



GENERAL BUSINESS

SPRING, 1880, SUMMER.

SUTHERLAND & OREAGHAN, Wholesale and Retail Drapers.

GENERAL DRY GOODS, NEWCASTLE.

First Class Goods at Old Prices.

OVER \$25,000 WORTH OF MERCHANDISE.

Men's Clothing and Furnishing, etc.

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber's Stock of DRY GOODS, including the following

White and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Denims, Wineceys,

Mens' and Boys' Tweeds, Dress Goods

Velvets & Velvetines, blk & dk, Hosiery

Tweed, Flannel & Cotton Shirts, Clothing

Cotton & Shoes, etc., etc., Sail Canvas

Buttons Duck, Lines & Twines Fishing Nets;

MANILLA AND TARRED HEMP ROPE.

A choice assortment of large and well assorted Stock of

SHELF HARDWARE & CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

(ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.)

Iron and Steel, Cut, Wrought and Pressed Nails,

Plough Mounting, Ploughs, Shovels,

Cooking Stoves for Coal and Wood, Wagon Axles & Springs,

Sporting and Blasting Powder, Fuse, Shot,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Linseed, Lead, Olive, Kerosene,

Wool and Lubricating Oils,

Varnishes, Patent Dryers, Paint & Whitewash Brushes,

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,

WINDOW CORNICES, &C.

TEA, TOBACCO, FLOUR, MEAL, at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Timothy, Clover and Turnip Seeds. New Smoked Hams.

F. J. LETSON.

Chatham, N. B., March 20, '80.

NEW GOODS,

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

The Subscriber has just opened the largest and best stock of

WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewellery,

AND FANCY GOODS,

ever shown by him, consisting of

WALTHAM, ELGIN, and SWISS WATCHES

In Gold and Silver Cases, Ladies' and Gents' Sizes.

GOLD, SILVER, PLATED AND JET

JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS.

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Musical Albums and Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Work Boxes, Opera & Field Glasses, Pic-Nic Baskets,

CARD CASES.

PAPER WEIGHTS, China and Glassware,

In Vases, Flower Stands, Flower Pots, Ornaments, Toilet Sets, Glass Boxes, Rubber Dolls and Toys, Toys, Watches, Dominos, Playing Cards, etc., etc.

All the above goods were personally selected in the best European and American markets, and will be sold low.

Have also on hand a large stock of

Cigars & Tobacco,

TEA, SOAP,

RASINS, Wilson's Paper Bags,

WRAPPING PAPER, &c.

For sale low to the trade.

ISAAC HARRIS, Water Street Chatham, N. B.

PRINTING

Invitation Cards, Raffle Tickets, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Handbills, Pamphlets, Reports, Books, etc., etc.

PRINTED AT THE 'Miramichi Advance' Office, CHATHAM N B.

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm situated on the Great Road leading to the Parish of Blandford, County of Northumberland, containing 200 ACRES.

There is a good house, outbuildings and barns on the premises, with a large quantity of stock.

For further particulars apply to MR ANN KELLY, Blandford June 9, '80.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, JULY 29, 1880.

The Salmon Fishery.

We publish, in another column, an interesting letter on the subject of Salmon, with especial reference to our Northern rivers, by Professor Hind of Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Professor Hind has been at considerable pains to state his views as to why the Salmon were late in visiting us this season and in the absence of any more plausible theory it will do no harm to accept them. His statements respecting the reproduction of the Salmon are those of a close observer and it is encouraging to find a gentleman of such profound scientific attainments giving evidence of the fact that he has not spent his life almost entirely in theorizing, as far too many scientific men do. His explanation of the purposes of the hook which is formed on the end of the lower jaw of the Salmon at the spawning season is correct, although we have heard many persons who ought to be informed on the subject laugh at the idea. The Professor will, however, search among atmospheric causes in vain for the great scarcity of Salmon this season, and as this valuable fish was not only late in visiting us, but has broken its usual engagement with our fishermen, he will naturally conclude that the cold wave of last fall had little to do with the matter, after all. Professors, fishery officers, fishermen and the public generally will soon come to fully realize the fact that our Salmon fisheries are becoming less productive each year. It may be that next year will bring with it an improvement, but an average of succeeding periods of three to five years will show such a diminution of the quantity of Salmon taken by any given stand of nets or number of rods, as to prove that the numbers of Salmon visiting us are yearly diminishing. Several causes contribute to this state of things. Among these are the increase of refuse from steamers, mills, etc., the enlargement of the fishery, owing to the improved facilities for shipping to larger and distant markets, the over-fishing permitted in the fluvial portions of the rivers and the dragging of parent Salmon from their natural spawning beds for the supply of Government Hatching Houses with ova. The saw-wood and other wood in a decayed state, which so largely forms the silt deposited over so great an area of our North Shore river bottoms, leaves no room to doubt that Salmon, as well as many other fishes, are prevented from visiting us, as in the old time, on account of the water being thereby polluted. Add to this agency the sulphurous cinders thrown from our numerous steamers into the river, the sewage from the towns and other polluting agencies, and there can be little room to doubt that the water of our rivers is gradually becoming unfit for Salmon to live in.

