MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM. NEW BRUNSWICK, MAY 17. 1888.

General Business.

"AURORA."

THE STANDARD BRED STALLION "AU-RORA," No. 1884, the property of the Gov-ernment of New Brunswick, will stand at the Government stables.

FREDERICTON,

until the 15th day of June next. After that date he will be sent to either of the

following places, viz

Chatham, Woodstock, Campbellton or Moncton,

provided satisfactory inducements are offered. Correspondence on the subject may be addressed to the

SECRETARY FOR AGRICULTURE, FREDERICTON.

TERMS: \$15.00 for the Season. To be paid at the time of service. Mares will be booked at the "ADVANCE" office

and if a sufficient number offer the horse will b brought to Chatham and due notice given. Apply at Fredericton to

D. J. STOCKFORD. Fredericton, 6th April, 1888,

AURORA, No. 1884. Chestnut Stallion, foaled aported to New Brunswick, 1887, sired by Daniel Lambert (102) and out of Fanny Jackson. Daniel Lambert was sired by Ethan Allen (43) and out of Fanny Cook. Fanny Jackson was ired by Stonewall Jackson and out of Betty Condon. Ethan Allen was by Hill's Black Hawk, (5 dam not traced. Fanny Cook was by Abdallah (1) Stonewall Jackson was sired by Williamson's Black Hawk, he by Hill's Black Hawk, (5). Stonewall Jackson's dam was a daughter of Bridge's Emperor, he by Burr's Napoleon out of Fanny Pullen. Betty Condon was sired by North American and out of a daughter of Sherman's

Black Hawk. Daniel Lambett (102) the sire of Aurora (1884) was the sire of 28 in the 2 30 list and was the sire of sires and dams with get in the 2.30 list

Fanny Jackson, the dam of Aurora (1884) was also the dam of Aristos (771) record 2.273, and Annie Page, record 2 27]. Aristos (771) record 2.97], was full brother to Aurora and was the sireof H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.201. By a careful study of the above pedigree, it will be observed that the Government Stallion Aurora, is well bred on both sides, and that both his sire

and his dam were great producers of speed. It will also be observed that Aurora is inbred to Hill's Black Hawk (5). Aurora is a very hand some horse, of a light chestnut color, with a beautiful head and ueck, fine body, and makes a very fine appearance in harness.

"PREFERE."



Ceneral Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION !

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868 for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State con-Upp.

stitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarteriy Drawings regularly every three months (March June, September

and December.) "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiand State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them.

selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the



our counters.

PIERRE LANAUX.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 17, 1888 Birch planks are in better demand and Chatham's Valuation and Assessment

The valuation of the parish cf Chatham, on which the assessment. of 1888 is made, is as follows:

Scantling-£6 to £6 2. 6d., and with the cargo at usual stowage rates. Lord Wolseley and England's De Grand T'1 \$715,700 361,100 178,600 \$6,500 1,341,900

The Assessment for the year on the Parish, as ordered by the Municipal Council is as follows:

2,769 97 " School Fund, 773 93 1,281 00 " Alms House, Cambridge, commander of the forces, Police District for Police Fund, " Fire purposes, 1,494 50

The mode of assessing for the foregoing \$8,374.04 is rather more com. plicated than it ought to be, owing to a want of method in the arrangement of the districts, the Police and explain to the world England's strength fire districts having different boundaries. In levying upon the Parish one sixth of the total amount to be realised-a sum equal to say \$1.50 language of military authorities outside per ratepayer-is assessed as a poll the house was not shared by the gov-

that any disregard of national defences in the present state of the world would be a very grave dereliction of duty. upon each. This year the rate per He complained that high military auth-

that

orities were making statements against the government at public banquets where they could not be answered Gen. Lord Wolseley recently declared the reason the army and navy were not as strong as they ought to be was due to the system of government by party which was the curse of England, de-

large and the stock is now very moder- oil of vitual is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an ate; early arrivals should sell well. iron compound, and contains no copper. Salts of lemon is the extremely poisonous prices are advancing, recent arrivals oxalic acid. Carbolic acid is not an acid. but a phenol. Cobalt contains none of that metal, but arsenic. Soda water has

no trace of soda, nor does sulphuric ether

fences.

no lead. Mosaic gold is simply a sulphide of tin. This list might readily be extended, both in chemistry and other natural sciences, and it is only fair to state that these terms all come from the older writers, and tend to give way to a more scientific nomenclature.

THE BRITISH FLEET. The British military authorities seem to one of one mind as to the dispositions to be made or the fleet in case of war. They say that there should be two great fleets, one in the English Channel, the other in the Mediterranean, and that their combined effectiveness should more than equal the combined fleets of any two powers. At the same time, they would have ships guarding British interests on the Pacific, Indian Ocean, West Indies, and China stations. With so elaborate a plan as this, and such expectations, it is not at all surprising that expert naval critics should declare, as they are doing, that

Britain is unready. Captain Beresford, who recently resigned his place in the Admiralty board, insists that 20 cruisers of the first class should be at once laid down and the military press give it as their opi nion that if unarmored ships are to b built, small vessels of high speed are to be preferred to big ones. like the Buzzard and Pheasant, that cannot make more than 12 or 14 knots an hour.

