

# Colonial Farmer.

LUGRIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15 NEW SERIES VOL. 5.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 21, 1878

NO. 68, WHOLE NUMBER 801

## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

### Window Plants.

Mr. Editor.—A few hints to the ladies as to the cultivation of their pets. They are often inquiring, or anxious to gain knowledge in their cultivation; they are also battling with the enemy plants are subject to, such as green fly, as the gardeners call it, red spider, scale, &c. The amount of injury they cause to a plant, by robbing it of its sap or blood—in other words, vitality, is very great. The latter may be destroyed by sulphur and water, the former by tobacco water or whale oil soap made weak. Dip them in soap suds sometimes green fly detests soap, I know your plants will suffer much this severe weather from the high and dry temperature which is necessary for human comfort in New Brunswick. Give air on mild days, if there should come a mild or warm rain. Our sensible mothers have learned us a good lesson here to let their room or window plants out, in the rain for a few hours if weather permits. Saucers of water will do much to remedy the aridity under which room plants suffer, although we find it not necessary for our greenhouse, with few exceptions, as there is much more humidity. Aim at keeping your plants cool, say temp. 45 by night, day 55. You will be less bothered with lice, &c. If any of the fair readers of the Farmer should find their plants frozen by some unlucky calculation, in the morning do not remove them to some warm quarter at once, but dip them in cold water and set them in a dark spot where they will barely escape freezing; sunlight will only make bad worse. (I omitted saying keep those of your plants that are growing the most nearest the light and sun—a south-west window is a fine window for plants. They seem like animals in their affection for the sun.

digest her food. It seems to be adapted to the wants of the cow and produces a good digestion. I feed just before milking." Mr. Hart practised feeding the turnips just before milking at night. Immediately thereafter the last feed of the day is given. He could not find that they induced any bad odour in the milk, but thought it important to commence feeding them gradually and to slowly increase the amount to the full feed, and also important to feed them just before milking.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by allowing cows to eat the litter from horse stables. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed, they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the flavor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be only given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milk cows be allowed to consume other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taint, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### Keep Cool.

In distributing the prizes to the students of the Liverpool College, recently, Lord Derby took occasion to throw out the following suggestion:—"First, that it is not mental labor which hurts anybody unless the excess be very great, but rather fretting and fretting over the prospects of labor to be gone through; so that the man who can accustom himself to take things coolly, which is quite as much a matter of discipline as of nature, and who by keeping well beforehand with what he has to do avoids hurry and nervous excitement, has a great advantage over one who follows a different practice. Next, I would warn you that those who think they have not time for bodily exercise, will sooner or later have to find time for it. Thirdly, when an opportunity of choice is given, morning work is generally better than night work; and a matter, which I should not stoop to allude to, but that I know the dangers of an over-driven existence in a crowded town—if a man cannot get through his day's labor, of what ever kind it may be, without artificial support, it should be a serious consideration for him whether that kind of labor is fit for him at all."

There is much in the following, from the *Chicago Tribune*, applicable to Canada as well as to the United States:—"The only branch of labour which is not overdone, and which offers independent and fairly remunerated reward for toil and economy, is that of the farm. But it is not attractive. These out of work in the cities and towns don't want to return to the farm. The most of them would rather live on charity and in miserable squalor than try to make a living by cultivating the earth. They are attracted by the sights and sounds and dissipations of city life. It does not require much capital, but it requires resolution and willingness to live soberly and honestly; and men and women who are now living in cities in squalid poverty, dependent on public charity, with families growing up in pauperism, might find happy and plentiful homes beyond the cities if they could free themselves of the fascination of city life. How to induce this starving, destitute surplus labour of the cities to take the healthful, remunerative employment which is offered them on the farms, is a question worthy of the profoundest consideration. No revival of business in our day is likely ever again to furnish work and wages to the vast surplus town population now idle, and to the myriads on the farms of Europe waiting the signal of tramping times to flock to the cities of America."

