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Agriculture.

We solicit correspondence from our friends throughout the Province, on all matters relative to country life. The business of the Farm in all its various branches will receive particular attention from us. We wish to enlist among our contributors those who desire to advance and improve the condition of the farmer and elevate and improve his profession. There are many practical farmers who are well able to impart information on the work they are engaged in, and their experience would benefit others; we intend to make the AGRICULTURIST a medium through which such experience may be made useful. The farmer feels the keen competition of the present day as much as the business man, and he requires all the advantages to be derived from good management, the most improved mode of doing his work, the best labor-saving implements, the stock most suitable for his purpose and such kindred subjects. To give him this information and assistance will be the aim and object of the AGRICULTURIST, and we trust we will have the assistance and support of all who wish our Province to take the position it is so well entitled to, both by its natural capabilities and the character of its people. All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We do not undertake to return rejected contributions.

IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.

A portion of the Grant, under the head of Agriculture, made by the Legislature is to be expended in importing sheep from Great Britain. For some time past there has been generally expressed desire for some new blood; while there are many good sheep in the Province, there are few flocks that would not be improved by the introduction of change of blood. Sheep are a class of stock that deteriorate or run out very soon, and require renewing often. Nearly all the sheep that have been imported for many years, came from Ontario, and the result has shown that they do not thrive with us. We do not know why it is so, but it is quite clear that we cannot depend upon importing our flocks by getting rams on this side of the Atlantic. Every care has been taken to get good healthy animals those that were not forced for show purposes, and bought from farmers, but the result has been anything but encouraging, no doubt some have turned out well and proved superior animals, but the larger number have done little good. It is therefore thought to be to send across the water this time, in hopes that a strong hardy class of animals will be obtained.

Our experience would lead us to hope that the order may be principally for Border Leicester. This is a class of sheep that is highly appreciated in the North of England and Scotland now, and we think will meet the wants of our people better than any other. They combine more good qualities for this Province, than any other breed. We do not mean to say that none other will do, and we have no doubt but many good judges will prefer some other breed, but we think that the Border Leicester will please more breeders here than any other breed, and if this opinion is well founded the order should be principally for this breed. Cotswolds are very much admired by many, while others consider them too tender for our climate. We would like to see a few Oxfordshire Down added to the order. We are not aware of any of this breed having been brought to New Brunswick, and we would like to see them tried. They seem very hardy animal, and we will be very much disappointed if they do not turn out well. It is worth the expense and trouble to give them a trial, they are growing in favor in Ontario and the States, and we think our people would like them.

Those who have information and experience about the different breeds should now let it be known, and give their aid and assistance in procuring the best. It has been rather too much the habit to keep silent until too late, and then find fault with what is done. Would it not be better to give these views in time, so that advantage may be taken of the information.

INSTINCT IN SHEEP.—A Cheviot ewe, which had been driven in a flock from Northumberland to Sutherlandshire, was found one day on her old pasture, followed by her lamb, having traced her way back, hundreds of miles, probably from hill to hill, with many devices unrecorded in writings. An other ewe of the same breed found her way back from Caithness-shire to Roxburghshire.—N. B. Agriculturist.

The Agriculturist.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

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NO. 2.

NOVA SCOTIA EXHIBITION.

The Nova Scotia Exhibition will be held this year at Truro, Sept. 30th to October 4th. The amount offered in premiums is over \$6,000. The Regulations and Prize List are very like our own. The fine buildings and grounds at Truro and Kentville, make it much easier to hold the Exhibition in Nova Scotia now, and we see it stated that a bill is sent to the Legislature authorizing Halifax to issue debentures to the extent of \$25,000 for the purchase of ground and the erection of buildings in that city for the same purpose. When Nova Scotia has three first class Exhibition Buildings there will be no trouble in holding Annual Shows. We would like to see this Province follow her sister in this respect, and by the time we have three or four buildings erected in as many suitable localities, we will be prepared to hold Annual Shows also, in the mean time we must be content with one every two or three years.