> DISSTON'S WORKS BURNED. A large brick building which contained

> > THREE NATIONALITIES.

Quebec one night last

motion, to present a farewell

HOW THEY VOTED.

end until 4.30 in the morning.

He

JUMP JIM CROW.

anteeing a loan of \$15,000,000 to the C.

ways, this year voted to allow her to

of millions of dollars to the C. P. R.

so, and besides agreed to throw this so

The Pope's Rescript.

HOW IT IS EXPLAINED BY ARCHBISHO

WALSH.

At a meeting of the city council

week

ad

are firmer, the deliveries have been ed, appear extremely ludicrous. Thus : to the taste and aboutely harmless. It ber of plants, particularly so to potatoes. relieves constipation, regulates the bowels. It not only gives a decreased yield when quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, used for this crop, but the quality is also allays feverishness, destroys worms, and injured, making the potatoes waxy instead prevents convulsions, soothes the child of mealy. Melon vines are killed and gives it refreshing and natural sleep, right by moderate applications.

> Castoria is the children's panacea-the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

AGRICULTURAL

contain any sulphur. Sugar of lead has It might as well be remembered that no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of the hog is a tender animal, and requires cream, nor milk of lime any milk. Oxycare to be made profitable. The pen gen means the acid maker, but hydrogen should have a cement or other bottom is the essential element of all acids, and that can be drained and cleaned and dried. many acids contain no oxygen. German be well supplied with litter, and well is well rotted, as one of the most noticesilver contains no silver, and black lead ventilated.

> Wood ashes mixed with salt, and work ed in the soil at time of transplanting, and also applied from time to time in the process of cultivation, will be found beneficial in promoting growth, and for protection against the attack of the maggot.

DIARRHOLA IN A CALF. - Diarrhoea is often caused by giving too much sour milk to calves, and too much new milk will cause it by producing indigestion. The best remedy the writer has found is to give a pint of hot new milk, and no more, four times a day, and after the d scase is stopped to return to the ordinary feed slowly.

IF the sheep are suffering from ticks, egulating diet is absolutely necessary to ounteract or change the conditions that have induced the ticks to take possession. Animals out of condition are extremely liable to be pestered by such insects. In case the ticks are in actual occupancy the change of diet should be supplemented by direct warfare on the ticks.

In case the pasture is poor the ficiency should be made up by feeding grain to the sheep. An even fibre to the wool is very important, and this can be secured only by good feeding, kept up when matured, often produce ten young constantly. A few weeks' neglect this regard will cause a weak spot in the that of any other domestic animal. An wool, which very materially affects its animal, then, of such worth and increase, value. Uniformity in feeding is essential to successful wool-growing.

saying to what extent this industry would grow. The soil of the great North-West. now being opened up, is favorable for the culture of potatoes, and the millions of out-

bushels raised annually are but a fraction Voelcher's experiments show further of what that country is able to produce, that solutions of twenty-four grains to the to say nothing of the suitability of the pint produced favorable and marked results on bulbous plants, and also on plants Maritime Provinces for growing this crop. with succulent leaves, such as cabbages, The first requisite in the culture of poonions, etc. The asparagus plant is noted tatoes is a rich soil. Sandy-loam is confor being able to stand very large dresssidered the best in our locality. Secondly. ings of salt. Rest results will be obtainto obtain a good crop of potatoes a liberal ed, particularly from grain crops, by applying it to light land after the latter supply of rich barnyard manure is neceshas received a dressing of farmyard mansary. A person must exercise his own ure. it should be noted that the manure judgement as to the amount of manure the able actions of salt is to check fermenta- soil requires. The lighter the soil the tion. It may be applied just before sowmore manure necessary, while the heavier, ing the grain by hand or sown at the same as a rule, because stronger. requires less. time as the grain with a drill for the purpose. On land for roots it may be applied I would recommend plowing down clover just before ridging the land. It has a from six to eight inches high, previously bad effect on those soils that bring their top-dressing the land with a good coat of grain, root and grass crops slowly to ma-

turity, such as cold, wet soils. The salt I have invariably received good results would tend to prolong the vegetation period and delay the arrival of maturity. from this practice. The land should be On limestone soils it is most profitably ploughed as long as possible before plant. employed. When applied to such soils ing, in order to give the clover and manwhat is known as double decomposition ure time to rot. Too much work cannot takes place, the calcium of the limestone exchanges places with the sodium of the be put on the land. Where ever is salt. One of the resultant compounds ploughed down the best mode of working being able to render silica soluble, the lat is to first roll the land; this helps it to reter is taken up by the plant, giving that tain the moisture, and then thoroughly brightness to the grain and stiffness to the straw that can only come from appliharrow and cultivate. The more work cations of salt. Brightness and stiffness put on the land, as a rule, the better the of straw are always conducive to the proresults obtained.

