mix spirits of turpentine with soft lard or goose oil; half a pint of each, stirred well together while cold. This quantity is sufficient for one hundred sheep. In some cases it may need to be applied a second time. Rub it on thoroughly. Tar is sometimes employed, but of itself is very hard and stiff in cold weather.

CUESTRAW FOR BEDDING.

When farmers have facilities for cutting straw by horse power, it is advisible to cut the bedding for their stock, as it absorbs the urine of the cattle much more effectually than when it is uncut; it keeps its place better under them, mixes better with the mare, and decomposes quicker than long straw. Manure so mixed is in good condition to be used in the Spring, being easily spread, and better adapted for plant food than it is when in an adhesive, lumpy condition. When straw is thus cut a place should be provided to hell all the straw cut in a day at least, because when the horse and cutter are at work it is best to keep them at work till enough straw is cut to last several weeks.

A CHEAP ICE H. U.E.

the lower one is closed against the ling an apple orchard, he should con-The quantity of food consumed by the inside packing, which should be

sheep in cold weather, is estimated at sawdast, or straw. If the former, it has probably spent more time and about a pound a day for every thirty should be about a foot thick; if the money in procuring such selections pounds they weigh. This is where latter, eighteen inches. Light stud- as will succeed in your section, than proper attention to shelter and other ding will answer for this purpose, you may be willing to do. Select such ly if dry. Seasoned posts are found chicken food, because it contains a lasting effect. This subject offers to needful care is given. How much against which sufficient boarding varieties as he may, in his wisdom, more is necessary in cases where these should be nailed to keep the sawdust recommend. The next thing is to are more or less filled within the make the albumen of the egg. All further investigation, and they will animals are more or less exposed to or straw, in its place. A loose floor cold and storms, is not stated, but the should be laid, resting on any old supposition is, that like all other ex- timbers a few inches from the ground, posed animals, a greater quantity is and when the packing is in you are required, without producing as good ready for the ice. Such a building as an effect. Barley and oat straw, when I here roughly sketch can be built as Lay off the ground square, making have been often saturated with portion. High egg production needs cut green and cured, are favorites with well in the winter as in the summer. the places for the trees, at least 28 different solutions to preserve it, by high feeding, with a great variety of them, or rather they care less for it. saw, with one handle removed, first Fine red-clover, if cut and cured while marking off the ice in blocks two feet bright and green, is preferable to the square, a mere scratch to guide the and thrive well than old trees. When the posts only closes the pores and best meadow hay, and if a proper saw. The cakes should be hauled out. allowance is daily fed to them in cold after being cut, with a sixteen feet weather, they will fatten. It is capital plank, run under them, and having food for breeding ewes, as it greatly cleat nailed at the end to hold the ice. assists in the secretion of milk; and it | Pile in the ice compactly in square is of importance that when the lambs blocks, and fill in all openings with are dropped there should at once be broken ice, so that the whole mass provided a full supply of food for will become a solid body in a few days. Cover the ice about two feet

RAISING CALVES. Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the fever is out of the bag and the milk good for family use, and with proper management the calf can be easily taught to drink milk at four or five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow, to enable it to discharge the fœtal natriment in its stomach and bowels, and give i strength for its future development. If a calf is of no value to rear, or if the milk is worth more than the cost A remedy is to dissolve three tea- of feeding four or five weeks for the about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butterproducing milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk, that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk. It is good management to feed calves, in connection with their milk, when about 10 days old, a little cooked meal. At first, take nearly a tablespoonful of Indian meal. or barley meal, and cook it in a little water; then mix it with the milk, and increase the quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax-seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are 10 days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth raising, as their future development as good cows deends in a great degree on the manner

in which they are treated when calves.