The experience of other countries prove that these Exhibitions are of far more importance than some of our people are willing to admit, they are the only opportunity the larger number of country people have of seeing what others are doing and comparing their own productions with those from other districts. As a means of comparing stock they are invaluable. Breeders can bring their animals together, and in many cases effect changes that will be of advantage to both parties, and would not have taken place under ordinary circumstances.

Farmers are just like other people, they must see improvements to appreciate them, it is all very well to tell of them, and write about them, but they must be seen before they will spend money for them. Our Exhibition will be a favorable opportunity to bring the stock that was imported in 1875 together, so that they can be seen after a residence of three years in their new homes. Many of those who now own the Bails will want to see with them and get others, this will be an excellent opportunity for their doing so, and in fact it would be quite equal to another importation, and we believe the Government are alive to the importance of this, and propose assisting the owners in bringing the animals forward by contributing to the expense. This is another instance of the care and forethought of the Government in their desire to help the farmer.

The exertions of the Government during the past four years to improve the stock of the country is without a parallel and we have no doubt it is appreciated by those who will reap the benefits. The following letter addressed by Mr. Taylor to the Country Gentleman, is so thoroughly in accord with our own views on the important subject of cattle raising, and so applicable to this Province, that we transfer it to our columns. Raising and feeding cattle for the butcher, first for the home supply and when that is accomplished for export, must be one of the principal objects of our farmers in the future, and to do it successfully they must adopt a very different course from the usual practice here. To feed an animal for five or six years before it is fit to send to the market cannot pay; it has consumed double the amount of food required to produce the same weight of beef under the system advocated, and if this is true why should the raiser take the trouble and waste the food in keeping and feeding an ox four years when he can get as much money for it at half the age. We confess it will be difficult to do quite as well as this with the present stock we now have, but better is within the reach of nearly all our farmers, and much can be done with those we have under a proper system of feeding. We have much to say on this subject in the future, and will be content to give the article alluded to for the present.

The farmers in the Middle and Eastern States have regarded beef production as unprofitable, and have given their attention to the production of grain and other marketable crops. Instead of improving a business that is regarded unprofitable, they have abandoned it as hopeless. They think that in the production of beef they cannot compete with the cheaper and fresher soils of the West. I contend that these Western advantages can be fully counterbalanced by a system of feeding that I will explain and submit to the judgment of the reader. I will endeavor to show that the improvement of the soil and the increased profits of husbandry demand that the farmers of New York become beef producers. We must not abandon the production of beef, but adopt a system that will produce meat with a profit, and keep the soil in growing, perpetual fertility. The exportation of dressed beef and live cattle to England, and the success thus far attending the

enterprise gives new interest to the subject of cattle feeding. And what I further contend for, is that the amount of grain raised can be greatly increased by increasing the live stock raised and fed on the farm.

The system of feeding that will produce a steer of 1,400 pounds when two years old, will enable the eastern farmer to compete successfully in his own home market, with beef of western growth. This system offers a plan by which all the crops of the farm may be fed at home, and so go back to the soil, and still secure the full market value of the crops in the sale of the beef. But if we follow the prevailing custom at the present time, and let it take four years to grow an animal of 1,400 pounds weight, the cost will exceed the market value of the production. Recent and numerous experiments that cannot be contradicted, prove that full feeding and early maturity is the true system for the eastern farmer. The best growing beef increases with the age and weight of the animal; and hence those intended for beef should not be kept beyond two years, or two years and a half at farthest. By this system the gain is secured at an early age, calves may be grown to the weight of 800 or 1,000 pounds in one year. By the common system of feeding this weight is seldom reached at the age of two years. It is found to be a universal law that the young animal takes the least amount of food to produce a pound of growth; and that each succeeding pound of weight, up to full maturity, costs more than the preceding pound. This has been established by facts and may be laid down as a law. Hence full feeding and early maturity must be always kept in view. I will now verify this position by actual results.