duction of a good sample of grain. Management of Pigs.

corn marker is generally used. The rows Mr. James L. Baird discusses this sub are marked three feet apart the long way ject in a recent number of the American of the piece, and two feet nine inches the Rural Home. He writes: Perhaps no cross way. An ordinary narrow plough part of agricultural industry yields so is used to furrow out preparatory to plantlarge a return for the investment, when ing. The furrows should be run the long well managed, as swine raising. Pigs are way of the field from four to five inches in rapid, gross feeders, and consume much depth. This is for sandy soil. that costs but little. They are, also, very prolific animals; a sow, of most both ways are important. First, the cross breeds, will breed when one year old ; and marks serve as aguide in dropping; secondly, it facilitates the cultivation of the poin | at a litter. This increase is greater than tatoes and the destruction of weeds, which

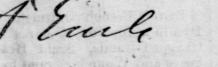
otherwise necessitates much hard labor. TO KEEP THE CROP CLEAN.

The advantages of marking the land

After the land is prepared fer planting,

the next thing is to work it. A common

company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

A. BALDWIN.

\$300,000 is

100,000 is

25,000 is

10.000 are..

5.000 are ...

1 PRIZE

1 PRIZE OF

1 PRIZE OF

1 PRIZE OF

5 PRIZES OF

25 PRIZES OF

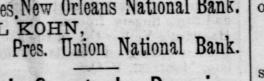
100 PRIZES OF

500 PRIZES OF

200 PRIZES OF

2 PRIZES

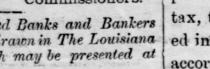
CARL KOHN.

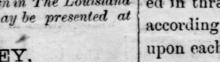


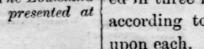


We the undersigned Banks and Bankers

Pres. New Orleans National Bank.







of \$1.50 is laid on-is Pres. State National Bank | For the Middle District 55 cents

Real Personal

outside of the Fire Dist. 42 " " up. & l'r " 31 In this connection it may be

some interest just now to the people Grand Quarterly Drawing of the police district to know

have gone direct into consumption. Spruce Deals-By auction, early in the month, a cargo of St. John, at an average of £6 103. per standard; by privates, at £6 to £6 2s. 6d. per s'an-

dard ex quay. Estate prop'y Inc, residents Total \$579,400 315,800 154,700 80,400 1,130,300 72,200 26.700 14,400 1 100 114,400 64,100 18,600 9,500 5,000

In the House of Lords, on Friday

last, Viscount Hardinge asked what truth there was in the reports that Eng-On the Parish for County Contingencies, \$2.054 64 land was defenceless. The Duke of

denied that the country was in immin Total \$8,374 04 ent danger. Lord Salisbury protested

against the prevailing impression, that because the government did not make showy speeches their vigilance slept Nothing would be more insane than to

and the nature of the precautions taking. There had been considerable increase in the preparations in recent years. The panicky tone pervading the

tax, the remainder being apportionernment, which was fully conscious

ed in three rates on the ratepavers according to the valuation placed

hundred dollars-after the poll tax



The above imported and registered Percheror Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the follow. ing districts

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Iniantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Mira-michi River to NELSON ; will also travel 00 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to

Napan, Black River, Bay du Vin & Black Brook

"PREFERE" is a dark iron grey, foaled in 1883, and bred by M Desfreches, Normandy. His Sire was Count Deschanes; Dam La Bru. PREFERE is 17 Hands high and when on the Government Scale one month ago weighed 1885 lbs, and now weighs 1940 lbs.

Further information as to route, terms of service, etc., will be made known on application to R. FLANAGAN, Chatham, or to the Groom,

Joseph Jardine.





will make the Season NORTHUMBERLAND.

PEDIGREE.

TYOUNG COLUMBUS is a well-shaped Chestnut Stallion, standing 16 hands high, bred in Nova foaled in 1881 got by Columbus, dam by Moscow, Grand dam by Mambrino Chief, (214). COLUMBUS sire of Edward D. 2 39, was by Old Columbus (94) 2 30, Dam by Black Hawk Hambletonian he by Hill's Black Hawk (5), by Sherman, by Justin Morgan. HILL'S BLACK HAWK (5), was the sire of Ethan Allen and Grand Sire of Daniel Lambert, Pochc-

hontas and Gen Knox. OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence 2 28, Smith's Columbus 2 31,

OLD COLUMBUS was a Chestnut horse, white fpind feet and one white fore foot and ankle, was naled in Quebec about 1830, was of unknown rigin, but must have possessed a great amount of ich blood which he has shown in his get and heir descendants. He was a converted pacer, ould trot a mile in 2 30, a quarter in 34 seconds and a full mile in 2 34 when 28 years old. SMITH'S COLUMBUS (95), by Old Columbus (94) was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¹/₂, Sea Foam 2 24¹/₂ Com Vanderbuilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¹/₂.