Let them be fed three times a day at

regular hours, and as much as will

satisfy them, and in the end their

owners will never be losers by so

doing. Look at the poor, unsightly

animals in the yards of farmers who

half starve their calves to save a few

cents, and we have occular demonstra-

ought to have an ice-house, and fill it feed will do. When calves are old with ice for the use of his family; as enough to begin to eat hay or grass, it will cost very little to fill it with if confined in a stable or a yard, a little one's own team in winter, when, per- fine, sweet hay, or grass, should be haps, nothing else would be done. It placed within their reach. It may be is not necessary to build an expensive | tied with a cord, and suspended where one, nor to go below ground. A cheap they can nibble at it, and in a few house may be built as follows: Lay weeks, when about four months old 4x6 sills upon large flat stones, say they may be turned out to pasture for a building 12 feet square inside still giving them a little meal and when the filling in is done, which water once a day for a week or two should be from 12 to 18 inches thick. They should have fresh water in their facture it into the various articles to Suppose, then, you have sills 13 feet pasture, which should produce ar 6 inches long, which will make the abundance of good grass; and they Sheep naturally require considerable building 13 feet 6 inches square on will go into winter quarters in fine room, more probably in proportion to the outside. You then set up the condition. Then, let them be fed or their size than other animals. To studding, 2x4, about two feet apart, good, fine sweet hay, with fodder corn observed that to confine them to all to be toe-nailed together. Next, any kind; and when they are two or stables and small yards, has the effect place a 3x4 girder across the centre, three years old, you will have stock of making them dull and stupid. If spike to the plates, to keep the roof that you will not be ashamed to have its intended to flatten them, then these from pressing out the sides, especially your neighbors see. Even the mill small places answer a very good pur when it is covered with a heavy body that such cows will give, will be much pose, but it is the very reverse for of snow. While you are about it, it is more than if they were poorly fed breeding ewes, having a tendency to best to make a good job, if it is a cheap when calves. There is no use in a render them plethoric, and when this one. Next comes a double-pitch roof, farmer expecting to raise fine stock of predominates, where it takes the form with a good pitch. The siding may any kind, unless he attends thoroughly of disease owing to other conditions be of any boards you please, but the to their wants through all the stages and ordinary pine clapboards is very crop of corn, it must be fed, and the Sheep fed on dry feed during the little; and besides, you want a building weeds exterminated-no half-way

Miscellaneous.

pple-Growing in the North-west

ice. You now want to arrange for sult and advise with the wisest nurservman in the neighborhood, and he the holes are all dug, and you commence setting, every tree as it is set " E. W. S." in Country Gentlemen. in position should be set at an angl of 45 degrees towards the south-west so that every tree scabbing on the the trees are killed by the hot sun in consistency of thick paste; after havthe season when the sap is in full flow. I think the top should be formed low, and great care should be taken that fresh mixture, then press the burner on the side towards the sunshine, in use our ylamp the same as when it was order that the foliage should shade new. the trunk of the tree in the middle of the day in the extreme hot weather. ed to our latitude as recommended by dents are thereby prevented. our wise men who composed our State Horticultal Society. I never discovered that any protective was necessary except to keep the strong prevailing autumn winds from threshing off the large apples before they were fully grown. The destructive House. For her benefit and the benefit winds usually prevail in that season of others, it is repeated. Take oneof the year from the south and southwest that do the most damage, and if slake it with boiling water; cover it I were going to plant any timber for during the process to keep in the the security of the fruit, it should be steam. Strain the liquid through a a few rows of the White Willow that laked eve or strainer, and add to it a will grow thick and tall and form a barrier on the south and west of the orchard that will prevent the fruit from being blown off prematurely. I pound of powdered Spanish whiting, perfer the willow to the cottonwood and one pound of clean glue, which for the reason that no apple tree will bear fruit when the shadow of the cottonwood even reaches it. I have not discovered that the willow is so injur-

ious to the bearing of fruit when set apple tree is as healthy as the oak. any kind of wood in our native forests. Another advantage in setting young prevailing south-west winds, is that to bear, you will find them all occupying a perpendicular position, ready to hold up successfully an immense lead of fruit without injury to the tree. but if the trees had been set perpenwould bear one or two heavy crops. side next the sun; let the cause be what it would, this would be the fact

ing, the top should be formed early growing be purched off, which is bettree. Young trees in their growing -eason are like children, -- neel attention of some kind every day.