The Pacific R.R.—Who is Responsible?

The St. John Sun makes assertions in reference to great questions as to the history of Canada during the last ten or twelve years. On Saturday last it threw the responsibility of having undertaken to build the Canada Pacific Railway upon the Liberal party.

The Sun must think its readers are so ignorant as to believe this statement or it would not publish it. The Liberal party headed by its recognized leader, the time in the Commons—Hon. Alex. Mackenzie—protested against the terms under which British Columbia was to be brought into Confederation. These terms were that the Railway should be constructed within ten years. Sir John A. Macdonald, with a large majority at his back, was well able to carry the bill through Parliament, and all the Liberals could do was to insist on the proviso that the road should be constructed only as fast as the circumstances of the country would admit, without any new taxation being imposed on account of it.

Had Mr. Mackenzie and his followers been permitted to handle the British Columbia question according to the determination of the Liberal party in reference to it, Canada would not have been committed to the construction of the Pacific Railway when she was. The Liberals, as we understand their policy, were anxious to extend the Railway system of Canada westward as fast as possible, in order to facilitate the settlement of the new and fertile territories lying eastward of the Rocky Mountains. In doing so they proposed first to utilize the splendid water power of the rivers and lakes, which would save millions of dollars to the country. Afterwards, as the circumstances of the country would admit, they proposed an all-rail route to the far west and, ultimately, across the continent. That this policy would be adopted is shown by the fact that the followers of Sir John A. Macdonald were strong enough to outvote those of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Any school-boy ought to be sufficiently well-informed, therefore, to correct the Sun's assumption that the "Grits" are responsible for the suicidal policy to which Canada is committed in reference to the Pacific Railway. The Liberal party, to-day, led by Sir John A. Macdonald, are contending for the same policy before advocated by them as against Sir John's ruinous scheme. It is true that they recognise the gravity of the fact that Sir John committed the country to his scheme, but as it turns out in experience to be more and more ruinous every day, they contend that it is right to fall back upon the promise of Sir John to the effect that the road should be constructed only as fast as the circumstances of the country. In this policy there is evidence of true statesmanship. The argument of the Sun virtually is that because the crazy bargain received the sanction of a corrupt parliamentary majority it must be carried out, even though the Dominion should become bankrupt in the operation. In other words, because a little Pacific Coast Province—with a population numbering fewer souls than an average New Brunswick county—threatens secession and annexation to the United States, it must be silenced and satisfied at the expense and even sacrifice of the Dominion as a whole. We are told by those who have chosen to follow Sir Leonard Tilley out of the Liberal into the Tory and Protectionist camp, that it would be highly dishonourable to refuse to sacrifice the country in order to "keep faith with British Columbia," yet this same Sir Leonard Tilley and his followers pretend to be shocked at the scheme by which New Brunswick was induced to accept Confederation and broken and even denied. Millions of dollars must be spent at the instance of the Tory and Protectionist party in the form of a quarter of a million of dollars of enormous half-breeds of the Pacific, in order to fulfil a bargain begun and carried on in political corruption, while the hundreds of thousands in the Atlantic Provinces are taxed beyond all promise and precedent to maintain the outrage. This state of things is bad and the great body of Liberals—the majority of the people—think it hard to bear. When they are, in addition, charged with being responsible for the outrageous folly by the Tory organs, it is proof that those who so misused us are capable of assuming any position, no matter how false or mean it may be, provided they thereby secure even the smallest political advantage. We doubt, very much, however, whether a single reader of the Sun or other Tory organs can be made to believe that any other than Sir John, Sir Leonard Tilley and the party so worthy of such leaders are responsible for the Pacific Railway crimes and blunders.

How Bad Boys Ought to be Treated.