PHIL SHEBIDAN (630), 2261, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phylilias 2 151. Adelaide 2 193, Commonwealth 2 22, Bessie Sheridan 2 232, Hıram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans. the \$200 extra which the proposed Tuesday, June 12, 1888.

electric street lights will cost, when CapitalPrize,\$300,000 compared with gas, will involve 100.;000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Twentieths \$1. charge of a cent and a half on the ratepayer who is assessed on \$100, LIST OF PRIZES

\$300.0 seven and a half-cents on the man 100,000 valued at \$500. fifteen cents on the 25.000 one who is worth \$1000, and so on. It 1.000 are..... will, however, take all of this year's as-50.000 60,000 300 are..... sessment for light to pay off the ar-109,000 200 are

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. rearages due to the Gas Company, 100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to \$300,000 Prize are..... so that the assessment for the elec-100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to \$100,000 Prize are 30,00 tric lights will not be levied until

The Military Camp.

\$50,000 Prize are 20,00 next year. TERMINAL PRIZES. 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by ... \$300,000 100,000 Prize are..... 1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by...\$100,000 100.000

It seems to be generally admitted ...\$1,055,000 3.136 Prizes amounting to. that all the reasons by which the au-For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting nust be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enthorities in the matter should be guided are in favor of the proposed osing an Envelope bearing your full address

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Brigade Camp being held in Chatin ordinary let ham this year, and a recommendater, Currency by express (at our expense) ad-

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D, C Address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La

REMEMBER That the presence of GeneralsBeauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what number will draw a Prize

rizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR vince at a place ... where the ground NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an water and general surroundings are institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any such as to endanger the lives cf imitations or anonymous schemes.



This young Stallion will 1888 in the ollowing places:-NEWCASTLE, CHATHAM, NAPAN, NELSON NORTH and SOUTHWEST: Also to NEGUAC. This horse will be 4 years old on May 6th, 1888

He is dark brown, 151 hands high and weighs 1100 lbs. Adirondack is sired by the standard bied hors ALLRIGHT.

ties were not so good to and from their local headquarters as those of the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Al other places, the smaller bodies must though the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black move towards the common centre of Pilot, record 2.33; George Lee, 2:233; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:391 and many others the greater numbers. This Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record. auty, he by Gifford Mor-

priving English statesmen of manly honesty. Wolseley ought to have the steel works and rolling mill of the made this statement in the House Disston extensive saw works at Tacony where he could be answered. In the Pa., was burned Sunday. Loss \$300,000; insured \$190,000.

commons, Lord George Hamilton, first Lord of the Admiralty, said regarding the report that the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific was superior to the English, that the Rus dress to Lord Lansdowne, was proposed. sian fleet was not equal either in num The Irish members made bitter speeches bers or strength to the British force on against the motion and before it could be the China station alone. put every one of them, both Protestant

and Catholic, walked out of the council The house of lords was crowded on Monday to hear Gen. Wolseley's answer to Salisbury. Gen. Wolseley said that in his banquet speech he had said no more than is in the evidence before the commission of enquiry. He still ad- feeling has been aroused. nered to that evidence word for word. As long as the navy was weak as now.

the army could not hold its own dispersed over the world. The defences at home and abroad were in a very bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be; there was no guarantee of even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but maintained that the contion to that effect appears to have dition of the country was such that if a been made to the Militia Departforce of 100.000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and were properly ment by Lt.-Col. Maunsell--at least handled there was no reason why they it is so stated in some of the papers. might not take posession of the country. He placed himself in the hands of the The Times pretends to believe the premier. He did not intend to cast a camp should be held at Moncton, but slur upon the government. He had en-

it is not probable that the authorideavored to the best of his ability to serve his sovereign and country. ties would take the responsibility of Lord Salisbury said his strictures

gathering nearly a thousand men upon Gen. Wolseley's statement were from the healthier parts of the profully warranted. At the same time he accepted Wolseley's disavowel of his intention to attack the government. He trusted that Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. should regret the general's leaving the many of them. Sanitary consideraservice as the greatest blow that could

tions are decidedly against Moncton, Wolseley's statement regarding the which is otherwise unobjectionable, weakness of the country's defences save that to longer slight the North would be seriously inquired into. In Shore in this matter would be very discouraging to the hundreds of vol unteers amongst us who have hereto

the administrative machine. fore, and for many years, gone to the

News and Notes.

that so long as transportation facili-NOT YET CAUGHT.

against Confederation, points out that for

rescript to the press of Dublin. He says 525 failures in Canada and four in New. that a most determined effort has been foundland, that the liabilities of the Dodisamade to bring under the unfavorable judgminion bankrupts amounted to \$4,987,148, and of Newfoundland bankrupts to \$33. bility being removed and our trans-600, and that in Canada one out of every portation facilities equal to the best. 9,143 of the population became bankrupt. our camp ground ample and dry, our whilst in Newfoundland the average was water supply for men and horses of only one in every 50,000. the purest, our commissariat supplies BORDER "INDUSTRIES." ample and varied, our atmosphere A Bangor, Me., correspondent of the New York Times states that smuggling is pure, cool and health-producing, our the plan of campaign and boycotting, in a thriving industry along the Maine bounsurroundings picturesque and our volving as they do many grave questions dary. The Americans smuggle Canadian people noted for making visitors feel whiskey, and the New Brunswickers of morality, were submitted by the Holy at home, there seems to be every smuggle American clothing, patent medi-Father himself to a tribunal where they prospect of our having the camp of cines, watches, etc. Stores are erected were to be considered on their own merits on the line, that is, one part of the build. and without any reference whatever to '88 on the banks of the Miramichi. ing in Canada and the other in the States: political considerations, with which in fact that tribunal has nothing whatever so that an illicit trade is readily carried to do. The decision come to, after a proon. The correspondent says a movement

