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Colonial Farmer.

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Editorial.

SHEEP.

Every year the importance of keeping Sheep as a source of profit is becoming more apparent. There is a constantly increasing demand for wool, and at the present day there are a great many sheep owners among farmers that find it more profitable to dispose of the fleece, than to manufacture it into the various articles to which it is usually applied.

Sheep naturally require considerable room, more probably in proportion to their size than other animals. To crowd them together is to lead to deterioration, and it has often been observed that to confine them to stables and small yards, has the effect of making them dull and stupid. If its intended to flatten them, then these small places answer a very good purpose, but it is the very reverse for breeding ewes, having a tendency to render them plethoric, and when this predominates, where it takes the form of disease owing to other conditions the lambs are excessively weak, and should they live are of little value.

Sheep fed on dry feed during the winter months, should have access to water at all times. Salt also should be given them, not at such times as it suits the convenience of the individual, but placed in boxes where they may reach it, when they desire it. They will not take more than is good for them, nor be compelled when salt is mixed with hay or other food, to eat it when they don't want it.

The quantity of food consumed by sheep in cold weather, is estimated at about a pound a day for every thirty pounds they weigh. This is where proper attention to shelter and other needful care is given. How much more is necessary in cases where these animals are more or less exposed to cold and storms, is not stated, but the supposition is, that like all other exposed animals, a greater quantity is required, without producing as good an effect. Barley and oat straw, when cut green and cured, are favorites with sheep, while wheat is not so good for them, or rather they care less for it. Fine red-clover, if cut and cured while bright and green, is preferable to the best meadow hay, and if a proper allowance is daily fed to them in cold weather, they will fatten. It is capital food for breeding ewes, as it greatly assists in the secretion of milk; and it is of importance that when the lambs are dropped there should at once be provided a full supply of food for them.

Bran and shorts, mixed with a small quantity of grain are excellent for lambs or sheep. Some persons feed peas to breeding ewes to increase the milk and assist the growth of wool, with good results.

Regularity in feeding is considered of sufficient importance to need a word, as it has been ascertained by actual experiment, that sheep will do better on less food when regularly fed, than on a large quantity if given at irregular periods.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

WARTS ON HORSES.

A remedy is to dissolve three teaspoonfuls of blue vitriol in a pint of water; keep well corked; and apply with a feather, or small camel's hair brush, twice a day.

SORE NOSE IN SHEEP.

Sheep are frequently affected with a disease called "sore nose," being scabbed so badly as to intertere with eating. The remedy is to mix spirits of turpentine with soft lard or goose oil; half a pint of each, stirred well together while cold. This quantity is sufficient for one hundred sheep. In some cases it may need to be applied a second time. Rub it on thoroughly. Tar is sometimes employed, but of itself is very hard and stiff in cold weather.

CUT STRAW FOR BEDDING.

When farmers have facilities for cutting straw by horse power, it is advisible to cut the bedding for their stock, as it absorbs the urine of the cattle much more effectually than when it is uncut; it keeps its place better under them, mixes better with the manure, and decomposes quicker than long straw. Manure so mixed is in good condition to be used in the Spring, being easily spread, and better adapted for plant food than it is when in an adhesive, lumpy condition. When straw is thus cut a place should be provided to hold all the straw cut in a day at least, because when the horse and cutter are at work it is best to keep them at work till enough straw is cut to last several weeks.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