Matthew Blackmore, of China Street, Liverpool, and William Farnest, of Salisbury Street, Liverpool, two boys, were charged with having stolen three logs of timber, valued at 2s., the property of Messrs. Harrison, Robinson, & Co., Canada Dock, Liverpool, on Sunday, the 13th inst., the prisoners were met by police-sergeant Macdonald at a quarter of six o'clock at night in Regent Road, carrying the timber produced. He asked them where they obtained the goods, and both of them said that a boy had given the boards to them. They were taken to the police-station, and in the interval to the charge Farnest said, "Blackmore took the first one, and I took the other two out of a timber yard." Blackmore said, "When I was leaving home my mother told me to get some wood to make the fire." Blackmore afterwards pointed out to witness the place from which he took the timber. Prisoners were ordered to each receive six strokes with a birch.

The above is from the British Trades Journal, and our object in copying it is to show that even in Liverpool—a large city, with ample police guards and advanced institutions founded and carried on for the purpose of correcting the inclinations of the young to go astray—it is found necessary to be severe with juvenile wrong doers. It will be observed that two boys carrying boards at half past six (legally at night, though broad daylight), seemed to justify the police in arresting them. Here is a lesson for policemen, especially as it turned out that the boards were stolen. The punishment of the boys, too, seems to be of the proper kind, and is preferable to that provided by our code. It secures a great victory for our laws and practices as far behind those of Liverpool.

The N. P. and the Lumber Interest.

It appears that a large number of independent papers have taken the St. John Sun to task for its mistakes in reference to the criticisms of Mr. Snowball M. P. on the tariff. Mr. Snowball argued in the Commons that the high protective tariff of 25 to 35 per cent which Mr. Tilley had placed on Canadian imports in place of the 15 per cent tariff which he promised at Confederation for 25 years, would be ruinously oppressive to the lumber industry. The Sun seems to feel uncomfortable, not because Mr. Tilley and his leading political friends of that time were deliberately deceiving the people, but on account of the persistency with which he, Mr. Tilley, has afterwards been endeavoring to break his promises. That organ seems to think that Sir Leonard would be endorsed, no matter how far he may go in the direction of political bankruptcy and deception. The Sun is, in course, displeased with all the papers, but the few run in the Government's interest and the ADVANCE comes in for its share of police as well.

The Miramichi Advance is another of the papers which will explain away Mr. Snowball's Parliamentary utterances.

The "Sun" fell into error when it stated that Mr. Snowball "repeated" the number made by the National Policy. He actually reports his speeches show that he did not go so far as that.

The ADVANCE explains that what Mr. Snowball stated in the Commons was in consequence of the additional imposition of the Tariff, could only maintain the tariff as it stood. It is impossible to find Mr. Snowball's most faithful friends apologizing for his absurdities in this respect. It was only the result of a misunderstanding of the Tariff in the Commons. Mr. Snowball's denunciations of the Tariff in the Commons, and his denunciations of the lumbering operations and this season's sales and shipments, show that Mr. Snowball did not intend to remember Mr. Hay, or else that he was guilty of wilful misrepresentation. We do not care which horn of the dilemma he chooses to accept, as every true merchant in New Brunswick knows that his predictions were utter trash, as the Tribune's new editor would say.

The above is a fair sample of the Sun's mode of backing down. It is strong in assertion, but it avoids the publication of the authorized report of what Mr. Snowball really said.

The Freeman is pretty well informed in reference to what is said in Parliament, as our readers know, and it referred to the Sun's attack as follows:—

The Sun made an attack on Mr. Snowball, M. P., on Monday last, for which every Liberal is protesting. Mr. Snowball stated in the House of Commons as every other solvent lumber merchant in the House stated, that the duties imposed on the article used by lumbermen in the woolens and cottons, the provisions, the iron, etc., used in lumbering is unnecessary and burdensome to the workers, or the profit of the operator, or both. Of that there can be no doubt. It was only because we are so ignorant, so slow, we believe, that any sensible man undertook to "go out" any logs in the hands of lumbermen. It is the duty of the United States Government, or of the United States merchants, to diminish the demand for Lib-erals, do not indulge in the same kind of political conduct as the force of a single word Mr. Snowball said in Parliament.

We have frequently invited the Sun to let the public know his reasons for believing that the N. P. would affect the British lumber market, but it evades reply on that point, though strong in general assertion. We will go further, now, and request it to take up the tariff changes affecting articles of food and apparel used by those engaged in the lumber business and show how they can promote that industry. Let us have something tangible to refer to, instead of "vapour-ware" or "stock of political tricksters and food of political puppets."

An Official Defends Himself.

