(Continued from first page.)

SPRINGFIELD AND ALBANY.

Overseers of Poor—Daniel Whitman, Harris Merry, Albany; Sydney Saunders, Robert Charlton, Springfield.

Assessors—Henry Gaetz, Handley Merry, Albany; George Durling, Zena Saunders, Springfield.

Collectors—Charles Whitman, Albany; James Charlton, Springfield.

Fence Viewers—Albert Oakes, Albany; Sydney Saunders, Springfield.

Surveyor of Logs—J. E. Whitman, John McNair.

Constables—J. E. Whitman, Wm. Merry, Wm. Charlton, Ambrose Charlton.

ROAD SURVEYORS.

1 E. P. Smith,	7 John Long,
2 Daniel Whitman,	8 Timothy Wilson,
3 Chas. Whitman,	9 Isaac McNair,
4 Henry Merry,	10 John Rope,
5 Wm. H. Durling,	11 James Bent,
6 John Stoddart,	12 Wm. Sprowl.

DALHOUSIE AND PEROTT.

Overseers of Poor—Edward Kendall, Alfred Buckler, Thomas Devaney.

Assessor—Thomas Dargie.

Collector—John Messenger.

Pound Keeper—George Campbell.

Fence Viewers—William Gormly, Hugh Goldsmith.

ROAD SURVEYORS.

1 George Mailman,	8 James Jackson,
2 James Spurr,	9 James Todd,
3 Hugh Goldsmith,	10 Robert Medicraft,
4 John Lowe,	11 Edward Sprowl,
5 Alex. Dargie,	12 Joshua Buckler,
6 Alfred Buckler,	13 Alex. Taylor,
7 William Gibson,	14 Edward Kendall,

Melvern Town Road—Alexander Mott.

Constables—William Buckler, John Gormley.

MAITLAND.

Overseers of Poor—James Kempton, Robert Freeman, David Baxter.

Assessors—Robert Cole, George Geeman.

Collector—Robert Freeman.

Constables—Beniah Dukeshire, A. C. Ringer, James Lewis.

Road Surveyors—For Maitland District, David Baxter; No. 1, Robert Feener; No. 2, James Lewis; for the North end of the Lewis road, Andrew Shaffner; Albany New, John W. Delaney; Northfield, George Teel, Teel Road, Mansfield White; Lake May Road, Harry Ringer; Ringer Road, Enos Ringer; Early Road, Benjamin Early.

BLOOMINGTON.

Overseers of Poor—Abel Hoffman, John Vidito.

Fence Viewers—Elder Hutt, Burton Vidito.

Constables—John M. Vidito, William Allen.

Road Surveyors—1, Gilbert Vidito; 2, Edward Morse; 3, James E. Vidito.

J. G. H. PARKER,
Clerk Peace.

Bridgetown, Nov. '76.

Miscellaneous.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A telegram has been received at Portsmouth announcing the return of the British Arctic expedition under Capt. Nares, comprising the steamers Alert and Discovery, to Valentia. Progress to the North Pole was found to be impracticable. Capt. Nares reports that no land could be discovered to the northward of the highest latitude reached, namely, 83° 20 min., but in other respects the expedition was successful. The Alert has proceeded to Queenstown, and Capt. Nares to London; all are well. The Alert arrived at Valentia at 3.30 o'clock this afternoon, being the first land made since leaving the frozen regions. She parted company with the Discovery in the Atlantic.