A TRAVELLER in Norway says that the horses in that country have a very sensible way of taking their food, which perhaps might be beneficially followed here. They have a bucket of water put down beside their allowance of hay. It is interesting to see with what relish they take a sip of the one and a mouthful of the other alterevery way. nately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A brok en-winded horse is scarcely ever seen i

chamber. The English members and the French Canadian members present re-Norway, and the question is if the mode mained and passed the resolution. The of feeding has not something to do with scene was exciting and the most intense the preservation of the animal's respiratory organs.

A MIRAMICHI gentleman who has had OFTAWA, May 12.-The New Brunsmuch experience with horses says that he wick members who voted for Mr. Luur has tried the above and found it to work exier's amendment to the government's re cellently, although some horses will pick solution to give \$15,000 to the Canada up a mouthful of hay and thrust it into Pacific Railway Co. for abandoning their the water foaling it with saliva or other monopoly in Manitoba were Messrs. Weldon impurities in a short time and it is, thereof St. John, Hale, Ellis and Gillmor. fore, better, wherever possible, to have a Messrs. Mitchell and Skinner voted with trench with running water in the Government on both the amendment and feed the horses their hay so that they it is seldom necessary to keep the main and the resolution. Mr. Mitchell claim can use it while eating. This is the praced that the Government should guarantee tice with many first class farmers and Poland China breeds are capable of this, the principal as well as the interest of the livery stablemen. The practice of feeding new loan, but the motion was lost with this way could not well be carried on in out a division. The measure then went winter on the Miramichi, save under exthrough committee, but was continually ceptional circumstances. criticized, and the proceedings did not

As POTATOES are scarce and dear this spring, the temptation will be strong Sir John, who, twelve months ago amongst growers to cut the seed very strongly insisted on maintaining, and did small. In seasons when seed is plentiful maintain, his disallowauce policy, brought many plant medium potatoes without cutall his followers into line when he mide a ting and conclude that by so doing they change of front this year. And on12th inst. get better results. But when seed is so he succeeded in passing a resolution guar-

dear this is not absolutely necessary in order to get a good crop. It is the prac-P. R. for "consenting" to abolish disallow tice of Mr. T. B. Terry, Summit Co., ance. The men who voted last year that Ohio, a very successful potato grower, to the Maritime Provinces would be injured cut the seed to one eye, but he wants good large seed for the purpose. His view is thus expressed in a recent issue of the Country Gentleman: 'My experience is that the set, or little plant, from a large thrifty eye, such as is found in a large round potato, is as much better than the little weak set from the eye of a small potato. as a large, strong cabbage plant is better

than a little, puny one. Either may be Archbishop V. alsh has written a letter made to grow and do well under favorable containing his views on the Pope's recent enough conditions, but the latter will be most exacting in regard to conditions, just as one-eye sets from large potatoes require better conditions, all around, than whole

well worthy of attention; and, by proper management, can be made to yield very great profits. Although this is the case, no production of the farm is cared for more recklessly than swine. They are bred, in most cases without any regard to their future value; fell with as little care as to their health or thrifty growth; are lodged in quarters in defiance of all laws of health; indeed, ill-managed

> This state of things can be remedied and properly managed very easily. A pair of choice breeding swine can be procured at a moderate price, usually at about \$10; food can be prepared with only ordinary care, and little increase of labor, so that the pig can derive the greatest benefit from it; and a little foresight and

preparation to provide it with healthful shelter will serve to avoid the dangers which threaten it with disease. It is found that anyone of the pure

breeds crossed on common stock will pro duce grade animals of the most precocious growth. These animals, properly pushed, will reach the weight of 200 or 300 lbs. at the age of nine or ten months; and of such stock over winter. The Berkshire and or even more; and it is claimed that other breeds, as the Yorkshire, Suffolk and Es. ex, will do all but reach the extreme weight here mentioned. This great and rapid increase of flesh, however, cannot be produced on common or native breeds. It is, then, to be inferred that pure-bred

male animals, only, should be kept for reproduction, and, in truth, this has been so often tested and proven true, that it has become one of the well settled axioms of agricultural science.