The Collector of Customs at Bathurst seems to be a man who can defend himself, as is shown by the following letter in the Sun, which appeared in reply to one sent to that paper by Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, who, as our readers know, has for some time, been engaged in the futile work of attempting to demonstrate that he can be elected in Gloucester for any position, from that of Dominion representative downwards. The cool manner in which Mr. O'Brien invites Mr. Turgeon to come on with his libel suit is refreshing. The following is the letter of Collector O'Brien addressed to the Sun:—

I notice in your issue of the 17th inst. a long and very verbose letter from Mr. Onesiphore Turgeon, at present of Bathurst, in which he refers to certain charges preferred against me in my capacity of Collector of Customs and Government Savings Bank Agent at this port. I may say, in the first place, that I am very loath to enter into a newspaper discussion with any of my many, but since he has seen fit to assault me personally in the columns of a public print, I deem it due to myself to acquaint the public with the true facts of the case, in order that they may be enabled to form a fair and impartial judgment on the points in issue between us.

In the Evening Globe of the 10th inst. there appeared an article under the caption of "Bathurst Notes," in which it was stated that at an investigation held here to inquire into a certain charge made against me, that my office is not the residence of Mr. Turgeon had been guilty of forgery. He seizes this opportunity of rushing into my office and making a charge of forgery against my predecessor in office and myself. He mixes my predecessor and myself up in a rather funny fashion, and seeks to make it appear that I am in some mysterious way responsible for the facts of the case. It is unnecessary to characterize his references to that gentleman as they deserve; he is quite capable of defending himself, and I will, therefore, confine myself to his slanderous and lying attack on me.

Mr. Turgeon insinuates that I was the writer of "Bathurst notes" in the Globe, and that I had transferred to the Globe and now take this opportunity of stating positively and emphatically that I am not the author of that article, and that I never directly or indirectly consented to the publication of the article in question, and in fact knew nothing of it until after its appearance in the Globe. Mr. Turgeon expresses a great solicitude to find out who

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The Publican's Tale.

A publican of Bathurst, who has been accused of having committed a forgery, is now in the hands of the law.

The Case of the Lumbermen.

A case of lumbermen's dispute has been heard in the courts, with a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

The New York Fair.

The New York Fair is now in progress, and has attracted a large number of visitors.

The London Exhibition.

The London Exhibition is now open, and is expected to be a successful one.

The Boston Convention.

The Boston Convention has just concluded, and has resulted in several important resolutions.

The New Orleans Convention.

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The GLOBE's correspondent is "to make him pay for the cowardly attacks," to use his own words.

I suppose that what Mr. Turgeon means is that if he could find out who the correspondent is he would bring a suit against him for libel. Now I do not believe that he can find out who the correspondent is, and even if he did, it would be a waste of money and time to bring a suit against him for libel. I now state, over my own signature that I have never written a word for the GLOBE, and that a warrant was issued against him for that crime by Judge Magistrate Mackenzie, on the fact that he had written a letter, in which he stated that the warrant was placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and that as soon as it was issued, he would take it to the Sheriff, and the warrant would be executed. If Mr. Turgeon feels in any way aggrieved by the above statement of facts, he may wish to take some other course open to him, but he must not expect to be heard in a Court of law.

For some time past this Mr. Turgeon has been making incessant attempts to have me removed from my office to make room for his father-in-law, William Baldwin, a blacksmith and hatter, who is well known in Bathurst to need to be particularized by me.

He began his attacks by representing me as an incompetent and unworthy man, and when enquiry was made of me by the Department, I represented to the Department that I was a competent man, and that I was well known in Bathurst to need to be particularized by me. He began his attacks by representing me as an incompetent and unworthy man, and when enquiry was made of me by the Department, I represented to the Department that I was a competent man, and that I was well known in Bathurst to need to be particularized by me.

The Canadian Premier.

The Canadian Premier, The Right Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald, P. C., K. C. B., Premier of Canada, sails from Quebec to-day for England in the Allan steamer Sir John.

Mr. John is expected to arrive in London on the 21st, and intends to remain about six weeks. He is accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Railways, and the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of the Department of Agriculture. London Times, July 19.

Wimbledon.

Colonel Williams gave a lunch on the 22nd inst. in the Canadian camp. The guests invited included Lord Kimberley, Stanhope and Lewis, Sir Stamford Northcote, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Sir R. Selly Smyth, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John Rose, Colonel North, M. P., Mr. Paley, M. P., and others.