The Alert and Discovery left Port Foulke on July 20th, 1875, and entered the line off Cape Sable. After a severe and continuous struggle they reached the north side of Lady Franklyn Bay, where the Discovery was left in winter quarters. The Alert pushed on, and reached the limit of navigation on the shore of the Polor Sea. The ice varied in thickness, in some places 150 feet deep. President Land does not exist. The Alert wintered in lat. 82. 27. At this point the sun was invisible for 142 days, and a temperature the lowest ever experienced. A detachment with sledges was despatched northward. It was abscent seventy days and reached latitude 83.20. Another party rounded Cape Columbia, the northernmost point of America, and traced 220 miles westward from Greenland and also explored far to the eastward. These sledge parties met with no game and suffered from scurvy. Hans Peterson died from frost bite. John Porter, of the Alert, and James Hans and Chas. Paul, of the Discovery, died on the sledging expeditions. No Esquimaux were seen, nor were any icebergs met with beyond Cape Union. The expedition encountered great difficulties in returning. The Alert's rudder bolt was damaged. The vessels left Smith's Sound on September 6th. They signalled the Pandour, October 26, all well. The Alert parted from the Discovery in a gale on October 19. She will shift her rudder at Valentia, and proceed to Queenstown to coal. The Admiral at Queenstown telegraphs that the Discovery is expected to arrive hourly.

During the sledge journeys the ice was so ragged that it was only possible to advance a mile a day. During the winter rich collections in the department of natural history were made and many valuable scientific observations taken. Excellent coal was found near the place where the Discovery wintered. The expedition experienced the coldest weather yet known, the temperature being 59 degrees below zero for a fortnight and failing once to 104 degrees below freezing point. The Pandora, when spoken by the Alert, reported her screw slightly damaged by the ice. The Pandora called at Littleton Island and Cape Isabella, but was unable to reach Cape Sabre. As the expedition did not touch at Littleton Island on its return it missed the letters left by the Pandour. The health of the crews, with the exceptions already mentioned, has been good. Frost bites were severe, but not numerous. Peterson, the interpreter, died in 40 days after both feet had been amputated from frost bite. All the members of the expedition declare it impossible to get nearer the Pole, than their northern exploring party which penetrated to within 400 miles of it. On the return from their sledge journeys the men were in a very helpless condition, and it was necessary to carry some of them on the sledge. The planking of the Alert was much damaged by the ice.

A member of the expedition telegraphs to the *Daily News* that the northernmost land reached was in latitude 33 deg. 7 m. After that there was ice. The point furthest west reached was in longitude 85 deg. Lady Franklin Straits is really a bay. Petermann Fiord was closed by a glacier. The northernmost point in Greenland seen was in latitude 82 deg. 67 minutes.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* of Tuesday, in an article strongly favoring Halifax as the Winter Port, concludes as follows:

Canada is one country, and sectionalism should not be allowed in such a matter to have the slightest influence. It is the right course and the patriotic one, to let it be clearly manifest that if our best ocean port is not made the permanent winter port on the Atlantic for the whole Dominion, it is because such a thing is a physical or commercial impossibility: and no suppositions and demonstrations will show this apart from actual honest and earnest experiment. Of course, if that experiment is to be successful, our Maritime ship owners and merchants in general, and those of Halifax in particular, must show themselves alive in the matter. We have no right to presume that they will not do so. Let them have the opportunity, and when this has been done, and they fail to do their duty in the premises, it will be time enough to speak of some other arrangement, and to reconcile ourselves to Portland as an inevitable but not at all an agreeable necessity."

A WIFE POISONER'S TERRIBLE FATE.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star* has the following: An involuntary suicide took place in Alamahce county under the following circumstances;—A Dr. Hooper, a dentist, living in the northern part of the country, went to the breakfast table prepared to poison his wife, for what reason we have not learned. They were seated alone at the table. After pouring out the coffee Mrs. Hooper was despatched out of the room on some pretext, and in her absence the husband poured into her cup a deadly mixture. She returned, and it happened that the doctor himself was called from the room for a moment. In his absence a fly fell into his cup, and Mrs. Hooper, wife-like, exchanged cups. The doctor returned and drank his coffee almost at one swallow. He at once detected the singular taste of the beverage, and asked his wife if she had exchanged cups. She replied that she had, giving her reason for it, when he exclaimed; "Then I am a dead man," and in a few minutes was a corpse.

