POOR COPY

Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

SERVICES IN ST. MARY'S CHAPEL.—In the absence of the Rev. Mr Forsyth, who is accompanying the Metropolitan in his Confirmation tour to Campbellton, Dalhousie &c., there will be no Divine Service in St. Mary's Chapel on Sunday morning next. The Evening Service at the usual hour will be held by the Rector of Derby.

BLESSING THE BELL:—On Wednesday, the 7th of Sept., His Lordship, the Bishop of Chatham, will be at Kouchibouguac for the blessing of the bell of the Church there. There will be refreshments and amusements the same day on the grounds, and the occasion will no doubt be a very interesting one.

'AROOSTOOK WOODSMAN' writes to the *Advance* that at Oakfield Me., on 20th June, Angus Russell, formerly of Point aux Car felled eighty-four hemlock trees in the one day for Messrs T & C Bradbury & Co., and that a Frenchman named Jerry Surette peeled them. They averaged eight trees to a cord of bark. Our correspondent asks—'Can anyone beat that.?'

THE LAGER BEER CASE:—The Supreme Court at Fredericton has granted a rule nisi to bring up the conviction of Mr. Chas. Cassidy of Chatham, by Police Magistrate Niven of Newcastle, for selling lager beer made by Mr. Jas. Ready of St. John. The judgment granting the rule is quite an elaborate one in which the Court emphasises the point that no proof that the beer was intoxicating had been submitted to the convicting court.

THE *Advocate* says that Mr. Turnbull mechanical superintendent of the Dorchester Penitentiary; was in Newcastle last week supervising some repairs to the masonry and improving the drainage in connection with the new Post Office.

"Repairs to the masonry and improving of drainage" should not be so soon required in connection with a building that has cost a very large sum of money and is just off the contractors' hands. But these matters are things of everyday under our Ottawa rulers and will, no doubt, cause little reflection among those who support them.

SOUTH BY NORTH:—We are assured by the *Adocate* "that preparations are being made for the laying of an asphalt sidewalk along the front and southern sides' of the Newcastle Post Office. The asphalt sidewalk is in accordance with the *Advance's* recommendation and, therefore, the correct thing, but we would like to know how many 'south sides' the building has. We beg to assure the Department of Public Works that there is but one south side and that, together with the front, are all that the asphalt sidewalk, are required for. Any other 'south sides' are simply imaginary.

CONFIRMATIONS IN DERBY AND BATHURST.—The Metropolitan, accompanied by the Rev. D. Forsyth held a Confirmation in Derby on Friday evening last. There were 6 candidates presented by the Rector, the Rev. A. F. Hilz, and a good congregation which listened attentively to the instructive address of the Bishop. On Saturday last His Lordship proceeded to Bathurst, when confirmation was administered to 45 candidates presented by Rev. Mr. Peters. The congregation filled the church and the service was most interesting.

CONVERSAZIONE:—A very enjoyable Conversazione was held at the Rectory Chatham, on Thursday evening last in honour of the Metropolitan and Mrs Medley. The evening was pleasantly spent in conversation, music, and the partaking of sumptuous refreshments. The Rectory was adorned with an abundance of choice flowers tastefully arranged by the ladies. Before the company separated the Rector, in his own name and in that of the Parishioners, expressed his pleasure at the presence of the Bishop and Mrs. Medley, and made reference to the venerable Bishop's long and faithful discharge of his Episcopal duties. After a happy reply from the Metropolitan the company separated well pleased to have met the Bishop and his estimable wife.

PERSONAL:—Mr W M Botsford of the Merchants' Bank, who has been performing the duties of accountant at the Newcastle agency for the past two months, goes to Montreal to assist in the opening of a branch of the above bank at that place. He bears with him the good wishes of many friends made while at Miramichi.

Mr T G Marquis, who has been spending a part of his vacation with his family in Chatham, left by Tuesday night's express for Queen's University, Kingston. On Monday morning he bravely jumped off Muirhead's wharf to the rescue of Mr J L Stewart who had fallen overboard from a boat and was in danger of drowning.

OFFER OF COMPROMISE:—London *Timber* of 20th ult. says:—

"At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. R. A. and J. Stewart held yesterday afternoon, the following scheme was proposed:—The bankrupts to undertake to pay the sum of £70,000, the payments to extend over a period of five years, conditional on their (the bankrupts) obtaining their immediate discharge. No security was offered. This would mean about 5/- in the £ unsecured. Some of the creditors agreed to accept the scheme, but considerable opposition prevailed, and many refused to sign. After a certain amount of excitement and discussion the meeting terminated."