**PROPAGATING PLANTS.**—The new process of propagating plants, successfully carried out by Mr. Peter Henderson, is a modification of the method of layering in the soil. Instead of tugging the shoot which is to be used as a cutting, it is snapped short across, so as to leave it hanging by a

portion of the bark. Slight as this strip of bark appears to be, it is sufficient to sustain the cutting, without any material injury from wilting, until it forms the "callous," or granulated condition which usually precedes the extrusion of roots. The cutting, or slip, may be detached in from eight to twelve days after it has been broken in the manner described, and then potted. If watered and shaded rather less than required by ordinary cuttings, it will form roots in eight or twelve days more; and not one in a hundred will fail, even of plants of the tricolor geranium, which are difficult to root under the ordinary modes of propagation, particularly in hot weather. Mr. Henderson says:—"We last fall propagated in this way nearly 10,000 plants of the tricolor class, with a loss of one per cent; had we adopted the ordinary method, even with the plants in good condition, our experience has been that a loss of at least fifty per cent. might have been expected. The plan is applicable to many other plants as well as geraniums; we are now using it with excellent success on the new double poinsettia. The following plants may also be propagated with great certainty by this method, using the young unripened shoots:—Abutilon, begonias, carnations, heliotropes, crotons, cacti of all kinds, lantanas, oleanders, petunias (double), pelargoniums, or geraniums of all kinds, together with nearly all kinds of a half-woody or succulent character. Beside the absolute certainty of having the cutting root by this method, it has another most important advantage. All propagators know that many kinds of plants, when cut back for cuttings, become weakened, so much that, if not carefully handled, they may die; also, that if two or three crops of cuttings are taken off as they grow, the "stock plant" becomes permanently injured. By this method of breaking the slip, so that it hangs by a shred to the parent plant, the roots have to use their functions for its support nearly the same as if it remained attached to the plant. This results exactly as we wish, in causing the parent plant to strike out shoots below the broken slips, and these again, in their turn, can be so treated."

**Diseases of Animals.**  
It is well known that doctors differ, and notwithstanding medical treat-ment, valuable animals will often die. If diseases cannot always be cured they can often be prevented, and whatever tends to promote health and thrift, so far prevents disease, or assists the efforts of nature to throw it off. Among these preventives we consider it very important to have at all times accessible to horses, neat cattle and sheep, rock salt in lumps, where they can get it as often and as much as appetite requires and their nature prompts. It promotes digestion and health. Hogs should have at regular times, a supply of unleached ashes, which we have seen them eat with great avidity, and also charcoal. We do not undertake to explain how this affects the system. Perhaps the kind of food generally given to hogs generates too much acidity. This may be the reason, or there may be some other reason, but the effects are certainly to increase appetite and promote thrift. In the cultivation of the earth and growth of plants as well as in the care of his stock, the farmer continually meets with results which he must take as they are, without being able to understand them. Poultry should have dry and well-ventilated apartments, free access to gravel, pure fresh water, broken oyster shells or broken bones and occasionally animal food in addition to the other. We find common cracklings from the soap makers, which comes in cakes from fifty to seventy pounds, an excellent food for them. A cake of it may be left in their yard, to pick at, and a lump of it kept in soak for a couple of days at a time to be softened. This is gradually eaten. Regularity in feeding animals is also an essential to health, and sound judgment also in giving them the proper quantity, no more and no less. On one occasion, complaining to our hired man that the pigs seemed hungry, he said "he wondered at that, as the last time he fed them, three days ago, he was sure he gave them enough to last for that time."

**Farm Prospects in England.**  
Agriculture in England is passing through a crisis. There is great alarm and no considerable amount of suffering. Many farmers of late years have been ruined, many farms are vacant, and there is great difficulty in finding tenants. In some districts the difficulty amounts to impossibility, and land owners have been forced to become farmers themselves and to cultivate their own land. Nay, there are not a few cases in which the offer to give a farm rent free for some years fails to bribe any one to undertake to pay a moderate rent at a future period. The leaders among the tenant farmers recommend their brethren to bring up their children to any trade but that of agriculture. These are symptoms of a change of which no one can confidently predict the issue, but which, in any case, must certainly be momentous. If it means a permanent depreciation in the value of land, it means a social, and perhaps a political revolution. It means only that new conditions are calling for new developments of capital and skill, it still means that old systems are dying, and that henceforth there will be new relations between the various classes who are interested in "the land."

