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Corvespondence.

RURAL TOPICS.

CABBAGE. Cabbage plants require a rich, moist the hay-cock near the bottom. For fact; yet many farmers ignore it, and or plaster. The worms cannot pass fore respectfully urge that our readers salt has tens putrefaction, while a large the responsibility should rest on the right soil; and the application of manure the former, pius made of small iron allow their young orchards of apples, it. in large quantities pays well. The rod are best; for the latter they are pears, peaches, &c., to be in grass. All Flat Dutch variety is the most gener- usually wood, about half an inch in kinds of fruit trees flourish better in a ally grown for winter use, the plants diameter and a foot and a half long. rich soil, free from weeds and grass; said to have discovered that strong the clover should be cut as soon as it property of attracting moisture from to be sent from the 20th of June to These caps are sold for about seventy- but the land may be used between the coffee has a wonderfully reviving is fairly in blossom, and the timothy the atmosphere, thus promoting the character of his association with the Board the middle of July, according to the five cents each, and if one should serve trees for corn, potatoes, beans, or root effect upon decrepid and overworked while it is in flower, - National Live decomposition of other substance's and climate. Market gardeners usually the purpose of protecting and saving crops, if well manured and well culti- horses. In a very short time it renews Stock Journal. grow cabbages as a second crop where a hay-cock from spoiling through a vated. After apple trees, and standard their vigour, smooths their skin, and they have grown peas the same season. long rain, as they have sometimes pear trees are ten or twenty years old, restores their full capacity for work. Set in rows three feet apart, and two done, it would pay for itself in a sin- the land may be seeded to grass withfeet six inches apart in the rows. gle season, if the cock were 200 pounds out serious injury; yet many good Two feet and a half apart each way or so, and worth one dollar at ten fruit-growers object to grass in orch. College of Agriculture, France, has York World, as follows: Cuttings of set of experiments made by him, to \$500 on the understanding that if the do very well; but it is not easy to dollars per ton." Dealers in agricul. ards at any time. At a late meeting tested the comparative nutritive value shrubs and trees are taken from 6 to ascertain the value of salt in agricurun a cultivator between them, at that tural implements and seeds keep the of the Fruit Growers' Society of Wes- of the bran versus barley meal in the 12 inches long, according to the kind. ture. Of the soil he used nearly distance, when the cabbages are half material for making hay caps, or ready tern New York, Mr. E. Moody, who feeding of pigs. The animals selected The leaves are removed from the three-fourths was sand, the remainder or more grown. Farmers who reside made.

within ten miles of a large town can make the growing of cabbages profitacre of land, worth usually \$500 There are some drawbacks to success as not heading well, worms, and the c'ub fort. Lime applied to the soil around the plants is beneficial in preventing the club-foot, and worms may be destroyed be examining the plants every morning, and if gnawed leaves plants. Cabbages are also profitable cold weather sets in; at least such as Agricultural Chemist says: "The cabbage is a potash plant; of this element a ton of heads would remove and of phosphoric acid but 4 lbs- As the average crop in England is assumed at 22 tons, and as this would not be an excessively large crop

lbs. of muriate of potash of high grade, and about 100 lbs, of an everage sup-

in America, we may calculate that

potash and 88 lbs. of phosphoric acid.

which would be supplied in about 528

erphosphate." PROFITS OF SHEEP RAISING. The following from a Pennsylvania farmer shows that sheep-raising is profitable: "I learn by the Agricultural Report of 1870 that there were nearly seven acres of improved lan in Pennsylvania to each sheep, and that each sheep produced a little more than 31 lbs of wool. This at 40 cents per 1b, amounts to \$2,500,000. My object in giving these figures is to show the profits of this branch agriculture. I am now keeping, on an average farm, one sheep to every two acres, improved land. The woo of each sheep averages 4 lbs. these sheep do not comsune one-half for eight years, during which time the hay and grain raised, and do no receive any roots. Last year I raised my first crop of sugar beets, and find that 30 or 40 tons may be raised per acre. I think this will enable me to the her grain and roots left to feed half of my sheep raise twin lambs, making a total of one and one half lambs to each sheep, worth \$4 each, estinate there would 46,000,000 lbs. I find sheep are liable to diseases if kept in large flocks, unless the very best breeding ewes are selected and the rams changed each year.