Mr. C. S. Marvin of Oxford, N. Y., raised a steer, and Best growing beef has published a statement of the cost of food, and the monthly weight of the steer, as he grew to four years of age. The figures show that if the animal had been killed, and the beef sold when two years old, he would have paid a fair profit over the cost; but that after that time, the increase of growth fell below the cost of production. Prof. Miles of the Michigan Agricultural College, by an experiment made, ascertained that when the animal was three months old, three pounds of meal, or its equivalent, made a pound of growth; when six months old, it took four pounds; when one year old, four and a half; when eighteen months old, five and a half pounds; and when two years old, six pounds—just double what it took when the animal was three months old. Prof. Miles also made an experiment with a number of pigs, and ascertained that it took 50 per cent. more food to make a pound of live weight when six months old, than it did when three months old.

In the Live Stock Journal of 1873, the history of a pair of purebred twins, called the "Elsworth twins" is given. They weighed on the 2nd of October 1,340 pounds, at six months old. Their gain the first year following was 1,780 pounds; the second year, 1,342 pounds; the third year, 1,195 pounds—a constant decrease the older they grew, and with a constant increase in the consumption of food. Mr. Woodruff, in a discussion before the Agricultural Board of Indiana, said that the cattle should be fattened for the butcher at the age of two years. Mr. Alkman said that a calf, by proper treatment, increased in weight at the rate of 100 pounds a month; while a steer three years old, which would eat twice as much as the calf, would increase only at the rate of about 50 pounds per month. The reason of this decrease of weight with increase of food is the animal grows older, is because a certain amount of food is required for this purpose. It takes more than double the food the second year. It has been proved by hundreds of experiments that as the animal grows old and heavier. An animal consumes of good food daily about three per cent. of its live weight, to support life and supply waste. Calves may be grown to the weight of 800 or 1,000 pounds the first year, and from 1,200 to 1,400 the second year. The utmost growth should be forced up to two years, and then turned into beef. It is important that a full finish be kept up. If there is, for any length of time, a suspension of growth, the digestive organs and the powers of assimilation in the secretory vessels become morbid. The organs of the animals should be kept in an active state, and capable of digesting and assimilating a large quantity of food.

The calf should have sweet milk three times a day for the first three weeks, and after this time, sweet skimmed milk may be given, a little salt meal, cooked and added to the milk. If a little hay tea, with an egg broken in it, should be given, less milk will do. When three months old, a little corn meal, cooked, or flax seed meal, should be mixed with the oatmeal porridge. The milk should be continued until the calf is three months old, and after this, in combination, oats and corn ground, one bushel of corn to two of oats, mixed with wheat bran. Grass in summer, and clover aftermath in winter. Keep the appetite strong, and never overfeed. A variety of food is found preferable to any single kind. Steamed food promotes growth more readily, and the quantity required is less. Hay, roots, straw, cornstalks, with meal, added, and a little salt, should be steamed together. A favor is given to the hay, straw and cornstalks from being steamed with the meal, that provokes the appetite, and causes the whole mass to be eagerly devoured. The animals should be kept in a dimly lighted, warm stable, and allowed to run in the open yard and sunbath for two hours every day, and abundance of dry litter be kept under them.

We learn from the Woodstock Sentinel that quite a number of families have left Carleton County for the West. We are sorry to hear of our people leaving the Province in this way, both for their own sake and ours. We never see our active young men going away without thinking they are committing a great error; if they would only be content to live and work here, as they will be compelled to do in the West, for ten or twelve years, they will have a better chance of prospering than they will have in their new home.

Since the above was written we see it stated in the Sentinel, that some of these people have already returned, and more would willingly do so, if they could. Will this not satisfy our people that it would be better to remain home than to go to a strange country where they encounter hardships unknown at home.

But the farmer will ask me where the margin of profit, under this system of full feeding and early maturity, is a very narrow and business-like question, and I will answer in a business-like conclusive way. We will take the average gain of good, thrifty calves of the short-horn or the Holstein breed, fed upon ten quarts of milk a day of skimmed milk for the first ninety days, with an average of a half pound of oatmeal and one pound of wheat middlings after the first ten days, giving them a total of 85 quarts of milk, and 1250 quarts, at half a cent a quart for the skimmed milk, \$6.75; 30 pounds of oatmeal, 90c; 91 pounds of corn meal, \$1.82; 275 pounds of middlings, \$2.75; 100 pounds of hay, or its value in grass, during the first 90 days—50c; pasture three months, at 15c. per week, \$1.57—in all \$13.57. With this feed a calf should weigh 500 pounds at six months. The second year, six months, will be 1000 pounds of hay per day, or 1,820 pounds, \$9.10; 182 pounds of corn meal, \$3.64; 3 pounds per day of middlings, 540 pounds at \$16 per ton, \$4.10—amounting to \$17.34; and the gain should be 23 pounds per day, or 410 pounds, averaging at one year old 910 pounds, costing \$80.72.

