THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

VOL. III. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1882. NO. 46

Stop That Cough.

Englishmen's Cough Mixture

IS the most certain and Speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs. In Asthma, and Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Influenza, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting Blood Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc., this mixture gives instantaneous relief, and properly perserved with scarcely ever fails to effect a rapid cure. It has now been tried for many years, has an established reputation, and many thousands have been benefitted by its use.

FELLOWS'

Dyspepsia Bitters,

THE GREAT CURE FOR

Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.

Price 25 cents.

Every bottle bears the name Fellows & Co.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

Cures Splints, Spavin, Ringbone, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stifle, Hough, Knee, Wharibone, Fetlock, Pastern, And Enlargement of any of the Joints.

NEW BRUNSWICK

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Summer Time Table.

BEGINNING MONDAY, June 19th, TRAINS will run as follows:—

9.15 A. M., Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

1.55 P. M. Passenger Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston

3.55 P. M., Passenger Train leaves WOODSTOCK, for Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, and Edmundston.

5.30 A. M., Passenger Train leaves PRESQUE ISLE, for Woodstock and Gibson.

1.00 P. M., Passenger Train leaves EDMUNDSTON; **4.00 P. M.**, Grand Falls, for Woodstock, Presque Isle and Gibson.

6.00 A. M., Mixed Train leaves GIBSON, for Woodstock and all points north.

2.00 P. M., Mixed Train leaves WOODSTOCK for Gibson.

Tra in arrives at Grand Falls at 8.30 p. m., where passengers for points North remain until 8.00 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston and Grand Falls for points south of Aroostook, remain till morning at Aroostook, or will be carried to Fort Fairfield free, where good hotel accommodation can be procured.

Freight Trains will run daily between all stations, leaving Gibson 6.00 a. m., Woodstock 10.30 a. m., Presque Isle 6.00 a. m.

Immediate connection is made at Woodstock with trains of the New Brunswick & Canada Railway to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. Stephen, St. Andrew's, St. John and all points East, West, and South, and at Fredericton, with trains to and from St. John, and with Union Line Steamboats.

Freight to be forwarded from Gibson by the 6 a. m. Train must be delivered at the freight house at or before 4.00 p. m. the previous day.

Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.

Tickets for sale in St. John at St John & Maine Railway Ticket Office, by H. Chubb & Co., and by the Union Line Steamboats at their office, and on the Boats.

A. J. MILES, *Master of Trans.* ALFRED SEELY, *Ass't Sup't.*

Gibson, May 30, 1882.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully 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 80 feet on Sunbury 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.

For further inormation apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. McLEAN.

Splendid Farm

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale on private terms that well-known farm in Maugerville Sunbury Co., formerly owned by the late Geo B. Covert, Esq., containing 600 acres—a large portion of which is cleared intervale.

For Stock raising this farm cannot be surpassed. Reasonable terms will be given to a good man.

☞ Further information can be had by applying to

T. McCARTY, *Regent Street.*

Fton, April 27, 1882—tf

VALUABLE LAND,

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers are authorized to Sell several Farms near Fredericton.

Prices moderate and terms easy.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Sept. 1, 1881—tf.

GRAND HOTEL

—AT—

GRAND FALLS.

TO Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable Hotel and premises situate at Grand Falls, on Front Street, at present occupied by Leonard Reed.

Possession given 1st of May, 1883.

Apply to the undersigned or to Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.

BRIDGET E. BRYSON.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

ALL persons having legal claims against the Estate of the late WILLIAM GRIEVES, are requested to hand in their accounts duly attested, to either of the undersigned, within three months from date; and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to either of the undersigned.

Dated Fredericton, May 4th, 1882.

JANE GRIEVES, *Executrix,*
J. ALEX. GRIEVES, *Executor.*

Auctioneer Notice.

THE Subscriber having taken the Store on Queen Street, next below Thomas Stanger's, Clothier, intends carrying on the business of Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and trusts by strict attention to secure a fair share of the public patronage.

☞ Will attend sales at residences or elsewhere.

H. G. C. WETMORE, *Auctioneer, etc.*

Fton, May 11, 1882

DIPHTHERIA!