THE GARDEN PARTY this evening at Mr. Snowball's grounds, under the auspices of the ladies of St Luke's Methodist Church, promises to be an unusually attractive one. The band music, display on the sales tables, the tea, refreshments, electric lights, fire-works, etc., will present a programme sufficient to occupy the full attention of visitors, who will, no doubt be numerous. The selections by the Band of the 73rd Battalion will be as follows:—

Quickstep—"Prince Royal,"	Goetz.
Waltz, "Lillian,"	Nevin.
Quickstep, "Standsley,"	Ramsdale.
Waltz, "Alice,"	Squire.
Polka,	Squire.
Quickstep, "Bavaria,"	Nevin.
Waltz, "Gem,"	Squire.
Quickstep, "Mexican,"	Nevin.
Waltz, "Chevalier,"	Keeler.
God Save the Queen.	

Bathurst.

Tuesday next promises to be a gala day of great attraction at Bathurst. In the morning there is to be a challenge race between the two four oar crews of Derby and Campbellton for the silver cup and the championship of the Northern Counties. This is sure to be a great contest and one well worth going a long distance to witness.

In the afternoon the annual trotting on the track of the Bathurst Driving Park Association will come off. Liberal purses are offered and will be competed for by the best horses on the North Shore.

There will be four events, viz:—4 year old colt race, one for horses that have never won public money one for three minute horses and one free for all.

The secretary has already secured advices that the following named horses will be entered viz.—Blackbird, Boodler, White Stockings, Wild Hunter, Bard, Barney, Nameless, Homeless, Ben Lomond, Ben M, Fred W, Darkey, Twilight Fred, Bolivar, Wheelwright, Courier, Ethan Allen.

These make a rare good field and should draw a large crowd of the lovers of good sport.

The Track is in grand shape and every evening presents an animated scene with the number of fine horses speeding over it, getting fitted for the struggle.

Bathurst, with its surroundings, is very charming. its people are noted for their kindness and hospitality. It has first class Hotel accommodation and is easily reached by the I C R and Caraquet Railway, tickets over which can be purchased at one fare for the round trip. The management of the races is in the best of hands. A welcome will be extended to all and fair play assured.

Obituary.

Died at St. Patrick's R. C. Pastoral residence, Nelson, Miramichi, N. B., between 6 and 7 o'clock on Friday evening, August 26th, the Very Rev. Michael Egan, V. G. in the 81st year of his age, the 59th of his Priesthood, and the 54th of his Pastorate of the R. C. congregation at Nelson.

Father Egan was for many years after his arrival in 1833, a very prominent figure in Miramichi. Born in Kilkenny, Ireland, on the 21st December 1806, after his preparatory studies in his native country he was sent for his theological course and clerical training to Portugal, where on the Ember Saturday of Trinity, June 13th, 1829, he was ordained Priest: returning home he exercised the holy ministry in his native diocese for four years. In response to an appeal for Priests made to his Bishop by Bishop McEachran in a letter written at Bartibogue when Father Dollard (afterwards Bishop) was the resident Missionary Priest of Miramichi, Father Egan, in company with the late Father Richard Veriker, then in Deacon's Orders, came out from Ireland, via Halifax to St. Andrews P. E. I. where Bishop McEachran then resided. The good Bishop received the two Rev. gentlemen with an affectionate, paternal welcome. Father Veriker was soon ordained Priest and subsequently served, with zeal and success, missions in various parts of New Brunswick—Woodstock, Grand Falls, Chatham, and finally in St. Andrews N. B. where he died a few years since.

Father Egan was at first sent for a few months to aid Father Dunphy in St John and the dependent missions: then he succeeded Father Dollard in the extensive Missionary field of Miramichi and the Bay Chaleur, having his residence at the church and Presbytery then but recently erected by Father Dollard at Nelson.

The whole of the North Shore of New Brunswick had at that time but two or three Canadian Missionaries for the French population, so that the English-speaking new settlers from Ireland or Britain claimed the services of Fr. Egan, whose vigorous, agile frame, genial humour, manly bearing and priestly zeal, proved him to be the man of Providence to bring consolation and joy to the scattered exiles wherever located—whether at Nelson, Renous, Chatham, Pokemouche, Pokeshaw, Bathurst or Belledune—from Boiestown to Restigouche.

In the course of years the country developed and improved in agriculture and other industries, in better roads, bridges and general facilities for intercommunication and social enjoyments, so that in the field where Father Egan laboured, a new Diocese with increase of people, pastors, schools, convents and all other such auxilaries for mission work, has grown up around him. All the workers of to-day find it just as much as they can do, to fulfil their respective duties. But contrasting their limited missions with the vast field cultivated by Father Egan and other such vigorous pioneers, we are made to feel that "there were giants in those days' of early settlements and that God gave the special needed aids and capabilities to the workmen whom he sent into his vineyard, and who so well and bravely bore the heat and burden of the day. All honor to their memories!