Where ice is abundant every farmer tion of what stinting calves in their Western Farm Journal.

Fence Posts top end Down.

A study of vegetable physiology led me to try several experiments, many years ago, to throw light upon this question. The sap of moisture up in the sap-wood from the roots to the leaves of trees. I found if the post is butt-end down, the pores are open upward, and water can go up, and thus keep the post moist between wind and water, which must cause a rapid decay. It appeared probable that the pores were open only upward, and not downward in a tree. To test this, I cut a small maple sapl-

salt being strong.

est taste of salt to be found. a natural swell without any wet leaks make more difference in a green than Wheat is found to be a better food for running from it. My judgment would in a dry post. In pursuance of the poultry than corn, because it contains prefer a northern slope for success. fact that the pores of green timber the elements of the egg in better profeet apart each way; young trees, say immersing the butt-end, freshly cut, food. from the grafts are more apt to live also be noted that burning or charring prevents the absorption of water .-

> LAMP BURNERS .- To cement lamp burners on lamps, make a mixture of plaster paris and water, about the ing scraped the old cement out of the burner, fill the same place with the on the lamp and in one day you can

We always repair our lamps in this way and invariably meet with success. No protection is necessary if we make We do not wait till the top comes off. proper selections of the varieties adapt- but when it is loose take it off. Acci-

Brilliant Whitewash

A correspondent wishes the receip

given some years' since for the white-

wash used on the east end of the White

half bushel of nice finesiuns lime, peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste; one half has been previously dissolved by soak.

crack and peel .- N. Y. Tribune.

High Feeding and Egg Production.

Most people persist in understanding high feeding to mean that which will produce fat; and if this view is taken in feeding hens, then the same result will come as in feeding Shorthorns for fat-they will fall off in milk proing (two inches through), in May, duction, and hens thus fed will fall off leaving the limbs all on, and placed in egg production. Milk is highly the butt-end in a pail of brine. In nitrogenous, and food designed to lay thirty-six hours the leaves were satu- on fat will go to that purpose rather rated with this brine, the taste of the than to the secretion of milk-so an many cases a positive fertilizing value exclusive diet of Indian corn for hens peculiar to itself. We assert this con-At the same time I had cut another will produce fat instead of eggs. Eggs fidentially both from experience and maple sapling, and cut off the top are largely albuminous, and to produce observation, though it is contrary to branch, leaving the rest of the limbs them the hen must be fed upon food the opinion of some well-known After winding a cloth around rich in nitrogen. We believe in high chemists. the butt-end, to prevent evaporation, feeding for every purpose; but high But the value of charcoal as an I placed the top end in a pail of brine, feeding in its true sense, means feed- absorbent is generally improved b and allowed it to remain several days, ing full rations for the special purpose the addition of plaster, and in certain the lambs are excessively weak, and expense between hemlock inch boards of their growth. If he grows a good but no brine had been absorbed at intended. If you wish to produce fat, conditions of soil the manurial effect the top end. It had not penetrated give them food best fitted for that also is increased by combining them. the pores as far as the end was im- purpose; but if you wish to produce winter months, should have access to to look pretty well, if the expenses is work; and the same rule applies to his mersed in the brine, for if the bark eggs, then feed full rations containing lent as an absorbent and very useful was scraped, there was not the slight- all the constituents of the egg in the as a manure, is dried peat. When right proportion. Hens are fond of these three ingredients are combined This being the case in the green animal food, because the eggs they with any good concentrated fertilizer, tree, how much more must the pores lay are almost chemically identical as hen dung, guano, animal dust, etc. of the dry tree be closed from the top with beef or mutton, or other flesh. the effect cannot fail to be good, and end downward? I have tried many Beans, well cooked, are found to be is often very surprising. Night soil similar experiments, and think the excellent food for laying hens, for or urine from the stalls, when blendquestion settled that if a post is placed they centain about 25 per cent. legu- ed with these, in the right proportion, top end down, no moisture can ascend men, which is the same as the albumen will always increase the yield and

