

ENSILAGE.

In a late issue we showed the manner of planting the corn, building the silo, etc., we will now explain the manner of filling the silos and feeding out to the stock.

Another great saving is barn-room, you will not have to build such mammoth barns, but low single story sheds will do, with just enough storage room above to receive straw for bedding for the cattle.

From the high moral tone taken by the Grit press, the public would be almost induced to believe that the Party of Parity were solely contending for great and important principles which were of vital importance to the well-being of the people.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE. The meeting of the rulers of Austria and Italy has caused much comment among European politicians, for the reason that not long since the Emperor of Austria politely declined to receive a visit from the King of Italy.

The milk looks and tastes like milk made in summer; the butter is higher colored, and has an excellent flavor. I think a cow can be kept through the winter on seven tons of silage, but think a cow would do best to feed her five tons and a half of ensilage, 1,400 lbs. hay, and 500 lbs. corn meal.

Another advantage of ensilage is that it enables the farmer to make better in winter just as well as in summer, and as good a quality. Also he can winter his stock at half the expense of dry fodder, and he can keep on the same amount of cultivated land a much larger stock of

cattle, which will increase the supply of manure, and so his farm will increase in fertility and value. The best kind of land is light sandy land, such, in fact, as would be fit for little else, and the crop does not exhaust the land as you would suppose, as it is one of those broad leaved plants, which take a large proportion of their nourishment from the air; and what it did have you not abundance of manure by this process to replace that deficiency.

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GRIT CONSISTENCY.

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inasmuch as the Prussian victory at Sedan was the immediate cause of the cessation of Lombardy and Venetia to Italy. The cordiality of the Austrians to King Humbert is therefore all the more to their credit.

No one would expect to obtain very trustworthy information about *la haute politique* from Athens. A good deal of ridicule has therefore been excited in Europe by a piece of intelligence given "on highly reliable authority" by the Greek journal, *Hora*.

The despatches announce that the Car and Carina are to be crowned early in February. On that occasion the ivory throne of Constantine, the late emperor of Constantinople, is to be used. The Carina is to occupy a throne adorned with some nine hundred diamonds and rubies, the latter, from their excellence as gems, being equal in value to the diamonds.

The Anti-Nihilist Secret Society in Russia seeks to do good by stealth, and wishes to find its fame. At least its members are considerably annoyed to find themselves made famous, or infamous, according as one looks at it from a Nihilist or Anti-Nihilist standpoint.

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PORT OF NEWCASTLE.

To R. B. Haddow, Esq., the Deputy Treasurer of the Port of Newcastle, we are indebted for the following report of the amount of business done at that port during the year:

Statement of Lumber Shipped from the Port of Newcastle, N. B., during Season of 1881. Table with columns: Shipper, No. of Vessels, Tons, Deals, Boards and Scantling, Sash-blinds, Laths, Birch Pine, and Tom Timber.

The above Shipments were made to the following Countries:

- GREAT BRITAIN—No of Vessels, 106, Tons, 55,894; Deals, Battens and Ends, 45,180,000; Boards and Scantling, 4,555,000; Pailings and Laths, 402,000; Tons Timber, Birch, 45.2, Pine, 52.3. FRANCE—No of Vessels, 20; Tons, 10,842; Deals Battens and Ends, 9,199,000; Boards and Scantling, 585,000.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER AND THE INTER-COLONIAL.

Referring to Sir Charles Tupper's magnificent management of the Inter-colonial railway, by which a yearly loss of from \$500,000 to \$750,000 (as was the experience under Grit administration) has been turned into a surplus, the London Free Press says:—"Sir Charles felt the gravity of the situation. He seemed challenged to deal with a condition of things which defied amendment. Yet he did not flinch from the task imposed upon him by the carelessness and incompetence of predecessors.

THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Cheyne, the English explorer, is now in New York. He is pleading for an Anglo-American expedition to find Bennett's "Jeannette" and the North Pole, with the aid of balloons. In the course of an interview with the Herald staff he spoke of the coal mine which is known to exist in the polar regions. It was found by Sir George Nares and is at St. Patrick's Bay near Discovery Bay. The seam of coal is 750 yards long and 25 feet broad, the supply unlimited and lying on the surface, rendering mining unnecessary. It is "Welsh" coal and smokeless. Commander Cheyne is very hopeful of finding the "Jeannette" and the North Pole. He is lecturing on polar expeditions to the citizens of New York.

A BRILLIANT ADVENTRESS.

A young woman who was brought up at Brantford, Ont., without any knowledge of her father or mother, was finally taken to an insane asylum, from which she escaped, and became an adventress of the most dime novel character. First she figured as an "escapee nun," and found lecturing in that capacity very profitable. Then she was persecuted and sent from the Protestant fold, and found that a very successful missionary from China she was a returned missionary from China

where she had achieved immense success in building up the Lord's kingdom. After this, she tried to elope with a 14 year old boy, the heir of considerable property. Thence she declined into a consumption, deceiving, by means of red chemicals hid in her cheek, the physicians themselves, who thought she was subject to hemorrhages. She has been a frequent guest at Kideau Hall, the residence of Lord Lorne, and was detected just in time to prevent her marriage with a rich and brilliant lawyer at Ottawa.

WINNIPEG'S PROSPERITY.

The Free Press publishes statistics of buildings erected in the city during the summer and their costs. The sum total foots up to over \$2,000,000, which is fully double that of last year. This amount includes all the public improvements made during the year, including the Louise and Assiniboine bridges, the gas and waterworks, and the Municipal outlay on streets, etc., leaving a balance actually expended on houses, stores, etc., of 1,700,000. Large as this amount seems for a city of this size it would have been very much greater if material and men could have been procured. And yet the demand for house room and shop room still continues, although rents are steadily going up. Any man who can build is sure of a tenant before the building is finished, and at rates that will pay for it in four or five years. Extensive preparations are being made for the boom which is confidently believed will come next spring. From \$25 to \$40 per month is the average rent for dwellings, while stores centrally located on Main street being from \$1,200 to \$2,000 per annum.

COASTING TRADE.

There is a strong feeling among British shipowners that a determined effort should be made by Government, in the course of negotiations for a new commercial treaty with France, to obtain for British vessels liberty to engage at least in the larger coasting trade of France, on the ground that French vessels have for many years enjoyed the benefits of the English coasting trade. The French divide their coasting trade into two categories, the greater and the lesser, the greater including trade between French ports on the Atlantic or on the Mediterranean. The principal opposition to such a concession comes from the French railway companies, which at present control the business. French coasting tonnage being notoriously insufficient to meet the demands of the trade, and it remains to be seen whether the railway interest will be strong enough to prevent justice being done to Britain in this matter. Italy, which has recently thrown open its coasting trade to the French flag, has formally asked for reciprocity of the privilege, and should she obtain it the French Government will find it difficult to refuse a similar concession to Britain, especially as the latter has for years allowed French vessels the benefits of her coasting trade.—Halifax Chronicle.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.

The Halifax Recorder informs us that while a dinner party was assembled at the residence of Capt. Charrington, on South Park street, in this city, on Monday evening, an accident, which proved fatal, happened to Mrs. Charrington's maid, a young woman named Mary Taylor, who was standing on the front edge of a chair in the kitchen, in the act of removing some articles from the dish shelf, when the chair tipped and she fell forward over it, striking the pit of her stomach on the top of its back. Two doctors were called to attend her, who found that she had sustained a serious rupture. She died on Wednesday afternoon after suffering almost continual agony. She came to this city from England last Spring with Capt. Charrington's family, in which she had been for a number of years, and was very much liked by all of the household. She was 26 years old, and was to have become the wife of a corporal of the Royal Engineers in a short time.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A young lad named Francis Allison, son of Mr. Winthrop Allison, Brooklyn, Nants, was playing with some companions near Brooklyn, on Friday last, when he was accidentally run over by a large hay team, the wheel passing over the poor fellow's head, killing him almost instantly. He was 10 years old.