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

TRENT NAVIGATION.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE letting of the works for the FENELON FALLS, BUCKHORN and BURLEIGH CANALS, advertised to take place on the fifth day of July next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until WEDNESDAY, the second day of August next.

Plans, specifications, etc., will be ready for examination at the places previously mentioned on Saturday, the fifteenth day of July next.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 20th June, 1882

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 21st July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between FREDERICTON and HANWELL, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Fredericton on Saturday of each week at 7 o'clock a. m., reaching Hanwell in two hours from hour of despatch.

Returning, to leave Hanwell same day at 9.30 o'clock a. m., reaching Fredericton in two hours from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fredericton and Hanwell.

JOHN McMILLAN, *P. O. Inspector.*

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, 2nd June, 1882

MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on FRIDAY, 21st July, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between FREDERICTON and NEW MARYLAND, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle drawn by one or more horses, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General.

The Mails to leave Fredericton on Tuesday of each week at 2 o'clock p. m., reaching New Maryland in one hour from hour of despatch.

Returning, to leave New Maryland same day at 4 o'clock p. m., reaching Fredericton in one hour from hour of despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Fredericton and New Maryland.

JOHN McMILLAN, *P. O. Inspector.*

Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, 2nd June, 1882

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

The only Sure Cure for Dropsy.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

GETSON'S POINT, Nov. 20th, 1881

MESSRS. G. GATES & Co.:

Gentlemen.—I should have written to you before, but neglected to do so. I feel it my duty to send you the following information, from gratitude to you and the benefit of those suffering as I was. About five years ago I was greatly afflicted with Rheumatism and Dropsy; my legs were swollen to an enormous size; I could not even get from my bed without the aid of my wife for several days. I tried all kinds of patent medicine, and a number of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and also Johnson's Liniment, but found myself worse. I applied to several doctors, from whom I received no benefit. In the following summer I went to Halifax, to the Provincial Hospital, and there lay under the doctors' treatment for eight weeks. I had my leg tapped twice and blistered several times. I suffered day and night—everything but death. I then left that institution and returned home, having received little or no benefit, and expecting never to get any better. I was then advised by a friend to resort to your valuable medicine, No. 1 Syrup and No. 2 and No. 3 Bitters, with a box of Nerve Ointment and Vegetable Plaster. The first few bottles I used I did not feel much better, but when I had taken six bottles the swelling was going down in my legs, and my whole system began to feel better. In all I used but twelve bottles, and I am now enjoying the best of health. I am thankful to God that he made your medicine an instrument in His hands of saving my life.

Yours very truly,

W. E. SHAFFER.

Sworn to before me, at New Dublin, this 27th day of December, 1881

JOHN GAUL, J. P.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett, & Co., Portland, Maine.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situate one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton (proper.)

This property is well fenced and watered, and contains about forty acres, thirty of which are under cultivation, and the remainder heavily wooded. The buildings comprise a House, 45x32 feet, containing four sitting rooms and nine bed rooms, five of the rooms are furnished with register grates, besides kitchen and scullery, 20x30, pantries, etc. There is a frost proof cellar under one-half the house. Lodge, containing four rooms with small barn attached. Two barns 50x30, studded and clapboarded, stone root-house, 20x30, piggery with feed boiler and flue, shed containing woodshed, coalhouse hen house. Ice house and workshop. All the buildings are framed, and on stone foundations. There are two orchards in bearing, gardens, etc. The grounds in general being well laid out and planted, with ornamental trees, making a most desirable property for a gentleman's residence.

For further particulars apply to RAINSFORD & BLACK, Solicitors, Fredericton. H. L. STURDEE, Solicitor, St. John, or to the subscriber on the premises.

CHARLES C. TABOR, *Woodlands.*

February 9, 1882

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THOSE THREE DWELLINGS, with outbuildings attached, known as the "Kirby Property," and situated on King and Westmorland Streets, Fredericton, will be sold to a cash purchaser, in order that the affairs of the Estate may be closed. They will be sold separately or together, but the latter preferred. The buildings are all rented, insured, free from debt, and in fair state of repair, besides there is good water on the premises. Further particulars on application to MRS. JAMES BERRY, Administratrix, Douglass Road, Portland, or to Messrs. J. A. & W. VANWART, Barristers, Fredericton, N. B.