One thing is at least clear, that this disturbance in the established order of things is not due to any temporary or accidental cause. We have had two deficient harvests, but they followed upon one which was very abundant, and even 1875 and 1876 were not to be classed with many black years that have been known. Nor is it any novelty to farmers that a couple of bad seasons shall come together. Such events as these are the ordinary incidents of their occupation, and if in any case they have been the last drop that made the bucket overflow, it must have been already full of misfortune from some other source. Nor has the loss of cattle by disease, heavy as it has been in individual instances, been sufficient to account for widespread distress. The importation of fresh meat from America has been a scare, but as yet it has been nothing more. In short, neither have the season nor the prices been yet so adverse as to explain the losses and depression which have come upon the farming interest. Not again, do we find in the history of former periods of gloomy anticipation anything that exactly parallels the present case. During the time of the corn laws, and on their abolition, it was always a fall in prices that gave alarm. These laws were devised to maintain a fixed value of wheat, and it was the fact that the actual value never reached that which the law had promised that led the periodical outcry of ruin from the farming interests. When at last these laws were abolished, it was expected that wheat could no more be grown in England. But several circumstances conspired to falsify this prediction. Wheat fell for a year or two, but the first bad season sent it up again; or it was discovered that, in spite of the competition from Europe and America, it was still the English harvest that regulated prices; and the low price, when it did occur, was not only compensated by the large crop, but by an increase beyond what was ever known before. The extension of drainage and the introduction of foreign manures and feeding stuffs brought up the average returns from the soil to a pitch they had never previously reached. At the same time, the extraordinary developments in trade and manufactures raised wages in the manufacturing districts and carried meat and wool to prices unheard of. These influences in combination not only delivered the British farmer from anticipated ruin, but gave him a prosperity he had never before attained—a result which involved the consequence that rents during the quarter of a century between 1848 and 1873, not only did not fall, but unquestionably tended to rise.

With stall-fed animals the daily use of the card has been found to promote fattening.—*Morris' Rural Advertiser.*

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But in every one of the elements of this prosperity there has now occurred a check. Competition from abroad still assumes new phases. Wheat comes not only from Russia and the Atlantic seaboard, but from India, Australia, and California. Meat itself is now imported from America, and even if this should not be on a scale to depress prices, it will probably, at least, prevent any further rise. But, in addition to these old sources of apprehension, the farmer has now to encounter a totally new burden. The cost necessary for production is immensely increased. More labor is needed under the new system of fattening than under the old, and the wages of labor have, as a consequence of the movement of which the strikers were

only a symptom, risen on an average at least 30 per cent. Machinery has indeed been largely introduced; but machines, too, are very costly. Again, foreign manures, which are now so much depended on to augment the bulk in the rick-yard, are, considering deterioration of quality, 50 per cent. dearer than they used to be. The position on the whole is this: that though produce and prices do not as yet fall off, yet to produce involves a much greater outlay; while there seems no longer any room for expecting that prices should go higher. Therefore matters look very black for those who only think of farming as farming used to be. For such persons there is only one element of the outlay that can be reduced, and that element is the rent. To spend less on land means to grow more weeds; to spend more on artificial manures means to grow less corn; to spend less on machines means to get worse work done; and therefore there is nothing for it but to spend less in the hire of the land.—*Full Mill Gazette.*

### "GERMAN SYRUP."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as Rossier's German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine was distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Consumption, Asthma, Croup, severe Coughs, Pneumonia and other diseases of the throat and lungs, giving the American people undeniable proof that GERMAN SYRUP will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist, Messrs. Davis & Dibble, and ask what they know about it. Sample bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case.

The Vitalizing Nutritive-Tonic Qualities of Rossier's Phosphoric Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime would indicate its great value as a Restorative and Invigorant in that condition of the system prevailing in patients recovering from Fever, especially in those of a typhoid character; while, if taken when the first premonitory signs of lassitude and weakness appear, it would have a tendency to prevent the attack, or lighten it and shorten its duration. The cases in which it has been used have fully borne out this hypothesis. It stimulates the enfeebled powers and builds up and gives fresh life and vitality to the whole system. For sale by Druggists and general dealers. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. Prepared by J. H. Robinson, St. John, N. B.