Where ice is abundant every farmer ought to have an ice-house, and fill it with ice for the use of his family; as it will cost very little to fill it with one's own team in winter, when, perhaps, nothing else would be done. It is not necessary to build an expensive one, nor to go below ground. A cheap house may be built as follows: Lay 4x6 sills upon large flat stones, say for a building 12 feet square inside when the filling in is done, which should be from 12 to 18 inches thick. Suppose, then, you have sills 13 feet 6 inches long, which will make the building 13 feet 6 inches square on the outside. You then set up the studding, 2x4, about two feet apart, with 4x4 corner posts. The plates may be 3x4. You now have a stiff frame, all to be toe-nailed together. Next, place a 3x4 girder across the centre, spike to the plates, to keep the roof from pressing out the sides, especially when it is covered with a heavy body of snow. While you are about it, it is best to make a good job, if it is a cheap one. Next comes a double-pitch roof, with a good pitch. The siding may be of any boards you please, but the expense between hemlock inch boards and ordinary pine clapboards is very little; and besides, you want a building to look pretty well, if the expenses is no more than for one you are ashamed of. Probably a more suitable sideing would be five-eighth inch pine, barn-boards, which are thin enough to allow a good lap. The doors are to be on the north side—two half doors, so that the upper one may be opened while the lower one is closed against the ice. You now want to arrange for the inside packing, which should be sawdust, or straw. If the former, it should be about a foot thick; if the latter, eighteen inches. Light studding will answer for this purpose, against which sufficient boarding should be nailed to keep the sawdust or straw, in its place. A loose floor should be laid, resting on any old timbers a few inches from the ground, and when the packing is in you are ready for the ice. Such a building as I here roughly sketch can be built as well in the winter as in the summer. The ice should be cut with a cross-cut saw, with one handle removed, first marking off the ice in blocks two feet square, a mere scratch to guide the saw. The cakes should be hauled out, after being cut, with a sixteen feet plank, run under them, and having a cleat nailed at the end to hold the ice. Pile in the ice compactly in square blocks, and fill in all openings with broken ice, so that the whole mass will become a solid body in a few days. Cover the ice about two feet deep with straw, and have a small window on the west, or north end, as a ventilator above the straw.

RAISING CALVES.

Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the fever is out of the bag and the milk good for family use, and with proper management the calf can be easily taught to drink milk at four or five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow, to enable it to discharge the fœtal nutriment in its stomach and bowels, and give it strength for its future development. If a calf is of no value to rear, or if the milk is worth more than the cost of feeding four or five weeks for the butcher, it should be killed as soon as the milk becomes good, but if it is to be raised, it should have pure milk for about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butter-producing milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk, that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk. It is good management to feed calves, in connection with their milk, when about 10 days old, a little cooked meal. At first, take nearly a tablespoonful of Indian meal, or barley meal, and cook it in a little water; then mix it with the milk, and increase the quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax-seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are 10 days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth raising, as their future development as good cows depends in a great degree on the manner in which they are treated when calves. Let them be fed three times a day at regular hours, and as much as will satisfy them, and in the end their owners will never be losers by so doing. Look at the poor, unsightly animals in the yards of farmers who half starve their calves to save a few cents, and we have occular demonstration of what stinting calves in their feed will do. When calves are old enough to begin to eat hay or grass, if confined in a stable or a yard, a little fine, sweet hay, or grass, should be placed within their reach. It may be tied with a cord, and suspended where they can nibble at it, and in a few weeks, when about four months old, they may be turned out to pasture, still giving them a little meal and water once a day for a week or two. They should have fresh water in their pasture, which should produce an abundance of good grass; and they will go into winter quarters in fine condition. Then, let them be fed on good, fine sweet hay, with fodder corn (sweet) cut and cured as soon as it begins to tassel; and a little meal of any kind; and when they are two or three years old, you will have stock that you will not be ashamed to have your neighbors see. Even the milk that such cows will give, will be much more than if they were poorly fed when calves. There is no use in a farmer expecting to raise fine stock of any kind, unless he attends thoroughly to their wants through all the stages of their growth. If he grows a good crop of corn, it must be fed, and the weeds exterminated—no half-way work; and the same rule applies to his live stock.

Miscellaneous.

Apple-Growing in the North-west.

