



EMORY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. TENDER FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

FELLOWS' Leeming's Essence WILL CURE SPAVINS, RINGBONES, Curbs, Splints, Sprains, Swellings, AND STIFF JOINTS on Horses.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of certain parcels of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lots numbered one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six, the said lots having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co., and also a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lot numbered one hundred and fifty-seven, the said lot having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of certain parcels of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lots numbered one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six, the said lots having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co., and also a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lot numbered one hundred and fifty-seven, the said lot having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of certain parcels of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lots numbered one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six, the said lots having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co., and also a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lot numbered one hundred and fifty-seven, the said lot having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of certain parcels of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lots numbered one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six, the said lots having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co., and also a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lot numbered one hundred and fifty-seven, the said lot having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE. THERE will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of April next, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and four o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of certain parcels of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lots numbered one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and fifty-six, the said lots having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co., and also a certain parcel of land, situate in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as lot numbered one hundred and fifty-seven, the said lot having been originally owned by Murray & Co., containing two hundred acres, more or less, the same being of the kind of land known as lands formerly owned by Captain George Chesnut and now owned by the said Murray & Co.

House for Sale. THAT beautiful situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. McLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 30 feet on St. John Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

VERXA & VERXA, Opp. City Hall, Fredericton. LARGEST SELLING. Good Congou Tea, 3 lb. for \$1.00. REAL JAVA COFFEE, 3 lb. for \$1.00. Halifax Sugar, 11 lb. for \$1.00. AMERICAN OIL, 35 cts. per gal. SOAPINE, 18 cts. lb. package. Confectionery Wholesale and Retail. A handsome Volume given away with every 3 lbs. of the Li-quinor tea.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING MONDAY, November 21st, 1881. TRAINS carrying Passengers will run as follows: 7.45 A.M. Leave GIBSON, for Woodstock, Aroostook, and Caribou. 11.00 A.M. Leave WOODSTOCK, for Aroostook, Caribou, and Passengers for Grand Falls and Edmundston will remain at Aroostook until morning. 7.30 A.M. Leave CARIBOU, for Woodstock and Gibson. 12.30 P.M. Leave WOODSTOCK, for Gibson and Aroostook. 9.00 A.M. Leave AROOSTOOK, for Grand Falls and Edmundston. 2.15 P.M. Leave EDMUNDSTON, for Grand Falls. 6.30 A.M. Leave GRAND FALLS, for Woodstock and Gibson. E. R. BURPEE, Secy.

CHRISTMAS AND New Year's Gifts. C.W. SCHLEYER'S Photo Studio, Opp. Normal School. Christmas Cards, Photograph Albums, Autograph Albums, Scrap Books, Velvet Photograph Frames, 100 styles. Chromo and Perforated Mottos, Passepartouts, Esels, 7 sizes. Birthday Cards, 150 styles. Photo Frames, Transparencies, and Gold Frames, Rustic Frames, Walnut Frames. In 8 x 10, 10 x 12, and 10 x 14 Sizes—SQUARE AND OVAL.

DISPEPTICS SUFFER NO LONGER. Read the following statement:—ALEXANDER, N.S. Feb. 7, 1877. Mr. CALLEN O'NEIL, Dear Sir:—I have been troubled with the dyspepsia for about two years, and have tried every kind of medicine, but without any benefit. I took one bottle of your BITTERS, and in a few days I felt better, and in a few more days I was completely cured. I can now eat and drink as usual, and I feel as well as ever. I am, Sir, your truly, MRS. W. H. GRAVES.

FARM REGISTER. THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a Register of Farms and other Real Estate in this Province, and to receive applications for the same, and to issue certificates thereon, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for the better management of the same, and to cause the same to be printed and distributed, and to receive applications for the same, and to issue certificates thereon, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for the better management of the same.

ELLY PERKINS. Has in store for his first-class customers, a large stock of Flour, Meal, Corn, Fish, and other Groceries, which he will sell to the people very low.

BECKWITH & JORDAN, BARRISTERS-AT-LAW, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Waverly House, FREDERICTON, N. B. J. B. GRIVES, Proprietor.

Agriculture. The Climate of Canada. Our Kingsland correspondent. "Agriculture" sends us a copy of a letter he has forwarded to the London Field, in defence of the climate of Canada, against the strictures of some New Zealand zealot, who did not know exactly what he was writing about. In the Field of Sept. 3rd, I see a letter from a gentleman in New Zealand, eulogizing that country, and denouncing Canada, as a residence for gentlemen of independent but limited means. He describes Manitoba in Canada, and I presume he places all the Dominion on a par, as a country of "terrible winters and short but scorching summers,"—a description which cannot concur with the facts. On the contrary, the summer in this country is characterized by the gentle, shining sun, the pleasant invigorating breeze, and the pure and healthy atmosphere, which has restored many to health and happiness, who would, had they abided in the land of dull, dreary, dreary days, long ere now have succumbed to asthma and rheumatism, the climate of Canada is unequalled, and to those given to taking of "too much of the bottle," Canada is the cure, drink being found only in limited quantities, and in this province (New Brunswick) it is prohibited being sold under a very heavy penalty.