Hay caps are used to great advantthemselves in a single storm. The ditor of the Country Gentleman gives the following correct information in reg. ard to them: "The value and expend iency of using hay-caps will depend on reveral conditions. Near cheaper. In regions liable to sudden oats, and coarse wheat bran, dry, which have led to the institution of storms they would be more necessary thrive well. It is the food for the Farmers' Leagues. than where the wheather is less horse for any purpose. The process changeable; an ton large farms, fur- of masticating dry food keeps the ornished with all the machinery for ra- gans of secretion in a healthy action. pidly housing hav, such as tedders. The use of roots in this season, also hayrakes, bay-loaders, pitchers, &c., grass, or any succulent food, is proper they would be less essential than on but when you grind up a lot of damsmall farms, where much of the work aged grain, or the so-called chop, is done by hand. The best ones are moistened, to overtax the gastric juice Bull, "Walter," bred by G. H. Barnes, to the common custom, stock will run made of stout water-proof cotton cloth, of the stomach for its digestion (which | Esq., of Sussex, K. C., from Stock down in flesh. This is because the two yards wide, so as to cut into caps causes derangement of various kinds). six feet square. Hem the rough it is all improper. Timothy hay and Whitney, Esq., of the "Hills Farm," edges on a sewing machine; turn up coarse wheat bran will keep a horse Frelighsburg, P. Q., and when it is results of some very interesting exsow it strongly, and through this a ereise." twine loop is to be secured. Sometimes they are only made a yard and

a half square, but the largest ones are

HAY CAPS.

LIGHT BRAHMA FOWLS.

reeders than prefer other breeds. course, many men keep other breeds and like them; but the light Brahmas would be at the top of the list on a general vote. A writer says: "The Light Brahma combines more desirable points than any other breed with which I am acquainted. If they are udiciously cared for, they are good layers, and can be kept in good con-A first-class Brahma, besides supply ing a liberal quantity of eggs, always in good condition, and can killed and taken to market at any time when desired, without fattening or any unusual preparation. My partiality for the Brahmas is the result of experience with different breeds, and an earnest conviction that all things considered they are the most profit-

such a crop would remove 261 lbs, of always been opposed to chopped or cut feed of any kind; that is as commonly used and understood by the public generally. Invariably this character of food is usually muistened moree or less, acording to fancy and theory for its beneficial results. For my own satisfaction, a few years ago, visited many stables in Chicago Philadelphia and New York, and made special inquiries as to how they fed. and about the general health of their stock. I found one stable in Chicago that had sixty head of horses, and the stable had been run by the same party they had not fed one pound of hav. and not one pound of ground feed exfavorably. Of this they had all they