Inspector by Earl Kimberley. The Canadian team paraded and were inspected by Lord Kimberley, who said it gave him much pleasure to see the team here as the representatives of a large force in which the Government took a great interest. He had been told by Sir E. Selly Smyth that the Canadian militia were the making of a great force. He assured them that Englishmen looked upon it as one of the most important forces of the Empire. He hoped they would continue to progress and become year by year more efficient and a more important part of the Empire. The progress of the Dominion generally had been so great, that England began to regard it as quite a considerable power in the world. He looked forward to the day when Canada, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and united by the great railway now contemplated, would occupy no inconsiderable position among the nations of the world. He assured them that the progress of this great movement would find in England, the greatest sympathy. Englishmen regarded everything which concerned the Dominion as of the highest importance. They expected great results from the union of the two countries, and looked to Canada for support as well as Canada looked to England.

Colonel Williams, in reply, said that he was exceedingly gratified to Canadians to hear such kind expressions. He assured them that he would not forget the reception given them. Mr. John Rose and said a few words, expressing his pleasure at meeting the representatives of Canadian militia.

Sir Selly Smyth, on being invited by Colonel Williams, also spoke. He said it gave him the greatest satisfaction to find himself again in the presence of officers of the Dominion Militia. The important and interesting duties which fell to his lot during his command in Canada, were engraven on his memory, and connected him with the Canadian people in a way that time would never efface. He was delighted to find worthy representatives of the Canadian militia in England maintaining his proficiency, and his presence marked another link of that union which it would always be his effort to promote. He trusted that the time was not far distant when he would again set foot on Canadian soil.

Subsequently at lunch, after the loyal toasts had been drunk, Col. Williams proposed His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, expressing his regret at the Princess' ill health, and his

seems to be Cotswold and Leicester. Now here, no first-class butcher would have either. They do no more in the grain, carry too much fat, and too little lean flesh. In this part of the country, the most popular butchers' sheep is a cross out of Cheviot ewe by a Border Leicester Tup. The moulter gives the lean flesh, the other adaptability to fatten. But I don't think the Canada adapted for the Cheviot. The best-appearing I think would be the Oxford-down, the Shropshire-down, the South-down, and I put them in their respective degrees of merit in the following order:—Oxford, South-down, Shropshire-down, and Leicester.

### The Late Appearance of Canada Salmon.

Newport, N. S., July 16th. Editor Forest and Stream:—An explanation has been asked of me by a number of persons of the tardy appearance of salmon in the rivers of Canada and Nova Scotia; and, not feeling able to answer satisfactorily, I referred the problem to Prof. H. V. Hind, Windsor, Nova Scotia, a gentleman who is perhaps the best fitted of any in America to write on the physical agencies affecting the movements of migratory fish in the North Atlantic Ocean.

I have much pleasure in inclosing herewith his reply, the publication of which in Forest and Stream will, I think, be of much interest to its readers.

SPENCER F. BAIRD, Commissioner. WINDSOR, Nova Scotia, July 16th. DEAR PROF. BAIRD:—In reply to your letter of inquiry of the 29th of June, I send some brief notes I have made on the subject. The question you have proposed respecting the cause of the late appearance of salmon in certain rivers emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is one of great practical interest, not merely to anglers, but in the study of the artificial propagation of the salmon, and the probable causes which have led to but inconsiderable returns from very great outlay. I shall give you a brief account of the ideas which have occurred to me on this subject, which is subordinate to the far more interesting inquiry respecting salmon propagation.

I do not think that the unusual abundance of Greenland turbot in the rivers of the St. Lawrence, has had much to do with the late appearance of salmon in our rivers. In 1875 the Gulf of St. Lawrence was so choked with ice in May that several mail steamers bound to Quebec were caught and entangled in it for many days and even weeks. Yet during the same year for salmon, although it was a poor year in some localities.

Very rarely appears to have its usual schools of fish, which visit it in succession, for breeding, orders for sanitary purposes.

But they come at times which are determined by hereditary habit formed through ages of acclimatization and adaptation to the conditions of the river and the sea into which it empties. All the schools of mature fish, which ascend the river or play about its mouth are not spawning schools; and there are good grounds for the belief that at certain ages and under certain conditions the salmon becomes a biennial spawner.

The spawning school which ascends in July or August to spawn in October or November, is probably destined in many cases to become the first spring school which enters the river the next succeeding spring for sanitary purposes, remaining for a short time, and descends to the sea again without spawning, it being an year to them.

Should anything happen to these spawning schools which come in July or August, so that they become greatly diminished, then the next year's spring schools, which would have become, would be much diminished also, and a year must elapse before the early spring school returns in force.