For the last few years the end of Father Egan's useful and laborious life has been calmly but perceptibly approaching. He had no particular ailment, no suffering, other than the gradual decay brought on by old age. He was not however so very old. Many who are still hard workers are much older than he was; but in his case the previous hardships of his earlier labors and privations supplied the wear and tear, which like old age bring on decay. The three different attacks of paralysis within a few years past, possibly caused by the burning of his Church and Presbytery in September 1883, were doubtless the immediate case of his death, the third and final attack occuring on last Sunday evening, since which he has been slowly dying, though conscious up to his last breath.

Always noted for his strong common sense which eschewed all exaggerations and vagaries, the spirit of faith and piety never failed to shew itself when the occasion called it forth. His charity and generosity were proverbial. Though his memory and all the powers of his mind and body had been daily growing weaker, nevertheless though unable to speak he was quite conscious during the last few days, as shown by his following the suggestions made to him. Early in July, their Lordsdips Bishops Sweeney and McIntyre paid him a kind visit in company with Bishop Rogers of Chatham, who had often visited him. This last, on the morning of the day on which he died, again visited him and celebrated mass for him in his chapel, and in company with the attending Priests solemnly recited the sacred prayers, Gospels and Psalms which constitute the beautiful Rite in the Roman Ritual entitled "The Commendation of a soul departing." Later in the afternoon the venerated Sulpitian Father Rouxel of the Grand Seminary, Montreal, visited the dying Priest in company with Father Dixon of Newcastle. The latter has been the confessor and spiritual Director of Father Egan and has often visited him and administered to him the sacraments during these last years of his failing strength. Some couple of hours after this last visit Father Egan calmly expired. Father Thomas Bannon of Chatham had been to visit him on the previous evening, and the other neighbouring Priests also had not failed to perform this fraternal duty. Father Nicolas Power of Nelson, his nephew, was ever with him when other duties permitted. Both he and Father Carolan were present when he departed.

This in death, besides the consolatory prayers of his flock, he had the fraternal sympathy, fervent prayers and sacred ministrations of his fellow Priests—a compensation which Divine Providence afforded him for the many long journeys made by him to administer the last sacraments to the sick and dying, and the many consoling words by which he brought comfort and joy to many an afflicted heart. Truly we here see realized the words of our Lord: "The same measure which you mete out to others shall be meted out to you again:' Requiescat in pace! Amen.

[Aug. 26. Communicated.]

Father Egan's Funeral.

The obsequies of the deceased patriarchal pastor of Nelson were performed on Tuesday last in the most solemn manner. The body, resting in sacerdotal robes and enclosed in a superb casket with glass cover, which permitted inspection of the face and bust, had been laid out in the large parlour near the entrance of the pastoral residence from the time of his decease until its removal to the hearse. This apartment was most appropriately draped. Sacred mottoes, the crucifix—emblem of man's redemption—were conspicuous. Lighted tapers and natural flowers surrounded the coffin, near which was the holy-water vase and sprinkle, which the clergy and other visitors used before kneeling to pray for the soul of the beloved departed.

It will be remembered that since the burning of the church and former presbytery, the R. C. congregation of Nelson have had only a temporary chapel in which to worship, consisting of a hall the whole size of the uppermost flat of the new presbytery. This hall could not contain the throng of people expected to assist at the obsequies. Therefore it was considered to be more convenient and suitable to erect outside of the end of the house, and communicating by an open window with the apartment in which the corpse lay, a platform and awning for the altar, clergy, and choir, with temporary seats extending far out on the grass for the audience. This improvised open-air chapel, festooned with mourning drapery, proved to be most satisfactory—permitting each one of the large audience to hear and see every part of the sacred functions.

On the morning of the funeral (Tuesday, Aug. 30th) His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, with his Secretary, the Rev. Edw. Murphy, arrived from Halifax by the I. C. R. express at Newcastle at 5 o'clock a. m., and after celebrating Mass and breakfasting at Father Dixon's, crossed over to Nelson. At the appointed hour the Office of the Dead was chanted in choir by the clergy who had come from all parts of the diocese to take part in the sacred rite—the Archbishop presiding. The Solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Chatham, assisted by the Rev E. F. Murphy of Halifax as Deacon, Rev. William Dollard of St. John as sub-Deacon, and the Very Rev. Thos. F. Barry of the Diocese of Chatham as Arch-Deacon. At the end of the Mass the Funeral Sermon was preached by the Rev. William Varrily, Pastor at Bathurst Village.

