

Original Poetry.

OLD FRIENDS MEETING.

Just as we meet to-day
Long years ago we met
And though so long away,
Our hearts are kindly yet.

It was our lot to meet
In pleasure's rosy bowers,
When life's young cup was sweet,
And joyousness was ours.

Oh! happy was that time,
And cloudless was our sky,
When youth was in its prime
How blissed were you and I.

We parted long ago
In goodly north foreign skies,
Our spirits all aglow
In search of fortune's prize.

In distant hemisphere,
With expectation's gleam,
Through host of manhood's years
We struggled hard with fate.

When far away we yearned
To tread our native soil,
And now we have returned
From years of fruitless toil.

Though we were long apart
In sea-divided lands,
We still unchanged in heart,
Now grasp each other's hands.

You from the east have sought
Your dear remembered home,
And I, with little strength,
From western climes have come.

But as youth's designs
In eager hope of gain,
In California's mines
For gold I delved in vain.

How tollsome was each day—
How gloomy were my nights
In dreariness and pain,
Far, far from home's delights.

I was a hermit while
Slow weary years rolled by;
Not crumbe on his life,
More lonely was I.

Those I encountered seemed
Repulsive, stern and rude;
Their company I deemed
Far worse than solitude.

As we survey life's track
With retrospective eye,
Our thoughts to-day go back
To youthfulness gone by.

Ah! where are those who then
With us were young and gay?
Some are gray-headed men,
Some dead—and some away.

Some of the girls we knew,
With sunshine in their eyes,
To woman's instincts true,
Are bound in wedlock's tie.

Old-maidhood, like moss,
On old things sure to come,
Has shown its hoary head,
The faded cheeks of some.

With sisters we exchanged
Love's soft-like pledge and vow;
From us estranged,
They are grandmothers now.

Inscriptions on the stones
In yonder burial-ground,
Though silent, speak in tones
Immensely profound.

They tell that death spared not
The friends of years ago,
And sacred seems the spot
Where they are mouldering low.

No "half-dye" magic can
Ere old to youth restore;
A Betty-headed man
Must die be evermore.

What though connubial bliss
It is not ours to know,
There still is happiness
In friendliness below.

Now aged, let us twain,
Still meet with favored health,
In friendly life the Island of Santa
Cruz, in the West Indies. This island
is said to have been a garden of fresh-
ness, beauty and fertility twenty years
ago; it was covered with woods, trees
were everywhere abundant, and rains
were profuse and frequent. The recent
visit of a gentleman who had known
the island in its palmy days revealed a
lamentable change, one fourth of the
island having become an utter desert.
The forests and trees had been cut
away, rain-falls had ceased, and the
process of desolation, beginning at
one end of the island, had advanced
gradually and irresistibly upon the
land, until for seven miles it has be-
come as dry and barren as the sea-shore.
Houses and plantations had been aban-
doned, and the advance of desolation
was watched by the people, wholly un-
able to prevent it, but knowing almost
to a certainty, the time when their own
habitations, their gardens and fresh
fields would be a part of the waste. In-
deed the whole island seemed doomed
to become a desert. This sad result is
owing entirely, according to the belief
of the inhabitants, to the destruction
of the trees upon this island some years
ago.

A poet warbled thus—
"A man wants to live here"
We have enough for us
Through many a fleeting year.

If life's meridian day
With clouds were overcast,
Its twilight, lingering, may
Impart calm peace of last.

PEREGRINUS
Lawrenceville, April, 1876.

Miscellaneous.

DREYING UP OF SANTA CRUZ.—The bul-
letin of the Torrey Botanical Club con-
tains a suggestive paragraph in refer-
ence to the influence of trees upon rain
and atmospheric moisture, as shown by
the extreme dryness of the Island of Santa
Cruz, in the West Indies. This island
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Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the reviv-
ist, has presented to Miss Emma Camp-
bell of Morristown, N. J., an elegantly
bound Bible, in recognition of the
poem, "Jesus of Nazareth passeth by,"
of which she was the authoress.