When any one contemplates planting an apple orchard, he should consult and advise with the wisest nurseryman in the neighborhood, and he has probably spent more time and money in procuring such selections as will succeed in your section, than you may be willing to do. Select such varieties as he may, in his wisdom, recommend. The next thing is to select the location for your orchard. It should in all cases be high, and dry, a natural swell without any wet leaks running from it. My judgment would prefer a northern slope for success. Lay off the ground square, making the places for the trees, at least 28 feet apart each way; young trees, say two or not more than three years old, from the grafts are more apt to live and thrive well than old trees. When the holes are all dug, and you commence setting, every tree as it is set in position should be set at an angle of 45 degrees towards the south-west so that every tree scabbing on the sunny side. My impression is that the trees are killed by the hot sun in the season when the sap is in full flow. I think the top should be formed low, and great care should be taken that they should not be pruned too much on the side towards the sunshine, in order that the foliage should shade the trunk of the tree in the middle of the day in the extreme hot weather. No protection is necessary if we make proper selections of the varieties adapted to our latitude as recommended by our wise men who composed our State Horticultal Society. I never discovered that any protective was necessary except to keep the strong prevailing autumn winds from threshing off the large apples before they were fully grown. The destructive winds usually prevail in that season of the year from the south and south-west that do the most damage, and if I were going to plant any timber for the security of the fruit, it should be a few rows of the White Willow that will grow thick and tall and form a barrier on the south and west of the orchard that will prevent the fruit from being blown off prematurely. I perfer the willow to the cottonwood for the reason that no apple tree will bear fruit when the shadow of the cottonwood even reaches it. I have not discovered that the willow is so injurious to the bearing of fruit when set 30 to 40 feet away.

If judicious selections are made the apple tree is as healthy as the oak, or any kind of wood in our native forests.

Another advantage in setting young trees with a slope directly against the prevailing south-west winds, is that by the time the trees are old enough to bear, you will find them all occupying a perpendicular position, ready to hold up successfully an immense load of fruit without injury to the tree, but if the trees had been set perpendicular at planting, by the time they would bear one or two heavy crops, the half of them would be on an angle to the north-east, and at least one-half of those would be blasted on the side next the sun; let the cause be what it would, this would be the fact.

Now, in regard to pruning and forming, the top should be formed early and gradually. Shoots can while growing be pinched off, which is better than to permit them to grow strong and cut them off, as this injures the tree. Young trees in their growing season are like children,—need attention of some kind every day.

I am a farmer, I have no interest in any nursery.—*An old Settler in Western Farm Journal.*

Fence Posts top end Down.

A study of vegetable physiology led me to try several experiments, many years ago, to throw light upon this question. The sap of moisture goes up in the sap-wood from the roots to the leaves of trees. I found if the post is butt-end down, the pores are open upward, and water can go up, and thus keep the post moist between wind and water, which must cause a rapid decay. It appeared probable that the pores were open only upward, and not downward in a tree. To test this, I cut a small maple sapling (two inches through), in May, leaving the limbs all on, and placed the butt-end in a pail of brine. In thirty-six hours the leaves were saturated with this brine, the taste of the salt being strong.

At the same time I had cut another maple sapling, and cut off the top branch, leaving the rest of the limbs on. After winding a cloth around the butt-end, to prevent evaporation, I placed the top end in a pail of brine, and allowed it to remain several days, but no brine had been absorbed at the top end. It had not penetrated the pores as far as the end was immersed in the brine, for if the bark was scraped, there was not the slightest taste of salt to be found.

This being the case in the green tree, how much more must the pores of the dry tree be closed from the top end downward? I have tried many similar experiments, and think the question settled that if a post is placed top end down, no moisture can ascend from the bottom of the hole up the post to rot it; but when the butt-end is down the moisture can ascend the pores very rapidly if green, and slowly if dry. Seasoned posts are found to last much longer, because the pores are more or less filled within the seasoned wood. I should also infer that placing the top end down would make more difference in a green than in a dry post. In pursuance of the fact that the pores of green timber have been often saturated with different solutions to preserve it, by immersing the butt-end, freshly cut, in the solution to be absorbed, it will also be noted that burning or charring the posts only closes the pores and prevents the absorption of water.—"*E. W. S.*" *in Country Gentlemen.*

LAMP BURNERS.—To cement lamp burners on lamps, make a mixture of plaster paris and water, about the consistency of thick paste; after having scraped the old cement out of the burner, fill the same place with the fresh mixture, then press the burner on the lamp and in one day you can use our ylamp the same as when it was new.