The Bishop of Chatham also addressed the audience, making some touching allusions to the varied and manifold merits of the deceased, in confirmation of the solid and practical lessons just given by the eloquent preacher. His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax kindly acceded to the invitation of Bishop Rogers and concluded the speaking by expressing some very beautiful practical thoughts suggested by the solemn occasion—the life and labors of the deceased, the large concourse of people from the surrounding country, the distinguished citizens of all ranks, professions, and creeds, assembled to do honor to departed worth, meditating on the inevitable approach of death to each one of ourselves, since we too must recognize that we are mortal. While on this earth we are only temporary sojourners, in a place of trial to prepare ourselves for eternity—This earth which God placed us in is beautiful, man himself being the only creature who, alas! too often mars its beauty by disobeying God. The picturesque views of the beauties of the scene before us—of river and land—should make us gratefully admire their and our Creator, to love and serve Him!

The choir of St. Mary's R. C. Church of Newcastle, under the direction of the Reverend Sisters of the congregation of Notre Dame, sang the Mass, Sister St. Antonine, presiding at the organ, and the choir of priests alternating in certain parts.

The solemn rendering of the grand old Gregorian chant, both in the office of the Dead and the Mass, as well as in the psalms chanted during the procession to the grave, was most impressive.

The Rev. Theophilus Allard, of Caraquet performed the first part of the funeral rite over the body of the deceased, before removal to the hearse; and the Rev. Joseph Pelletier performed the last part of the sacred function, at the grave. The Rev. Father Morrisey of Bartibogue led the procession, carrying the processional cross, assisted on either side by Reverends Fathers Crumley and Duffy. The students of the Bishop's Residence and the alter boys of Nelson assisted. The masters of ceremonies were the Rev. Fathers Dixon of Newcastle and Joyner of Chatham, Every part of the solemn obsequies passed off in the most perfect and edifying manner.

Six principal members of the late Father Egan's congregation of Nelson accompanied the hearse as Pall Bearers. The Rev. Nicholas Power and Master Thomas Good, grand nephews of the deceased, followed immediately after the body as chief mourners.

The following is a list of the clergy present:—The Most Rev. C. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, The Rt. Rev. James Rogers, Bishop of Chatham, The Rev. Edw. F. Murphy, of Halifax. The Rev William Dollard of St John.

Those of the diocese of Chatham were:—The Rev Joseph Pelletier, Rev William Morrissey, Very Rev Thomas F Barry, Rev Theophilus Allard, Rev William Varrily, Rev M F Richard, Rev Thomas J Bannon, Rev P W Dixon, Rev Joseph R Doucet, Rev John L McDonald, Rev Nicholas Power, Rev Henry Joyner, Rev Father Carolan, Rev Edmond Pattenaude, Rev Simon Crumley, Rev James Smith, Rev Michael O'Brien, Rev Peter Duffy.—Rev Thomas Fitzgerald being at his mission at Cain's River did not learn of Father Egan's death until returning home, when he immediately left for Nelson but arrived only towards the end of the funeral.

Eastern Maine State Fair.

The Eastern Maine State Fair is being held at Bangor, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, August 30th, 31st, Sept. 1st and 2nd. For the trotting and running races a large number of the fastest steppers of the State of Maine and the Maritime Provinces have been entered. The exhibition entries in the horse, cattle, sheep, mechanical, industrial and art departments are unprecedentedly large and one of the finest Exhibitions ever held in Maine is assured. All railroads and steamboats in Maine and New Brunswick sell round trip excursion tickets to Bangor during this week.

Secretary and Mrs. Whitney have accepted an invitation from the officers of the Eastern Maine State Fair to come from Bar Harbor to Bangor, for the purpose of visiting the fair grounds.

Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild arrived in Bar Harbor on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild have been invited to attend the Fair and it is expected they will accompany the party. Hon. Calvin Frost of New York, and a few of the prominent summer residents of Maine's great summer resort accompany the distinguished guests.

General Manager Payson Tucker has arranged to take the party to Bangor and return on a special train with one of Pullman's best parlor cars.

Yesterday was Governor's Day and Governor Bodwell and staff were expected to be present.

Dalhousie Humbled.

TRACADIE, N. B., AUG. 23rd 1887.

To the Editor of the Advance:

SIR,—I have just read in the Montreal *Star* of the 19th inst. an item headed "Doings at Dalhousie," which, if the news it contains be true, is one that should make every hardy, honest New Brunswicker hang his head for very shame that his Province should thus be pilloried before the public by the action of a few political toadies, and exposed to the contempt of every honest man in America by a little sycophanbic clique in one of its smallest hamlets. In this paragraph furnished no doubt for Inch Arran's appendage which judging by this news item, the town of Dalhousie is satisfied to be regarded, we are told that Dalhousie heights have been deprived of their time-honored and sweet-sounding name to be "rechristened" by the less euphonious one of Macdonald. Oh, Messrs. Senators Boyd and Dever how short-sighted you have been in comparison with your Northern brethren! Had you not a Fort Howe at hand? Surely Howe could have been as easily erased from public memory as Dalhousie! Where were your thoughts, Mr. Temple? Were there not "everlasting hills" round the celestial city that might have been thus graced? No! Dalhousie has taken the wind completely out of your sails. But to return to this "Star" item. One thing recorded in it I was pleased with, namely, the good taste of the lady who gave a Hamilton avenue to the little village, a good taste which is accentuated by the very bad and low taste of the couple of gentlemen who were so prominent in heaping disgrace on their native place. In the naming of this Avenue, at all events, a local pioneer family was justly recognized, a family which has always held an honorable place in the local traditions and whose present venerable representative has merited the respect and esteem of his fellow townsmen during his long and honorable career in their midst. But where were the other old families? Was not the name of Montgomery more euphonious and familiar to the good people of Dalhousie than that of a Macdonald from Toronto? Was there not some McMillan or Gordon, or Stewart or Ferguson whose claims to recognition from the coming generations of Restigouche outweighed those of an Ontario Carling? Why, Mr. Harquoil, were not some of the French pioneers remembered or at least the French representatives in the Cabinet? Langevin's and Caron's claims were surely at Dalhousie on a par with those of Sir John A. and Carling. Why not now at the eleventh hour crack a few more bottles of champagne and give the old Stewart quarry Sir Hector L's name, the point above it Chapleau's and Arsenau's Point Caron's while the junction might be graced, if it would not grate too much on some ears, by that of Pope. Pope's Junction would not after all be a bad title! And then there is no old village pump which might be *aptly* decorated with the name of Moffat, no sewer which might hand down to posterity that of Barbarie, not even a little drain for the Harcourt name? Oh for a forty donkey power to sing thy praises—flunkeydom! Sure it is that those old and honored French names undergo queer changes when Anglicized.

Now, Mr. Editor, I crave your indulgence for these few lines since I am not in the habit of writing for the press but I felt so disgusted and indignant with these unworthy and degenerate sons of Restigouche that I was forced to seize my pen to protest against the desecration of those "everlasting hills," as Orator P. styled them on the occasion of their rebaptism, by coupling them with the evanescent notoriety of a politician's name, to denounce the blending together of that "stately background of noble hills," that "unrivalled scenery," that "splendid beach" of Orator B's with the grovelling mediocrancy of two penny half penny Tory politicians.

Trusting that the people of our province will disclaim their base action and hoping that its press of all parties of politics will unite in denouncing such paltry sycophancy and covering it with the ridicule it deserves. I remain sir,

Truly Yours,
AN OLD RESTIGOUCHER.

Where our People go.

The *Gleaner* publishes an interview with Mr. Geo. Seeley of Fredericton, who has spent the last nine months in the great lumber centres of St. Paul and Stillwater, Minnesota. Mr. Seely gives some very interesting particulars concerning the business in that region among and other things, says:—

He was surprised to find so many New Brunswickers lumbering there. They were to be found among the heavy operators, among the mill owners, lumber merchants, and as common laborers, where they were numerous. He met a number of the men who were in his employ previous to their leaving the province, some of whom had succeeded in a remarkable manner in a short time, others who were still among the common laborers. The biggest lumber firm on the St. Croix is Sunitry & Tozer, both Eastern men, Mr. Tozer being a Miramichi man. They cut 4 million last winter. The Maley Brothers, the next heaviest operators on the river, were also Miramichi men. Hursey & Bean, other wealthy lumbermen, are from the vicinity of Bangor, and Fred Pennington who employs nearly all New Brunswickers, is himself a native of this province. These, with Isaac Staples, of Maine, are the heaviest operators on the river. Stillwater, the lumbering centre of the St. Croix, is made up of Maine and Provincial people almost entirely. He believed that there were

MORE MIRAMICHI PEOPLE IN NORTHERN MINNESOTA.

than there were on the Miramichi, itself. Mr. Seely made mention of a large number of other province men who were doing well there. His brother, Henry Seely, surveyor and timber explorer on the St Croix; Otis Staples, of St Marys, commanded a salary of $2,000, representing a lumber firm; Geo. Robinson, of Miramichi, is a heavy contractor and owns a large number of valuable lumber horses; John Gillespie, of Miramichi, has become wealthy in a few years, exploring and selling timber lands; Wesley J. Carr, of Rusagonish, Wesley Morgan, of New Maryland, Joseph Peterson, of Nashwaak, are young lumbermen that are acquiring riches very fast in the west. Mr. Seely reports having met a large number of other province men in other vocations in different places, but those mentioned above are the provincial lumbermen of note in the St. Croix district alone.