April 6—tf.

In the York County Court

In the matter of John Smith, an absconding and absent debtor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Creditors of the said John Smith, to examine and pass the accounts of the estate, will be held on THURSDAY, the third day of August next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Messrs Rainsford & Black, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York.

Dated the first day of May, A. D., 1882

ALFRED SEELY, F. A. H. STRATON, H. G. C. WETMORE, } *Trustees.*

Lime Juice and Cider Vinegar.

5 CASKS Cider Vinegar. 6 doz Lime Juice, Just Received at

June 1. GEO. HATT & SONS

KIDNEY-WORT

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSTIPATION.

No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever established the celebrated KIDNEY-WORT as a cure. Whatever the cause, and however long the case, this remedy

PILES. THIS distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when all else and medicines have before failed. If you have either of these troubles

RELIEF IS SURE TO FOLLOW USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia or Biliousness for 75 cents? It is awfully unwise to agonize under the many ailments arising from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Disordered Stomach and Liver, when this offer is made to you in your own home in all sincerity, with an absolute certainty of curing you.

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a sample bottle convinces; a 75 cent bottle cures.

It acts directly upon the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Cleansing, Correcting, Regulating, Zopesa gives energy and vim to the Brain, Nerve, and Muscle, simply by working wonders upon the Digestion, and giving activity to the Liver.

Cut this out, take it to any dealer in medicines, and get at least one 75 cent bottle of Zopesa, and tell your neighbor how it acts. It is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

FARM REGISTER

THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having directed the Secretary to keep a REGISTER OF FARMS and other Real Estate in this Province of which the owners may be desirous of making sale. Parties wishing to avail themselves of this Registry are requested to address the Secretary, at Fredericton, giving the following particulars:

Locality;
Extent, and Description of Soil;
Acreage under cultivation and condition of fences;
Buildings and general or special advantages;
Price and terms of payment and when possession will be given.

This Register will be open for inspection by all persons desirous of referring to it without charge.

JULIUS L. INCHES, *Secretary.*

Office for Agriculture, Fton, May, 1881

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULLS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale six young **Short Horn Durham Bulls**, Registered Pedigrees from 1 year and upwards. They are very desirable animals for Breeders or Agricultural Societies. They will be sold at reasonable prices.

Any information can be obtained by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SLIPP, *Upper Hampstead, Queen's Co.*

May 2.

SEED, SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED,

Northern Red Clover Seed,

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED,

TURNIP SEED.

Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

May 4

Turnip Seed!

3,000 lbs.

TURNIP SEED

for sale at lowest prices, by

GEORGE H. DAVIS, Druggist.

Corner Queen and Regent Streets.

Fredericton, June 15

FREDERICTON

MONUMENTAL WORKS!

Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of

PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL

MONUMENTS, TABLETS,

FENCE STONES & POSTS.

First Class Material and Workmanship guaranteed.

JOHN MOORE.

Fton, Feb. 3

STEAMER

"FLORENCEVILLE."

UNTIL further notice, the Steamer "FLORENCEVILLE," will leave

FREDERICTON for WOODSTOCK,

EVERY

Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings at 6 A. M.

RETURNING EVERY

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Mornings at 8 A. M.,

☞ Way Freight must be prepaid.

KENT McPHERSON, *Agent.*

☞ *Office Gill's Building, Phœnix Square.*

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist now travelling in this country says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass, formerly Bangor, Me.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

York Municipal Council.

JULY SESSION, 1882.

(Official Report.)

FORENOON SESSION.

July 4th, 1882.

The July Session of the York Municipal Council opened at 10 A. M., Tuesday, the 4th inst., Warden Close in the chair, and all the members being present except Coun White, St Mary's

After roll call, Secretary-Treasurer Rainsford read the minutes of the last January session, which on motion of Coun. Mastin were confirmed.

The Secretary-Treasurer submitted his half yearly accounts, which were referred to a committee consisting of Couns. Glendenning, Hoyt and Colter.

Coun. Jewitt submitted and read a petition from G. Ward Merithew, asking for a refund of $2 over assessment on him in Bright for 1881. The prayer of the petition was granted on motion of Coun, Jewitt, seconded by Coun. Coburn

On motion of Coun. Colter, seconded by Coun. Johnston, the following names were added to the list of parish officers for Douglas: Road Surveyors—John Evans, Lorenzo Yerxa, Thos. Ross; Field Drivers—Arthur Ross, Wm. McGibbon.