☞ The Turkish battle hymn, of which the following is a portion, furnishes an excellent text for the horrible brutalities perpetrated by Turks in moments of victory:

"Allah calls us! Allah invites! Alas! Up to the seventh heaven, rise the vile odor and the insolence of the infidels. Allah calls us! Allah invites! The bloody combat opens. To the conquerors the Prophet will open the gates of Paradise. Allah is great! The corpses of our brethren will remain upon the field of carnage, that they may br athe pestilence, desolation and death into the camp of our enemies. Weep not for them! The avenging swords of the sons of the Prophet will slay by the side of each, a hundred as a compensation for their death. Dead or alive, may their corpses or their weapons sow destruction and mourning in the infidel ranks. Weep not for them! Allah is great! The Christians crushed, our dead will inherit all the joys promised by the Prophet in his love for his people. To the combat! To carnage! Allah calls us! Allah invites us!"

RELATIONS BY MARRIAGE.—We hear of a gentleman who is somewhat puzzled by the connections by the nuptial tie. He thus endeavors to explain them:

I married a widow who had a grown-up daughter.

My father visited our home very often and fell in love with my step-daughter, and married her. So my father became my son-in-law, and my step-daughter my mother. Some time afterward my wife had a son, he was father's brother-in-law and my uncle for he was the brother of my step-daughter.

My father's wife, *i. e.*, my step-daughter, had also a son; he was, of course, my brother, and in the meantime, my grandchild, for he was the son of my daughter; my wife was my grandmother, because she was my mother's mother.

I was my wife's husband and grandchild at the same time. And as the husband of a person's grandmother is his grandfather, I was my own grandfather.

☞ Two fatal cases of blood poisoning have occurred in Liverpool which will, unfortunately, strengthen the prejudices of the ignorant against vaccination. Two fine healty children fell ill soon after vaccination by the public viccinator, and died. The only explanation suggested was that the "atmospheric causes arising from the peculiarities of the neighborhood and the houses in which the children resided might have, in consequence of the vaccination, led to the disease which resulted in death." The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the children had died from the effect of pyæmia, consequent upon vaccination, skilfully performed and from a good source, but what were the precise causes leading to the blood poisoning, the medical evidence did not enable the jury to say.

☞ For 1874 in Paris the statistics of crime showed that 1,939 or 37 per cent. were agricultural laborers; 1,565 or 30 per cent. skilled laborers: 712 or 14 per cent. were engaged in trade; 316 or 6 per cent. belonged to liberal professions: 358 or 7 per cent. were servants, and 338 or 6 per cent. declined to give any account. The majority of the culprits were decidedly illiterate—1,820 could neither read nor write, 2,100 could read or write imperfectly; 1,088 seemed to know enough, perhaps too much, for their purposes, and 170 had received an excellent education. Out of the whole number 4,143 were found guilty, 31, including 4 women, being condemned to death for murder.

☞ Fifty thousand elephants are killed every year to furnish the ivory worked up in England alone. The best ivory comes from Zanzibar, the silver gray from regions south of the equator, and the favorite ornamental material from Siam.

☞ Bruce had recourse to the sword,
Tell to a bow and arrow, and Washington appealed to the God of battles; but when a woman strikes for liberty she uses anything she can lay her hand on.

☞ The peanut crop this year is estimated at 800,000 bushels.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The monastery of S. Sylvester is to be made the general post office of Rome.

CENTRAL BOOKSTORE.

Spring Importations.

Just received ex SS. "India" from Glasgow, and S. S. "Anglia" from London,

86 CASES OF STATIONERY,

—EMBRACING—

FOOLSCAP PAPERS, Cream and B. Laid, Large and Small Post, Flat, Legal Cap, Bill Cap Commercial Letter and Note Papers, Antique Parchment Note Paper, Ordinary Letter and Note Papers for Jobbers. Bank, Post, Letter, Thin Linen, Letter and Note, Cream Laid and Antique ENVELOPES—Square and Business Sizes. White and Colored Printing Paper, Printing and Visiting Cards, MOURNING STATIONERY all grades. Gillott's, Mitchell's, and other makers' PENS, Quill Pens. A. W. Faber's and Rowney's LEAD PENCILS. Programme and Carpenter's Pencils, Stephen's Blue, Black and Jet Black Writing and Copying INKS, Ink Powder, Chalk, Crayons, Seals, Letter and Parcel Wax, Wafers, Red Tape, Slates and Pencils, &c., &c.