Each operator drives his own lumber, there being no driving corporation as on the St. John. There is though a boom company at Stillwater which was established several years ago by George Robinson, a Miramichi man, on the same basis as the Miramichi boom company, and continues to be run on that principle. 250 million of pine logs had passed through this boom, and were rafted previous to his departure from the place a fortnight ago. Norway pine brings $15 and the white about $9.

Agricultural and Domestic.

Movable fence-panels are very convenient on the farm and about the barns. Any farmer will readily see many uses such panels can be put to.

A New York farmer says he always failed to get a crop of turnips until he used unleached ashes to fertilize the ground. Ashes will raise a crop on any kind of land.

Mr. Munson, of Otsego County, N Y., raises very smooth, fine looking potatoes. He depends entirely upon superphosphate of lime, one tablespoonful to a hill, which he applies by dropping it directly on the seed, which he plants on the hilling up system. He is never troubled with scabby potatoes.

Lord Wolseley, a keen observer, and a man by no means destitute of scientific knowledge, believes, or did believe when he wrote his "Soldier's Pocket Book," in the effect of the so-called changes of the moon on the weather. But the following from the *Popular Science News* seems to us to be the reasonable view:—

"During a long storm, persons who are well versed in whether-lore are often heard to console themselves with the prediction that there will be a change of weather when the moon changes. Nasmyth and Carpenter characterize as a popular error, in its most absurd form, this belief that the gradual turning of the moon's face towards and away from the sun, could, at certain points, upset the existing condition of our atmosphere, generate clouds, and pour down rains. In England (and the same may be said of much of America) the weather changes about every three days, and there is a change of the moon every seven days, so that many coincidences must occur. Those who believe that "the moon rules the weather," always credit such coincidences to lunar influence. But the theory is untenable unless it applies to every case, and unless the same effect is always produced by the same cause. To suppose that a change of the moon will turn dry weather to wet, or wet to dry, indiscriminately, is the merest childishness, and contrary to all meteorological records."

It certainly seems to stand to reason that the periods of the moon, as recorded in the almanac, being only the notation of a precise amount of obscuration, or freedom from obscuration, can scarcely, at an arbitrary moment, exercise influence on the weather.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF BRAN.

Bulletin xiv., issued by the Ontario Agricultural College, consists of a paper by Professor James on the chemical composition of bran. In introducing the subject Professor James says:—

The aim and tendency of modern milling is to produce as much white flour as possible from the wheat grain. The demand of the public stimulates this, regardless of the fact that the whiteness is not a proof of richness. To produce a white flour, the germ or embryo, which is very rich in nitrogen, is removed and sold as germ flour; the husk or covering is removed and sold as bran. A description of a grain of wheat will aid in understanding the composition of bran. At one end is the brush, or hairy covering; at the other end the germ. Commencing at the outside of the grain, we find the husk or bran coatings, sometimes given as three, sometimes as five, in number. These are fibrous in nature. Next comes a coating of gluten cells (the perisperm). The gluten is the nitrogenous compound of the wheat, and is of the highest nutritive value. Within these lie enclosed the starch or flour cells (the endosperm), containing also gluten cells intermingled with them. To separate these dark fibrous coatings, to sift out by themselves the greyish germs, and to retain as much of the white starch as possible, is the aim of the miller. In doing so he leaves behind most of the gluten coating with the bran. The old milling process left behind also with the bran a considerable quantity of starch. The roller process tends to remove all this starch; the result is that most of the bran produced by the roller process is richer in nitrogen, (gluten) and poorer in starch than the bran produced under the old process, and is therefore of a higher nutritive value.

Here follows a series of tables, which are of themselves valuable for reference; but the ordinary reader will be more interested in the subjoined practical conclusions which Prof. James draws from his figures, and with which he closes his paper:—

1. Bran is a concentrated food, which, though variable in composition, possesses high nutritive value.

2. Roller-process bran is, on the average, richer than old process bran.

3. Its excess of ash or mineral matters eminently fits it for bone-building in growing animals, and for supplementing the lack of mineral matters in roots.

4. Its chemical composition points to the conclusion that it is somewhat better adapted to the formation of fat and production of heat, than the formation of muscle or of milk.

5. Both its chemical composition and its physical form adapt it admirably as a supplementary food to be used in connection with poor and bulky fodder, such as straw and roots.

6. Its manurial or fertilising value alone repays its cost.

7. By retaining and feeding the bran upon the farm, the objection to selling the grain is partly overcome, viz., the exhaustion of the soil, since the bran retains most of the mineral matters which cannot be derived from the air.

CLEANING STABLES.—It pays to be clean in the stables as well as in the house. A good dose of carbolic acid in all stables, cow pens and fowl houses will be found very beneficial. It is not expensive and may be had at any drug store.