from the bottom of the hole up the of the egg. Indian corn makes a good improve the land. post to rot it; but when the butt-end food for one-quarter of the diet of One great advantage of these abis down the moisture can ascend the hens, as the egg is rich in fat also. sorbents is that they impart to conpores very rapidly if green, and slow. Skimmed milk is most excellent centrated and volatile manures a more to last much longer, because the pores large proportion of casein, which will farmers a very important field for select the location for your orchard. seasoned wood. I should also infer this goes to show that poultry need a find that experiments in this directions It should in all cases be high, and dry, that placing the top end down would very varied diet, and plenty of it. will pay well for the time and trouble.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS. -The treatment of plants in windows is not essentially different from that for those in greenhouses, but in the latter case the conditions being more under control, the matter is much easier. Bring bulbs and other plants In the Leghorn, more especially brown, that have been potted for forcing into the greenhouse, or dwelling room; starting a few at a time for a succes- the leg. This is very noticeable in sion of bloom. Water only as the plants need it; more plants are killed by keeping the soil soaked and soggy, than by the other extreme. Give air comes upon them. It is really no dison mild days, but avoid cold drafts. On very cold nights remove houseplants back from the window, and cover with a sheet or newspaper. Cover the plants when the room is will nearly est them off, becoming at Fredericton. swept, occasionally wash smooth leaves with warm water applied by a sponge; shower the plants with rough or the legs once a day in strong soap see all ferries free. downy leaves. Insects are not difficult suds, after which, rab in a little oil to to keep down if taken as soon as they heal. Oftentimes the scales come off, appear. Smoke in the greenhouse, and new ones grow. Why is it that pose we can't get them, is that any reason the members, a metion was made by Mr. Coand tobacco water for window plants, yellow legs are more subject to it than ericton? The traffic there is much larger lution, when the grant of \$20 was made to kills lice or "green fly." Frequent others, is more than I am able to tell, than anywhere else, and the benefit would be Mr. Nason. showering and washing remove the but one thing is certain; it is not red spider; mealy bugs can be picked off with a pointed stick, and scale removed by the use of a brush and warm

A Sermon to Girls on Cooking.