Our Stock of BLANK BOOKS will be found complete in sizes and bindings,

THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,
Cor. Granville and George Sts., Halifax, N. S.
Aug. 16th, '76. 1y no 19.

GREAT REDUCTION!

FOR CASH.

Tweed Suits,

$20 to $24,

FORMER PRICES, $26 TO $33.

MENS' FURNISHING

and all other Goods

PROPORTIONATELY LOW.

J. E. WHITTAKER.
Cor. Germain & Princess Sts...St. John, N. B.

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber will offer for sale a Farm in Annapolis Co., in the Vicinity of PORT GEORGE, consisting of about 70 Acres of GOOD LAND, well watered, with House, Barn and other Outbuildings. An ORCHARD, consisting if Apple and Plum Trees is also on the place.

The above will be sold at AUCTION, Friday, the 12th day of May, if not sold before at Private Sale.

EDWIN GATES.
April 4th, 1876. n52 tf

ESTABLISHED 1861.

Parks' Cotton Warp.

White, Blue, Red, Orange & Green.

THE COTTON WARP made by us for the past fifteen years having proved so very satisfactory to consumers, we feel justified in recommending it to all who use the article as the BEST IN QUALITY and actually the CHEAPEST in the market.

We warrant every bundle to be full length and weight and to be numbered correctly.

Our name and address is on the label.

For sale by all dealers.

WM. PARKS & SON,
New Brunswick Cotton Mills,
St. John, N. B.
August 15th, '75. 3m n19

FRED. LEAVITT,

LAWRENCETOWN,

INVITES the attention of purchashers to his Large and Complete Stock of

Dry Goods,
Ready-Made Clothing,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,

&c., &c., &c.

Molasses, Tea, Sugar,
Groceries of all Kinds,
Brooms, Pails, Tubs,
Farming Implements,
Nails, Cordage,
&c., &c., &c.

All of which are offered at LOW FIGURES to suit the times.

—ALSO—

Parket, Eagle, Doe, Prouty & Mear's PLOWS,

at Berwick Prices.

May, 1876.

SHEFFIELD HOUSE,

Market Square....St. John, N.B.

Jewelry and Watch Department.

THE Sheffield House having engaged the services of First-class Manufacturing Jewelers, is prepared to make to order, Wedding and Signet Rings, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gold Lockets, Brooches, Ear-Drops, Charms, Studs, Solitaires and General Jewelry. In the Watch Department a First-class Practical Watchmaker gives his special attention to the Repairing and Regulating Watches, Clocks and Time Pieces. ☞ Repairs on Watches and Jewelry carefully attended to.

In the Stock Department,

New and Fashionable Goods in Ladies' and Gents' Watches and Jewelry, Silverware, Electro-Plated Housekeeping Goods, Papier-mache and Fine Parian Ware, Artistic Bronzes, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., and Foreign Novelties of French and German manufacture are being constantly added by frequent importations from the best markets.

RICHARD THOMPSON.
May 3rd, '76 y t4

Job Work

Neatly executed at the MONITOR Office

BUSINESS CARDS

Neatly and promptly executed at the office of this paper.

$12 A DAY at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1y t48

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y t48

SEND 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for a Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. 1y t48

TO MAGISTRATES!

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

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,

As supplied to the Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, &c.,

For House, Ship and General Use, Indoors and Out.

And in all Colors.

Manufactured by the SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, having no chemical action on Iron and other Metals; will stand any degree of heat without blistering—1 cwt. being nearly equal in bulk, and doing the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints.

Artificial Stone Paint, { For preserving Wood, Zinc, and other Buildings, giving them the appearance of White or Bath Stone, &c.

DAMP WALLS, DAMP CHURCHES, &c.

Cured by the PETRIFYING LIQUID, at a cost of about 2d. per square yard.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT,

In WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS and HOUSE TIMBERS, For SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP or WET WALLS, and GENERAL IRON and WOOD WORK.

For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the the Agent, at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia.

GRIFFITH'S PAT. ENAMELL'G PAINTS.