### Agricultural Experiments.

Every experiment in husbandry is intended to solve a practical question, and to solve it in the most practical way. But the difficulty with many farmers is that they lack the patience or grudge the time required, and consequently fail to get reliable results. In nine cases out of ten a little more time and careful attention would give at least a reasonable measure of success. There is a right way to do everything, and certainly an experiment in husbandry that is worth performing at all is worth doing well. There are countless volumes of instructions yet locked up in the soil, only waiting to be developed by a more perfect system of experiments than hitherto attained. Such a system is neither impossible nor difficult, and the recent progress of farming plainly shows that its advent is near and that in due time some portion at least of the uncertainty and the contradiction that has so discouraged progressive farmers will come to an end. It is easy to see that in every series of experiments the result depends on the manner of conducting them and may accordingly prove either highly valuable or utterly worthless. A slight error in a series of trials or a single fact overlooked often changes the entire result. Very much, of course, depends on the man. An experiment may be so conducted by one farmer as to give a false result and even sow the seed of future errors, while the same trial in the hands of a more competent man may unfold vast results and make his name historical by exploding the delusions of a century. A few examples taken from the experiments of practical and progressive farmers will show that there is not only useful instruction but a clear profit and a money value in every sound and well-planned experiment.

1. At the Moeckern Station, in Germany, Dr. Kuehn found by a series of trials that a ration of 87 pounds of green clover hay, when combined with about 6 1/2 pounds of barley straw and fed to a milch cow, gave the same product of butter and milk as 132 pounds of the clover alone. This principle of feeding though partially understood by some farmers, was probably never before so clearly demonstrated nor so accurately measured. Without stopping here to explain the chemical laws on which this result depends, it is sufficient at present to say that the saving of clover in this case by substituting a small allowance of straw is equal to 36 pounds per day for each cow, and that the grain per year at the same rate would be 13,000 pounds of green clover, or nearly a

ton and a half of clover hay, which, after deducting the value of the straw, would still leave nearly a ton of good hay as the net yearly increase of profit from one cow resulting from this experiment.

2. In another series of trials made at a German station by Dr. Wolf the object in view was to test the relative value of beets and potatoes, both raw and cooked, when fed to cows for producing butter and milk. To a daily ration of hay, straw and rape cake, beets were added, first raw and afterwards cooked, and then potatoes in like manner. On comparing results it appeared that the ration with: Raw beets gave 248 1-2 pounds of milk, yielding 8 1-4 pounds of butter per week. Cooked beets gave 288 3-4 pounds of milk, yielding 9 3-4 pounds of butter per week. Raw potatoes gave 289 1-2 pounds of milk, yielding 6 3-4 pounds of butter per week. Cooked potatoes gave 248 1-2 pounds of milk, yielding 9 1-4 pounds of butter per week. These figures are very instructive. They show that cooked beets increase the yield both of milk and butter, while the effect of cooking potatoes is to increase the butter and to reduce the amount of milk, and, what is still more remarkable, the milk from cooked potatoes, though 34 pounds less in amount, is improved in quality as to yield nearly half as much again of butter. In other words, the gain of butter from cooking the potatoes is 2 1-2 pounds per week for each cow, which is equal to 100 pounds in forty weeks. This is a herd of ten would make a difference of about 1,000 pounds of butter a year.

3. In another experiment by a well known farmer, Mr. E. W. Stewart, it was found that two cows fed with a daily ration of hay, ground peas, oil meal and bran, gave sixteen quarts of milk each per day and made eight pounds of butter per week when the feed was cooked. He then tried the same ration uncooked, and the loss of butter was over three pounds a week. He then returned to the cooked feed, adding two pounds more to the grain, making the ration eighteen pounds, and the butter yield went up to ten pounds a week for each cow. From this experiment we learn first, that when the ration was cooked the yield of milk was over two pounds from one pound of feed; second, that when uncooked the product of butter showed a loss of over three pounds a week from each cow; third, that when the cooked feed was increased by two pounds a day there was a further gain of butter amounting to two pounds a week for each cow, which was at the rate of one pound of butter from seven pounds of feed.