We always repair our lamps in this way and invariably meet with success. We do not wait till the top comes off, but when it is loose take it off. Accidents are thereby prevented.

Brilliant Whitewash.

A correspondent wishes the receipt given some years' since for the white-wash used on the east end of the White House. For her benefit and the benefit of others, it is repeated. Take one-half bushel of nice finesiuns lime, slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a laked eve or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt, previously dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste; one half pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue, which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well, and then hang it over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well, and let it stand for a few days covered from dust. *It should be put on hot*, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle on a portable furnace. It is said that about a pint of this mixture will cover a square yard upon the outside of a house, if properly applied. Fine or coarse brushes may be used, according to the neatness of the job required. It answers as well as oil paint for wood, brick, or stone, and is cheaper. It retains its brilliancy for many years. There is nothing of the kind that will compare with it, either for inside or outside walls. Buildings or fences covered with it will take a much longer time to burn than if they were painted with oil paint. Coloring matter may be put in and made of any shade desired. Spanish brown will make a reddish pink when stirred in, more or less deep according to the quantity. A delicate tinge of this is very pretty for inside walls. Finely pulverized common clay, well mixed with Spanish brown, makes a reddish stone color; yellow ochre stirred in makes yellow wash, but chrome goes further and makes a color generally seemed prettier. It is difficult to make rules, because tastes are different; it would be best to try experiments on a shingle and let it dry. Green must not be mixed with lime; it destroys the color, and the color has an effect on the whitewash which makes it crack and peel.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

High Feeding and Egg Production.

Most people persist in understanding high feeding to mean that which will produce fat; and if this view is taken in feeding hens, then the same result will come as in feeding Shorthorns for fat—they will fall off in milk production, and hens thus fed will fall off in egg production. Milk is highly nitrogenous, and food designed to lay on fat will go to that purpose rather than to the secretion of milk—so an exclusive diet of Indian corn for hens will produce fat instead of eggs. Eggs are largely albuminous, and to produce them the hen must be fed upon food rich in nitrogen. We believe in high feeding for every purpose; but high feeding in its true sense, means feeding full rations for the special purpose intended. If you wish to produce fat, give them food best fitted for that purpose; but if you wish to produce eggs, then feed full rations containing all the constituents of the egg in the right proportion. Hens are fond of animal food, because the eggs they lay are almost chemically identical with beef or mutton, or other flesh. Beans, well cooked, are found to be excellent food for laying hens, for they contain about 25 per cent. legumen, which is the same as the albumen of the egg. Indian corn makes a good food for one-quarter of the diet of hens, as the egg is rich in fat also. Skimmed milk is most excellent chicken food, because it contains a large proportion of casein, which will make the albumen of the egg. All this goes to show that poultry need a very varied diet, and plenty of it. Wheat is found to be a better food for poultry than corn, because it contains the elements of the egg in better proportion. High egg production needs high feeding, with a great variety of food.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.—The treatment of plants in windows is not essentially different from that for those in greenhouses, but in the latter case the conditions being more under control, the matter is much easier. Bring bulbs and other plants that have been potted for forcing into the greenhouse, or dwelling room; starting a few at a time for a succession of bloom. Water only as the plants need it; more plants are killed by keeping the soil soaked and soggy, than by the other extreme. Give air on mild days, but avoid cold drafts. On very cold nights remove house-plants back from the window, and cover with a sheet or newspaper. Cover the plants when the room is swept, occasionally wash smooth leaves with warm water applied by a sponge; shower the plants with rough or downy leaves. Insects are not difficult to keep down if taken as soon as they appear. Smoke in the greenhouse, and tobacco water for window plants, kills lice or "green fly." Frequent showering and washing remove the red spider; mealy bugs can be picked off with a pointed stick, and scale removed by the use of a brush and warm soap suds.