EFFECT OF THE ELECTIONS ON TRADE.

A late New York despatch furnishes the following information respecting the effects of the late elections had on trade in the United States—"The elections which took place in a dozen States last week, together with bad weather and other causes heretofore recited, have conspired to restrict trade in a number of cities. Special telegrams to Bradstreet's from thirty-two distributing points indicate, however, that the volume of transactions throughout the country have not fallen off to any marked degree. The proximity of the close of the year has not as yet affected several branches of business, and orders are therefore in excess of those received in the corresponding period in former years. The millers at Evansville, Ind., at Milwaukee and at Minneapolis have shut down, owing to the high range in the price of wheat. More mills were to close at the last named city to-day.

Wears Evenly

and this is why the SINGER MACHINE is famous for outlasting all other machines. PRICES and TERMS at the reach of Everybody. No excuse now for families to be without Sewing Machines. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, JOHN ALLARD, Agent, Chatham, 15th Nov. 1881.

street's during the past week, the largest number for any week this year, and an increase of eighteen over last week. The failures in the South and Southwest have been unusually numerous, particularly in the dry goods line and among general traders.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

Molson, the Montreal brewer, well known in this vicinity for the excellent quality of his ale and porter, not long since built a church and inscribed on it: "This church was erected by Thomas Molson at his sole expense. Hebrews xx chapter." Some McGill College wags got a ladder one night and altered the inscription so as to make it read: "This church was erected by Thomas Molson at his soul's expense. Hebrews (double) xx." Another good story of the same Molson is told. He and Sir Hugh Allan were inspecting a handsome new residence built by the latter, when Mr. Molson asked: "Do you know Sir Hugh what the people call you new house?" "No," replied Sir Hugh. "They call it 'Molson's Hall,'" chuckled Mr. Molson. "Why?" said Sir Hugh. "Do you know what they call your new house?" "Never heard," replied Mr. Molson. "They call it Alcohol."

DISAPPEARANCE OF WOOD.

The way the wood disappears is wonderful. To make shouepers for the Yankee and Canadian portions of the continent requires the consumption of 100,000 cords of timber annually. 200,000 cubic feet of pine are needed for the annual supply of mat hats. Last and boot-trees need 500,000 cords of birch, beach and maple. To make the bricks used each year require 100 million cords of wood. The hands of tools each year demand 500,000 cords. The telegraph poles already in position represent 800,000 trees. Then there are packing boxes, the lumber used for making wagons and agricultural implements, fencing farms and railways, to say nothing of the quantity required for building operations.

DEPOSITS IN ENGLISH BANKS.

Deposits in the various banks of Great Britain are nearly stationary, and really stand at a somewhat lower point than they did three years ago. The London Economist states that the gross deposits in all the banks of the United Kingdom were, in the autumn of 1878, from £350,000,000 to £560,000,000; that the fluctuations since have been between 500 and 530 millions sterling, and that the estimate for the autumn of 1881 is from \$20 to \$30 millions sterling. In the United States, in 1877, there were 646 millions of dollars on deposit in the national banks; in 1878, 622 millions; in 1879, 873 millions; in 1880 and in 1881 it is stated that they will amount to 1,070 millions. There are about 300 millions of dollars on deposit in State banks.

New Advertisements



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "tender for Quaco Works," will be received until Thursday, the 24th December next, inclusively, for the construction of a brick water on the western side of Quaco Harbour, Saint John County, N. B., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Department, at Saint John, N. B., where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, P. L. HENNESSY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th Nov., 1881.

Sewing Machines.

BRANCH OFFICE OF THE SINGER Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, Cor. St. John and Dalhousie Streets, Opposite Montreal Telegraph Office.

The GENUINE SINGER SEWING MACHINE is the simplest, strongest and best adjusted machine ever made. It is so strong that it is next to impossible to

BREAK OR INJURE IT

with ordinary usage. Its finish and adjustment are simply perfect. The parts are all made by the

Best Machinery in the World and are perfectly adjusted and thoroughly finished. In consequence of this perfect harmony of parts the machine

Wears Evenly

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