Every article for the Trade at lowest prices.

Porous Tile Roofs, Wet Walls, Wooden Structures, Ships' Bottoms, &c., made thoroughly WATERPROOF, and IRONWORK preserved from Oxidation, by GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINT. Manufactured by THE SILCIATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL, G. B.

Agent for Nova Scotia—HUGH FRASER, BRIDGETOWN.

ALSO—CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

REFIN'D SCOTCH IRON,

BLISTER, CAULKING & TYRE STEEL,

Assorted sizes, suitable for the Trade.

1 Ton No. 1 Glasgow White Paint, { In Kegs of 112, 56, 28 and 14 lbs. weight.

BOILED AND RAW PAINT OIL,

5 Cwt. Genuine White Lead; 2 Cwt. Zinc White Lead,

Will be sold low for CASH by

Bridgetown, July 19th, 1876. 6m n15 **HUGH FRASER.**

NOTICE.—A Complete Set of the West India and United States Charts for sale Cheap, together with a lot of NAUTICAL BOOKS, &c. Also, First Class SEXTANT, all will be sold low for Cash. H. F.

E. T. KENNEDY & CO.,

37 Prince William Street.....ST. JOHN, N. B.,

STEAM HEATING ENGINEERS,

AND DEALERS IN

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING.

STEAM PIPE,	STEAM PUMPS,	BABBIT METAL,	LARD OIL,
GAS PIPE,	STEAM WHISTLES,	COTTON WASTE,	SPERM OIL,
WATER PIPE,	STEAM GOVERN'RS,	HAIR FELTING,	ATLAS OIL,
RUBBER HOSE,	STEAM GUAGES,	MILL SAWS,	WHALE OIL,
RUBBER PACK'G,	STEAM COCKS,	CIRCULAR SAWS,	SEAL OIL,
RUBBER GASK'TS,	WATER GUAGES,	SAW GUMMERS,	NATIVE OIL.

Agents for Rich's Patent Saw Sharpener and Gummer.

NOTICE.

AT THE "BEE-HIVE"

Will be found the usual variety of

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, COATINGS, &c.,

For Spring and Summer Wear,

All of which will be made up at the USUAL LOW PRICES.

Also a full assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING and Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Of the Newest Styles and most Economical Prices.

114 WATER, CORNER JACOB, STREET
HALIFAX, N. S.

JAS. K. MUNNIS.

LONDON HOUSE, RETAIL.

BARNES, KERR & CO.

INVITE especial attention to their large and varied stock of STAPLE GOODS and General House Furnishings—Sheetings, damasks, and repps in silk and worsted, table covers and cloths, and a large assortment of dress materials, ladies' fancy costumes, black and colored silks, torquoise and satins, umbrellas and parasols jet and silk buttons, trimmings.

3 and 4 Market Square,....St. John N. B.

The SPRAGUE CHURN!

—:o:—

Important to Farmers and Dairymen of this Province!

—:o:—

J. L. SPRAGUE,

INVENTOR OF THIS CHURN,

SEEING the failings of other Churns has lately constructed a CHURN which is the *NEAREST PERFECTION* ever yet constructed, and that is taking the lead wherever it has been introduced.

THIS Churn contains the best points and taste of long study on the proper method of obtaining every particle of butter that cream contains in from one to six minutes, the average time being four minutes.

IT has churned eight pounds of butter from six quarts of cream in forty seconds.

IT has churned milk from a farrow cow, on a test, in one minute.

IT will make Letter butter, and butter that will stand more working than that made in a common churn, the grain being coarser.

IT will make the hardest kind of butter in the hottest days in August.

IT works the buttermilk out in one minute, and cleanses itself in one minute.

BY the motion of the paddles the air is pumped in at the ends, passes through the cream, and is carried off through a tube in the top of the cover. This process cleanses the cream of all unpleasant flavor, and brings the oxygen of the air in contact with the oil in the cream which hardens and turns to butter

IT is driven with cogwheels that set these paddles in rapid motion, and makes the labor so light that a child twelve years old can churn with ease.