The winter in this country is quite the opposite to being terrible; it being no less attractive than the summer, with its excellent facilities for sleighing and skating, and Moose, Caribou, Partridge and Woodcock shooting, with the genial rays of the sun all day long, and blue sky overhead, makes a winter in Canada quite a winter to be envied; and I may inform your readers that, though the frost in this country is more severe than in England, it can be borne with as little discomfort, owing to the difference in the atmosphere. Splendid residences with excellent furniture can be bought from £500 to £1000. As to the price of goods in this country, they are quite as cheap as the prices quoted on behalf of New Zealand, provisions in this country being about half price of English market quotations. Firewood is cheap, and coal can be had for 24s per ton. This country in this country is composed of some of the very elite of English aristocratic families, and I strongly impress your readers who are about to settle down in life to bear this fact in mind that society is an important and worthy of consideration in the selection of a home. The inhabitants of Canada, in general, are of a kind, sociable and hospitable disposition, and the pomp and show of the old country is entirely wanting, one being no less thoughtful of not making a great display.

The voyage from England to Canada is quite a pleasure, it being accomplished in eight to ten days by the splendid steamers of the Allan Line, which are fitted up with all the latest of improvements, and the prompt attention accorded by the captain and officers on board, one can scarcely imagine oneself from home. So those in Canada, who are not inclined to avail themselves of the outdoor sports of winter, the following may be applicable: Sitting at the fireside, smoking at their ease; thus enjoying, they may spend the winter nights away; A glass of grog, a burning log that bubbles on the hearth; It makes them feel in Canada the happiest of men.

The Practical vs. the Amateur Farmer. An observant attendant at Farmer's meetings, has remarked that, most of the speakers are not men who depend upon farming for a living, but that when farmers do speak, their words uniformly carry more weight and conviction than the more scholarly productions of learned professors, or the opinions of the amateur farmer who has made money in some other calling, and farms for the fun of the thing. Farming has peculiar attractions for the city man who has made his money, or less modestly, in some other branch of business or trade. The thought that he will be able to retire before his vigor is spent, from the city, with its crowds and its perpetual annoyances, to the country to spend the remainder of his days in health, peace and content on a farm, cultivating his cabbages, sustains and cheers many a man amidst the worries of his calling. In the close atmosphere of his office or store, the scent of new mown hay, sometimes, seems to salute his nostrils, and his fancy takes him away to the country and he sees himself under the unbragging shadow of some tall tree in the corner of one of his fields, mopping his forehead, after a few hours' spell with the hay fork; or amidst the roll of wheels, the tread of pedestrians and the noises of the streets he sometimes seems to hear the lowing of kine in the meadows, and the chirp and twitter of the birds among the branches. It is a most commendable ambition in any man to resolve, when he quits business, to commence farming. A few amateur farmers have done something to advance farming by making experiments which the practical man, who has not got so much money, would not perhaps think of doing. But the amateur farmer should not indulge in superior airs, and imagine that he can instruct the man, who has all his life, borne the heat and burden of the day upon the farm, and who has done a great deal of hard and some dirty work. The practical farmer though he does not despise to spend the remainder of his days in health, peace and content on a farm, takes to farming "for the fun of the thing," has from long practical experience, the root of the matter in him, and while the one indulges in fine theories, the other gives useful suggestions. Were the practical far-