Feeding swine should be managed in such a way as to secure rapid and continyous growth. For healthy pigs, grass and clover in summer, is best, with milk, as much as can be procured for them; and plenty of pure water; let the last, indeed. be pure, if healthy and thrifty pigs are desired. Also along with these feed a little corn meal with three times its quantity of wheat or rye bran. A very good plan is to make a slop or mush of these, say a bushel of bran and one-fourt's as much neal, making up no more at a time than will keep well till fed out. It will be found profitable to change the food occasionally; giving such foods as serve to

stimulate an appetite, and entice the animal to eat more of such food as is

This is only a mere outline of the science

I approve of the method of cutting the potatoes a few days before planting, and spreading them out on the floor to heal over, care being taken not to leave them n piles so they will heat, or in the heat of the sun, when they lose too much of their moisture. Many varieties are cultivated at present. Here again I would appeal to the reader's judgement. What would suit sandy soil probably would not do well on heavy soil, and vice versa. It is only by carefully experimenting that it can be lemonstrated which are the best varieties

> or different soils. They should be planted the first week n the month of June. Of course this is for a late crop. A shovel plugh is used to cover them over on sandy soil, but it will not answer so well on heavier soil. Just before they come up they should be

barrowed crosswise with a light harrow. This stirs the ground and destroys the weeds until the potatoes have reached a sufficient height to admit of cultivating. Weeds form one of the most serious obstacles with which the grower has to contend, and should be kept under control from the outset. Potatoes require to be thoroughly cultivated. If properly done and at the right time, it will save hand hoeing them.

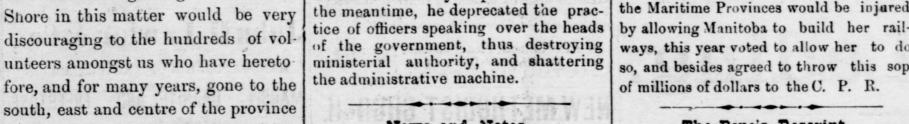
The potato bug is another great difficulty with which the grower has to contend I have used successfully a mixture of Paris green and plaster of Paris, one pound of Paris green to one hundred and fifty pounds of plaster of Paris. It is applied to the leaves while the dew is morning, dry, by dusting it. After the potatoes have attained a height from eight to ten inches they should be shovel-plough ed the long way of the field. This forms a support for the stalks and throws the

earth in round the hills. Some prefer the method of ploughing them in. The manure is spread on the clover and ploughed under as before, only this time the potatoes are dropped in

every third furrow. Good results follow this practice, but they can only be cultivated one way, and therefore it is more difficult to destroy the weeds. Late potatoes are generally dug about

the first of October or a little later. They are placed in pits, covered lightly with straw and earth, and left for a few days to sweat. Apertures are left in the top of the pit to allow the steam to escape. They are then removed to the cellar or elsewhere at will.

of growing potatoes, but at some future



The St. John's Nfld., Colonist, arguing

the first quarter of this year there were

check this traffic by abolishing such stores

and establishing a small neutral zone along

the frontier which shall not be inhabited.

The traffic is a source of demoralization

to many, to say nothing of the loss to the

revenue. A correspondent writing from

Neepawa, Man., says smuggling is carried

on along the Manitoba frontier by Ameri-

can peddlers, who dispose of their wares

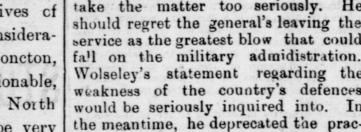
to the settlers. The settlers frequently

"run across" wheat and other products to

the American side, where they can get a

better price than at home, and return with

CHEMICAL MISNOMERS.



of the government, thus destroying ministerial authority, and shattering

to the military camps, recognising

was by Rysdick Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Dexter 2 171 Nettie 2 18, Orange Girl 2 20, Geo. Wilkes 2 22 MAMBRINO CHIEF (214) sire of the Grand Dam of Young Columbus, is by Mambrino Chief (11), and has four in the 2 30 list. He is the sire o Mambrino Sparkle 2 17, and is the Grand Sire of Sir Charles, Helena and Mambrino Molly, horses well known in New Brunswick. MAMBEINO CHIEF (11), was the sire of six 230 and better, best of whom were Lody Thorne

2 184, Woodford Mambrino 2 2112. YOUNG COLUMBUS has in his veins the blood of four great families, Hambletonians, Mambrido Chiefs, Columbuses and the Morgans, and along with being a descendant of the greatest trottin families he is himself a natural trottor. The travelling route will be made known by posters and on application to the groom. Mares sent to Newcastle for service will be carefully looked after and well cared for.

TERMS FOR THE SEASON, \$10 00 TA

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for Sale at LOWEST Jas. Dickson, Groom. Newcastle, April 24, 1888,



SEASON 1888.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1888 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chat-ham. "Duke of Wellington" will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 8 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was Country Customers by old Marquis, and is now 12 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq, Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex Lang, Garniland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took puizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson bred by Mr. Logat, Crossfeat, Kilbareban. DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Granddam by old Blooming Heather Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, o Swindon, Grange, near Weatherby, stands 1 handshigh on short clean legs, with good action Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mar got by True Briton, True Briton was got by old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heath er Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edin

igh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Lang holm and when 5 years old obtained the £49 prize at the Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner. Any further information can be given

the Groom

Moscow, sire of the dam of Young Columbus gan, he by Woodbury, he by the origical Justin Morgan ADIRONDACK'S dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Tele-

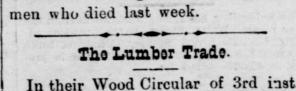
graph, he by Deerfield Morgan, lam by Saladin. Terms for Season \$10.00, If a mare does not prove in foal service will be given free the following season. For single service \$5.00. All fees to be settled during the Season, either by cash or note, with the groom.