A Sermon to Girls on Cooking.

Cooking classes have been popular among fashionable young ladies of late years. But there is no cooking class that quite equals in its opportunity for excellent information that which you may find at home. Presuming that I am talking to a girl who has just left school, I advise you to make use of your leisure in taking lessons from your mother. There is an absolutely splendid feeling of independence in knowing how to make perfectly light, sweet, substantial bread. Then try your hand at biscuits, muffins, corn bread, toast, and all the different forms into which breadstuffs may be blended. Toast seems a simple thing enough, but it is frequently so ill-made that it does not deserve the name. Gruel, a necessity of the sick room, is often a hopeless mystery to women, who have the vagnest idea of how it is evolved from the raw material. After you have mastered the bread questions, try meats and vegetables. Any bright girl who can comprehend an equation, or formulate a syllogism, can overcome the difficulties which beset her when learning to cook. Lucent syrups, golden cake, delicately browned bread, quivering jellies, melting creams, and the whole set of material things glorified, because made for love's sake, and for the good of one's dear ones, are fit expressions for any women The charm of this accomplishment lies in the fact that it impart to its owner a gratifying sense of power; it bestows on her too, the power of blessing and resting those she loves best. Wherever the cook goes, she takes her welcome along. One may tire of the sweetest singing, of the lovelist poetry, of the finest painting, and of the most witty conversarion, but of good cooking never. Yet I would be sorry to have you contented to be only a cook—only a domestic machine. That is not my meaning nor intention. Be artist, poet, inventor, and well-bred woman; be the most and the best that you can, and add, as a matter of course, ability to keep house well, and do all that good house keeping requires.

Value of Charcoal Dust.

Pulverized charcoal is not only very valuable as an absorbent, but as in many cases a positive fertilizing value peculiar to itself. We assert this confidentially both from experience and observation, though it is contrary to the opinion of some well-known chemists.

But the value of charcoal as an absorbent is generally improved by the addition of plaster, and in certain conditions of soil the manurial effect also is increased by combining them.

Another article that is both excellent as an absorbent and very useful as a manure, is dried peat. When these three ingredients are combined with any good concentrated fertilizer, as hen dung, guano, animal dust, etc., the effect cannot fail to be good, and is often very surprising. Night soil or urine from the stalls, when blended with these, in the right proportion, will always increase the yield and improve the land.

One great advantage of these absorbents is that they impart to concentrated and volatile manures a more lasting effect. This subject offers to farmers a very important field for further investigation, and they will find that experiments in this directions will pay well for the time and trouble.

SCURVY LEGS.—Scurvy leggedness is a disease (if it may be called a disease,) which attacks only white and yellow legged fowls. I never saw a blue or slate-color-legged fowl affected with it. Black or slate colored legs are generally clean and neat. There are willow legs, black legs, slate legs, white legs, and yellow legs. The latter is the prevailing color among the Leghorns, both white and brown, the Brahmas, Cochins and Dominiques. In the Leghorn, more especially brown, the color is frequently a bright orange, with red flockings down the outside of the leg. This is very noticeable in the cocks. Yellow legs are very handsome, and preferred by the majority, until this plague (scurvy-leggedness) comes upon them. It is really no disease, but simply a collection of parasites under the scales of the legs. If left to its own course, warts and bunches will collect on the legs, which will nearly eat them off, becoming sores. If taken in time, they can be easily and effectually cured. Wash the legs once a day in strong soap suds, after which, rub in a little oil to heal. Oftentimes the scales come off, and new ones grow. Why is it that yellow legs are more subject to it than others, is more than I am able to tell, but one thing is certain; it is not wholly the production of filth; else, why should not the blue legs suffer the same, when treated the same? The Houdans are white-legged; the Spanish, the Hamburgs, and some of the Games, are black and slate-colored The desirable shade for Games is willow. This difficulty should be taken in hand, as soon as discovered. If left, excrescences or warts frequently form, the size of a large pea.—*Country Gentleman.*