An English Judge has decided
that a woman can keep her wedding
ring and wear it when she pleases, but
she cannot give it away without her
husband's consent.

There is nothing very original in a
money market report. It is too full of
quotations.

FANCY CATTLE.

Short-horn sales are becoming almost
as "sensational" as those of thoroughbred
yearlings were a short time since, and it is
no uncommon thing for an animal of the
Bates or Boote blood, each of which strains
has its respective admirers and even cham-
pions, to be sold for a price equal to that
of a Derby winner would have real-
ized a few years ago. These pedigrees refer
only to the sales of pedigree Short-
horns—that is to say, of animals inscribed
in the herd-book, which is for cattle
what the stud book is to the turf; and
from them we learn that while 65 sales
held in Great Britain yielded a total of
£228,088. 16s. 6d. the 57 sales in America
amounted to £204,790. 6s. 10d. Each of
the American sales amounted, upon an
average to £3593, as against £3509 for
each of the English sales; but the advan-
tage does not do so in reality remain
with American breeders, for though 8 fewer
sales were held there, the number of ani-
mals disposed of was within 10 of those
sold at home. The 259 Short-horns sold
in America averaged £78 each, and the
2599 sold in Great Britain £47 each. The
largest amount realized at any one sale was
£42,919. 16s., for which 84 animals belong-
ing to the late Torr, a Lincolnshire farmer,
were disposed of in September. The high-
est price given at this sale was 2100 guineas;
and the average of the whole lot
£510 13s. Still more remarkable was a
sale held in Scotland a week previously,
in which 23 animals of the property of Lord
Dunmore, fetched £28,232. This gave
an average of £272 3s for each animal, one
of which went for 4500 guineas. At a third
sale 34 animals fetched more than £10,000,
and there were several others of which the
total was over £7,000, and the average
over £200. The most successful sale in
America was that at which 82 Short-horns
fetched £28,534. 15s. 6d. with an average of
£409 19s. 6d. for the whole number, one
of them reaching £2325. At two other
sales in America, totals of rather more than
£20,000 were obtained for 35 and 32
lots, the average in both cases being eight-
ly over and under £300. These figures
may be left to speak for themselves; but
it is impossible to avoid the suspicion that
purchasers will not, in the long run, get
the best of the bargain.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

THE DEBT OF SPAIN.—The London
Times has published a statement of the
public debt of Spain, procured from of-
ficial sources, which is an extraordinary
document. The grand total is \$3,300,
000,000, or almost the same as the debt
of Great Britain. The interest on the
loan, one of the marvels of our times,
but the fact seems to be the promise
of an exorbitant rate of interest al-
ways draws a certain amount from some
quarter or other.

Every person should know how
to ascertain the state of the pulse in
health; then, by comparing it with
what it is when he is ailing, he may
have some idea of the urgency of his
case. Parents should know the healthy
pulse of each child, since now and then
a person is born with a peculiarly slow
or fast pulse, and the very case in hand
may be of such peculiarity. An in-
fant's pulse is 140; a child of seven
about 90, and from 20 to 40 years it is
70 beats a minute, declining to 60
four score. A healthful grown person
beats 70 times in a minute, declining to
60 at four score. If 60, if the pulse
always exceeds 70 there is a disease;
the machine working itself out, there
is a fever or inflammation somewhere,
and the body is feeding on itself, as in
consumption, when the pulse is quick.

THE USE OF TOADS.—The Journal de
Connaissance Medicinale states that the
French horticulturists have followed
the example of the English ones, and
peopled their gardens with toads. These
reptiles are determined enemies of all
kind of snails and slugs, which, it is
well known, can in a single night de-
stroy a vast quantity of lettuce, carrots,
asparagus, etc. In Paris toads are sold
at the rate of fifty cents a dozen. The
circulars in this interesting article keep
it in large type, into which they plunge
their bare hands and arms, without
any fear of the poisonous bite to which
they are supposed to expose themselves.
Toads are also kept in vineyards, where
they devour during the night millions
of insects that escape the pursuit of
nocturnal birds.