Such an event appears to have occurred during November and December 1879, apart from the destruction occasioned by the rod and net. This was the unusual cold of those months in the fall of 1879, the mean temperature in some parts of the Maritime Provinces falling five degrees below the mean of the same months in the preceding year.

At Manitoba the difference amounted to 20° Fahr. At Fredericton, N. B., the mean of December 1879, was 6° below the mean of 1878. At St. John's, N. B., it was 5° 4' lower than December, 1878. At Sydney, N. S., it was 5° 30' lower in December, 1879, than during the same month in the preceding year. The consequence of this remarkable and sudden reduction of temperature was the early and sudden closing of the rivers. The spawning instinct, or desire, as heretofore explained, was retarded, and a great number of the fish became land-locked, descending to the sea as slinks or kelts in the early spring, but incapable of so far resuscitating themselves as to return for sanitary purposes, or, in some cases, for spawning purposes, to the spring schools, which they would have done had they descended in November or December instead of April, when the rivers broke up.

Now, with regard to those fish which have not arrived at the age, or been subjected to the conditions which compel them to produce fat instead of developing ova, and become biennial spawners, the cold of November and December, 1879, put back the desire or instinct in the fish to spawn, although their ova might be fully developed, and they retained their spawners perhaps a month or six weeks longer than usual in the manner heretofore described.

Those that escaped to the sea after this late spawning, and continued to develop ova instead of putting on fat, would not have their ova sufficiently matured early in the year of the present year to induce them to leave the sea, and they migrated long after their usual time.

A very curious illustration of the effect of extreme and prolonged cold occurred in the early spring of 1879, in the well-known salmon river Tyne, in the north of England. The fish there, which usually spawn in December, and were never before known to spawn in February, were concealed from view from the 1st of December, 1878, to the 20th of February, 1879, by a snow storm and prolonged cold of unusual duration. When they were broken up, large numbers of salmon were observed spawning in the third week of February.

Such an occurrence was never before known, and, indeed, its quite uncommon for salmon to spawn even in January in the Tyne.

The hook on the lower jaw of the male salmon has much to do with the spawning of the female, and plays an important part in that operation. A description of which I have not seen published, but which I think you will find that the ovaries in

the salmon are separated from the oviduct by a delicate membrane; in fact, a hymen. Either they do not occur in the grain, carry too much fat, and too little lean flesh. In this part of the country, the most popular butchers' sheep is a cross out of Cheviot ewe by a Border Leicester Tup. The moulter gives the lean flesh, the other adaptability to fatten. But I don't think the Canada adapted for the Cheviot. The best-appearing I think would be the Oxford-down, the Shropshire-down, the South-down, and I put them in their respective degrees of merit in the following order:—Oxford, South-down, Shropshire-down, and Leicester.

When the female is ready to spawn, and before she suddenly turns on her side, and the male, always in attendance, instantly seizes her just below the pectoral fins, and with his lower jaw he strikes the female with a sharp grip and pressure of the hind jaw the lower jaw fractures the membrane which separates the ovaries from the oviduct. The female resumes her normal position, and the operation of spawning soon after commences. The effect of the pressure of the hook of the male is to break this hymen, and produce a small opening in the non-elastic sac detached with water—the sac would yield at the weakest place. In the female salmon this weakest place is the membrane separating the ovaries from the oviduct. Pressure with the hind jaw, or even through handling of the fish, necessarily produces the same result as the ovaries are distended. The presence of this membrane gives to the female the power to retain the ova as long as she chooses, or until her instincts prompt her to ascend the river in the month of August.

It follows from this that there is always a relation between the development of the hook on the lower jaw of the male and the period of the year during which the female spawns. Hence it would be incompatible to propagate salmon in a river by bringing a female from a stream where salmon spawn in September and pairing her with a male born in a river where the fish spawn in December. The hook of the future male would not be sufficiently developed to serve its purpose, and the female would be ready to spawn before the male.

The difference between the spawning habits of the rivers quite close to one another is so remarkable that the force of this adjustment of hereditary habit by a proper selection of fish is easily seen. The Severn, for instance, in the southwest of England, is one of the earliest spawning rivers known. September is by no means an uncommon date for spawning there; whereas, the river Wye flowing into the same estuary, is a late spawning river. In the Derwent, whose waters lie some fifty miles to the north-west of the Severn, the largest fish ascend to Mr. Beckland, run up in September and October, whereas the spawning fish come up from December to February. In the Sackville river, emptying into Bedford Basin near Halifax, Nova Scotia, the salmon come directly from the sea into the river to spawn in the fall of the year.

