General Business.

"AURORA."

THE STANDARD BRED STALLION "AURORA," No. 1884, the property of the Government 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 boarded at the "ADVANCE" office and if a sufficient number offer the horse will be brought to Chatham and due notice given.

Apply at Fredericton to

D. J. STOCKFORD.

Fredericton, 6th April, 1888.

AURORA, No. 1884. Chestnut Stallion, foaled 1876, imported 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 sired 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 Fullen. Betty Condon was sired by North American and out of a daughter of Sherman's Black Hawk.

Daniel Lambert (102) the sire of Aurora (1884) was the sire of 22 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 2.27¼, and Annie Page, record 2 27¾. Aristos (771) record 2.27¾, was full brother to Aurora and was the sire of H. B. Winship, with a record of 2.20¼.

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 neck, fine body, and makes a very fine appearance in harness. 5-17.

"PREFERE."

The above imported and registered Percheron Horse, will make the Season of 1888 in the following districts:

Chatham, Douglastown, Newcastle, Derby, Inlantown, Blackville.

will return by way of the South side of the Miramichi River to NELSON: will also travel

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 1835 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.

"Young Columbus."

will make the Season of 1888 in the County of NORTHUMBERLAND.

PEDIGREE.

YOUNG COLUMBUS is a well-shaped Chestnut Stallion, standing 16 hands high, bred in Nova Scotia, foaled in 1881 got by Columbus, dam by Moscow, Grand dam by Mambrino Chief, (214).

COLUMBUS sire of Edward D. 2 29, 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, Pocohontas and Ben Knox.

OLD COLUMBUS (94), was the sire of Confidence, 2 22, Smith's Columbus 2 31.

OLD COLUMBUS was a Chestnut horse, white hind feet and one white fore foot and ankle, was foaled in Quebec about 1830, was of unknown origin, but must have possessed a great amount of rich blood which he has shown in his get and their descendants. He was a converted pacer, could trot a mile in 2 30, a quarter in 34 seconds and a full mile in 2 34 when 28 years old.

GERRY'S CONSTITUTION (95), by Old Columbus (94), was the sire of eleven in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Myron Perrey 2 24¼, Sea Foam 2 24¼, Com. Vanderbilt 2 25, Phil Sheridan 2 26¼.

PHIL SHERIDAN (830), 22¼, was the sire of ten in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Phyllias 2 15¼, Adelaide 2 19¼, Commonwealth 2 22, Reese Sheridan 2 23¼, Hiram Woodruff 2 25, Valley Chief 2 25.

MOSCOW, sire of the dam of Young Columbus was by Hyddick Hambletonian (10), the sire of forty in 2 30 and better, best of whom are Dexter 2 17¼ 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.

MAMBRINO CHIEF (11), was the sire of six in 220 and better, best of whom were Lady Thorne 2 18¼, Woodford Mambrino 2 21¼.

YOUNG COLUMBUS has in his veins the blood of four great families, Hambletonians, Mambrino Chiefs, Columbuses and the Morgans, and along with being a descendant of the greatest trotting 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 OTEA

Jas. Dickson, Groom.

Newcastle, April 24, 1888.

BLACK CLYDE STALLION.

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 Chatham. "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 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, Garnland, 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 Rothesy. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Granddam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Wealberly, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare 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 Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a medal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm and when 5 years old obtained the £40 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 by the Groom.

Servant Wanted.

A Servant for general housework wanted. Apply to MISS HOCKEN.

Chatham, May 9th, '88.

General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

L.S.L.

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 constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly 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 Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1888.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of $500 approximating to $300,000 Prize are		50,000
100 Prizes of $300 approximating to $100,000 Prize are		30,000
100 Prizes of $200 approximating to $50,000 Prize are		20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$300,000 Prize are	100,000
1,000 Prizes of $100 decided by	$100,000 Prize are	100,000
3,136 Prizes amounting to		$1,055,000

For Club Rates, or any further information apply to the undersigned. Your handwriting must be distinct and Signature plain. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address

Send POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by express (at our expense) addressed to

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 Generals Beauregard 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.

REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is **GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS** of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

ADIRONDACK.

OWNERS, JOHN FERGUSON, AND S'L CARRUTHERS

This young Stallion will make the Season of 1888 in the following 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, 15½ hands high and weighs 1100 lbs.

Adirondack is sired by the standard bred horse

ALLRIGHT,

the well known sire of Trotting Horses. Although the stock of Allright is young, yet he has sired very many very fast horses; such as Black Pilot, record 2.33; George Lee, 2:23¾; George Allright, 2:41; Defiance, 2:29¼ and many others. Allright was sired by Taggart's Abdallah, record. 2:26¾, he by Farmer's Beauty, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury, he by the original Justin Morgan.