MIND YOUR P'S

Persons who patronize paper should pay
promptly, for the pecuniary prospects of
the press have a peculiar power in pushing
forward public prosperity. If the printer
is paid promptly, his pocket-book kept
plentifully, he will promptly patronize, he
puts his pen to the paper in peace, his
paragraphs are more pointed, he paints
his pictures of passing events in more
pleasant colors, and the personal of his
paper is of more pleasure to his people.
Paste this piece of proverbial philosophy in
some place where all persons can perceive it.
—*Exchange*

The forests of Europe are estimated
as being 500,000,000 acres in extent. In
North America 1,400,000,000 acres are cov-
ered with trees, of which 900,000,000 are
in British North America. In South Amer-
ica forests occupy 700,000,000 acres. The
proportion of forest land to the whole area
of Europe is computed at 20 per cent.; in
America 21—Supposing, therefore, 20 per
cent. to be the proportion in Asia, Africa,
and Australia, the grand total of the for-
ests of the world cover a space of 7,734,000
geographical miles.

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T. RANKINE & SON'S STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, MILL ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

BEARD & VENNING,
Albion House,
HAYE received by "Anchor" Line and Mail
Steamers their
SPRING & SUMMER STOCK,
OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.

Wholesale & Retail.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser having been permanently
cured of that dreadful disease, Consumption,
by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known
to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To
all who desire it, he will send a copy of the
prescription used, (free of charge), with the
directions for preparing and using the same,
which they will find a "Cure Cure" for Con-
sumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please
address,
REV. E. A. WILSON,
104 Penn St., Williamsburg, New York,
Jan 26 6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years
from Nervous Debility, Premature De-
cay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion
for the sake of suffering humanity, send
free to all who need it, the recipe and direc-
tion for making the simple remedy by which he
was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the
advertiser's experience can do so by address-
ing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York,
Jan 26 6m

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.

55 & 57 King St.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

WE have always on hand a full line of
Goods suitable for

Limbermen, Millmen,
Railway Contractors, Ship Builders,
Pedlars, Country Traders,
Merchant Tailors, Clothiers,
Fancy Goods Dealers, Milliners, &c.

The Stock is at all times well-inspected,
being generally large, well assorted, and suited
to the requirements of Country Store Keepers.
Our goods being well bought on the most ad-
vantageous terms, we are enabled to sell at
liberal rates and lowest living prices.
Orders by mail and telegraph receive prompt
attention.

EVERITT & BUTLER,

nov 25

Great Bargains

DRESS GOODS.

A SORT OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Now Being Offered at Cost, by

M. C. Barbour,

48 Prince William St., St. John, N. B.

FLOUR & PORK.

500 Barrels Howard's Flour,
100 Barrels Pearl do
75 do Moss Pork.

Now Landing, GEO. S. DEFORREST,
St. John, N. B., April 14th, 1875.

TO FARMERS.

LABOR MADE EASY.

THE VAN-ALLEN

Common Sense Dash

CHURN

IS the cheapest, simplest, most durable,
easiest to work, fastest in using, and will
give more Butter of the same quantity of
cream than any other Churn that has ever
been offered for sale in Nova Scotia.
It has been for many years in use in the
Western and Northern States and Canada,
and takes the first place wherever it has been
shown. It is tried here by a reliable
party who states that it is all that it claims to
be, and that without any extra exertion or
batter they churned and gathered in nine (9)
minutes.
An Agent will shortly canvass the County,
and orders so received will receive prompt
attention.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

SAMUEL FITZ RANDOLPH,

Proprietor for the Patent Right for the County
of Annapolis.

F. S.—The Churn can be seen and examined
at the residence of the subscriber, or taken
home by the parties and used.

BELLA FARM,
Near Bridgetown, March 17th, 1875.

Job Work

Neatly executed at the Monitor Office

BUSINESS CARDS

Neatly and promptly executed at the
Office of this paper.