proved acre, and still have one half wanted, and were tedded with the the stable for six years, nor one that became stiffened from over-driving on \$1.60 for wool per acre, or \$18,500,006 the road. Both oats and bran were list now represents something like Spread the dung (if any) as soon as for lambs and \$69,000,000 for wool in always fed dry. The logic of this is five times that number of the bone carted out, plough as soon as spread, Pennsylvania. I cannot give the value all in a nutsheit. The horse returning and sinew of the County. Quarterly and don't try to plough a great deal of lambs for 1870, and cannot com- to his stable heated up from his drive, Meetings are held at different points, of land in a given time; let the furrow pa. e the difference. The wool pro- is not injured by giving him a peck of whereat discussions are hald upon be small and well packed together, so due 3d was 6,500,000 lbs., but at my dry bran to eat. You can readily con- subjects of deep importance to us as ceive the expense attending this mode a class, to wit Improvement of Stock. making a difference of \$16,000,000 of feeding; it will save thirty per Draining, Manufacture and Applicaat 40 cents per lb. This result is of cent. When you buy of millers and tion of Manures. The relative profits course not attainable in one or two feed-men, ground, it is invariably com of Sheep Husbandry as compared with it must be brought about by posed of refuse grain, screenings, Stock and Dairying, Wheat Raising. to finish up should not be neglected. learned correspondent, S. Rufus Mason, poverty did exist hidden from sight: but on sweepings, etc. This stuff is packed Fruit Culture, &c. Besides these and off on the poor dumb brute to eat, other kindred topics, there is the Then, when mixed up with second cultivation to foster of the steadily fine middlings (which is worth very increasing sentiment that we Farmers little so far as any natriment is con- need waking up,-need to make a cerned) put upon the cut straw and long and a strong pull, and a pull thoroughly moistened with water, a altogether, to get where we should age sometimes, and often pay for horse would have to gat three-fourths always have been, viz: in the front of a bushel of this abominable stuff to rank-both as regards politics, intel supply the place and nutriment of four ligence, self appreciation, and general quarts of good oats. This often sub- wide-awake-ativeness. jects the poor animal to distress of the stomach from gastric derangement to men of every other class and callproduced by damaged grain, which ing, the duties and responsibilities cities, where hay brings a high price, readily ferments as soon as moistened. which by every principle of right and they would be worth more than in re. Horses that are troubled with chronic justice should be borne by ourselves? mote loca lities, where it is much cough, if fed upon straw, good, clean These are some of the considerations

FRUIT TREES IN GRASS.

The fact that all kinds of fruit trees well, are to be congratulated.

best. There are two ways to fasten thrive better in cultivated than in them to the hay-cook-to pin them grass lands while young, has been so by the corner to stake or pins pushed fully proved by the experience of into the ground, which is most secure, thousands of fruit-growers, that I or to thrust the pin into the side of hardly need, perhaps, to state this a few inches with dry fine ashes, lime, importance to all farmers. We there the fact that a small quantity of the The most popular breed of fowls in ing down orchards to grass. He men- accustomed to their special cribs-a above ground are left. Beds are pre- quantity of oxide of iron. Having the United States are the light Brah- tioned two orchards that had been point never to be lost sight of when pared for them in the open air by tried all the usual manures alone and mas—that is, they are liked better cited as successful, although growing experimenting with live stock. The thorough digging and levelling and differently combined, he found salt to than any other breed, by more fowl in grass, but the soil was of extraor. result was found to be that, scientific afterward applying a superficial layer be superior to any of them ever both modes are seen side by side. the difference is strikingly in favor of barley meal the cultivated ground. The mode which he preferred and adopted was deep ploughing for orchards from the very beginning and always after wards. Seeding to grass to prepare for bearing he looked upon as about the same as taking animals which had been living on high food and putting them to a poor straw-stack in order to give them flesh or prepare them for labor. He thought that the roots of

drouth in summer and frost in winter.

trees rarely came near the surface of

he ground, and when they did they

were more exposed to the effects of

No farmer can make a mistake in sowing a few acres of buckwheat early the pill it smells of camphor. Camin July-half a bushel of seed to the phor is a very strong vermifuge, and acre. Sow broadcast, and harrow as the worms die .- London Cottage Garfor oats or other grain. If you have a dener. A veterniary surgeon who writes piece of ground infested with thistles, or other troublesome weeds, sow buckwheat on it, and a little thicker than usual, and the noxions weeds will be

LIME AND SLUGS.

Pear trees may now be expected to o infested with slugs, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the trees with fine, dry slacked lime. Put it in a bag made of coarse, open material, tie it to a pole, and shake the bag over the leaves of the trees when the dew is on them, or immediately after a

FARMER'S LEAGUES.

MR. EDITOR,-I notice in your issue James Smith, Esq., in which enquiry is made in reference to the Associations In this way we have "righted up" known as Farmer's Leagues.

Having been a Leaguer for over correspondent's information, that I depart from the way of uprightness consider the League, as at present conducted in this country, a most useorganized in April, 1875, with a membership of about twenty. Our

Have we not long enough delegated

purchased the Thoroughbred Ayrshire matured and made into hay, according destroys noxious insects. imported from the herd of N. S. nutritious juices are not saved.