In the Medway, a hundred miles to the west, salmon may always be taken with fly in February and March whenever the river is sufficiently open, even in the coldest weather, and the fall fish are ascending in great numbers that the spent fish of the previous year are descending in great numbers. They have remained in the lakes during the winter months.

The development of the hook in the present season is entirely out of the time in different rivers, hence it would not be acting in accordance with natural laws to attempt to propagate salmon by taking a male from an early spawning river and a female from a late spawning river.

When the spawning school, which ascends in July or August to spawn in October or November, is probably destined in many cases to become the first spring school which enters the river the next succeeding spring for sanitary purposes, remaining for a short time, and descends to the sea again without spawning, it being an year to them.

Should anything happen to these spawning schools which come in July or August, so that they become greatly diminished, then the next year's spring schools, which would have become, would be much diminished also, and a year must elapse before the early spring school returns in force.

Such an event appears to have occurred during November and December 1879, apart from the destruction occasioned by the rod and net. This was the unusual cold of those months in the fall of 1879, the mean temperature in some parts of the Maritime Provinces falling five degrees below the mean of the same months in the preceding year.

At Manitoba the difference amounted to 20° Fahr. At Fredericton, N. B., the mean of December 1879, was 6° below the mean of 1878. At St. John's, N. B., it was 5° 4' lower than December, 1878. At Sydney, N. S., it was 5° 30' lower in December, 1879, than during the same month in the preceding year. The consequence of this remarkable and sudden reduction of temperature was the early and sudden closing of the rivers. The spawning instinct, or desire, as heretofore explained, was retarded, and a great number of the fish became land-locked, descending to the sea as slinks or kelts in the early spring, but incapable of so far resuscitating themselves as to return for sanitary purposes, or, in some cases, for spawning purposes, to the spring schools, which they would have done had they descended in November or December instead of April, when the rivers broke up.

Now, with regard to those fish which have not arrived at the age, or been subjected to the conditions which compel them to produce fat instead of developing ova, and become biennial spawners, the cold of November and December, 1879, put back the desire or instinct in the fish to spawn, although their ova might be fully developed, and they retained their spawners perhaps a month or six weeks longer than usual in the manner heretofore described.

Those that escaped to the sea after this late spawning, and continued to develop ova instead of putting on fat, would not have their ova sufficiently matured early in the year of the present year to induce them to leave the sea, and they migrated long after their usual time.

A very curious illustration of the effect of extreme and prolonged cold occurred in the early spring of 1879, in the well-known salmon river Tyne, in the north of England. The fish there, which usually spawn in December, and were never before known to spawn in February, were concealed from view from the 1st of December, 1878, to the 20th of February, 1879, by a snow storm and prolonged cold of unusual duration. When they were broken up, large numbers of salmon were observed spawning in the third week of February.

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### Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

MACKENZIE very plentiful. DRUGS and Patent Medicines are advertised by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co. CANADA TEMPORANCE Act.—See notice of Amendment to be held in Chatham on 4th August.

The French Rivier Bridge has a span broken down and is lying with the floating in the stream. SALMON.—The catch of salmon this season has been only about one half as large as that of last season, which was very poor.

Don't Forget the Soiree and Festival to be held in Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Tuesday next by the ladies of the Methodist Church.

PERSONAL.—Mr. S. Owen, of Liverpool, is in town and intends to canoe up the Miramichi and down the St. John river—a fine trip for the time of the year.

The July Session of the Northumberland County Court has been postponed until Tuesday next on account of the indisposition of His Honor, Judge Williston.

H. M. S. "ITAMATION" is at St. John and the citizens sit on the wharf heads and hills waiting for the fog to lift so that they may be able to see her.

TARRANT BRIDGE, at Mrs. Goodwin's, has been broken down all summer, and as there is no guard of any kind to prevent persons from walking or driving into the river, it has become a source of danger to travellers in the night.

A LOADED FISH.—An Upper Nelson correspondent writes—About a fortnight since Mr. Elkhanh Debono, of Derby, was taking up his salmon net he found entangled in it a live bass of about 3 lbs. weight with a fish hook in its mouth, attached to which was about six feet of line, with a piece of line of the largest fish hooked to it as a sinker. The arrangement was such as is used in winter for trout fishing. The bass looked well and was lively. The peculiarity of the sinker would make any one who ever saw it know it again.

THE LONELY BRIDGE, at the Chatham High School, has been received accompanied by the following letter:—The Governor-General's Secretary presents his compliments to Mr. Ernest A. McKay, and in transmitting to him the accompanying medal, is desirous by the Marquis of Lorne, to express his congratulations on the success which has attended his efforts in the recent competition.