Cooking classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years. But there is no cooking taken in hand, as soon as discovered. class that quite equals in its op- If left, excrescences or warts frequentportunity for excellent information ly form, the size of a large pea. - Couning it well, and then hang it over a that which you may find at home. slow fire in a small kettle within a Presuming that I am talking to a girl larger one filled with water. Add who has just left school, I advise you five gallons of hot water to the mixture, to make use of your leisure in taking J. Willard, of San Mateo County, Cali stir it well, and let it stand for a few lessons from your mother. There is If judicious selections are made the days covered from dust. It should be an absolutely splendid feeling of indeput on hot, and for this purpose it can pendence in knowing how to make perbe kept in a kettle on a portable feetly light, sweet, substantial bread. furnace. It is said that about a pint Then try your hand at biscuits, muf- bottom of a fruit can, punches a hole trees with a slope directly against the of this mixture will cover a square fins, corn bread, toast, and all the difyard upon the oatside of a house, if ferent forms into which breadstuffs them on a strong wire, one near each by the time the trees are old enough properly applied. Fine or coarse may be blended. Toast seems a simple end. Then he stretches the wire from brushes may be used, according to the thing enough, but it is frequently so neatness of the job required. It ill-made that it does not deserve the end firmly. Anything which is hung answers as well as oil paint for wood, name. Gruel, a necessity of the sick upon the wire between the plates of brick, or stone, and is cheaper. It room, is often a hopeless mystery to tin is safe from the rats, for if they retains its brilliancy for many years. women, who have the vaguest idea of walk out upon the wire, every time dicular at planting, by the time they There is nothing of the kind that will how it is evolved from the raw matcompare with it, either for inside or erial. After you have mastered the revolves and they cannot pass over it. the half of them would be on an angle outside walls. Buildings or fences bread questions, try meats and veget. Mr. Willard has found the simple concovered with it will take a much ables. Any bright girl who can com- trivance very useful in saving meat, money to provide for free ferries would come longer time to burn than if they were prehend an equation, or formulate a grain, etc., and advises all farmers to painted with oil paint. Coloring sylogism, can overcome the difficulties try it, matter may be put in and made of which beset her when learning to any shade desired. Spanish brown cook. Lucent syrups, golden cake, will make a reddish pink when stirred delicately browned bread, quivering of this fine horse was melancholy. In in, more or less deep accoding to the jellies, melting creams, and the whole the spring of 1854, Mr. Simonson let roads, and now we are asking for \$5000. The the victim of any disease less formidable than quantity. A delicate tinge of this is set of material things glorified, be a farmer take him, to make a season der than to permit them to grow strong very pretty for inside walls. Finely cause made for love's sake, and for the forces run as they do now, and we may gical and medical ingenuity of the 220. Ac pulverized common clay, well mixed the good of one's dear ones, are fit ex- Long Island, where his value was as well be satisfied that the Government the time of the bereavement Mrs. Habberton with Spanish brown, makes a reddish pressions for any women. The charm wholly unknown. Mr. Simonson substone color; yellow ochre stirred in of this accomplishment lies in the fact sequently gave Abdallah to the farmer next year

not be mixed with lime; it destroys singing, of the lovelist poetry, of the the color, and the color has an effect finest painting, and of the most witty on the whitewash which makes it conversarion, but of good cooking. never. Yet I would be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook-only a domestic machine. That is not my poet, inventor, and well-bred woman; be the most and the best that you can, and add, as a matter of course, ability to keep house well, and de all that good house keeping requires.

Value of Charcoal Dust.

Pulverized charcoal is not only very

Another article that is both excel-

Scurvy Legs. - Scurvy leggedness is a disease (if it may be called a disease,) which attacks only white and yellow-legged fowls. I never saw a blue or slate-color-legged fowl affected with it. Black or slate-colored legs are generally clean and neat. There white legs, and yellow legs. The latter is the prevailing color among the Leghorns, both white and brown, the Brahmas, Cochins and Dominiques. the color is frequently a bright orange. with red fleckings down the outside of the cocks. Yellow legs are very handsome, and preferred by the majority. until this plague (scarvy-leggedness) ease, but simply a collection of parasites under the scales of the legs. If left to its own course, warts and sores. If taken in time, they can be easily and effectually cared. Wash do for York County. He would be glad to

wholly the production of filth; else, paying ferry fees. He believed if we asked last year for a sinking fund was invested. why should not the blue legs suffer the same, when treated the same? The ish, the Hamburgs, and some of the Games, are black and slate-colored The desirable shade for Games is willow. This difficulty should be

fornia, gives a very simple, and, in his experience, a very effective safeguard against rats and and mice. He in the centre of each piece, and strings

DEATH OF ABBALLAH .- "The fate stone color; yellow other stirred in last makes yellow wash, but chrome goes that it impart to its owner a gratify.

I am a farmer, I have no interest in last wash, but chrome goes that it impart to its owner a gratify.