Miscellancous,

CANKER WCRMs.—Shake the worms a closely cropped pasture. from the tree. Bank the tree (steep)

the presence of small red worms in the windpipe. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. A hour after the chicken has swallowed

"Righting-up" Crooked Trees.

Often in a fine orchard we find some one or more trees leaning over so fa as to destroy the beauty of the whole orchard. It is also much more difficul to cultivate around a leaning tree This may easily be remedied, while the trees are young, by partially digging up and replanting the trees. The roots will usually be found smallest on the side from which the tree leans and, therefore, these roots should be loosened from the earth, the tree se in a perpendicular position, and carefully fastened by stakes and guys and

the earth replaced around the roots. It would be well to add some rich compost to promote their growth. If as is very probable, the top of the pear trees six inches through the stem; but the best way is to look after the

TURNIP FLY -- The only way that I that the land lies level; give it at once a scratch of light barrows, and if a little rough, a light roller must be

Early Cut Hay.

We urge upon our readers the importance of not allowing their grass tured. The advantages of early cutting cannot be overstated. Stock, we

aftermath, in meadows thus cut, start- all that can be used with safety. a ed right up, just as the grass does on greater quantity would render the ask aid ourselves," nor would be ask them to

method practised by an Austrian nur- Board of Agriculture the honorary ressix weeks, any further shading will be

On Cutting and Curing Grass for

Grass is in the best condition for making hay when it has attained its full growth, but before it has been fibre by the maturing process. As a result of thought and experiment many farmers are led to depend less upon the sun and wind to cure their grass and more upon the heat generated by chemical action or fermentation. expose it but a short time to the effects of sun and air, and then put it in that it retains its color and juices upon him (the Wardem.) On receiving the yielded by it. In Germany they have suggestion it was determ ined that he should be one; but he would never stop contending

put over it; then drill the seed and regard to the use of salt. I fully enmanure, lightly harrow, and rolling dorse the statement made by your with no trace of want in its streets, and what No land should be ploughed and re- in the use of salt to kill worms and this occasio, nothing met the ey, but desolation. On every hand was ruin, and almost at main unsown till next day. The whole insects. Lime also has considerable every step one met men who had lost their the Warden's course justifiable, and he operations should go on together; effect in destroying insects, thus at all by the terrible scourge and on every side and this plan, if followed, will hardly once preventing their depredations from por itions of comfort and even of opuever fail to defy the fly. At least, I and fertilizing the soil by their re- lence to utter destitution." He went on to have hardly ever had to sow twice, mains. Lime is used to a great ex- say the he met the Mayor and told him that the County would doubtless do something. and have nearly always done it in this tent in many parts of England, es- but he would like to wait until the Council way. I do not think that any parti- pecially upon strong land; and where met, as he (the Warden) was not authorized cular time of day or night has much it is used liberally the land is not into do with it, except that at night a fested with grubs, worms, &c. It is tire money would flow in, but they wanted saw it published in the FARMER, but he underlittle more dampness may be put in true that a great many farmers are ir mediate help. Under those circumstances stood now how it came that his sympathies with the seed. As a rule, it is a good afraid that salt will kill vegetation; the donation was given, and the County were aroused, and no doubt the people of St. thing to use the roller immediately but this is an absurd idea if used in the donation made in its name went to allevi- thought the Warden had acted thoughtlessly: after sowing anything in the apring, proper quantity. Salt as a manure is ate the first and most bitter destitution which but the Board had other duties than those upon salt marshes has been practised contained in those lands that a very and clover to stand until they are mabe attributed. Salt is of great use for United States. Precedents were established Warden's act; though he thought it was a

chaser as above, and his neighbors as fatten cattle as well as the green grass the ingenious author of the "Chemical so doing he only anticipated the generosity County of York donate to the relief of of our best pastures, and that the Catechism, -one bushel per acre is of the Board. He would not say to the Board the suffering poor of St. John.

land sterile for two or three years sand dollars. He had told just what he had These are considerations of great afterwards. This is consonant with done and why he had done it, and if the shall give this suggestion of the early quantity effectually prevents it; for cutting and curing of grass, a fair the salt does not act so much by its A veterinary surgeon of Prague is test, and that as to all their meadows, being absorbed by the plant, as by its with them as he was disqualified from servcausing them to afford the nutrit went charged their duty to the parishes and the

required.