mer able to express his thoughts forthrightly and logically, your amateur or even scientific men, would hardly have a hearing at any meeting where the three classes come together. This facility of expression can only be obtained by him through education, study, and the practice of writing down his observations and conclusions on the work which he is engaged. May it not be expected, that as education extends among our rural population, through our common school system, that the next generation of practical farmers will be able to take the right position at all meetings where agricultural subjects are discussed, and will stand their ground, and not sit as dumb auditors? The practical farmer receives a great deal of useful and most excellent advice from the man of science, but he cannot, must not, or should not follow out all the general deductions of science, blindly, he must modify, correct them, from his own experience. The scientific man is a careful and an accurate observer of facts, and a builder of theories. When his observations have a direct bearing upon what the farmer wants to know, they are often valuable, but, when followed blindly, they are frequently mislead. The way to mix is to mix in a general way, but to mix certain sorts of folders, so that the mixture shall contain the right proportions of starch, fat and albuminous substances for a perfect ration. One mixture, he tells us, will be adapted to the calf, another to the fattening steer; and another to the milking cow, but it is the practical feeder who must tell us whether or not the cattle relish these mixtures; whether they keep in good health when fed upon them, and how much they gain in flesh or strength, for work. In fact, the results of farming operations, as regards profit or loss, are dependent upon very many and very complex conditions, as to the price of goods in market, and labor attending their use and production. The practical farmer must grasp the whole of these conditions and shape his course independent of any advice which only takes into consideration a part of the conditions. The amateur and the man of science may help the farmer, as they have helped him already, but they do not always take in the whole field of battle in their views. It is very interesting to observe how rarely our best scientists are to accept this fact, and that such men as Prof. Gosmann and Dr. Nichols, who are very much in their ways of giving advice on practical deductions.

Trichinae. Dr. Leidy, who claims to be the first discoverer of the parasite in the hog) of the University of Pennsylvania, and who is an authority on the subject, wrote a letter, some time ago to the Philadelphia Ledger, in which he said:— "Abundant proof goes to show that the minute thread-worm, trichina, is ordinarily introduced into the human body by eating raw pork infested with the parasite. The trichina cannot be considered as common in the hog, occurring perhaps not oftener than once in ten thousand; and, as pork is usually not eaten raw, the chances of infection are few, though sufficiently frequent to be worthy the greatest care. The parasite is not dangerous from an inherent quality, nor does it 'eat up' the individual infested, as was intimated in the report of a recent case published in the newspapers. Its effects are proportioned to its numbers, each being a center of irritation; and, when they number millions, distributed throughout the muscles, they become so many 'thorns in the flesh.' The temperature of boiling water will not only kill trichina but all other parasitic worms, so that by cooking meats all danger of becoming infested by them is removed, nor can any bad effects result, as is so often asserted, from the use of such meats. All our food animals are liable to parasites, so that there is no use to think of discarding any one, especially as all are innocuous when cooked. The lovers of very raw beef occasionally receive the tapeworm as a guest, but the occurrence is rare; and the parasite, for the moderate heat to which the meat is subjected, has been subjected in most cases is sufficient to kill it. The discovery of trichina in man was made by the English surgeon, Hilton; in 1863, and the worm was subsequently named by Owen. The parasite was first discovered by him in the present writer 35 years ago, in the meat from which he had directed weekly for him the meat was cooked, and while he was eating it, he was seized with a violent headache, which he attributed to the parasite. Observing minute specks in the slice of meat on his plate, he reserved the piece and examined it with the microscope, which revealed a multitude of minute worms coiled up and enclosed in cysts. Little then did he or others suspect the relationship of trichina in the hog or man, or that it was of any significance as an agent of disease and death; and it was then suspected that the parasite was probably the cause which led the great law-giver of the Jews to declare the hog to be an unclean beast, unfit for food. It is probable, from the scarcity of good food in Palestine and other countries of the Orient, that when pork was used as food it was often eaten raw, and thus may have frequently given rise to disease and death, resulting from trichinosis, the nature of which is a discovery of recent date. Perhaps successive centuries, without any suspicion as to the source of the affection. A soldier in the late civil war told the writer, 'I wish I had as many dollars as I have eaten pounds of raw pork.' Does not this suggest the idea that many soldiers have died of trichinosis who were suspected to have been victims of typhoid, rheumatism, or malarial fevers? Let all meats be properly cooked, and all danger of parasitic infection is re-

moved. The writer long ago suggested that primitive man was perhaps led to cook his food from the impression that he would burn the ugly worms he observed in skinning and preparing animals, and thus prevent their introduction into his own body. It is not recommended that meats should be excessively cooked; and even when raw they may be safely eaten, but there is no certainty against infection if they are used in a half cooked or nearly raw condition.

Barn Yard Manure. The following excellent remarks on the differences between barn-yard manures, and their production and treatment, are taken from an article in the New York Weekly Witness, entitled "Yield and cost of Food Staples," by Conrad Wilson:— "The variable and uncertain quality of barn-yard manure is an estimated source of doubt and error in the use of it, and often misleads us in estimating its effect. This uncertainty relates not only to the quantity and measurement. If a farmer should order one hundred loads of manure from any number of different parties, the chances are that no two loads would be equal in amount, or similar in quality; first, because there is no fixed standard for a load, and secondly because there is no uniform criterion of value for the manure. One load may differ from another either in bulk or in specific gravity, or in the actual quantity of plant food contained in it, more than in the other; yet each is accepted as a load, at the same price.