These Churns are manufactured at Berwick, N. S., and will be kept constantly on hand after the 30th October, 1875.

Orders strictly attended to.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass the Counties of Annapolis, Kings, Hants, Colchester and Pictou.

PROPRIETOR,

D. H. SHAW,

BERWICK, N. S.

November 17th, 1875. tf n33

Customs Department,

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1875.

AUTHORIZED Discount on American Invoices, until further notice—7 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

ap14

VINCENT & McFATE,

PARADISE ROW, ST. JOHN, N. B.,

HAVING received about $5,000.00 worth of the Finest Quality of Oil-Tanned Larrigan Leather from Wm. Peters, one of the Leading Tanners in the Province of New Brunswick, we will be prepared for the manufacture of all kinds of

LARRIGANS AND SHOE PACS,

And believing this Stock to be far superior to to any imported from the United States, will guarantee all our Customers a Superior Article at a CHEAPER RATE than any manufacturer in the Dominion of Canada Also having received one of the LATEST IMPROVED TURN SHOE MACHINES, at a cost of $1,000.00, we will be able to compete with any of the Americans or Canadians in the Manufacture of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Childrens' SLIPPERS of all kinds.

GLASS! GLASS!

1000 Boxes GLASS, in all sizes, at cheap rates.

White Lead, Oils, Brushes,

Paper Hangings of all kinds,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

The trade supplied on reasonable terms at 22 *Germain St.....St. John, N. B.*

BLAKSLEE & WHITENECK.
sept30 y

GILBERT'S LANE

DYE WORKS,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

IT is a well-known fact that all classes of goods get soiled and faded before the material is half worn, and only require cleaning and dying to make them look as good as new. *Carpets, Feathers, Curtains, Dress Goods, Shawls, Waterproof Mantles, Silks and Satins, Gentlemens' Overcoats, Pants, and Vests, &c, &c,* dyed on reasonable terms. BLACK GOODS a specialty.

AGENTS.—Annapolis, W. J. SHANNON, Merchant; Digby, Miss WRIGHT, Millinery and Dry Goods.

may '76 A. L. LAW.

NOTICE.

MRS. L. C. WHEELOCK,

has just received a fresh assortment of

DRY GOODS

—AND—

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY

of Superior Quality,

PERFUMERY, &C.

Morse, Kaley & Co. Knitt'g Cotton.

BOOTS and SHOES, the remaining portion selling off at 20 per cent. below usual prices. ALSO—A lot of No. 1 WHITE LEAD & PAINT OIL.

BRIDGETOWN, June 13th, 1876.

S. R. FOSTER & SON'S

STANDARD

Nail, Shoe Nail & Tack Works,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
(Formerly W. H. ADAMS' CITY NAIL WORKS.)

Orders solicited, prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. ap10

BILL-HEADS

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

☞ Call and inspect samples ☜

Agricultural.

CARROTS FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

No food of the kind is so keenly relished by horses as carrots: indeed, most horses prefer them to oats. Carrots when mixed with chaff, without corn, will keep horses in excellent condition for performing all kinds of labor. They may be fed from December to the beginning or middle of May, to which period, with proper care in this lattitude they may be preserved. They are especially beneficial for horses towards Spring, at which time corn may be added for a few weeks. In certain parts of Europe, farmers depend solely upon carrots, with a proper allowance of hay, as Winter food for their horses, without giving them any grain whatever: and it is asserted that by this mode of feeding farm horses a considerable saving of hay is effected, as compared with the usual custom of this country of feeding corn and hay. Draft and farm horses are given in the proportion of fifty to seventy pounds weight of carrots each per day on an average, not allowing them quite so many in the very short days, and sometimes more than that quantity in the Spring months. A portion of the carrots are sliced in the cut chaff or hay, the rest are given whole to the horses at night, with a moderate quantity of hay, in their racks; and with this food the horses will usually enjoy uninterrupted health.—There are persons who think that carrots only given as food to horses are injurious to their constitutions; but this belief is without foundation other than prejudice. Experiments carefully conducted have proved that team horses, Winter and Summer, will perform ordinary work on carrots as a Winter food, with the assistance of proper soiling in Summer, and may be kept the entire year round upon the produce of an acre of land in carrots.