The second summer, pasture at 30c. per week, \$1.57; 4 pounds per day of middlings or oatmeal, \$4.10, total, \$11.90. The second winter he will require 15 pounds of hay per day, or 2,730 pounds, \$13.65; 6 pounds of corn meal per day, \$1.82; 4 pounds of bran per day, \$1.82; total cost of second year, \$11.93. The steer will gain on an average 15 pounds per day, or 547 pounds, weighing, at two years old, 1,437 pounds. The cost of the steer, and Best growing beef, raised at one year old, is \$12.85. The market value at this season of the year, and for this kind of beef, will be at least 65c. per pound live weight, and he will be worth \$934.70. This leaves a profit of \$22.15, and certainly a handsome one, as the manure made is worth all the labour, and it will be seen that we have given full market prices for the most expensive food.

While looking at these figures it is surprising that farmers should raise grain and abandon the production of beef; that they do not take into consideration this wise policy of raising and selling grain on the future profit of these articles from the South and sell it, robs the soil; it is to the farm murder in the first degree. But if he will feed his crop, he makes a market at home, increases his profits, and what is of the utmost importance secures the fertility of the land. He has to compete with the rich cheap lands of the west, as surely in raising grain, as in making beef. The price of grain in his home market, is his price, and he has not escaped the competition. If he raises small fruits, and garden truck, his profits will not be certain; for such are the facilities of rapid transportation, that the supplies of these articles from the South have taken the first market and the best prices; and in fact, the only prices that are remunerative. I say the production of beef; the full price, and early maturing system will pay. The old system of buying two-year-old steers and keeping them in a stall will not pay; for when the animal is bought, the time of life is past when feeding could be made to pay. The farmer who raises the right breed, raise his calves, crowd them from the start, and then realize when two years old. This system will pay, and so increase fertilizers as with increase of food, in a very short time—for maturing is the life of farming.

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Best Stock.—A correspondent in the N. Y. Cultivator asks which are the best breeds of cattle sheep and swine and is answered,—"I have tried most kinds of cattle, and the Devons make the best work oxen; the Durhams are best for beef; the Alderneys or Jerseys for butter, and for all these purposes take Durhams. After a trial for 40 years with South-Down sheep, and a short time trial of five other breeds, I am satisfied that the Downs, for wool, lambs, good mutton, beauty, quietness and hardiness, are ahead of all others for eastern and southern farmers. I have tried several breeds of hogs, and think the Chester White, Berkshire and Poland-China the best breeds for the common farmer, and would recommend the new work on swine by Coburn as containing much new and interesting matter about treatment, diseases, &c., of swine.

FOREIGN MARKET FOR HORSES.

We have it from what we esteem good authority, that one firm in this city, last year, realized a profit of one thousand dollars on the horses they shipped to England. We believe this to be literally true; but whether it is or not, there is certainly a very liberal margin between the prices at which horses can be bought here and the prices they bring on the other side. We clip the following from the London Field:—"The Canadians are evidently determined to extend this trade. It is estimated that nearly three thousand Canadian horses have been exported to Europe during the last few years, and these shipments are to be vastly supplemented during the coming season. Last spring a special sale of six hundred horses, selected to suit this market, was held at Toronto. This was attended with such marked success, that three sales are being arranged to take place this spring, commencing at Toronto, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April. As all these cities are only about forty miles apart, and situated in the province of Ontario, one of the best horse-breeding districts on the American continent, they must offer great advantages to buyers. In the absence of regular horse fairs in Canada similar to those held in this country, this export trade, which sales of this nature are being arranged to take place this spring, commencing at Toronto, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April. As all these cities are only about forty miles apart, and situated in the province of Ontario, one of the best horse-breeding districts on the American continent, they must offer great advantages to buyers. In the absence of regular horse fairs in Canada similar to those held in this country, this export trade, which sales of this nature are being arranged to take place this spring, commencing at Toronto, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of April. 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Literature.