Professor Sanson, of the Gregnon seryman is, according to the New ward of a gold medal for a valuable has 130 acres in a single orehard, said were Berkshires, under three months lower portion which is to enter the consisted of calcareous and vegetable he had always been opposed to seed. old; allowing them a fortnight to be ground, but those which will come matter, with alumina and a small ask that it may be struck out. I did no ally and pecuniarily, bran was not about 2 inches thick, of rotten manure singly, excepting chandler's groves; only better, but much cheaper than from a spent hotbed. The cuttings but of mixed manures salt and soot are then stuck in about 2 inches apart | were sur erior to all others. The proand in a somewhat oblique direction. duce up on which these experiments GAPES IN CHICKENS. - We have Each bed, when filled in, is surround were made was potatoes, and it was ed with a lath fence so that shade observed that wherever salt was used use of camphor. We give to a chick- may be given when the sun is very this root was free from scabbiness, en in a very bad case a pill the size hot, and the cuttings are well watered with which it is commonly infected As soon as with a rose spouted can. The only One peck of soot and a quarter of we see symptoms of gapes we give further care necessary is a sprink- peck of salt were used to a bed one ling over head three or four times a yard wide and forty yard s long. When strongly impergnated with camphor, day during the first week, if the the stilt was used alone the quantity weather be very hot, and once a day was the same to a bed of the same exafterward. In the course of five or tent. Chandler's groves, it has been unnecessary. Late in the autumn a proving superior to salt when used layer of rough manure, 2 or 3 inches alone. The refuse of salt-works, soapthick, is spread over for winter pro- boilers' and bleachers' wastes may also afford the farmer an equally valu-

YORK MUNICIPALITY.

On Tuesday, the 3rd in st., the York Mo nicipal Council met in their room in the Court hardened or converted into woody House. All the member s of the Board were

> After the minutes of the previous session were read and approved, on motion,

Mr. C. II. Lugrin was appointed reporter On motion of Mr. Hiendry, seconded by he absence by death of their late much respected reporter, Mr. C. S. Lugrin, who

eported and publishe d the proceedings of this Board faithfully a ad impartially for many THE WARDEN (?. P. Thompson) then \$500 on behalf of the Council, said—that the Board, that is I simself and the Secretary vidual members c r any canvass relative to did before the public: for it was published as out in the sun and wind, but more the approval of hi ; course, preferring to take a grant from the County, and so appeared in cil as a body cou'd pronounce upon his convery few, far in advance of the many, duct. He refer red to the extent of the grass, while green, in very tight barns, of Fredericton in response to the telegrams possible. They claim that it would County ought to take, and that gentleman suggested in advance of \$500. He menoned the Secretary Tr easurer only because condition than it is when dried, and it was necessary to do se to give a correct ac-

diate action ought to be ; taken the Secretary his arrival in St. John- 'I found," said he. in preserving it unchanged .- Rural "that the catastrophe was terrible. There so unpleasant a position, but it was their own a short time before we re lefty buildings, fine give nothing, but he could not help remarkstores and splendid dw ellings were now and upon that nothing had been done for nothing but crumbling; walls and a forest of chimpeys. I have vi sited St. John on many I beg leave to say a few words in former occasions, both as a tourist and on business, and I saw the city just as other risitors see it, a p. osperous, thriving city, to give anything. The reply of the Mayor was that the necessity was urgent; after a that the Warden had given it when he first

singularly beneficial, if used in small claimed that he had a right to do as he had have been left free to act; but it was not quantity. The fattening of eartle done; he never thought he had any right to free now. He was unwilling that such a give a doller of the County's money: he took precedent should be established, and thought the whole responsibility of the Act. But he there should be an expression of opinion on time out of mind, and it is to the salt believed other members of the Board would the subject. He was disposed, however, to do the sa: que thing. He attended a public make a donation. meeting in St. John at which delegates were