Provisions,

Anthracite

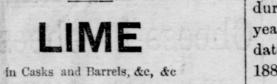
ROBERT TOZER Newcastle, May 1, 1888. INFORMATION

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH of Toronto. numbered amongst the distinguished

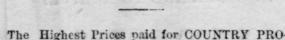


pool sayand Soft Coal.

condition.



Groceries,



Hay, Oats, Potatoes, But-

ter and Eggs.

will be provided Free of Charge with

Yard Room and Stabling for their Teams.

GILLESPIE & SADLER, have largely gone directly into con-

Commission Merchants & Insurance Agents.



SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

EXTENSIVE

further decline.

Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of 'Liver-The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 7 vessels 6,550 tons, against none during the corresponding month last

year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places during the year 1886, 1887 and 1888 has been 38,921,

American goods. 55,666 and 60,225 tons respectively. ENGLAND IN DANGER.

Business during the month, although The Daily Telegraph in a column article quiet, has been fairly satisfactory. Imheaded "England in Danger," asserts on ports have been moderate, and as the the highest military authority that the strength of the army isentirely insufficient. deliveries have been fair, prices, with It says :- "If extra men enlisted to-morrow few exceptions, have been well maintainthere would be no barrack accommodaed. Stocks generally are in a healthy

tions for them. Many of the artillery batteries are provided with the worst guns New Brunswick and Nova Scotia served to any existing army. Though we

spruce deals have been imported more possess an unsurpassed gun we have no freely than for several years past, viz. means of manufacturing it. We have the 2,892 standards, against nil in 1887. best rifle vet invented, but not a single and 390 standards in 1886 during, corregiment is provided with such rifles, responding month. The arrivals have The army stores are lamentably insuffibeen chiefly by steamers, and as they cient, and the naval situation is almost as

sumption, the stock has not been increased, and remains very moderate. Early in the month a steamer cargo was sold by auction at an average of about £6 10s per standard; later sales, however, have been at a decline of Four of our finest armor-clad vessels are about 5s per standard; these early arrivals have had a depressing effect on

none until March, 1889. The nation ought our market, and shippers must act to demand that instant attention be given with greater caution to prevent a still our army and navy."

A few small parcels of St. John pine

ment of the Holy See the Irish nationalis potatoes." In view of these statements it movement, or at least the Irish national is well that those preparing to grow potaleague, and that the persistent efforts thus toes largely should expend a little more in made have ended in most absolute and getting good seed and in putting in suitable signal failure as regards the only object sets. It would be much better to curtail that was really aimed at or substantially cared for by their originators. The meth- the acreage of planting than to cut the fed to them would be profitable. Such seed unduly small to save buying more. ods of action in question, that is to say,

THERE is no crop on the farm that is more useful for a variety of feeding purposes than that of oats, and yet, singular to say, there is no crop so sure to be sown also to bathe in, for which a wide, shallow on the poorest parts of the farm. This is basin of boards should be constructed. accounted for in part by the fact that Such care not only serves to increase the wheathas long been looked upon as the value of the pigs, but wards off disease. great staple, and that therefore it should and often death itself. Pigs that have Woods, receive the larger share of attention in its been so kept are in excellent condition for | Woodward. is on foot to petition both governments to longed deliberation, was an adverse one, production. Dairying and meat and wool forcing. Their frames are well built up: and at once, not perhaps unnaturally in production, and the growing of horses their health is vigorous; their appetites are the circumstances, a conclusion was rashly are now becoming of far more importance strong and eager: their digestion active, drawn in certain quarters that the national than the growth of wheat, at least in the and their ability to assimilate all they can league, if not indeed the nationalist move older Provinces, which must yield to a digest is at its best. So their growth will ment in Ireland, was thereby condemned. corresponding change in the relative be remarkably rapid, often verifying the This pleasing delusion, however, had soon amount of the coarse grains grown. Oats wonderful accounts of enormous growth | Collingwood to be abandoned, but since then no effort are good in one form or another for aland weights that are sometimes narrated. Dashwood, had been spared by the discomfited intr most every class of live-stock, and there It is claimed in such cases that four pounds | Eastwood, guers to make it appear that the nationalis no kind of grain grown that can be fed of corn may be depended upon for one ist organization has somehow or other falwith so much advantage in its natural pound live weight on the pig. len under the ban; that the step already condition. To the stockman a good crop taken by the Holy See is indeed only the of oats is absolutely indispensable, and in the fall, especially if the pigs are young, first of a series of such steps which will

due preparation should be made for be taken, no doubt deliberately, but with growing them. When the ground the utmost determination; that formal plowed in the autumn the crop is much condemnation of the National League is more certain, and it is important that it thus only a matter of time, and that as be sown early in the season, if possible natural consequence all good Catholics when the frost is coming out. When who are to be found among its members sown thus early the crop is seldom a will take the first opportunity of severing failure, and the straw is sure to be bright their connection with it. Now for all

of salt on land we publish the following

have been top-dressed before the plant was up for several seasons with a mixture of 400 lbs of salt and 300 lbs of gypsum per acre on light soil and the result