E. T. KENNEDY & CO.,
87 Prince William Street....ST. JOHN, N. B.,
STEAM HEATING ENGINEERS,
AND DEALERS IN
RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

STEAM PIPE, GAS PIPE, WATER PIPE,
STEAM PUMPS, RUBBER HOSE, RUBBER PACKS, RUBBER GASKETS,
STEAM WHISTLES, STEAM GOVERNORS, STEAM COCKS, WATER GAUGES,
RABBIT METAL, COTTON WASTE, HAIR FELTING, MILL SAWS, CIRCULAR SAWS, SAW GUMMERS,
LARD OIL, SPERM OIL, ATLAS OIL, WHALE OIL, NATIVE OIL.

Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.



HARD TIMES Are Upon Us.

OWING to the hard times I am determined
to sell

LOWER PRICES

THAN EVER BEFORE.

and I now offer at my store on Queen Street a
nice selection of

JEWELRY

FANCY GOODS,

far below CITY PRICES, and invite all to
call and see them. They consist of

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

TIMEPIECES, RINGS,

BROOCHES, EARRINGS,

SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS,

GOLD & PLATED CHAINS.

SPOONS, FORKS,

SPECTACLES, PURSES,

CHARMS, &c., &c.

All parties now owing the subscriber
are hereby notified to pay up.

N. B.—Our WATCH DEPARTMENT we make a
specialty, and parties will do well to give us
a call before purchasing elsewhere. REPAIR-
ING done at short notice and warranted to
give satisfaction.

J. E. SANCTON.

Bridgetown, Oct. 27, 75

Customs Department.

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1875.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American In-
voices, until further notice—12 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

\$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted.

Orbit and terms free. TRICE & CO.,
Augusta, Maine. ly 448

\$5 TO \$20 a day at home. Samp-
son & Co., Portland, Maine. ly 448

Bill-Heads.

Different sizes and styles promptly and
cheaply printed at the office of this paper.

BILL-HEADS

Different sizes and styles promptly and
Neatly printed at this office.

Call and inspect samples

TO MAGISTRATES!

A large lot of MAGISTRATE'S BLANKS
for sale at this Office.

Agricultural.

DRAINAGE.

Correspondence to the Colonial Farmer.]

Mr. ENRON.—The question has often
been asked me—What is the cost of
through under-draining land? Until late-
ly I have never been in a position to give
accurate information on this point, as most
of the work of that kind has been done
by my own men, with occasional help.

Last year through the kindness of T. C.
Scott Esq., Agricultural Engineer and
Land drainer of London, (Eng.) three first
class practical drainers were sent out to me
from England. Having five acres of wet
land to drain, I gave them the job to do,
with the following result:

508 Rds; 4 feet deep, and 24 feet
apart, at 80c. per rod \$328.80
23 Rds; 4 1/2 feet deep, and 24 feet
apart, at \$1.20 per rod 33.60
Extra work in open ditching and
building outlets 9.00

Total paid for labor \$371.40
800 Drain Pipes, 1 1/2 in. at \$0.60 per m. 480.00
8000 1/2 " 2 " 18.00 " 66.15
1229 " 3 " 16.00 " 21.44
480 " 4 " 20.00 " 9.60

\$95.96 per acre—Total cost \$478.79
The ground was hard, stiff clay, the
wages earned by the men averaged \$2.50
each man, per day. This amount to farm-
ers generally, may appear dear draining,
yet, it may turn out to be a good invest-
ment!

There are but few farmers who could not
do one or two acres per year, and not
feel the work too laborious, if they could
For thoroughly under-draining, stiff clay
would, at 24 feet apart, take 110 rods,
or 1,815 draining pipes. Should the ground
be anything of an open bottom and springy
36 feet apart would answer well. This
would only be 73 rods; or, 1,245 draining
pipes per acre.