4. In feeding pigs the question of profit has been closely examined by Joseph Harris, not only as to the yield of pork, but also as to the value of the manure. He considers the manure of a capon-fed hog worth one-half cent for every pound of corn consumed. This is equivalent to 20 cents a bushel, or \$10 per ton as the manure value of corn, in addition to its feeding value. In one of his experiments which, from the precision of its figures, must have been very accurately performed, he found that 35 pounds of feed given to an Essex pig in one week cost 37 1-2 cents and produced manure worth 41 3-4 cents. Such a result as this is very remarkable, and, if confirmed by further trials would tend to show that all our previous conceptions of the value of animal dung have been far below the mark.

5. Mr. Josiah Quimby, Jr., of Mass., gives it as the result of his experience that a cow when soiled or stall-fed will produce 3 1-2 cords of solid dung, and that the urine, when absorbed, will amount to as much more. To this he adds double the quantity of dried peat and finds the entire mass equal in value to the original dung, and worth from \$5 to \$8 a cord. This, he claims, renders the manure of each cow equal in value to the milk.

6. In the series of trials reported by Professor Johnson the average yield from four different cereal crops showed a gain from four different manures as follows: The yield from cow manure was 2 1-2 times greater than the product of a similar plot unmanured; from horse-dung the product was 3 times greater than the natural yield, while from sheep dung the ratio of increase was more than 3 1-4, and from blood manure more than 3 1-2 times the natural yield. This experiment also shows that the effect of blood manure while surpassing all others, gave to the barley crop an increase of no less than 4 times the natural yield and to the wheat crop about the same.—*New York World.*

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## YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

41st session.

January 15th, A. D. 1878.

### On motion Mr. Nason takes the Chair.

Mr. Luke Lawson was nominated as Warden by Mr. Davidson, and seconded by Mr. Grant, and was unanimously elected. Mr. Lawson, on taking his seat, said that he could not express his gratitude for the free gift of this position. The Warden's chair has always been ably filled, but when he compared himself with his predecessors he feared he might be weighed in the balance and found wanting. Perhaps when he got used to the harness, he would discharge his duties satisfactorily. Matters would come up which would involve taxation. These things would require grave consideration. He saw many new faces around the Board, and hoped that the older members would cheerfully aid and assist the new comers in the discharge of their duties. The Secretary Treasurer submitted his accounts. The minutes of last Session were read and approved. Committee on Secretary Treasurer's accounts Messrs. Doherty, Henry and Murphy. On motion Mr. Lugrin was appointed Reporter. On motion Mr. Haining was appointed Constable to attend on the Board.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that \$10,000 of Railway Debentures would fall due in August next. On a motion to adjourn to allow the Grand Jury to occupy the room, Mr. Coburn objected, saying that the Council ought to have precedence and it was not right to bring persons from their homes and keep them here doing nothing. Mr. Colter was of the same opinion, and thought that if they withdrew from the Grand Jury they might be kept out of a place of meeting for some time.

On the motion being put it was decided not to adjourn. On motion the following Assessment Committee was appointed:—Messrs. Pinder, McMinamin, Estabrooks, Davidson, Murray, Murphy, Nason, McBean, Colter, Colburn, March.

On motion the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Public Accounts:—Messrs. Grant, Wilson, Henry, Everett, Glendenning, Philips, Miles, Sewall, March, Currie. Mr. Colter, in discussing the appointments of the Committee, advocated the appointing a Committee for each Parish, which was accordingly done. Mr. McMinamin thought the Assessment Committee ought to take into consideration the indebtedness of each Parish, or that a Committee ought to be appointed expressly to look after the matter, and have the indebtedness of each Parish assessed upon it. These Parishes owing over \$100,000 might have six years to pay in; those under \$1000 three years as was mentioned in the resolution of last Session.

Mr. Estabrooks thought the matter worthy of consideration, and that some action should be taken before the Assessment Committee met. He thought it unwise to let the debt increase, and as the new Act allowed the collection of such debts, it had better be done. He thought every member of the Board should consider the matter. There was no use in delaying, and the people would back up the Board in taking prompt action. Mr. E. also referred to the \$1000 of debentures, and thought some plan ought to be devised to meet them without issuing new Debentures. There was something on hand in the sinking fund, and something due from the Parishes. (The sinking fund has been largely used to meet contingencies. Sec. Treas.) Mr. Colter's resolution was passed, that the sinking fund of 1877 should be used for no other purpose than that for which it was intended. The object of the fund was deferred by the act, and it was intended that the Board should use it to take up debentures, but if there was no money in the fund it was not worth talking about that. If there were any funds on hand he would like a new debenture to be called in.