THE DEATH DRAUGHT.

A New England beach, and a few rods back an old-fashioned mansion. A flight of stony steps led to the portico, which was of fair size and daintily considering the proportions of the mansion. On either side of the house ran a slight fence the protection of sundry plots of gay flowers and garden shrubs. At the back of the building thick trees and a rising hill afforded a complete seclusion from the winds of winter, and at the front a sloping lawn. Towards the end of this lawn were two square fish-ponds, shaded by poplars and weeping willows. At each of these, as if emblematic of ancient customs, was a tent; and the intermediate space was a rustic pleasure-house, formed from the surrounding cattle, and half hid by surrounding laurel and the fragrant Ivy. Along the tent there was a quiet, old-fashioned comfort, and even luxury, about the place.

In the portico of this building sat, one August afternoon, two persons engaged in very earnest discourse as they leaned over the balustrade. One of them, a tall and handsome young man, had possessed himself of his fair companion's hand in reply to a sentence which had just escaped her lips. He was somewhat above the medium height, of very pleasant and regular features, bronzed by exposure to the soothing sun of the coast. A dark, wavy hair, and his eyes, which gave his countenance a jaunty air, that his manner fully corroborated.

He was Ralph Humphries, a summer tourist from New York, brought to the quiet place by an invitation from the owner, Abram Van Dyke, a millionaire, who spent the hot months here on the coast. The other was Fannie Van Dyke, the daughter of the host—a lovely girl of twenty, with light golden hair, blue eyes, and a complexion light almost to pallor. She wore a white merino jacket, clasped at her slender throat by a brooch which was a cluster of amethysts. A kind of loose silken hood, such as ladies wear in full dress may be seen in the carriage, was thrown over the masses of her golden hair, which formed a kind of soft framework for her delicately cut face. The delightfully cool air of the evening brought an unwelcome colour into her usually pale complexion.

"And will you marry me?" Ralph Humphries was saying. "Yes, Ralph," was the reply; "for you know I love you." A kiss sealed the betrothal, and the pair were at that moment called to supper by the sound of a bell. This engagement was the result of but a three weeks' acquaintance; for they had been strangers to each other until his advent as a guest at the Van Dykes' mansion. But since then they had been constantly together. Fannie had already learned to passionately love her companion, and he admired her very much. As for loving her he did not do that. The subject of another love had not yet cooled in his heart. Less than six months before he had been suitor of Isabella Randall, a proud-spirited New York beauty; but he had left her side in the midst of a quarrel at her own command. Stothorn and proud himself, and now resolved not to see her again; and now he had him the affianced of another.

"But," said Fannie Van Dyke, after supper, "I am far a visitor to my new young lady friend. She is pretty, and I warn you not to flirt with her." "And neglect you?" replied Ralph gaily. "Never fear, my darling." Ralph did not rise early the next morning. Indeed, it was past eleven o'clock when, after a solitary breakfast, he sauntered into the parlor, attracted by the sound of the piano. A glance showed him that, although he could not see the face of the player, she was not Fannie. The room was quite dark, and she played on "some moments unconscious that she had an audience; her hands drew the very soul of music out of the cold keys—He looked on and listened with breathless attention. Suddenly she stopped and listened, as though, with some unexplainable mysterious feeling, she had become conscious there was a living creature near her. She looked slowly round her with a blank, breathless look; then her eyes dropped upon her face. It was Isabella Randall!

"Why, Ralph," she said, springing to her feet and advancing towards him, "you here?" There was a slight constraint in her tone, but she was evidently ready to forget their quarrel. "Yes," was the reply. "And won't you shake hands with me?" she extended her hand. "Certainly, if you wish it." She softly clung to the hand that he gave her, and she looked into his face for the old smile—half expecting him to take her of old, in his arms, and kiss away all misunderstanding. But he did not do it.