raising turnips and other roots, and that day which will endure forever and do little rash. If the necessity was so very also for all sorts of grain, causing the manity. Yet strictly he had no right to give together. Possibly he (Geodspeed) would We are pleased to learn that J. E. know, will thrive and fatten on good straw to be strong and the grain thin. a dollar. The case, however, was exceptional, have done just as the Warden did: but that and his responsibility as Warden of the did not make it right. He wanted now to Fairweather, of Norton, K. C, has pasture, while upon the same grass, hulled and heavy; at the same time it County, when a donation but thought that there tion, was exceptional. It cannot be taken as should be an expression of opinion as to There was a time when the quantity a precedent for the same circumstances canWhile he admitted be had be biggered by the was himself satisfied that discreetly. not occur again. While he admitted he had He was himself satisfied that the distress of salt recommended was from twelve no authority to do as he had done, yet he was very great, and would continue for a to sixteen bushels to the acre; but on could scarcely be said to be unjustified. Had long time to come. The County of York considered afterwards. he used the money for any purpose other than ought to do something: yet he thought the Some months ago, we gave the the anthority of a gentleman who had to relieve severe and urgent necessity he remarks and conduct of the Warden invited made, through a course of years, a would have been greatly to blame; but here criticism. He had given \$500 in the name two or three inches of each coner and in fine condition, with moderate ex- remembered that the Whitney herd periments in feeding cattle on grass great number of experiments in the circumstances required prompt action and he circumstances required prompt action act stands second to none in America, the cut before it was headed out, showing use of salt as a manure, and who comtion, not a large one as compared with the disapprove of it if they chose.

that such grass, properly cured, will municated the result of them to Parkes population of the County, but one which had mr. Pinder moved,

Resolved. That the Municipality of t

PROPAGATING BY CUTTINGS, - A Mr. Cartwright received from 11e THE SECRETARY TREASURER said "In louncil did not ratify it we would refund the

we had any right to do so, strictly speaking ny account, but it is through a mistake of my clerk and ought to be struck out, and know it was there till it was pointed out by a

On motion the Board resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to consider the pro-

not possibly justify the Warden in what he had done. He questioned if we had any The County funds were raised by direct tax down to the hard facts. Have we a right t ive this money? Have we a right to say t must give to the relief of St. John, and if you MR. S. K. NASON thought the question was

ot-Did the Warden do right? but-Wil MR. ESTABROOKS thought the Board should

onduct of the Warden they should move square resolution. The Board might condem he Warden, yet give the amount, or a large

THE WARDEN said that before he was condemned the Council had better decide whether they would give anything or not He had given \$500 in the name of the Counhe donation should stand to the credit of the ounty. He presumed that he had a right o give \$500 on behalf of the County when enough to talk of censuring him. He repeated that he had no authority to give the money, but claimed it when the demands of duty rise higher than the strict rules of ex-

MR. ESTABROOKS said the donation was THE WARDEN .- So it was. If you do not

MR. GOODSPEED said he did not wish to b

officers of the Board had got themselves in our means will allow, but he was not in favor

MR. COBURN did not propose to discuss the propriety of a gift: but he did not thin! thought that the Board ought not to sustain

THE SECRETARY TREASURER explained that Legislation would be necessary.

MR. GOODSPEED did not wish to be un-

Mr. Estabrooks did not understand the position taken by the Warden. The money had been given out of the County funds, and he gift therefore could be enlarged. It would be otherwise if the Warden had given course taken by the Warden. It cannot repudiate the gift and save its honor. It is a necessity that the Board should be willing

Resolved, That the Secretary Treasurer ba apowered to petition the Legislature to pass in Act empowering the Board to Assess the County of York for \$500, donated by the Warden of the Munic pality to the sufferers

On a vote being taken the amendment was

Messrs. Lawson, Coburn and Estabrooks were appointed a Committee on the Secretary

Peter Haining was appointed a Constable o attend the Board. The following Parish Officers were ap-