MILKING RAPIDLY.—It is best to milk rapidly so as to get the milk out of the stable as soon as possible, in order to prevent the absorption of gases by the milk as the cooler it becomes the more readily the milk is affected by odors.

SAYS a learned authority in reference to diphtheria: Sulphur kills every species of fungus in man, beast and plant in a few minutes. Continuing, the doctor directs as follows for diphtheria: "Put a teaspoonful of sulphur in a wine-glassful of water, and stir it with the finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When the sulphur is well mixed, then it is to be given to the patient to gargle, and after gargling to swallow it, and the patient will be out of danger in a few minutes. When the fungus is too advanced—that is, nearly closing to the gargling—the sulphur, in that case, should be thrown through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus has sunk to allow of it, then the gargling. If the patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it on a shovel, and sprinkle a spoonful of flowers of brimstone upon it. Let the sufferer inhale by holding the head over it, and the fungus will die."

MINERAL plant food seems to be essential for the production of a good crop of grass. Large dressings of phosphate on grain which has been seeded have been observed to promote a strong growth of hay, but as phosphate is an expensive fertilizer for pasture lands, a dressing of salt may be given as a substitute. If applied at the rate of three bushels an acre on land having a good store of vegetable matter, an excellent effect is produced, as the salt has the effect when used in small quantity to decompose the vegetable substance and so fit it for plant food: in large quantity, however, it serves as a preventive of decomposition. Wood ashes are also most valuable for pasture lands, sweetening the grass and enriching the soil, and for this purpose they will give infinitely larger returns than the too common disposal of them to the manufacturer of soap or potash.

THE CARE OF COLTS.

Few who undertake to raise horses have any due impression as to the amount of care and attention required thoroughly to develop these animals in the earlier stages of their history. A full grown horse may suffer from neglect or ill-usage for a time, and afterwards fully regain all that has been lost, but a colt that receives a check or is badly treated in any way will be affected all through life. Its growing will be retarded, its powers of endurance lessened, and its capacity for usefulness diminished during its whole career.

Many colts are permanently stunted before birth, for want of sufficient nourishing food being supplied to the mother, and the same fatal mistake is often made after the foal's birth. A pregnant or nursing mother has to eat for two, and should be fed accordingly. Serious mischief is often done by the summer drought when a mare and foal, turned out to grass, are left to forage for themselves. However good the pasture, they should have some grain daily. The colt should be encouraged to eat oats at an early age. Any one who has tried the two systems of colt-raising, one on exclusive grass, and the other on grass with some grain added, will need no argument or persuasion on this subject. If this be the case when the pasturage is abundant, how much more is it needful to feed grain when the grass is dried up, and the ground is parched and barren? A month of short commons of this kind will permanently stunt the most promising colt that was ever bred.

Another mistake is that of leaving colts in the fields too late in the fall. Seasons differ, but most years a succession of early frosts deprives the grass of its most nutritious qualities, and renders the feed poor. Added to this, chilly nights levy a large tax on the animal heat, so that a great proportion of the meagre food supply goes to keep the creature warm. Stables are cheaper than open fields or uncovered barn-yards when the weather becomes cool. The old method of letting colts run loose all winter is a thoroughly bad one in every view of it. They grow up wild, untamed, mischievous and breachy. A colt should be halter-broken, and accustomed to indoor life the first winter of its existence. Half the trouble of breaking them in, as it is termed, may be saved by their being civilized and domesticated from the beginning. Instead of a great revolution being made in their habits, when service is wanted from them, there is only a little more to learn when they are put to work.

"Too much bother" is the usual plea when suggestions of this kind are made, to which the reply is, Do not undertake to raise horses if it is "too much bother" to do the thing as it ought to be done. Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. This is especially true of raising live stock, and more especially of horses, the noblest and best of the stock reared on our farms.

FEEDING FOR A COLT.—Give a colt nearly a gallon of good oats, half a pint of split peas and a quarter a pint of crushed linseed morning and night, mixed with hay chaff. Allow him a good supply of sweet hay, a fair amount of exersise without fatiguing him, and a few carrots in the middle of the day. Give him a bran mash, not too wet, or a little dry bran occasionally by way of change. It would be perhaps as well to save a few feeds of the oats from morning and night feeds to give at mid-day with some chaff and the carrots.

THE RIGHT KIND OF A CHURN.—In selecting a churn, says T. D. Curtis, be sure and get large enough. It should not be more than one-third full of cream, if the easiest, most speedy and most satisfactory results are desired. Do not give too swift a motion. If you do you will prolong the time of churning, if you do not prevent it altogether. Forty or forty-five revolutions a minute is usually fast enough. Give just that motion to a revolving churn which will carry the cream to the top of the churn and permit it to fall with a swashing thud.