SAFETY FROM RATS AND MICE.—A. J. Willard, of San Mateo County, California, gives a very simple, and, in his experience, a very effective safeguard against rats and and mice. He takes two round pieces of tin, like the bottom of a fruit can, punches a hole in the centre of each piece, and strings them on a strong wire, one near each end. Then he stretches the wire from side to side of a room and fastens each end firmly. Anything which is hung upon the wire between the plates of tin is safe from the rats, for if they walk out upon the wire, every time they try to mount the circle of tin it revolves and they cannot pass over it. Mr. Willard has found the simple contrivance very useful in saving meat, grain, etc., and advises all farmers to try it.

DEATH OF ABDALLAH.—"The fate of this fine horse was melancholy. In the spring of 1854, Mr. Simonson let a farmer take him, to make a season near Fireplace, a remote hamlet on Long Island, where his value was wholly unknown. Mr. Simonson subsequently gave Abdallah to the farmer out and out, with the proviso that he should take good care of him, as long as he lived, the old horse then being thirty-one years old; but the farmer, supposing Abdallah to be too old for further service, sold him to a fisherman for thirty-five dollars. The fisherman attempting to drive him to his wagon, the old horse resented the degredation, smashed the fish-wagon to atoms, and so frightened the fisherman, that he, never daring to attempt anything further with him, turned him out to run on the beach, where there was not herbage enough to afford sustenance to a goat. Mr. Simonson, hearing of this barbarism, hastened to Abdallah's rescue, but when he arrived in the fisherman's neighborhood, he found the old horse just dying from starvation, and, waiting till he expired, buried him in the sand of the beach. This occurred in November, 1854."

The cows of Pittsfield and other Western Massachusetts towns are offering some curious problems to milkmen. One of John E. Kernochan's Alderneys recently gave birth to the calf, but after the calf was taken away not a drop of milk would the cow yield. But one day the cow was found lying down and three sucking pigs drawing all the nourishment they could hold, and to the evident pleasure of both, since which time the cow has done well enough. Abijah Parks, of Dalton, undertaking to wean a calf, put it in a field with a yearling heifer and brought her to her milk so that she was milked for a year before having a calf. Orrin Hewlet, of Lee, also has a heifer which gave milk eighteen months before having a calf.

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

THURSDAY, 11TH.

(*Continued.*)

Mr. Pinder said Crock's Point Ferry should be included.

Mr. Murray said the owners of the ferry there had put all their money in it, and unless included would ruin them. It was a great accommodation to the public.

Mr. Jewett remarked that if Crock's Point was the best ferry people would continue to cross there.

Mr. Goodspeed thought it very desirable that we should have free ferries here, as well as other places should have free bridges. There is one thing certain as regards up river; if it is not a benefit to people to cross here, they will cross there. It is a public, not a local, benefit we wish to secure.

Mr. Kilburn thought that by asking for a ferry, it would cause the Government down. The Board had better ask for a bridge at once, although he did not think we would get one. We have a right to expect the Government to build a bridge, and should ask for nothing less. This ferry at Crock's Point is a very important one, and should not be wilfully overlooked.

Mr. A. A. Nason thought the Government should not be let down so easy. If we are going to ask for anything, let it be for a bridge. The Government have done nothing comparatively for the County of York.

Mr. White could not agree about asking for a bridge. There was really no good place to build one opposite the City. The interest of the money it would cost to build a bridge would more than pay for maintaining two ferries. He did not think it possible to get a bridge. The Railway people were to build one, and even if they did undertake it, it would be like the Woodstock Bridge, built to go away. We should ask for ferries.

Mr. Fox was prepared to go for free ferries at Fredericton. He believed the people should have that sort of free accommodation, and it was just what the Government should do for York County. He would be glad to see all ferries free.