Without reference to the many local opportunities of a market for the sale of the carrot, it is the most valuable esculent in the entire range of practical husbandry on account of its superior properties as a general article of food for several descriptions of animals usually kept on a farm. The only reasonable objection urged against the more general introdhction of carrots in the regular system of cropping is their expensive and tedious and early culture, which objection certainly has considerable weight. Nevertheless, when capital and industry can be combined carrots offer a fairer opportunity of a remunerative return than any other comparative crop, and where introduced will be found a valuable article of food for horses, pigs, and poultry of all descriptions. Butter of the most agreeable appearance and exquisite flavor may be obtained for the table by feeding milch cows upon carrots, and if stored for them during severe weather in Winter there will be no diminution in quantity, or deterioration in the quality of their produce.

In establishments for trotting or racing horses, carrots are especially beneficial. Toward Spring, when the horses have been fed many months on dry food—oats, corn and hay—they are extremely serviceable, indeed neccessary. Among horsemen they have gained the character of being good for the wind; but we suspect the only merit they can claim in this respect is that they keep the body cool and properly open, by which they conduce greatly to health and condition, and consequently to clearness of wind.—About the same thing may be said of their claims to produce a fine coat: whatever conduces to health does; consequently carrots do. To any one who has been in a racing stable, or in any stable where carrots are fed, it may seem almost useless to say that they should be sliced in pretty long slices.—It is dangerous to give them cut crossways, as horses are extremely fond of them, and, if at all greedy, would be apt to bolt pieces of them whole, which would be quite likely to cause some of them to stick in the throat. Carrots, if kept in a dry place in sand, they will keep out of doors, if covered sufficiently with straw, and then banked up with earth.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

STOVE POLISH.—By placing a piece of camphor, about the size of a kickory nut, in the stove blacking the blacking will adhere through the heat.

RYE BISCUITS.—One pint milk, yeast either home-made or baker's, one tablespoonful melted butter, and three tablespoonfuls of sugar, stir in flour enough to make as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon. Let it rise over night and the next morning drop it into well buttered gem pans or biscuit pans. Bake half an hour in as hot an oven as can be used without scorching.

TO CLEAN BLACK CASHMERE.—Wash in hot suds, with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water,—very blue, and iron while damp. It will look equal to new. Another way is to brush the article to be cleaned, and then wash in clear, cold water and a handful of common washing soda dissolved; use no soap or warm water. Iron on the wrong side while damp.

RYE BREAD.—One cup of yeast, if home-made, four or five boiled potatoes mashed hot, and very smooth, three pints of rye flour, a heaped tablespoonful of sugar, and one quart of warm water. Beat all well together, and let it rise over night. In the morning add a pint bowl corn meal and sufficient rye flour to knead well. Let it rise once more very light, but be exceeding careful that it does not sour in the least; then mould it into loaves, set the pans in a warm place and let it rise again. Then bake like wheat bread. In all receipts of rye flour a handful of cornmeal or graham flour is considered an improvement.

SNOW FLAKE PUDDING.—Half box of Cooper's gelatine, the whites of three eggs, sugar and vanilla to taste. Soak the gelatine in enough cold water to cover it, for an hour, then add a teacupful boiling water. When the gelatine is dissolved, add enough cold water to make a pint of it altogether. Strain this on a platter, put the whites of the eggs in it, and beat it all until it is a stiff foam. When half beaten sweeten with white sugar, add the vanilla and finish beating. Then put it into cups. When cold and shaped in the cups, turn the pudding out and eat it with cream.

Jokers' Corner.

A NEW CAPITALIST.

He didn't look as if his pockets held fifty cents, but a rich man has a right to dress as he chooses. He loafed up the street until he saw the right sort of a face, and then said:

"Can you show me the bank?"

"Yes sir—three doors below."

"Thanks. I'd like to put some money in the bank, but I'm a little afraid of a bank. I always did prefer a note of hand to a bank."