ADIRONDACK'S

dam was sired by Randolph, he by Morgan Telegraph, he by Deerfield Morgan, dam 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.

ROBERT TOZER.

Newcastle, May 1, 1888.

INFORMATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer for Sale at LOWEST RATES FOR CASH—Wholesale and Retail

Provisions, Groceries, Anthracite and Soft Coal,

LIME

in Casks and Barrels, &c, &c

The Highest Prices paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Hay, Oats, Potatoes, Butter and Eggs.

Country Customers

will be provided Free of Charge with

Yard Room and Stabling

for their Teams.

GILLESPIE & SADLER,

Commission Merchants & Insurance Agents.

Water Street, Chatham, May 9th, 1888

NEW GOODS.

EXTENSIVE

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

Prices Lower than Ever.

—AT—

F. W. RUSSELL'S,
Black Brook.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 17, 1888

Chatham's Valuation and Assessment

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

	Real Estate	Personal prop'y	Inc.	Non residents	Total
Mid. D't	$579,400	$15,800	154,700	80,400	1,130,300
Low. "	72,200	26,700	14,400	1 100	114,400
Upp. "	64,100	18,600	9,500	5,000	97,200
Grand T'l	$715,700	361,100	178,600	86,500	1,341,900

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

On the Parish for County Contingencies,	$2,054 64
" " " School Fund,	2,769 97
" " " Alms House,	773 93
" Police District for Police Fund.	1,231 00
" " " " Fire purposes,	1,494 50
Total	$8,374 04

The mode of assessing for the foregoing $8,374.04 is rather more complicated than it ought to be, owing to a want of method in the arrangement of the districts, the Police and 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 per ratepayer—is assessed as a poll tax, the remainder being apportioned in three rates on the ratepayers according to the valuation placed upon each. This year the rate per hundred dollars—after the poll tax of $1.50 is laid on—is

For the Middle District	55 cents
" " "	
outside of the Fire Dist.	42 "
" " up. & Ir. "	31 "

In this connection it may be of some interest just now to the people of the police district to know that the $200 extra which the proposed electric street lights will cost, when compared with gas, will involve a charge of a cent and a half on the ratepayer who is assessed on $100, seven and a half-cents on the man valued at $500, fifteen cents on the one who is worth $1000, and so on. It will, however, take all of this year's assessment for light to pay off the arrearages due to the Gas Company, so that the assessment for the electric lights will not be levied until next year.

The Military Camp.

It seems to be generally admitted that all the reasons by which the authorities in the matter should be guided are in favor of the proposed Brigade Camp being held in Chatham this year, and a recommendation to that effect appears to have been made to the Militia Department by Lt.-Col. Maunsell—at least it is so stated in some of the papers. The *Times* pretends to believe the camp should be held at Moncton, but it is not probable that the authorities would take the responsibility of gathering nearly a thousand men from the healthier parts of the province at a place where the ground, water and general surroundings are such as to endanger the lives of many of them. Sanitary considerations are decidedly against Moncton, which is otherwise unobjectionable, save that to longer slight the North Shore in this matter would be very discouraging to the hundreds of volunteers amongst us who have heretofore, and for many years, gone to the south, east and centre of the province to the military camps, recognising that so long as transportation facilities were not so good to and from their local headquarters as those of other places, the smaller bodies must move towards the common centre of the greater numbers. This disability being removed and our transportation facilities equal to the best, our camp ground ample and dry, our water supply for men and horses of the purest, our commissariat supplies ample and varied, our atmosphere pure, cool and health-producing, our surroundings picturesque and our people noted for making visitors feel at home, there seems to be every prospect of our having the camp of '88 on the banks of the Miramichi.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH of Toronto, is numbered amongst the distinguished men who died last week.

The Lumber Trade.

In their Wood Circular of 3rd inst. Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine of Liverpool say—

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, 55,666 and 60,225 tons respectively.

Business during the month, although quiet, has been fairly satisfactory. Imports have been moderate, and as the deliveries have been fair, prices, with few exceptions, have been well maintained. Stocks generally are in a healthy condition.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce deals have been imported more freely than for several years past, viz.: 2,892 standards, against nil in 1887, and 390 standards in 1886 during corresponding month. The arrivals have been chiefly by steamers, and as they have largely gone directly into consumption, 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 about 5s per standard; these early arrivals have had a depressing effect on our market, and shippers must act with greater caution to prevent a still further decline.

A few small parcels of St. John pine deals have been imported which have been sold at about the price of spruce.