Mr. Estabrooks thought it would not do to take a narrow view of this subject. He should like to see free ferries everywhere, but suppose we can't get them, is that any reason why we should not go for free ferries at Fredericton? The traffic there is much larger than anywhere else, and the benefit would be greater. Besides the making of free ferries is no tax upon the County, but a relief from paying ferry fees. He believed if we asked for a bridge we would not get it.

Mr. Colter said the Resolution explained itself. There were free ferries and free bridges at every other important point, and he would go for one free ferry here, and that in a central place. He would not like it to be located so that it would be under the control of Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Kilburn said he would not like to discourage any well directed effort, but the members will know there was no comparison between a ferry and a bridge. It is only a show of cowardice in not asking at once for a bridge.

Mr. White said that should a bridge be built the Board might make up their minds that it would be put across at Gibson where and it was no use expecting that it would go higher up. The petition which he held in his hands to present to the Legislature, and which would be circulated for signatures, asked two ferries, one at Gibson and the other at St. Mary's.

Mr. Pinder said he wished he had the eloquence of some of the speakers. If he had he would discuss this matter fully. It can't cost less than $8000 to run these two ferries successfully. The ferries would be to the advantage of farmers and others, who when compared with other settlers, might be considered wealthy men. The money that would be expended by the Government to sustain these ferries could be better applied. The road settlements of the County needed every dollar that could be spared from the Revenue for their roads and bridges, and he would go for it if there was money to spare, that it should be spent among those settlements, as it would do more good than making the ferries free.

Mr. Jewett was surprised that some people worked against their own interests. The money to provide for free ferries would come out of the general revenue, and not out of the County, and if we don't get the ferries, the back settlements will not gain anything by it.

Mr. McMinn said he did not think Mr. Colter's proposed amendment would be of any use. We are asking, he believed for more than we shall get. Last year we asked for $3000 for roads, and now we are asking for $5000. The Road money is now too small, but if we ask for too much we will get nothing. Let the ferries run as they do now, and we may as well be satisfied that the Government won't build a bridge. We should not forget that the Province loses the $63,000 subsidy next year.

Mr. Fox believed the Government could build a bridge just as cheaply as they could subsidize Railways, and upon similar conditions. The Government could do this without feeling it much, and in his opinion they should do it.

Mr. A. A. Nason said he could not endorse Mr. White's view that a bridge could not be built opposite this City. A bridge had been built between New York and Brooklyn at a place, in all respects similar to Fredericton, and was a substantial affair.

Mr. White stated that he did not mean but a bridge could not be built, but the large expense would be an objection.

Mr. Colter said that if the Resolution located the bridge he would go for it, but not otherwise. He wanted that matter settled.

On the question being taken the Resolution passed—Yeas 9, Nays 4.

Mr. Colter offered the following Resolution, which was agreed to:—

Resolved:—That the Board petition the Legislature at its next session, praying that an Act may pass, compelling all persons desirous of being nominated as Candidates for the yearly election of Councillors, to hand their names in to the Parish Clerk of their respective Parishes ten days before the time specified by law for holding the election; said names to be posted up by the Parish Clerk in three or more conspicuous places in each Parish; and any person not complying with the law shall not be eligible to be a Candidate at such election.

Mr. Goodspeed moved the following Resolution, which was passed:—

Whereas it is the opinion of this Board, that the present mode of adjusting the Administration of Justice Account, as now established by law, is unjust in its operation so far as respects the County of York; and whereas it is believed that the time has arrived when legislation should be sought to place the same on a more equitable basis as regards the City and County; therefore

Resolved:—That a Petition be presented to the Legislature, praying such alterations or amendments may be made in the Act relating to the Administration of Justice in this County, as shall make the cost of such service bear upon the City and County in proportion to the expense annually incurred on that account by the City and County respectively.

Mr. Goodspeed said that the Real and Personal Estate and Income of the County were shown to be in all $3,833,601, and that of the City $3,217,195. That this would place matters in a very different position from taking the Census as a basis, which he considered unfair.