"Then you are the young lady that Miss Van Dyke expected," said Ralph, after an awkward pause. "Yes, I know her at school, and have accepted her invitation to spend a few weeks here. Have you known her long?" "Only three weeks." "And do you like her?" "Yes—at least, I should do so—as we are engaged to be married." "Are you in earnest, Ralph?" "Yes, I am in earnest." A deathly pallor swept over Isabella's face, and she tottered to a chair just as Fannie entered. "Why, Bella, you are ill," exclaimed Fannie, in alarm. "Just a little faint," replied Isabella, barely able to sustain her feelings.

Some wine was brought, of which Miss Randall drank a little, and then her naturally proud spirit kept her from showing her distress of heart. It was the evening after the arrival of Isabella; all was hushed and dark in the room where she sat alone. An air of gloom hung comfortless and chilling over the whole scene externally and within. The room itself was large and old; and the furniture, although as they were with dark and shadow, impressed upon the mind that involuntary and vague sensation, not altogether unmingled with awe, which the eye, resting upon a scene that can but dimly and confusedly define, so frequently communicates to the heart. Isabella was already maddening under the sight of her beloved—for she did love Ralph Humphries with all the ardour of her passionate nature—the betrothed of another; and vague schemes of vengeance flitted through her brain. But there was to be a party in her honor that evening, and she must dress for it.

So rousing herself and ringing for a light, she was soon becoming arrayed in a gauzy white dress looped with field flowers. Meanwhile Ralph was more uneasy, disappointed, and unwell than he liked to confess. Stealing into the garden, he watched beneath the window of Isabella's apartment, and feeling his heart beat high at every light which flashed forth and disappeared, and every form which flitted across the windows. Little did Isabella, as she sat in her room alone and in tears, gazing over his infidelity, and telling her heart again and again that she loved him no more—little did she know those who kept vigils without, or whose thoughts—thoughts not unmingled with reproach—were riveted with all the ardour of first love upon her.

The inmates of the villa for miles around had been invited, and ten o'clock saw the great drawing-room filled to the brim and running over with flattering creatures in airy raiment; the rainbow sheen of silk and satin, the latest devices in fashion. In contrast with these brilliant specimens of the human species, the very flowers of the conservatory opening out of the drawing-room looked their splendour. Fannie Van Dyke looked lovely, and Isabella, flushed with excitement, was more beautiful than ever. In her eyes flashed a bitter, terrible determination—a wild, wicked scheme to crush her rival, even if she crushed herself in doing so.

Late in the evening she danced with Ralph, and afterwards they walked into the garden. Some of the arbours had been lighted with transparencies, and furnished with tables for refreshments. In one these they found themselves alone. The spell of the old love came upon the recreant lover. He bent over Isabella and murmured soft words which brushed the black locks from her face, and gazed down into her eyes with a wild rapture in his own. He took a glass of wine from the table and handed it to her. She touched it with her lips, and then let her hand fall on Ralph's arm.

"Let me fill your glass," she said gaily. "Lean back, shut your eyes, and tell me what you think of me." "It will not be difficult," he said, leaning back, and closing his eyes. Isabella filled two glasses, and watched her companion's face anxiously, and she drew a bottle from her dress and poured its fatal contents into the wine. She went to him, pressed a kiss upon his forehead, and handing him the glass, bade him drink and guess.

He drained the glass, and smiling turned to Isabella. "I know the wine," he said; "only your fair hands have made it sweeter. Will you drink any?" "It should only be a few moments about its work," she said to herself. Then trying to laugh gaily, she took the glass, still standing on the table. "I need some strength," thought she, and she swallowed the wine. "You should have filled it," he said; but she broke off his sentence, for Isabella was standing before him, with the color receding from her face and her limbs trembling.

She had swallowed that which she had poisoned for Ralph. He quickly caught her as she was about to fall, and called for aid; but she was dead within ten minutes, never speaking after swallowing the draught. Ralph Humphries never knew the cause of Isabella's death; but the gentle love of Fannie Van Dyke drew to herself his love for the dead girl, and they were soon after married.