Birch is in good demand and prices are firmer, the deliveries have been large and the stock is now very moderate; early arrivals should sell well. Birch planks are in better demand and prices are advancing, recent arrivals have gone direct into consumption.

Spruce Deals—By auction, early in the month, a cargo of St. John, at an average of £6 10s. per standard; by privates, at £6 to £6 2s. 6d. per standard ex quay.

Scantling—£6 to £6 2s. 6d., and with the cargo at usual stowage rates.

Lord Wolseley and England's Defences.

In the House of Lords, on Friday last, Viscount Hardinge asked what truth there was in the reports that England was defenceless. The Duke of Cambridge, commander of the forces, denied that the country was in imminent 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 explain to the world England's strength and the nature of the precautions taking. There had been considerable increase in the preparations in recent years. The panicky tone pervading the language of military authorities outside the house was not shared by the government, which was fully conscious that any disregard of national defences in the present state of the world would be a very grave dereliction of duty. He complained that high military authorities 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, depriving English statesmen of manly honesty. Wolseley ought to have made this statement in the House where he could be answered. In the 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 Russian fleet was not equal either in numbers or strength to the British force on the China station alone.

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 adhered 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 condition of the country was such that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and were properly handled there was no reason why they might not take posession of the country. He placed himself in the hands of the premier. He did not intend to cast a slur upon the government. He had endeavored to the best of his ability to serve his sovereign and country.

Lord Salisbury said his strictures upon Gen. Wolseley's statement were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Wolseley's disavowal of his intention to attack the government. He trusted that Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. He should regret the general's leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Wolseley's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defences would be seriously inquired into. In the meantime, he deprecated the practice of officers speaking over the heads of the government, thus destroying ministerial authority, and shattering the administrative machine.

News and Notes.

NOT YET CAUGHT.

The St. John's Nfld., Colonist, arguing against Confederation, points out that for the first quarter of this year there were 525 failures in Canada and four in Newfoundland, that the liabilities of the Dominion bankrupts amounted to $4,987,148, and of Newfoundland bankrupts to $33,600, and that in Canada one out of every 9,143 of the population became bankrupt, whilst in Newfoundland the average was only one in every 50,000.

BORDER "INDUSTRIES."

A Bangor, Me., correspondent of the New York *Times* states that smuggling is a thriving industry along the Maine boundary. The Americans smuggle Canadian whiskey, and the New Brunswickers smuggle American clothing, patent medicines, watches, etc. Stores are erected on the line, that is, one part of the building in Canada and the other in the States; so that an illicit trade is readily carried on. The correspondent says a movement is on foot to petition both governments to 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 American 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 American goods.

ENGLAND IN DANGER.

The *Daily Telegraph* in a column article headed "England in Danger," asserts on the highest military authority that the strength of the army is entirely insufficient. It says:—"If extra men enlisted to-morrow there would be no barrack accommodations for them. Many of the artillery batteries are provided with the worst guns served to any existing army. Though we possess an unsurpassed gun we have no means of manufacturing it. We have the best rifle yet invented, but not a single regiment is provided with such rifles. The army stores are lamentably insufficient, and the naval situation is almost as bad. There is not a single breach-loader in any land fortress from Portland to the Tweed, the latest type actually in use being the seven-inch Armstrong gun. The armaments of forts, the guns served to volunteers, and the shot and shell at Woolwich are mostly of an obsolete pattern. Four of our finest armor-clad vessels are without guns, and two of them will have none until March, 1889. The nation ought to demand that instant attention be given our army and navy."

CHEMICAL MISNOMERS.

An editorial in the *Popular Science News* recites some of the curiosities of names of chemical compounds, which, when their inappropriateness is considered, appear extremely ludicrous. Thus: oil of vitriol is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound, and contains no copper. Salts of lemon is the extremely poisonous 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 contain any sulphur. Sugar of lead has no sugar, cream of tartar has nothing of cream, nor milk of lime any milk. Oxygen means the acid maker, but hydrogen is the essential element of all acids, and many acids contain no oxygen. German silver contains no silver, and black lead 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 be 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 opinion that if unarmored ships are to be 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 the steel works and rolling mill of the Disston extensive saw works at Tacony, Pa., was burned Sunday. Loss $300,000; insured $190,000.

THREE NATIONALITIES.

At a meeting of the city council of Quebec one night last week a motion, to present a farewell address to Lord Lansdowne, was proposed. The Irish members made bitter speeches against the motion and before it could be put every one of them, both Protestant and Catholic, walked out of the council chamber. The English members and the French Canadian members present remained and passed the resolution. The scene was exciting and the most intense feeling has been aroused.