Nationalist movement nor the National League is in the smallest degree injuriously affected by the recent decree. +-------

digestible and nutritious. Roote of various kinds, such as sugar beets, mangels, turnips, potatoes, etc., are good in this way, and especially after pasturing season is over. When pigs cannot be pastured, cut sweet corn, green oats, green peas, etc., foods help greatly to keep them, when in close confinement, in hearty condition. The pens in which pigs are confined

date I may give further information on the subject. I think I can safely say. that if any person follows these simple instructions, exercising a little forethought. with a favorable season and soil, he will receive fair returns for the time and labor expended in raising the crop. ANDREW SOULE.

Southend, Ont. should be kept dry and well ventilated. with pure water, not only for drink, but Wood.

Wood.

Woodill.

Atwood,

Belwood.

Blackwood

Bramwood

Ellwood,

Elmwood

Forwood.

Gavenwood

Girdwood,

Glenwood,

Grimwood

Gurwood

The fattening process should begin early Fleetwood.

consumed in maintaining warmth; even Goodwood

half the food given may be expended in Greenwood,

whether it pays to grind corn at a cost of | Hagwood

ten per cent, or to cook it at a cost of as Hallwood

much more. A very good plan, and it Harwood,

that they may get a fair start before severe

weather sets in; else much food will be

this way. It is questionable with us

measurably answers for both grinding and

cooking, is to soak the corn in hot water

bushel. Pigs, after eating their fill

The Culture of Potatoss.

EDITOR CANADIAN LIVE-STOCK AND FARM,

SIR, -I can only find time to give an

imperfect synopsis of our method of grow-

ing potatoes, though desirous of acceding

Englewood

Calderwood

Woodside,

Canada is a great country for wood. Even the people have wood in their names as the following list shows: -

Hedgwood, Henwood, Heywood, Honey wood Hinwood, Woodworth Inglewood Javiswood Kirkwood, Littlewood Lockwood, Lynwood, Magwood. Manwood. Marwood. Morewood Northwood, Norwood, Rockwood, Sherwood, Spoterwood, Thistlewood Underwood. Wedgwood, Wellwood, Westwood, Whitewood

Winwood.

Wingwood

What Am I to do?

till swollen and soft. In this condition it The symptoms of Billioussess are unis excellent food, and pigs thrive very fast happily but too much known? They difupon it. New corn is sweet and tender fer in different individuals to some extent. and pigs devour it eagerly, yet old, dry A Billious man is seldom a breakfast eater corn is more easily digestible than new Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent corn, and will produce more pork to the appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear soaked corn, will turn and eat heartily of inspection at any time; if it is not white dry corn, and drink thin meal or bran and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœi or Constipation may be symptoms or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try Green's August Flower,

MACKIE'S

Salt as a Fertiliser.

and good. this there is not even a particle of founda. tion. The decision of the Holy See, which has already been published, is clear and definite in its terms. It is a decision on a question not of politics but of morals; as this week: still we know of potatoes that such it will be received by our Catholic people as every decision which has ever

yet been pronounced by the Holy See, in reference either to faith or morals, has bad. There is not a single breach-loader in | been received by them. If doubts or conhas been most satisfactory. any land fortress from Portland to the troversies should arise as to its meaning

For wheat, an application of 300 lbs. Tweed, the latest type actually in use be- these will speedily be solved by the per acre will be found to give best results. It should never be applied at the time of ing the seven-inch Armstrong gun. The bishops of Ireland, or, if it should be necarmaments of forts, the guns served to essary, by the Holy See itself; but the seeding, nor used as a top dressing when the plants are young, as it will then involunteers, and the shot and shell at Wool- question of morality being thus decided jure then. Early spring is the best time wich are mostly of an obsolete pattern. | the operation of the recent action of the to apply it. Two hundred lbs. to six Holy See is at an end. The Irish people, hundred lbs. is the range for rye; nine without guns, and two of them will have whether at home or abroad, will I trust,

hundred lbs, will lessen the crop. Root crops, especially mangolds, are greatly accept my assurance that neither the benefitted by using from five to six hundred lbs. per acre. Di. Voelcher's experiments show that the effect of salt on grass (unless the growth is rank) is not good. Contrasted with vegetable matter

to your request in reference to the rep oduction of this favorite tuber. The growing of potatoes has of late

years become one of Cauada's great in-

slop, if given them,

JOURNAL.

To show that farmers differ on the use