TALK OF MEN AND WOMEN.—Some Frenchman of a satirical turn of mind, who evidently has but little to do, publishes in a Havre paper, some curious statistics of the average talk of men and women. He has discovered that an ordinary middle-aged man spends three hours per day in conversation, calculating at the rate of one hundred words per minute or twenty-nine octaves pages per hour, which would amount to six hundred pages per week, or fifty-two big volumes per year. Having ascertained these facts, as regards the masculine portion of the human race, the statistician applied his keen enquiries to ascertain the amount of words uttered by an ordinary and middle-aged female per minute, and the amount of time spent on the average, by that sex in general conversation. After the most patient investigation and abstruse calculation, this able arithmetician was compelled to give up the question, and confess the magnitude of the figures produced, even at the outside of the inquiry, baffled all human calculation.

PAPER BARRELS.—Besides our wheels, and many minor articles, barrels are now being made of straw pulp, run into a mould made in the shape of one-half a barrel, and extruded. The pulp is reduced to the thickness of three-eighths of an inch, being subject to a powerful hydraulic pressure, and is then put into a steam drier, the sides trimmed evenly, and thoroughly dried. The ends are also made of paper, but are protected by wood. The advantages of these barrels over wooden ones are lightness, cheapness, and the prevention of flour sitting out while in transit. They do not cost more than one-third the price of wood barrels.

ONE-THIRD'S STORY.—A distinguished lawyer was consulted upon an important and difficult case, which he studied for several days with anxious care. His wife then saw him rise in the night, and go to a desk in the bedroom. He sat down and wrote a long paper, which he carefully placed in the desk. He then returned to bed, and in the morning told his wife that he had dreamt of delivering a clear and luminous opinion about a case which had greatly perplexed him, and that he thought he could remember the train of thought of his dream. She directed him to the desk, and there he found the opinion clearly copied out, which proved to be correct.

An instance of the ruling passion strong in death is thus related of old Cook, who was a miser, and had amassed a large fortune. On his death-bed, when the gasp was approaching, a tallow candle was burning upon the stand, and a flickering flame in the fire-place. Suddenly he called to his son saying,—"Woodbury, come here." "Woodbury, blow out that candle; allow's most as clear as butter!"

THE DANUBE.—The river Danube rises in the Duchy of Baden, is over two thousand miles in length, and waters eight different states, including the two principalities of Servia and Roumania. It is united to the Rhine and the Main, and is the vital artery of the commerce of central Europe. In the lower parts the countries through which it flows are brought into continual relationship by means of ninety-five steamers and three hundred and fifty transports of the Austrian Lloyd Company, which transport annually thirty millions of quintals (hundredweights) of merchandise and a million passengers.

THOS. LOGAN IS NOW SHOWING NEW SPRING GOODS.

AMERICAN Grey Cottons, from 6 to 10 cents.

White Cottons, from 8 to 16 cents.

Grey and Bleached Sheetings.

Pillow Cottons, Bed Ticking.

MORSE, KALEY & CO'S FULL WEIGHT.

White, Unbleached, Drab & Brown Ball Knitting Cotton.

GREY & WHITE Shaker Flannel.

NEW STYLES LIGHT & DARK PRINTS. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Remnants! Remnants!! DEVER BROS. annual REMNANT SALE

Monday morning, when the goods will be Arranged for Inspection.

REMNANTS IN Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Prints, Winceys, Flannels, Tweeds, Homespuns, Dress Goods, Black Lustres, Black Silks, Merinoes, Swansdowns, Tickings, Towelling, &c.

AT HALF PRICE.

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BECKWITH & SEELY, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers and Attorneys AT LAW.

WAVERLY HOUSE FREDERICTON.

DENTAL NOTICE. Jas. A. McAllister, D. D. S.

S. S. BLACK, M. D. HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

EDWARD CADWALLADER, Organist Christ Church Cathedral.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Brunswick.

NEAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

HUGH MCMONAGLE, Sussie Corner, King's Quay.