Mr. Pinder called attention to some charges which had been made on account of expenses of Gaol, amounting to $133, which he said required explanation.

Mr. Colter took exception to the payment of Accounts without Bills being reported to the Board. That was the right course to pursue at all times. He referred to the several amounts paid over and above contract for repairs of Gaol.

Mr. S. K. Nason went into a full explanation, showing that the extra expenses were such as could not be avoided. Changes had to be made in the specification, which any one could see was necessary. He confessed that the expenditures for the Record Office were larger than they should have been, in his opinion, but he had no means of controlling it, although he had made every effort to do so.

Mr. Colter said he did not find so much fault with the expenditures as he did at the manner in which it was done. The accounts before being paid should have come before the Committee on Public Accounts; and it was necessary that they should all have been reported upon by the Auditor.

Mr. Kilburn, who was one of the Committee, said he was of opinion that the alterations were necessary. He believed that some discretionary power should be in the hands of the Chairman of every Committee, as it was impossible at all times to keep strictly within the letter of a contract. Nor did he believe that a Committee or the Chairman, when for the best reason it was necessary to go outside a contract, should be abused for doing so. The Chairman did what he believed to be right, and should have credit for it.

Mr. Pinder did not wish to be understood as finding fault with the Committee. He had observed charges which he could not understand, and his object was to get information, so that if asked by his constituents why such expenses were incurred he could give them satisfactory answers.

Mr. Murray moved that Mr. S. K. Nason receive $20, as a consideration for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings for the past three years.

Mr. Coburn again called attention to the Resolution prohibiting the payment of Chairmen of Committees, and said it should be repealed before the vote passed.

After some further remarks were made by the members, a motion was made by Mr. Coburn and carried, to repeal the former Resolution, when the grant of $20 was made to Mr. Nason.

The usual grant was made to the Reporter.

Mr. Estabrooks asked if the amount voted last year for a sinking fund was invested.

Sec. Treas.—No. The money was required for other purposes.

Mr. Estabrooks then made a motion, that was agreed to, that the sum voted for that purpose should be used for no other than its legitimate purpose.

Mr. Goodspeed asked if the Board intended to leave the repairs of the Court House in the hands of the Committee, or if the Board will make an order.

On motion of Mr. Coburn, the matter was left in the hands of the Committee.

Mr. Murray asked if the Councillors had power to enforce payment of collected taxes from the Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Goodspeed said there was a Resolution on the books to meet the case.

Mr. Lawson moved the following Resolution, which passed unanimously:—

Resolved:—That the Secretary Treasurer be requested to tender to Mr. James W. Brown, on behalf of this body, their sincere regret for his absence from the Board in consequence of his present illness.

Board adjourned *sine die.*

DEATH OF ONE OF "HELEN'S BABES."

(From the New York Graphic.)

On Wednesday evening "Toddie," otherwise Charles, second son of Mr. John Habberton, died of membranous croup, at his father's residence, No. 66 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. "Toddie" will be widely remembered as one of the infant heroes of Mr. Habberton's popular story entitled "Helen's Babes." He was a precocious child, and though only four years old, wore a number seven hat. Such of his infant freaks as are narrated in the book do not at all exaggerate his precocity of mind, his persistence, mischievousness, sensitiveness, and overflow of physical energy. His vitality and vivacity were perfectly irrepressible. He was never quite except when asleep, and he liked so well that he was excellent society for children of a large growth. So robust and vigorous was his body that he was not likely to be the victim of any disease less formidable than this terrible cutting off of the breath by a delicate membrane which baffles all the surgical and medical ingenuity of the age. At the time of the bereavement Mrs. Habberton was absent in Hartford, her former home. She arrived here again on Thursday morning, and with her husband returned to Hartford this morning with the precious burden. This is the second son they have lost, and two are yet left, with them—an older child, Lawrence ("Badge"), and a younger, Frank.