On motion of Coun. Murch, seconded by Coun. McNally, the sum of $50 was ordered to be placed to the credit the Overseers of the Poor in Queensbury, the amount to be charged to that parish.

Coun. Coburn, seconded by Coun. Jewitt, moved for a committee to investigate the matter of $34 collected by G. F. Jewitt in Bright in 1871, which he alleged had not been credited to that parish, through an oversight in the Audit—Carried The committee was appointed as follows; Couns. Coburn, McCormack and Currie.

On motion of Coun. Grant, seconded by Coun. Jamieson, Jeremiah Herron was appointed Road Surveyor in Canterbury.

The Council then adjourned till 2 P. M., on motion of Coun. Pinder.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council resumed at 2 P. M.

Coun. Nason called attention to the Hay Scales in front of the County Court House, and suggested that a competent person should be engaged to examine and report upon them, in view of the Council's proposal to purchase.

Coun. Hoyt, seconded by Coun. Davidson, moved a resolution embodying Coun. Nason's suggestion, which was carried and the matter was referred to the proper committee.

Coun. Nason submitted a communication from Alex. Mitchell, relative to the water supply in the County Jail, suggesting a gutter on the back eaves of the building to connect with a tank in the cellar, instead of utilizing the pumps as hitherto, which plan it was claimed would be less costly. The matter was referred to Couns. Pinder, Coburn and McCormack, to report upon.

Coun. Glendening reported from the Committee on the Secy-Treasurer's half yearly accounts, which were found correct.

The following were added to the lists of Parish Officers:

Manners Sutton—Revisor, Peter Wood; Wild Land Commissioner, Walter Piersey; Kingsclear, Bye-Road commissioner, Edward Rainsford; Road Surveyor, C. C. Tabor.

Prince William, Road Surveyor Benjamin Kelly; Parish Clerk, Leonard Lawson; Bye Road commissioners, Andrew Gartley, Daniel Hoyt, D. S. Worden.

Queensbury, Road Surveyors, W. G. Dykeman, Henry A. Hagerman; Hog Reeve, Moses H. Simmons; Constables, Chas. Hersey, John Quigg.

North Lake, Road Surveyor, Geo. Maxen; Overseer of Poor, Jos. Ivey.

Dumfries, Pound Keeper, Henry J. Holden.

Southampton, Bye Road Commissioner, Geo. Draper; Constables, Henry Brown, and Samuel P. Scriber.

Coun. Calhoun complained that at Stanley in the recent elections voters were annoyed by finding their names improperly on the non-resident list, and enquired if the Warden who revised the list, or the Sheriff were accountable for the alleged errors.

The Secretary Treasurer replied that neither officials were to blame, but that it was ignorance of the law on the part of the voters themselves.

In reply to Coun. Murch, the Secretary Treasurer said parties owning property in more than one Road district are obliged to do statute labor only in the district in which they reside.

Coun Jewett submitted the report of the Printing and Stationery Committee, announcing that the contracts for these Services had respectively been awarded to G. Fred. Fisher and McMurray & Fenety. The report was adopted.

On motion of Coun. Everitt, it was ordered that the Secretary Treasurer pay over all monies received by him under Sec. 44. chap. 68 Con. Statutes, to Surveyors of Roads in the several districts where such monies have been collected.

Coun. Pinder, from the Adminstration of Justice Committee, reported having met the City Council and adjusted the accounts for the year ending Nov. 30th 1881. The total amount was $2600.62 of which the City agreed to pay one third.

The Committee further reported that some fines collected by the Police Magistrate from residents of the County should have been paid to the Secretary-Treasurer instead of the City Treasurer.

The Committee did not know the amount of the claims and therefore could not adjust them. The report was adopted.

Coun. Coburn submitted a report from the committee on the Jewitt matter, which stated that $36.15 had been collected by Jewitt, and paid to the Secretary-Treasurer, Nov. 1st, 1871, which was duly credited to the county by that official, but for which the parish of Bright had not received credit by the late Auditor. The report was adopted.