So also one load may be totally different from another in the kind of material it contains, in the proportion of litter, in the stage of fermentation, and in many other conditions, affecting the quality; yet both are 'barn-yard manure,' and that is all we know with any certainty until they satisfy any reasonable mind. Let two loads be equally estimated, and treated in the same way, and get a yield of eighty bushels; while his neighbor on the next farm, with a similar soil and other conditions equal, uses twenty loads per acre, and his products is only forty bushels. Comparing the results of the two farms, the farmer on the first farm, who has used twenty loads, will find that he has done better than the other, and that the manure he used was of a better quality than that of his neighbor. The grass plant is sufficiently sensitive to require reasonable protection from the cold and frost, and every one knows that, where there is protection, the grass starts in spring with much more vigor and much sooner than where exposed, and besides, the aftermath serves as a mulch, and finally decays, adding to the existing fertility. Such fields are much less sensitive to the effects of extreme heat than those that have had a bare surface, and which become dry and parched. Unquestionably, when the pasturage in late summer becomes scarce, the temptation to supplement it by 'fall feed' is very strong, but it is a far wiser course to depend upon some other means, such as fodder crop, or some other supplemental crop, than to work a great injury in order that a little benefit may accrue.

It is not expected that permanent meadows, are to require no attention; but an occasional dressing of decomposed barn yard manure, spread upon the surface in the early fall, about the time of the commencement of fall rains, will produce wonderful results, in an increase of the hay crop, and since, here in New England, the dependence is very largely upon that crop, it stands every farmer in hand to act wisely in his treatment of the lands that produce it, and not kill 'the goose that lays the golden egg.'

Exportation of Cattle. The London correspondent of the Toronto Globe, had a conversation lately with a Canadian largely engaged in the export of cattle, who told him there had been no profit upon the business for the last two years. He writes:— "The secret of the losses to Canadian and American shippers is following very clearly in the following note:— 'Shippers of cattle and beef to Europe say the present season's exportation is due entirely to the fact that there is no profit in the business.' Last year cattle could be bought at 10 cents per lb. dressed and weighed, and sold in Liverpool and Glasgow at 16 cents, making a profit of \$15 per head. Now farmers are not paid 13c. a lb. in the States, and in regard to Canada my informant already quoted tells me that there is now no considerable supply of suitable cattle for the needs of the Canadian farmers, though such cattle are 'coming on.' He considers that the breeding and feeding of suitable cattle for the English market is a matter to which Canadian farmers, upon suitable land, will do well to turn their attention more largely than they have hitherto done, as there is always a certain market here at a remunerable price, when the supply in Canada is large enough to enable the exporters to purchase the animals there at such a price as will leave them, after paying all the charges incident to exportation and providing for loss on the voyage, a reasonable profit per head."

Eggs in Winter. And now it occurs to me to remark that it is just about as easy to have eggs to sell in winter as in summer—if you only know how to manage the biddies properly—and my word for it, it is a great deal more profitable. Of course, somebody won't lay in winter, believe it or not; my hens won't lay in winter, and I've never seen any in the field, and I don't believe that Fanny Field or any other woman can make hens lay in winter just as well as in summer." But I don't care. My hens will lay and keep on laying, whether you believe it or not.

Planted Trees.—The bee farmer should not forget to plant a liberal number of basswood trees; next to white clover comes this tree in importance to the apiarist, and there is not a farm in the Eastern States that does not well afford space for this noble tree. If planted upon the highway I would plant with it the sugar maple. For a length of over 100 rods my highway is planted with an avenue of over 100 trees. Some of these trees have been planted eight years, and now blossom. The apiarist will find, not only pleasure, but profit, in becoming a planter of trees. It was of a tree culturist, There are many owners upon our farms that had far better be planted to useful trees than to be infested as they are with weeds and brush. Our springs and small streams should be protected with a surrounding cord of trees; they would then defy the scorching droughts of summer, and continue to fill our rivers for the continued benefit of commerce and manufactures. The apiarist should use his influence with his neighbors in this direction, for the bees will surely come when our forests stand on, of horse manure and dry dung, and a certain extent of summer, that, till it becomes trodden down smooth and hard. Every day, and generally twice a day, the portion of it wet by the horse is removed and replaced, but most of the floor has been uncovered for years. The hole is filled on and packed down with a Hexamer probing hoe, and a little dirt put over it—that's all.

Efforts are being made by sportsmen of western Massachusetts to increase and multiply feathered game in that section. A year ago wild rice was planted with success, and a small stock of quails were imported and let loose. This year the sportsmen of Springfield are planting wild celery on the rivers and ponds for the quails to feed upon. Subscribe for the FARMER, only one dollar a year.