The five acres referred to was put into
grass next in the year 1861, with a few
drains in the wettest place, with the fol-
lowing result:

2 1/2 acres turps, 1,068 b. at rate of 300b. per acre
2 acres a rods, 170 " 170
2 " mangles 35 " 140
Total on 4 1/2 acres 1,232

The remaining 1 acre was taken up with
end ridges. From the same field in 1875,
after thoroughly under-draining as before
descried, the following crop was taken:

1 acre, 2 rds, 24 plots, turps, 1,000 b. or 603 b. per ar.
" 0 " 15 " carrots 295 " 467 " "
" 2 " 13 " potatoes 168 " 249 " "
" 1 " 15 " mangels 141 " 382 " "
" 0 " 17 " mangels 85 " 200 " "

2a. 3r. 4p. Total 1,969 bushels.
The balance was in grass. The field
was equally as well manured in 1861, as
in 1875, but more labor being and weed-
ing, the former year, on account of the land
being wet and the crops being small.

I do not regard the crop of the latter
year as being any unusual. No doubt
many have larger crops. My object is
simply to show the difference in
the yield of the drained over the undrain-
ed land. Until this year I have never been
able fully to do so.

It is true the expense of under-draining
the land was large, costing nearly one
hundred dollars per acre; the formation of
the ground, however, was such, that the
cuttings were more than ordinary deep,
averaging over 4 feet 6 inches deep, and
the price paid for the work was about
three times what it would cost in Eng-
land.

I think our farmers could do the work
after little practice, as well, and much
cheaper; but even at the price it has cost
me, I consider it has paid good interest
for the outlay. As I figure up the two crops
in the years 1861 and 1875, I find that in
the latter year, I raised 350 bushels more turps
per acre, 282 bushels more carrots per
acre, and 680 bushels more mangels per
acre.

I have tried to be as explicit as possible
leaving to your reader to draw their own
conclusions. There is one thing however,
I must add, viz—Never attempt to cultivate
wet land with a green crop. If draining
not pays, working wet land never will.

Yours truly,
RICHARD THOMPSON,
Maragoguist, St. John County.

RULES FOR FARMERS

A correspondent suggests as something
"that would interest and profit many
young farmer readers," that we should
prepare and publish one hundred rules for
the attainment of success and wealth in
farming. A much smaller number, if
faithfully adhered to, will contribute ma-
terially to success, and ensure, with econ-
omy and good habits, sufficient wealth to
satisfy the reasonable desires of any one.

Vick's Flower & Vegetable Seeds

1. Select good land and reject sterile, no
matter how cheap.
2. Raise no weeds, but only profitable
ones.
3. Underdrain, wherever needed.
4. Adopt a good rotation of crops and
adhere to it.

5. Provide sufficient shelter for domes-
tic animals neat and clean.
6. Keep every thing connected with do-
mestic animals neat and clean.
7. Flow well, cultivate well, do all work
well, and not slipshod.
8. Accumulate and save manure, and
apply it properly.

9. Procure good implements, and take
care of them.
10. Raise good animals and take good
care of them.

The preceding ten rules will be of much
use if carried out, and we add three more,
to cover them all, viz:

11. By weighing and measuring, and
careful accounts, ascertain just what every
crop or every animal costs you, and find
out just what is the market value of each.
12. Employ then those crops and animals
which you find give you a good profit, and
drop all else.
13. Take your local paper, and pay for
it in advance.

You can thus have the satisfaction of
knowing that you are carrying out Ricar-
d's two famous rules for acquiring wealth,
namely:

1. Cut short your losses.
2. Let your profits run on.

BEES SWARMING IN EARLY SPRING.—G.
Goulding, in the Bee-keeper's Magazine, in an
article noticing the fact that, when hives
are set out in the summer stands the queen
swarms out with the bees, says that when
hives are set out in the spring, the queen
prevents this by setting his bees out in
the dark, if the weather is mild, and the
evening indicates that the following day
may be pleasant. He thinks that many
hives loose their queens in the spring on
being set out in the ordinary way. If set
out in the evening, the bees are quiet in
the morning and no swarm is done.

Yokers' Corner.

A matter of interest—a conpon.

Captured battle flags should be of sub-
divided colors
A man always feels put out when he is
in.

The warmest kind of hat—one that's
got stove in.
Georgia cries "Peas, green peas," when
there is no peas.