Coun. Nason submitted an account of $5.50 from Dr. Currie, for medical attendance on prisoners in the county jail. It was laid on the table.

Coun. Hoyt in the chair, Warden Close submitted an account of $2 50 from H. A. Cropley, and also one for damages and expenses, ($46 50,) for opening up a road from the Miramichi road to Munroe's against the parish of St. Mary's, which were ordered to be paid.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

Wednesday, July 5th.

The Board resumed at 10 A. M.

The Secretary-Treasurer in reply to a question expressed his opinion, which had been concurred in by the Police Magistrate, that fines collected in the county, under the Canada Temperance Act, are payable to the county treasury for contingencies, and in deference to such opinion the fine of $50 collected in North Lake was ordered to be paid to county treasury.

In regard to the payment of constables who serve in the collection of such fines the Secretary-Treasurer gave the opinion that their fees when not collectable from the defendant are to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Municipality.

On motion of Coun. Calhon, $20 was ordered to be paid the Warden for revising the non-resident voters' list.

Dr. Currie's bill, after some discussion, was ordered to be paid on motion of Coun. Calhoun.

Coun. Pinder reported verbally against the adoption of Mr. Mitchell's plan for water supply in the jail, and further action was deferred, pending the introduction of water works in the city.

Coun. Pinder also submitted the report of the Public Buildings Committee, which recited the action the Committee had taken in fitting up the lower flat of the County Court House for Record and other County offices. The Committee also asked leave to proceed with the finishing of the space set apart for the Council's use.

Coun. Coburn questioned the committee's action in furnishing more than the Record Office under the resolution, and enquired why the report was not signed by a majority of the Committee.

The Warden said three names were attached to the report, and at least two others could have been obtained had they not been absent.

Coun. Rutherford was one of the committee who had not signed the report. He said they had exceeded their instructions. He recited the resolution moved at the January session of the Council and claimed that the committee had acted beyond their authority in fitting up more than the Record Office.

Coun. McCormack favored the work done, and was willing to have the proposed Council Chamber finished. He found that the committee had only expended some $1500, while the resolution allowed them $2500

Coun. Pinder denied that the committee had gone beyond the spirit of the resolution. It was unreasonable to expect committees to be bound down to the very letter, and if the programme of censuring committees, who faithfully did their work, was to be introduced now, they should be wiped out entirely.

Coun. Calhoun had not favored the changes at the time, but he was persuaded that Coun. Pinder and the other members of the committee deserved a vote of thanks for the efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Coun. Hoyt had favored a separate building for the Record Office, but he was well satisfied with the committee's arrangements. He suggested a portion of the vault should be set apart for the Sheriff's papers, to which the Warden replied that such provision had been made, entailing only a small additional expense.

The Secretary-Treasurer, as a member of the committee, justified his action in the matter, and showed the necessity for the completion of the work He further said that it had been told through the county that he was the moving power in having the offices finished as he wished to move his business down there and gain an advantage. He denied most emphatically having any such intention.

Coun. Hoyt further expressed his approval of the committee's course.

Coun. Colter entirely endorsed it also, and said if anybody deserved censure it was the members of the committee who had not signed the report. They had expressed themselves on the street as in favor of the work yet they were afraid to sign the report lest it would be made a canvas against them.

Coun. McCormack warmly commended the committee and the work they had effected.

Coun. Everitt was opposed to the changes he considered unnecessary, and was of the opinion that a Council Room was not required, the space rather being needed in connection with the market.

Coun. Coburn alleged that a Record Office was all that the resolution justified. The Secy-Treasurer here read the resolution, moved by Coun. Rutherford, as based on the Committee's former report, which he interpreted as giving the committee power to proceed with the work as undertaken.

Coun. Rutherford denied that he was afraid to sign the report, and Coun. Colter assured him that his remark in that regard did not apply to Coun. Rutherford.

The Report of the Committee was then unanimously adopted, on motion of Coun. Mastin, seconded by Coun. Calhoun, and the Committee was instructed to finish the Council room before the next January session.

On motion of Coun. Pinder the Committee were further authorized to take down the stairs in the upper side of the County Market and transform the space into a waiting room in connection with the market.