Mr. Pinder thought the debentures should be called in if possible. The amount due from the City on administration of Justice \$4,500 might be used for that purpose. Interest was running all the time and it ought to be stopped. Mr. Estabrooks was opposed to the sinking fund for any other than the liquidation of the debentures, even if we had to get the money to run the country elsewhere.

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Mr. McBean was one of the persons who aided in the establishment of the sinking fund, but was sorry it had amounted to nothing. The only way to remedy the matter was to vote more for contingencies.

Mr. Colter said by the accounts there was \$5,697 in the Secretary's hands, and we might add to this the \$1,500 which was to be paid by the City. Last year there was \$4,000 in the Secretary's hands. The Secretary has received funds from the collectors since his account was made up, and he thought the sinking fund appropriation could be left untouched. Secretary Treasurer—\$3,000 has had to be paid for school charges. Mr. March—The amounts paid in will go in part to pay that.

Mr. Coburn—What are the unforeseen expenses which have caused the sinking fund to be drawn on? We assessed what the Secretary Treasurer thought sufficient. We have assessed year after year for the sinking fund and when the ratepayers learn that we have been using the money assessed for a sinking fund for other purposes he thought they would be very much dissatisfied. It was very wrong to use money for any purpose except that for which it was assessed. Mr. Estabrooks—There is a balance in the Secretary's hands of \$7,066.12. If we deduct the \$3,000 for schools from that he has some \$4,000 on hand. Now the question is, can we take the sinking fund out of that amount and run the County? He believed the sinking fund should be applied to its legitimate object, and if money was wanted get it from some other source.

Mr. Colter—The Board might direct the Secretary Treasurer to call in debentures to the amount of \$1,800 and pay them out of the County funds. After this had been done new debentures might be issued for the balance. Mr. Estabrooks—After this year no debentures come due for some time, and we will have to provide for the investment of the sinking fund. Mr. March—If the debentures are \$200 each let the first nine be called in.

Mr. McBean—Let us get the authority to issue debentures; then at the next session we can pay off with what funds we have on hand and issue new debentures for the balance. Mr. Wilson favored the idea of using the sinking fund for the payment of debentures before asking authority to issue new ones. Mr. March thought it was plain enough. We owed so much and could pay a part and must meet the other in some way.

The Secretary Treasurer said he had no doubt that many holding the debentures would like to renew them; but new ones would be necessary, for all the coupons would be cut off the old ones by August. Mr. Wilson moved. Resolved: That the Secretary Treasurer be authorized by the Board to pay for the sinking fund \$1,800 towards taking up debentures falling due in August. Mr. Grant favored this because it would give us a basis to work on. Mr. Nason did not think it necessary to settle the amount.

Mr. Pinder thought the matter might be referred to a Committee who could tell the Board first what was on hand. The resolution was carried. Mr. McBean moved. Resolved: That the Board petition the Legislature to empower the Board to issue debentures to take up the balance of the debentures falling due in August next, which was carried.

Mr. Pinder, from the Court House and Gael Committee, presented the following report:—"The Committee on Court House and Gael beg leave to make the following report. Since the July meeting of the Council, there has not been any expenses incurred on the Court House except the cleaning, and your Committee also found it necessary to make some repairs on the chimneys in the Gael, amounting to \$45; also some additional pipe to connect the water work with the pipes already in the cells for the purpose of cleaning same. Your Committee also contracted for fifty cords of wood for the ensuing year at the rate of \$2.40 per cord; also retracted for bread at 6 cents per 2 lb loaf. There have been some other small expenses in connection with cleaning, which will not exceed \$25.

LUTHER GOODFRIEND, Chairman. Committee, S. K. NASON, JAMES K. PINDER. Mr. Doherty presented the following report of the Committee on the Secretary's Accounts:—"The Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the Secretary Treasurer's accounts, beg leave to say that they have attended to that duty, and find the accounts correct and accompanied by the proper