I am a farmer, I have no interest in last wash, but chrome goes burden. This built a bridge, just as cheaply as they could is the second son they have lost, and two are

make rules, because tastes are different; those she loves best. Wherever the thirty-one years old; but the farmer, it would be best to try experiments on cook goes, she takes her welcome al- supposing Abdallah to be too old for a shingle and let it dry. Green must ong. One may tire of the sweetest further service, sold him to a fisherto atoms, and so frightened the fisher man, that he, never daring to attempt anything further with him, turned him out to run on the beach, where there was not herbage enough to afford sustenance to a goat. Mr. Simonson, hearing of this barbarism, hastened to Abdallah's rescue, but when he arrived in the fisherman's neighborhood, he found the old horse just dying from starvation, and, waiting till be expired.

> The cows of Pittsfield and othe Western Massachusetts towns are offering some curious problems to milk men. One of John E. Kernochan's Alderneys recently gave birth to the calf, but after the calf was taken away established by law, is unjust in its op rield. But one day the cow was found ying down and three sucking pigs drawing all the nourishment they could hold, and to the evident pleasure of both, since which time the cow has done well enough. Abijah Parks, of Dalton, undertaking to wean a calf. out it in a field with a vearling heifer and brought her to her milk so that she was milked for a year before having a calf. Orrin Hewlet, of Lee. also has a heifer which gave milk eighteen months before having a calf

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK. THURSDAY, 11TH.

Mr. Pinder said Crock's Point Ferry should Mr. Murray said the owners of the ferry

there had put all their money in it, and unless included would rain them. It was a great Mr. Jewett remarked that if Crock's Point was the best ferry people would continue to

Mr. Goodspeed thought it very desirable hat we should have free ferries here, as well There is one thing certain as regards up river : Mr. Kilburn thought that by asking for a

are willow legs, black legs, slate legs, The Board had better ask for a bridge at once, We have a right to expect the Government less. The ferry at Crock's Point is a very

> Mr. White could not agree about asking for build one opposite the City. The interest of money it would cost to build a bridge would more than pay for maintaining two as finding fault with the Committee. He rries. He did not think it possible to get a had observed charges which he could not unbridge. The Railway people were to build derstand, and his object was to get informa-

> would be like the Woodstock Bridge, built to Mr. Fox was prepared to go for free ferries He believed the people ould have that sor, of free accommodation, as Chairman of the Committee on Public and it was just what the Government should Buildings for the past three years.

> ake a narrow view of this subject. He should why we should not go for free ferries at Fred- burn and carried, to repeal the former Resogrea.er. Besides the making of free ferries The usual grant was made to the Reporter

Mr. Colter said the Resolution explained itself. There were free ferries and free Houdans are white-legged; the Span- bridges at every other important point, and he would go for one free ferry here, and that I n a central place. He would not like it to be located so that it would be under the

courage any well directed effort, but the would make an order. members well knew there was no comparison between a ferry and a bridge. It is only a left in the hands of the Committee. show of cowardice in not asking at once for a

Mr. White said that should a bridge be built the Board might make up their minds Mr. Goodspeed said there was a Resolution that it would be put across at Gibson wharf, on the books to meet the case. and it was no use expecting that it would go higher up. The petition which he held i is hands to present to the Legislature, and with would be circulated for signatures, be requested to tender to Mr. James W. ocated two ferries, one at Gibson and the Brown, on behalf of this body, their sincere

loquence of some of the speakers. If he had e would discuss this matter fully. It can't east less than \$8000 to run these two ferries accessfully. The ferries would be to the advantage of farmers and others, who when moared with other settlers, might be condered wealthy men. The money that would be expended by the Government to sustain hase ferries could be better applied. The llar that could be spared from the Revenue hould be spent among those settlements, as Habberton's popular story entitled "Helen's

out of the general revenue, and not out of the chievousness, sensitiveness, and overflow of shall get. Last year we asked for \$3000 for ous was his body that he was not likely to be