The committee on the Hay Scales not being in a position to report, the matter was laid over till January, on motion of Coun. Pinder.

Peter Haining, constable at the Board, was ordered to be paid the usual amount for such service.

The Council ordered that $10 each be paid the Warden and Secretary-Treasurer to reimburse them for expenses to St. John in connection with the winter port question.

After a vote of thanks to the Warden, and three hearty cheers for that gentleman, and thanks to the Building Committee, the Council adjourned *sine die.*

Agriculture.

Treatment of Wool.

Canadian farmers are accused of great carelessness in their mode of treating the wool they produce. The best samples, in point of kind, are thus, too often, very much reduced in value. And this carelessness applies both to the fleece on the sheep and after it is sheared. Those who are in best position to know, say, that there is not sufficient care taken in shearing the fleece, and getting the wool into good marketable condition. The wool imported from England, Scotland, and Ireland is very superior to the ordinary run of Canadian wool in its cleanliness. In wool there are what are called "rejections," which consist of "cots"—wool badly washed, wool with seed in it, wool with chaff in it, and wool with burrs in it; and about twenty per cent of the wool produced in Canada, it is said, consists of "rejections," while if care were taken, there would not be two per cent of "rejections," as is the case in English wool. An extensive Ontario wool buyer remarks:—"I import wools from the British Isles, similar to our lambs' wools, which have not a burr or seed in them. You could not find a seed or burr in 10,000 pounds of such imported wool, but I would find 10,000 burrs and seeds in the same quantity of wool raised in Canada. That arises from the carelessness of farmers in keeping their sheep, and in not having proper appliances for keeping burrs and seeds from sheep. It is simply owing to slovenly farming." There is no reason whatever why Canadian wool should be more dirty than Scotch wool. In consequence of this slovenliness Canadian wool, the same as is imported from Great Britain, does not bring so high a price—ten per cent less at least, in some cases very much more. The authority above quoted says of some purchases: "I bought 8,000 pounds of English lambs' wool, and I gave 32 cents a pound for it, delivered here; for our own wool I would give 29 or 30 cents. We sort the wool into lamb, superb, number one, and chaffy and burry, and it ranges from 4 cents up to 29 and 32 cents a pounds, and the reason that Canadian farmers do not get the highest price for their wool is just owing to slovenly farming."

There are other points in the matter of wool to which attention may be profitably drawn. There is, it is said, a general want of lustre in Canadian wool. Good farmers, who feed their sheep well, have good lustre wool, and the fact that good farmers are the exception, and the and the want of lustre the general rule, leads to the inevitable conclusion, that the fault arises from want of breeding or want of management. There is no lustre in the wool of old Canadian sheep. Good breeding, good feeding, and good management are necessary to the production of good wool. Fleeces increase in weight and value, according to the amount of attention farmers pay to breeding. The average weight, says our authority, of the fleeces we get from farmers who pay no attention to breeding is about five pounds; from those who pay some attention to breeding, six or seven pounds; and from those who follow fancy breeding, nine or ten pounds.

Monstrous Cattle Ranche.

The largest cattle ranche in the world is in the Texas Pan Handle and is managed by Mr. J. P. Wiser and some Canadian and American gentlemen:—

"The latest purchase includes a ranch of 18,000 head of cattle and 400 horses and mules. This adjoins the ranche purchased some months ago, and the two ranches have been united, and cover a territory of 120 miles in length and ranging from 30 to 45 miles in width, the two embracing 2,304,000 acres, capable of feeding 60,000 cattle. On the united ranche are now 29,500 head of cattle and 527 horses and mules. In addition to these there have been branded already this season over 3,000 calves, and the company will yet brand 4 000 more. The ranche is probably the largest in the world, and the capital invested amounts to $700,000. In addition to this Mr. Wiser is interested in one or two other ranches which are pretty extensive affairs. Mr Wiser tells us that there is now being constructed the longest fence in the world, stretching from the Indian Territory completely across the Texas Pan Handle, a distance of 200 miles, thirty miles of which is now being built by the Dominion Cattle Co. as their proportion. The fence is constructed of wire, and is the first one of the kind ever attempted."

☞ Fast, brilliant and fashionable are the Diamond Dye colors. One package colors 1 to 4 lbs. of goods. 10 cents for any color.