HOW THEY VOTED.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The New Brunswick members who voted for Mr. Laurier's amendment to the government's resolution to give $15,000 to the Canada Pacific Railway Co. for abandoning their monopoly in Manitoba were Messrs. Weldon of St. John, Hale, Ellis and Gillmor. Messrs. Mitchell and Skinner voted with the Government on both the amendment and the resolution. Mr. Mitchell claimed that the Government should guarantee the principal as well as the interest of the new loan, but the motion was lost without a division. The measure then went through committee, but was continually criticized, and the proceedings did not end until 4.30 in the morning.

JUMP JIM CROW.

Sir John, who, twelve months ago, strongly insisted on maintaining, and did maintain, his disallowance policy, brought all his followers into line when he made a change of front this year. And on 12th inst. he succeeded in passing a resolution guaranteeing a loan of $15,000,000 to the C. P. R. for "consenting" to abolish disallowance. The men who voted last year that the Maritime Provinces would be injured by allowing Manitoba to build her railways, this year voted to allow her to do so, and besides agreed to throw this sop of millions of dollars to the C. P. R.

The Pope's Rescript.

HOW IT IS EXPLAINED BY ARCHBISHOP WALSH.

Archbishop Walsh has written a letter containing his views on the Pope's recent rescript to the press of Dublin. He says that a most determined effort has been made to bring under the unfavorable judgment of the Holy See the Irish nationalist movement, or at least the Irish national league, and that the persistent efforts thus made have ended in most absolute and signal failure as regards the only object that was really aimed at or substantially cared for by their originators. The methods of action in question, that is to say, the plan of campaign and boycotting, involving as they do many grave questions of morality, were submitted by the Holy Father himself to a tribunal where they were to be considered on their own merits and without any reference whatever to political considerations, with which in fact that tribunal has nothing whatever to do. The decision come to, after a prolonged deliberation, was an adverse one, and at once, not perhaps unnaturally in the circumstances, a conclusion was rashly drawn in certain quarters that the national league, if not indeed the nationalist movement in Ireland, was thereby condemned. This pleasing delusion, however, had soon to be abandoned, but since then no effort had been spared by the discomfited intriguers to make it appear that the nationalist organization has somehow or other fallen under the ban; that the step already taken by the Holy See is indeed only the first of a series of such steps which will be taken, no doubt deliberately, but with the utmost determination; that formal condemnation of the National League is thus only a matter of time, and that as a natural consequence all good Catholics who are to be found among its members will take the first opportunity of severing their connection with it. Now for all this there is not even a particle of foundation. 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 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 been received by them. If doubts or controversies should arise as to its meaning these will speedily be solved by the bishops of Ireland, or, if it should be necessary, by the Holy See itself; but the question of morality being thus decided the operation of the recent action of the Holy See is at an end. The Irish people, whether at home or abroad, will I trust, accept my assurance that neither the Nationalist movement nor the National League is in the smallest degree injuriously affected by the recent decree.

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep, Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

IT might as well be remembered that the hog is a tender animal, and requires care to be made profitable. The pen should have a cement or other bottom that can be drained and cleaned and dried, be well supplied with litter, and well ventilated.

Wood ashes mixed with salt, and worked 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.

DIARRHŒA IN A CALF.—Diarrhœa 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 disease is stopped to return to the ordinary feed slowly.

IF the sheep are suffering from ticks, a regulating diet is absolutely necessary to counteract 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 deficiency 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 constantly. A few weeks' neglect in this regard will cause a weak spot in the wool, which very materially affects its value. Uniformity in feeding is essential to successful wool-growing.

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 alternately, sometimes only moistening their mouths, as a rational being would do while eating a dinner of such dry food. A broken-winded horse is scarcely ever seen in Norway, and the question is if the mode of feeding has not something to do with the preservation of the animal's respiratory organs.

A MIRAMICHI gentleman who has had much experience with horses says that he has tried the above and found it to work excellently, although some horses will pick up a mouthful of hay and thrust it into the water foaling it with saliva or other impurities in a short time and it is, therefore, better, wherever possible, to have a trench with running water in it and feed the horses their hay so that they can use it while eating. This is the practice with many first class farmers and livery stablemen. The practice of feeding this way could not well be carried on in winter on the Miramichi, save under exceptional circumstances.

AS POTATOES are scarce and dear this spring, the temptation will be strong amongst growers to cut the seed very small. In seasons when seed is plentiful many plant medium potatoes without cutting and conclude that by so doing they get better results. But when seed is so dear this is not absolutely necessary in order to get a good crop. It is the practice of Mr. T. B. Terry, Summit Co., Ohio, a very successful potato grower, to 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 made to grow and do well under favorable 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 potatoes." In view of these statements it is well that those preparing to grow potatoes largely should expend a little more in getting good seed and in putting in suitable sets. It would be much better to curtail the acreage of planting than to cut the seed unduly small to save buying more.