Mr. White stated that he did not mean

ocated the bridge he would go for it, but not

passed-Yeas 9, Navs 4. Mr. Colter offered the following Resolution, which was agreed to :-

ames to be posted up by the Parish Clerk in aree or more conspicuous places in each Parish; and any person not complying with

Mr. Goodspeed moved the following Resotion, which was passed :-Whereas it is the opinion of this Board,

hat the present mode of adjusting the Administration of Justice Account, as now so far as respects the County of York; and arrived when legislation should be sought to gards the City and County; therefore Resolved: -That a Petition be presented to

the Legislature, praying such alterations or amendments may be made in the Act relating the Administration of Justice in this ounty, as shall make the cost of such service ear upon the City and County in proportion the expense aroually incurred on that acount by the City and County respectively. Mr. Goodspeed said that the Real and Personal Estate and Income of the County ere shown to be in all \$3,838,691, and that of the City \$3,217,165. That this would place matters in a very different position from aking the Census as a basis, which he con-

Mr. Pinder called attention to some charges which had been made on account of expenses of Gaol, amounting to \$133, which he said equired explanation.

Mr. Colter took exception to the payment f Accounts without first being reported to ie Board. That was the right course to purte at all times. He refeired to the several amounts paid over and above contract for pairs of Gao!

Mr. S. K. Nason went into a full explanaon, showing that the extra expenses were such as could not be avoided. Changes had be made in the specification, which any one could see was necessary. He confessed hat the expenditures for the Record Office were larger than they should have been, in his opinion, but he had no means of controling it, although he had made every effort to

Mr. Celter said he did not find so much ault with the expenditures as he did at the manner in which it was done. The accounts before being paid should have come before was necessary that they should all have been eported upon by the Auditor.

ee, said he was of opinion that the alterations were necessary. He believed that some disetionary power should be in the hands of he letter of a contract. Nor did he believe he best reasons it was necessary to go outside a bridge. There was really no good place to The Chairman did what he believed to be

> such expenses were incurred he could give hem satisfactory answers. Mr. Murray moved that Mr. S. K. Nason

> Mr. Coburn again called attention to the Resolution prohibiting the payment of Chair-

repealed before the vote passed. like to see free ferries everywhere, but sup- After some further remarks were made by

Mr. Estabrooks asked if the amount voted Sec. Treas .- No. The money was required

Mr. Estabrooks then made a motion, that was agreed to, that the sum voted for that purpose should be used for no other than its Mr. Goodspeed asked if the Board intended

leave the repairs of the Court House in On motion of Mr. Coburn, the matter was

Mr. Murray asked if the Councillors had power to enforce payment of collected taxes from the Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Lawson moved the following Resoluion, which passed unanimously:-Resolved :- That the Secretary Treasurer regret for his absence from the Board in conquence of his present illness. Board adjourned sine die.

DEATH OF ONE OF "HELEN'S BABIES."

(From the New York Graphic.)

On Wednesday evening "Toddie," otherise Charles, second son of Mr. John Habsettlements of the County needed every berton, died of membraneous croup, at his father's residence, No. 66 Columbia Heights, would do more good than making the Babies." He was a precocious child, and though only four years old, were a number worked against their own interests. The narrated in the book do not at all exaggerate county, and if we don't get the ferries, the physical energy. His vitality and vivacity lements will not gain anything by it. were perfectly irrepressible. He was never Mr. McMinnamin did not think Mr. Colter's quite except when asleep, and he talked so proposed amendment would be of any use well that he was excellent society for chilare asking, he believed for more than we dren of a large growth. So robust and vigorthat the Province loses the \$63,000 subsidy She arrived here again on Thursday morning, any nursery. -An old Settler in further and makes a color generally ling sense of power; it bestows on her should take good care of him, as long sub i iz. Railways, and upon similar cond-vet left with them—an older child, Lawrence es cemed prettier. It is difficult to too, the power of blessing and resting as he lived, the old horse then being tions. The Government could do this without ("Budge"), and a younger, Frank.