The Boulders of Canada.

A correspondent of the North-West *Times*, has the following interesting article on the above subject:—

"The boulders of Canada are moderately sized stones, rounded and smooth, extensively deposited over the surface of the country. They vary in size, and are principally composed of granite of several varities, some being beautifully marked. There are other sorts of stone intermixed with them. In some parts of the Eastern townships, P. Q., fields may be found here and there almost covered with them. Throughout the Western province of Ontario, there are not so thickly deposited, but traces of them are to be found. I noticed in Nova Scotia, just before we arrived to the Annapolis Valley, they were so thickly deposited that some of them were actually piled on one another. In New Brunswick, there is a claim of these boulders stretching nearly the whole length of the province, in a straight line, a few miles in width, and, strange to say, there is scarcely a boulder to be found either above or below this line. I noticed in several parts of Canada that the stone they used for making and repairing the roads, far in the interior, was the sea pebble, accumulated in large heaps and mounds. The soils of these parts are of a gritty and sandy nature, similar to what one would expect to find at the bottom of a sea.

I should think that Canada, with the United States of America, was a vast waste of ice, water, and snow, at no very remote period; and that at the time of the inundation, numerous glaciers must have floated over the continent, impregnated with portions of the rocks they had parted from, such glaciers, in the heat of the summer months, melting and depositing these boulders over the bottom of the sea, leaving them exposed to view when the waters assuaged. Then up sprang the forest, of two different kinds. One is called the hard wood forest, and the other the soft wood forest. The hard wood comprises the oak, birch, ash, elm, hickory, maple, beech, iron wood, and other varieties. The soft wood forest comprises the pine species, such as the white and yellow pine, the balsam, spruce, hemlock, cedar, tamarac, and other varieties. Strange to say, if they cut down a portion of the hard wood forest, and the sand is allowed to remain a time before it is tilled, the soft wood forest will spring up. If a portion of the soft wood forest is cut, then the hard wood will appear. The timber is very valuable to the country, not only for building and cabinet purposes, but for fuel. There are also rich coal deposits, with other minerals, but so long as they have such an abundance of timber (or lumber, as it is called here,) coal will not be used extensively.

The country, taking it altogether, I believe to be equal in its goodness to those lands we read of, where certain spies were sent to search out "A place where there is no want of any thing that is in the earth." And it brings one in remembrance to the words of the Psalmist, in his 107th Psalm, "And there he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may prepare a city for habitation; and sow the fields, and plant vineyards which may yield fruits of increase."

Preserving Meat by a new Process.

The following are the details of the new process for meat preservation of which a demonstration was lately given at York Terrace. Regent's Park London:—

"Instead of steeping the dead meat in an antiseptic, the preservative chemical is introduced into the live animal, and by the action of the heart is sent trough the blood vessels and capillaries into every part of the body. The sheep, which was first stunned by a smart blow on the head given with a wooden mallet, showed no signs of consciousness or sensibility throughout the operation. Mr. W. Hunting, a veterinary surgeon, laid bare the left jugular vein, and using an ordinary surgical trocar and canula drew off about a pint of blood. The preservative chemical, dissolved in warm water and kept at blood heat by a hot water jacket surrounding the tin can in which it was held, was then allowed to flow through an indiarubber tube placed to the orifice of the canula into the vein, about two pints being thus injected. As soon as the charge had run into the animal the canula was plugged and about two minutes were allowed for the injected fluid to pass through the whole vascular system. The sheep was then stuck by a butcher in the ordinary way. Another sheep was then similarly treated, the whole operation in each case occupying from four to five minutes from the time the animals were stunned until they were carried out dead. The antiseptic used is boracic acid, which, it is said, does not in the slightest degree affect the flavour or quality of the meat while the results of experiments show that meat thus treated will in this country keep perfectly good without the use of ice or refrigerators, for five or six weeks in summer, and two or three months in cold weather.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—The past week has been most unfavorable for all crops except the grass one The almost continued fall of rain, together with the low temperature, has operated very seriously against vegetation. The planting season was very late in commencing, which has now been aggravated by bad weather. If cold and heavy weather continues, the prospects will be alarming. Grass on the marshes look well. Grain, potatoes, &c, are backward, the latter in danger of rotting.—*Post.*

Useless Fright.