LONG'S HOTEL.

Scrap Pictures.

STORES TO LET.

Office to Rent.

FOR SALE.

KEEP COOL.

ICE. ICE. ICE.

Novelty Oil Cans.

BOILED & RAW OIL VARNISH.

6 BARRELS Boiled and Raw Oil Varnish.

Cut Nails, Spikes and Horse Nails.

300 COPPER RIVETS.

Giles Liment

IODIDE OF AMMONIA.

Groceries and Provisions In Store and For Sale by BENJ. EVANS.

50 BBLs and half Bbls Herring, 3 Casks Mackerel, 40 lbs Apples, assorted, Greenings, Russets and Rusby Pippins, 2 Bbls, Canned, 1 barrel Peas, 6 dozen Brooms, 6 dozen Falls, 4 dozen Washboards, 70 boxes Smoked Herring, 10 half chests Tea, 1 half chest Oolong Tea, 7 Boxes Tobacco, assorted, 10 Boxes Raisins, Brown, Scotch Biscuits, Cracked and Granulated Sugar, 1 barrel Currants, 1 barrel Java Coffee, 2 Boxes Canned, 7 and 8, 10 Boxes Logan & Stewart Soap, 3 Kegs Soda, 2 barrels Dried Apples, 1 barrel Soda Biscuits, 1 barrel Sugar Biscuits, 1 barrel Flour, 1 barrel Graham Bread.

ASSORTED JELLIES—Marmalade, Tomato Ketchup, Mushroom Ketchup, Pickles, etc.

Fancy Cabinet Ware

J. ADAMS' CABINET SHOP.

Special Notice.

CASH FOR HIDES

Gibson Tannery.

TAKE NOTICE!

HIDES & BEEF TALLOW.

F'ton Leather Co.

Flour! Flour!

WHITTIER & HOOPER

50,000 Sold Annually.

Table and Pocket Cutlery, and Razors

Flour Flour

Table and Pocket Cutlery, and Razors

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Fredericton Railway WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

6.40 A. M. Through Express Train leave

8.00 A. M. Express Train leave

9.15 A. M. Express Train leave

2.30 P. M. Train leaves

3.50 P. M. Train leaves

4.30 P. M. Through Express Train

New Brunswick Railway WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

LEAVE 8.00 A. M.

ARRIVE 4.00 P. M.

RETIRING DRY GOODS TRADE.

OWEN SHARKEY

Ladies' Dress Goods;

SHAWLS, SCARFS, CLODS, HOSE

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, Vests, Shirts;

TO GENTLEMEN!

R. M. McDONALD,

English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds;

Also a variety of PLAIN and FANCY COATINGS,

LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS, NECK TIES, LINED KID GLOVES, &c.

Dress Materials, Furs, Shawls, Berlin Wool Goods, &c.

Are being cleared out at Great Reduction from former prices previous to the arrival of SPRING GOODS.

T. W. SMITH.

BOYS BE TRUE TO THE BLUE,

C. H. THOMAS & CO

Fredericton Tie Factory,

for the sale of the McKENZIE TIE,

approved off by D. Banks McKenzie, will be sold to the Reformers at a small advance.

Men both Old & Young "Brace Up,"

For the CHAMPION SHOULDER BRACE will always be found at THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Are you in need of a Good Suit of Clothes!

if so call and examine as fair assorted stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS,

as can be produced in the city. A complete line of GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

THE LATEST NOVELTIES PAPER COLLARS, IN GLASS JARS, TRUNKS, PAIRS, ORNAMENT BOXES, &c.

a superior stock of Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS, CAPS, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

A Perfect Fit in all the latest Styles Guaranteed, at BOTTOM PRICES!

All Goods Warranted as represented at the Clothing Establishment of THOS. W. SMITH,

Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton.

TO GENTLEMEN!

R. M. McDONALD,

(LATE OF McDONALD & KEDEY.)

Is now showing a splendid assortment of English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds;

GENTS and BOYS WEAR.

Also a variety of PLAIN and FANCY COATINGS, LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS, NECK TIES, LINED KID GLOVES, &c.