For New Maryland, L. N. Thornton, onstable, W. H. Fisher, Fence Viewer; for Queensbury, Peleg, Staples, Hog Reeve. Andrew Campbell, Fence Viewer. J. Whitenead, Pound Keeper, and A. Dunlop, Constable. For Canterbury, Wolford Chapman, , Manly Tracy and Thomas Staten, Surveyors of Roads; for Dumfries, John Kirkpatrick, Road Surveyor, District

No. 3; for Kingsclear, Robert Anderson, Road Surveyor in place of Major O'Mally; for Southampton, Henry Cronkhite, Auctioneer. Thomas Kelly, Joseph Oldham, and Moses Clark, Surveyor of Roads, and Joseph Horn. On motion it was ordered that the sum of

of St. Mary's, for the cost of prosecutions under the License Law, should be credited to THE SECRETARY TREASURER directed atention of the Board to a claim of John

loodspeed, Special Constable, for services in connection with Liquor prosecutions. The given for Goodspeed for \$8.00, which was ertiorari. He thought it better to pay the claims, as the costs, even if the County was accessful, would greatly exceed the claims.

MR. COLTER expressed a similar opinion Mr. A. A. Nason said it would be unjust o Maryland and other Parishes where no quor was sold to pay the bill; but if Mr. did this work somebody ought to pay him. MR. S. K. Nason would advise paying the efused to pay him, and so he began a suit in anuary, 1876, when the Council was in laims. Under the law it was the duty of Constables to report violations of it, but it nake enquiries. He had done this by order of the Council, and thereby added largely to he revenue of the County, and he thought is small charge should be paid

THE SEC. TREAS, said the bill was original-\$32, but the verdict was only for \$8.00. MR. PINDER said the bill had better be

Mr. Murch would vote for paving the laims. He himself had performed such MR. COLTER said that Douglas paid its

Parish Clerk to attend to these matters, and Mr. Goodspeed thought that very un

ervices was not performed in other parishes. or the resolution authorized appointments of special Constables in all the parishes.

MR. MURRAY thought lalf the fire ought MR. WHITE said if St. Mary's should pay,

he amount collected should be credited to he purish. He would be satisfied with this. On motion it was ordered that \$3.00 and osts be paid Mr. Goodspeed for his services, out this not to be deemed a precedent. The Board divided-Yeas 11, Navs 10. On motion the sum of \$7.00 was ordered to e paid for use of poll booth for parish elec-

ions in Queensbury in 1876 and 1877. Mr. Lawson presented the report of the Committee on the Secretary Treasurer's account, which set forth that the account was orrect, except Voucher 19 for Peter Hainng's attendance on Valuators at Court House

Joucher 48, W. Elder advertising for tenders for closets for gaol, 13.33 Voucher 99. Beverly & Son, Stationery, For item number 50-\$25 there was no oucher, and for item number 91-\$500, being for relief of St. John, there was no

THE SECRETARY TREASURER explained hat Voucher No. 19 was for services rendered ov order of the Chairman of the Valuators. Jourt House and some one had to attend. Mr. Haining having charge of the Court louse, did so. This statement Mr. Goodpeed corroporated. As to Voucher 48, he aid the advertising was done by the Public ary by them, as the work required was not inderstood in Fredericton. The bill was said by order of the Chairman of the Comnittee, Mr. S. K. Nason, who corroborated his statement. As to Voucher No. 99, the stationery was ordered and used either at the Board or in the Secretary's office. He had already explained that No. 91 was in the account by mistake. For No. 50 a receipt had

peen given but had become mislaid. MR. DOHERTY gave further explanation as

On motion, the report of the Committee was received and adopted. MR. HENDRY moved that the Secretary

Treasurer's account be passed. MR. COLTER, before voting, would like to mow if the County could pay the \$500 now. THE SEC. TREAS, said he would refund 15

MR. COLTER said the account had better MR. A. A. Nason said as it was in by mis-

ake, perhaps it had better be struck out. pass the account was carried. Bye-Laws relative to cattle running at arge on the Kingsclear islands were intro-

luced and passed, and there was a desultory discussion as to the relative duties and liabili

After some little discussion of a conversa-