To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

Effect of Frozen Food upon Animals.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, gives his experience of the disastrous effect of the turning out of his cows on frozen pasturage:—

"The effect of frozen grass and other herbage is sometimes disastrous to the health of the animals fed upon it. I have been careless enough to suffer from it. Usually my cows spend the forenoon in the stalls ruminating and digesting the morning's feed, and are not turned out until noon, when they have the range of a pasture. But one day they were turned out earlier, and while the frost was thick upon the grass in places where it was shaded by a hill from the early morning sun, The cows fed upon this frozen grass, and on being brought in, in the afternoon, one was found with the udder very hard and hot and inflamed. From 7 quarts of milk at a meal she fell off at once to less than 2 quarts, and half the udder had no milk. After a whole week's care the udder is not well. Here is a week's product of a good cow lost by one little neglect and thoughtless departure from a regular system of management. But a curious effect occurred in churning the cream three or four days after this frozen grass was eaten. The whole churning of 25 lb. of butter was of an unusually light color and defective in flavor; and, more than that, it required several days completely to recover the quality and appearance of the butter."

There is much in that good old Saxon word "Early." It is the early sun that ripens the corn; the early bird that catches the worm; the early cabbage that catches the price; the early lamb that makes the money; the early chicken that pays the henwife; the early gooseberry that commands the market; the early swarm that makes the honey; the early sown wheat that fills the bushel; the early sown barley that pleases the malster; the early sack of wheat attracts the miller; the early peas that pay the rent; the early potatoes that fetch the money; the early shepherd that fattens the sheep; the early carter that pleases his master; the early farmer who grows rich; the early housewife who keeps her maids; and the early maid who keeps her place. Earliness is the true road to success, and the fact that so few succeed in the race of life is because so few can shake off dull sloth and early rise. There are some avocations in life in which early rising is not necessary, but they are chiefly of the kind to which another wise saying applies, that you cannot "burn the candle at both ends."

Such is not the case with farming, and we hold it as positively true that the man who intends to succeed in agriculture must be an early man. Early in rising, early in getting in his crops, early in reaping them, early in meeting his men, early at fairs, early in market, early at home, and early to bed, Young men, especially, find it difficult to rise early, but this only accounts for the fact that so few of them are good for anything. The youth who cannot rise until he is "called," who will not get up when he is called, who comes down to breakfast in embroidered slippers, and cannot move out of doors until has had his pipe, may be a "good fellow," a gentleman, and many other good things, but he is not going to succeed as a farmer, a land agent, or in any other rural occupation. He has mistaken his calling, and is himself a mistake. He ought to have been born rich; or, as they say in the canny North, his friends should have been born before him.

These thoughts respecting earliness in general, have suggested themselves to us as we thought of the great advantages of a few early turnips to the farmer. Also of early rape, and early summer keep for our flock. And they gradually extended themselves as we thought of the advantage of earliness in every way. It has been objected that the early worm suffers from his earliness, but he must be regarded subjectively as the reward of the early bird. In farming matters it is seldom that we can be too early, although there are cases in which there is luck in leisure, and others in which too much haste brings with it misfortune. Thus roots may be sown too early and run to seed, or run to neck, or mildewed; and potatoes may be up too early and get cut with the frost, and sows may farrow too early and lose their pigs, and barley may be sown too early and get nipped with the cold. But it is easy to avoid these consequences of precipitancy, and to be in a position to seize the right opportunity when it arises instead of sleeping through it. It is well that farmers should be well forward with their work, and ready to commit the seed to the ground on the first favourable season.

We must apologise if we have been guilty of a diatribe or of moralizing rather than sticking to our "last" and talking of "nowt" and "neaps;" but in the language of Shakespeare, we may add in extenuation, "if we offend, it is with our good will."

The *N. S. Journal of Agriculture* for June says that:—

Colonel Laurie writes from Oakfield under date June 24th, 1882, that he has not got in about sixteen acres of horsetooth corn, and if it works and is kept clean as easily as all reports promise, it will be a most economical crop to raise. He says, "I hardly have a fair chance this season, it is so constantly wet that the weeds are mastering us everywhere, and some of my ground is very foul with