The citizen pricked up his ears and asked:

"You have some money to lend, have you?"

"A trifle?" was the answer. "Do you know anybody who'd like to take some and give me a note for a year at 7 per cent? I think of going to Mexico for a while."

"Let's see," mused the citizen, "I don,t know but I'd take some myself."

"Lemme get a drink and then we'll talk," said the stranger.

"Yes—certainly—come on" replied the citizen, and the two went into a basement. Drinks were ordered by the citizen, one after another, until his shinplasters began to feel lonely. He said he could make good use of a few thousands. The stranger put down gin, whiskey, lager and brandy until his legs gave out. The citizen laid him on a bench and tried to sober him. He went dead asleep while they were trying to force vinegar down his throat. The bar keeper said he was an old loafer, and the policeman was sent for to take him to the station. When they got him down there and searched him, they found four brass cents and a brass backed comb in his pockets, and the citizen who wanted to borrow a few thousands went to see if the mail had come in.

HARD ON THE ENGINEER.

An engineer on the O. & M. R. R. tells the following story on himself:

One night the train stopped to wood and water at a small station in Indiana. While this operation was going on, I observed two green looking countrymen in homespun, curiously inspecting the locomotive, and occasionally giving vent to expressions of astonishment. Finally one of them looked up at me and said:

"Stranger, be this a locomotive?"

"Certainly. Didn't you ever see one before?"

"No, haven't never saw one afore. Me'n Bill came down to the station to-night purpose to see one. Them's the biler, ain't it?"

"Yes, certainly."

"What yer call that yer in?"

"We call this the cab."

"And this big wheel?"

"That's the driving-wheel?"

"That big black thing on the top is the chimbly, I suppose?"

"Precisely."

"Be you the engineer what runs the machine?"

"I am the engineer."

"Bill," said the fellow to his mate, after eyeing me closely for a few minutes, "it don't take much of a man to make an engineer, do it?"

"All aboard!"

"Young man, what's the price of this silk?" asked a partially deaf old lady.

"Seven dollars," was the reply.

"Seventeen dollars!" exclaimed she; "I'll give you thirteen."

"Seven dollars, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman.

"Oh, seven dollars?" replied the lady, sharply; "I'll give you five."

An old lady on a steamboat observed two men pumping up water to wash the deck, she accosted the captain as follows; "Well captain, got a well aboard, eh?" "Yes, ma'am; always carry one," said the polite captain. "Well, that,s clever," she said, "I always did dislike this nasty river water."

"Walk in without knocking," as Paddy said to the praties.

The farmers are now pulling down their vests—har-vests, you know.

"Union is not always strength," as the sailor said when he saw the purser mixing the rum with water.

"Gentlemen,' said a ragged loafer, addressing a crowd, "I am an author." "Of what?" "Of my own misfortunes."

What is the difference between a cashier and a schoolmaster? One tills the mind and the other minds the till.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? One is the sale of effects, the other the effects of a sail.

"What do you propose to take for your cold?" said a lady to a sneezing gentlemen. "Oh, I'll sell it very cheap; I won't higgle about the price at all."

"No man can do anything against his will," said a metaphysician. "Faith," said Pat, "I had a brother who went to prison against his will—faith he did."

SECOND SIGHT.—A man in a Scotch village, who had a good telescope, looked at his third cousin through it, which brought him as near as a first cousin.

The ladies at some of our seaside resorts utterly refuse to bathe in sight of the buoys that have been put out for their safety.

"Pa, how many legs has a ship?" "A ship has no legs, my child." "Why, pa the paper says she draws twenty feet, and she runs before the wind."

Why is a son who objects to his mother's second marriage like an exhausted pedestrian? Because he can't go a step farther.

A little girl was lately reproved for playing out of the doors with the boys and informed that, being, seven years old, she was too big for that now. "Why grandma," the bigger we grow the better we like 'em."

"Phil, my jewel," said Pat, "I'm mighty sorry ye can't dine with me today?" "Arrah, and why can't I dine with ye?" said the astonished Phil. "Because, my dear," returned Pat, "I haven't asked ye as yet."