Government House, Ottawa, July 29th 1880. The medal is a handsome one, and is highly prized by the winner. We have no doubt that Mr. McKay, who understands it to distinguish himself as a scholar.

A Visit to the Almshouse. On Thursday last, 22nd, a lady from Douglastown visited the Almshouse, and went through it. She asked if it would interfere with the rules of the establishment if she presented the material for a picnic for the inmates that evening.

Rifle Competition. The first of a series of Rifle Competitions intended to be held on the Chatham range during the present season will take place on Thursday last, the day being a fair one for rifle practice. The competitors were Mr. Harrington, the matron, said she would gladly receive anything so sent, and be happy if the lady herself could be present on the occasion.

The evening number of baskets daily arrived, containing everything that was necessary for an excellent tea for the inmates, which she heartily enjoyed.

THE LATE POTTING FOLLS Dramatic appeared in the new Temperance Hall three nights last week. They were greeted each night by large audiences. Their first night entertainment was considered very good, indeed, but the two succeeding nights rather inferior.

PERSONAL.—The Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Kelly, of the House of Commons, were in Bathurst. They were met at the Station at 7 p. m. by John Ferguson, Messrs. K. F. Burns, Collector O'Brien, and a few others who accompanied them to the Wilbur House. They were called upon in the evening, and left by the six o'clock express next morning.

Hollow Political Demonstration at Bathurst. A correspondent who was recently in Bathurst writes under date of Monday as follows:—There has been no little quiet amusement over the reception with which Hon. Mr. Adams and his friends, Mr. Denis McEvoy, met last week in Alnwick. It appears that since Mr. Adams' departure the office of Surveyor-General, he deemed it necessary to commit himself to sundry promises in Alnwick, some of which he has kept, and some not.

The cost of education. We find in a contemporary the following statement of the cost of education per head of the people of several countries:—England, 45 cents per head. Austria-Hungary, 41 " " " France, 36 " " " Italy, 29 " " " Prussia, 25 " " " Russia, 8 " " "

### Shipping Intelligence.

Port of Chatham. July 27.—St. Lawrence, 553, Genet, Liverpool, Capt. McLean. Br. King, 200, O'Brien, Dorchester, Al. A. Morton. Br. King, 200, O'Brien, Dorchester, Al. A. Morton. Br. King, 200, O'Brien, Dorchester, Al. A. Morton.

Port of Newcastle. July 27.—Br. Fenella, 478, Florence, Havre, Capt. G. S. Smith. Br. Fenella, 478, Florence, Havre, Capt. G. S. Smith. Br. Fenella, 478, Florence, Havre, Capt. G. S. Smith.

Port of Bathurst. July 26, 1880. GLOUCESTER COUNTY COURT. The July Term of the Gloucester County Court opened on Tuesday the 13th inst. Hon. Edward Williston presiding. The following is the Docket.

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No Help For It.

The car was crowded; I saw that at the first glance. But weren't they always so at this time of night I had another?

accepted your fate, and husband, too. "Not I. Haven't you ever found out that I had a will of my own?"

through, advertisements and all, I returned to my home. I was more than half-suspecting that his "business" was as much of a ruse as my trip, and that he was only glad to see me on the slightest pretext for getting away with me.

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Law, etc. THEOPH. S. DUBRISAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, CONVEYANCER, &c. BATHURST, N. B.

E. P. Williston, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c. Newcastie, Miramichi, N. B.

JNO. J. HARRINGTON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. OFFICE, UP-STAIRS, MACLAGHANS BUILDING Water St. Chatham.

A. H. JOHNSTON, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., ETC. Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE. I have appointed William Ostry of Newcastle as my Deputy for the County of Northumberland to all those things that may be done in that County.

Notice to Trespassers. All persons are hereby forbidden to land on or in any of the lands of the late John T. Johnston.

Medical. JOHN M'CURDY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla FOR THE BLOOD. CURES SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHEA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

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General Business. WHY WILL YOU BE BALD? CARBOLINE. The greatest Hair Restorer in the World.

Furniture Repaired. Repair, Clean & Polish. Upholstering & Cane Work.

ALBERT LIME. THE A. B. LIME AND CEMENT CO. Are now prepared to furnish their

Best Quality Selected Lime. By the Car Load at all Stations on the ALBERT and FERRISPORT RAILWAYS.

Medical. JOHN M'CURDY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, CHATHAM, N. B.

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla FOR THE BLOOD. CURES SCROFULA, SALT-RHEUM, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUMORS, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATISM, AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHEA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

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