Lambs after weaning thrive best by frequently shifting them to fresh pasture, which must not be too strong or succulent, and they should have ready access to water. Salt should also be given at frequent intervals, and preparations for their winter food should begin early enough for gradual change before the setting in of the winter season.

FOR A COW GIVING BLOODY MILK.—Administer half a pound of Epsom salts and afterwards a dose of four drachms of nitrate of soda daily for one week.

INFANTS cannot sleep too long, and it is a favorable symptom when they enjoy a long continued and calm rest. They should never be awakened, and thus deprived of the greatest support nature has given them.

The best way of checking bleeding from the nose is to apply cold water to the neck and face. Hold a sponge saturated with cold water to the nostrils, or if this does not succeed, dissolve a little alum in a basin of water, and inject or sniff this up the nostrils. Hold the head back and do not attempt to blow the nose.

Give Them A Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

Arrivals and clearances at Miramichi of British and foreign-going vessels, from opening of Navigation to September 1st, 1887.

Date	Rig	Name	Tonnage	From	Consigned to
	Bk	Atlantis,	1127		Wm Richards,
	Bk	Borzene	539		"
May 10	Bg	Kong Carl,	437	Norway,	"
11	Bk	Eda	567	London,	G Burchill & Sons
13	"	Patriot Queen,	510	Liverpool,	D & J Ritchie&Co,
16	"	Prinds Oscar,	662	Norway,	do,
17	"	Hjelmes,	490	"	do,
	"	Erato,	544	"	Wm Richards,
18	Bk	Norden,	528	"	G Burchill & Sons,
23	Bk	Osauna,	794	Liverpool,	D&J Ritchie & Co,
	Bk	Capenhurst,	606	do,	do,
	Bk	Konoma,	799	do,	do,
	Bk	Hinderon,	561	Rochefort,	J B Snowball,
27	Bk	Imatar,	578	Waterford,	do,
	Bk	Gerolomo Mortolo,	491	Marseilles,	G K McLeod,
28	S S	Alaska,	1380	P Niladelfieia,	E Hutchison,
30	S S	Buteshire,	872	Boston,	J B Snowball,
	Bk	Elida,	664	Gloucester, Mass.	Burchill & Sons,
31	Bk	Broderesel,	454	Norway,	D & J Ritchie & Co,
June 1	Bk	Boroma,	791	Liverpool,	do,
3	Bk	Roncordia.	436	Barron,	J B Snowball,
	Bk	Starfuston,	586	Liverpool,	do,
	Bk	Australia,	696	London,	E Hutchison,
4	Bk	Althea,	492	Norway,	Ritchie & Co,
5	Bk	Olcese,	439	Cape de Verde,	J B Snowball,
7	Bk	Entella,	693	Baltimore,	Burchill & Sons,
	Schr	John McLaggan,	228	Launched,	Ritchie & Co,
June 11	Bk	Reigno Liberta	845	Baltimore	Burchill & Sons
13	Bk	Lothair,	656	Belfast,	J B Snowball,
14	Bk	Ravenna,	683	Baltimore,	do,
15	Bk	Nepotini,	596	Cape Town	W Richards,
14	Bk	Henriette,	584	Sydney,	Ritchie & Co,
20	Bk	To Brodre,	583	Liverpool,	J B Snowball,
22	Bg	Tremior,	555	Norway,	Ritchie & Co,
24	Bk	Eleanor,	714	Monte Video,	W M McKay,
25	Bk	Freia,	405	Glasgow,	J B Snowball,
27	Bk	Hertha,	416	Dingle Bay,	D & J Ritchie & Co,
28	Bk	America.	448	Norway,	do,
29	Bk	Marthinn,	723	New York,	N B Trading Co.
July 5	Bg	'Belle' Brune,	171	St. Pierre,	J B Snowball,
7	Schr	Gazelle,	261	New York,	T F Gillespie,
	Bk	Europa,	732	Bordeaux,	D & J Ritchie,
11	Bk	Brage,	443	Limerick,	E Hutchison,
	Bk	Sulitelina,	963	Pictou,	Wm. Richards.
14	Bk	Minerva,	694	Leghorn,	J B Snowball,
	Bg	Felicite,	229	St. Pierre,	do,
15	Bk	Armenia,	676	Philadelphia,	Order,
18	Bk	Alliance,	263	St Pierre,	Wm Richards,
20	Bgt	Laceto,	588	do	do
	Bk	Janet Ferguson,	581	do,	do,
	Bk	Akyab,	521	Capetown,	Eftutchison,
25	S S	Sleipner,	1148	Boston,	Wm Richards,
27	Bk	Emeil,	609	London,	J B Snowball.
28	Bk	Atlas,	692	Denmark,	do,
29	Bk	Olivari,	482	Cenoa,	do,
	Bk	Norden,	528	Bel