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 on the poorest parts of the farm. This is accounted for in part by the fact that wheat has long been looked upon as the great staple, and that therefore it should receive the larger share of attention in its production. Dairying and meat and wool production, and the growing of horses are now becoming of far more importance than the growth of wheat, at least in the older Provinces, which must yield to a corresponding change in the relative amount of the coarse grains grown. Oats are good in one form or another for almost every class of live-stock, and there is no kind of grain grown that can be fed with so much advantage in its natural condition. To the stockman a good crop of oats is absolutely indispensable, and due preparation should be made for growing them. When the ground is plowed in the autumn the crop is much more certain, and it is important that it be sown early in the season, if possible when the frost is coming out. When sown thus early the crop is seldom a failure, and the straw is sure to be bright and good.

Salt as a Fertiliser.

To show that farmers differ on the use of salt on land we publish the following this week; still we know of potatoes that 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 has been most satisfactory.

For wheat, an application of 300 lbs. per acre will be found to give best results. It should never be applied at the time of seeding, nor used as a top dressing when the plants are young, as it will then injure them. Early spring is the best time to apply it. Two hundred lbs. to six hundred lbs. is the range for rye; nine hundred lbs. will lessen the crop. Root crops, especially mangolds, are greatly benefitted by using from five to six hundred lbs. per acre. Dr. Voelcher's experiments show that the effect of salt on grass (unless the growth is rank) is not good. Contrasted with vegetable matter it gives best results. Apply at the rate of three hundred to five hundred lbs. per acre.

Salt has been found injurious to a number of plants, particularly so to potatoes. It not only gives a decreased yield when used for this crop, but the quality is also injured, making the potatoes waxy instead of mealy. Melon vines are killed outright by moderate applications.

Voelcher's experiments show further that solutions of twenty-four grains to the pint produced favorable and marked results on bulbous plants, and also on plants with succulent leaves, such as cabbages, onions, etc. The asparagus plant is noted for being able to stand very large dressings of salt. Best results will be obtained, particularly from grain crops, by applying it to light land after the latter has received a dressing of farmyard manure. It should be noted that the manure is well rotted, as one of the most noticeable actions of salt is to check fermentation. It may be applied just before sowing the grain by hand or sown at the same time as the grain with a drill for the purpose. On land for roots it may be applied just before ridging the land. It has a bad effect on those soils that bring their grain, root and grass crops slowly to maturity, such as cold, wet soils. The salt would tend to prolong the vegetation period and delay the arrival of maturity.

On limestone soils it is most profitably employed. When applied to such soils what is known as double decomposition takes place, the calcium of the limestone exchanges places with the sodium of the salt. One of the resultant compounds being able to render silica soluble, the latter is taken up by the plant, giving that brightness to the grain and stiffness to the straw that can only come from applications of salt. Brightness and stiffness of straw are always conducive to the production of a good sample of grain.

Management of Pigs.

Mr. James L. Baird discusses this subject in a recent number of the *American Rural Home*. He writes: Perhaps no part of agricultural industry yields so large a return for the investment, when well managed, as swine raising. Pigs are rapid, gross feeders, and consume much that costs but little. They are, also, very prolific animals; a sow, of most breeds, will breed when one year old; and when matured, often produce ten young at a litter. This increase is greater than that of any other domestic animal. An animal, then, of such worth and increase, is 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; fed 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 every way.

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 produce 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 it is seldom necessary to keep the main stock over winter. The Berkshire and Poland China breeds are capable of this, or even more; and it is claimed that other breeds, as the Yorkshire, Suffolk and Essex, 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 continuous 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-fourth as much meal, 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 digestible and nutritious. Roots 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., fed to them would be profitable. Such foods help greatly to keep them, when in close confinement, in hearty condition.

The pens in which pigs are confined should be kept dry and well ventilated, with pure water, not only for drink, but also to bathe in, for which a wide, shallow basin of boards should be constructed. Such care not only serves to increase the value of the pigs, but wards off disease, and often death itself. Pigs that have been so kept are in excellent condition for forcing. Their frames are well built up; their health is vigorous; their appetites are strong and eager; their digestion active, and their ability to assimilate all they can digest is at its best. So their growth will be remarkably rapid, often verifying the wonderful accounts of enormous growth and weights that are sometimes narrated. It is claimed in such cases that four pounds of corn may be depended upon for one pound live we