

NO. 2

peared vividly before him; he
a huge elf and the very features
the persons, and their looks, be-
lizing despair. His avowal, but
after fell asleep again, and re-
precisely the same thing. Bain
impressed with the truth of the
he told it to an old hunter a
afterward, who declared that he
the spot which exactly answered
his description. This decided
and taking a company of men
mules, blankets, etc., they hiked
to the Carson Valley Pan, where
red about fifty miles distant,
they found the emigrants in a
the condition of the "wrecks"
brought in the remnants of the
Temple Bar.

Founders of Oregon's Cattle

The milk producer, the

argued in scale or value. But the quantity of cream (not milk) to be the most butter which is wanted have always noticed that from cows fed wholly on grass where small quantities of grain have been a regular feed in connection with grass, the cream is in bulk and porous, and particularly when roots of any kind are fed. Where the cows are fed wholly on dry feed the cream more solid and dense, and has butter globules in a small coat. Any one who will take pains to prove this. It is not the dry cream from a given quantity of that determines the amount of that can be made from it. What is set in shallow near the fire.

that set in deeper vessels, greater the surface of the milk, the more rapid the evaporation and the more the difference as to quantity of water between shallow setting and setting.

Take an even weight of milk and divide it into two equal one-half in a shallow pan of inches in depth, and the other vessel that would make the twelve inches deep, both to be set in a water bath. The cream from the setting shall be considerably more than the shallow setting, but both will be of the same quality, with both trim the milk and separated from the milk also. Also very plain that cream from in the submerged process is larger than that from the shallow process, who buy cream from farmers, who are doing, and thus through process of butter making, likely to be deceived in the quality of the cream. The factorymen who receive milk from the cows of their patrons.

butter vaine of the cream. It
done only by the use of the
dash, and then at times some
may occur. I have had a fair
tunity to pretty carefully test
proportion of cream to the amount
butter last year. This was a
test with one cow for one year.
It took 100 pounds the first month,
the milk of course of milk per
butter, gradually lessening in
of milk to one of butter, until
close of January, then falling to
teen pounds. During the last
(April), it took 164 pounds
enough, during the year 18 pounds
more. The milk was set in the
old fashioned tin pans. For a
vessel I use a tin pail, with a

The amount of butter from the hogs varied, during the year, from 10 pounds in summer to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound in winter. During the summer the milk was set in the cellar; in winter on shelves in a room adjoining the stove, where a steady, even temperature was kept up, varying little from 60 degrees.—Country Gentleman.

tention of course, and uastion
masses is entirely out of the question.
But with all the labor-saving
—with all the day, outside the house
inside it, can not be a little manag
—a little house work—help out of
work, so that farm labor that need
the slavish thing that it too often
If not then the invention of
saving implements has been
in vain, they may help to accom
dollars, but they should reduce
hours of labor, relieve it largely
brouder and give time for recre
of reading and thought. They
of elevate manhood and woman
prolong life and render the occ
tion of farming a happy and h
one. Why not have club and g

The French government has
ed an agricultural course in
primary school in the country.

ferent birds in the South are s
be enemies of the cotton worm.

FREDERICTON, MAY 26, 1880

THOMAS W. SMITH

Merchant Tailor

has imported his usual large stock of goods for the

SUMMER TRADE

consisting of

English, Irish, Scotch, German, French and Canadian CLOTHS.

Do you require a good suit of clothing, call and examine, and leave your measure for a PERFECT FITTING

Set-on

Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, &c., &c.

NEW DEPARTMENT

We have in connection with our establishment

Custom Shirt Department

Call and get a perfect fitting shirt at the lowest prices.

Also a line of STAW HATS sold at very low prices.

THOS. W. SMITH.

June 1, 1880.

Particular Attention

Watch Repairing.

JOHN BABBITT,

Proprietor, New York Office.

Gold and Silver Watches

GOLD JEWELLRY,

Silver Ware,

CLOCKS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

July 2, 1880.

ALBION HOUSE

NEW GOODS.

AUGUST ARRIVALS.

NEW PRINTS, Autumn Styles,

NEW WHITE COTTONS,

NEW GREY COTTONS,

NEW BED TICKINGS,

NEW COTTON FLANNELS,

NEW

CANADIAN GOODS,

Gents' and Boys' Tweeds,

with Trimmings to suit.

Also—

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, &c., in all the newest styles.

Ladies' Gents' and Children's

UNDERWEAR.

New Corsets, New Laces, New Fringes

with a fresh assortment of

FANCY GOODS & SMALL WARES

PARKS' COTTON WARPS

at Lowest Prices.

F. B. EDGEcombe,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

August 10, 1880.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., September 9, 1880.

Subscribers, attention!

In order to interest our subscribers

in the circulation of the "MARITIME

FARMER," we offer to those who

become our agents a cash commission

of twenty-five cents for each new

subscriber, the money, in all

cases to accompany the name in a

registered letter. Increased commission

will be allowed for ten new subscribers

and over; one name or a dozen may be forwarded at any time,

and subscriptions can commence with any number of the MARITIME FARMER.

We will be obliged if Postmasters will act as our agents.

Our Political Outlook.

There are very few conscious in this Province

to draw forth our public men, and they

providently never seek an occasion. Our legislators

in the Dominion Parliament and Local

Legislature, never feel called upon to draw

their constituents together to enlighten them

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

admittedly over-hauled even during the sitting

of Parliament in Ottawa, our representatives,

and when our local members leave the halls

of debate, they subside in complete silence,

and rest in obscurity. We know that they

must read and ruminate during the interval,

when the Legislature meets again, they

have plenty to say, and can first of things

on passing events, and critics the acts of

our governments. Such a thing as a political

public has never been heard of here. We are

The River.

The oldest inhabitant has been interviewed

for his opinion on the weather and the water

and he is decided in thinking that while the

long days and great heat of the closing

days of August and of the opening days of

September have been paralleled in seasons

when the St. John was so low as it now is.

Perhaps, when the youngest child in Fredericton

who will live to become the oldest inhabitant

is, on the recurrence of such a season

as this, seventy years hence, questioned

if ever he remembers to have seen the river

so low, will cite 1880 as the most remarkable

year in this respect ever known. The volume

of water is diminished in the bed of the

river, and along the banks expanses of mud

and sand have become visible, which were

never visible before, and in the middle of

the current patches and lines of dry yellowish

soil, like incognito islands, appear. In

ordinarily low water, obstructions at the

mouth of the Nashwaak are visible enough,

but now a long wide and prominent stretch

of sandy soil lies across the passage, and

extends up the bank past the Gibson Tannery,

and on the cove of Gibson congregates in

groups, or stand ruminating in the shallow

water outside it. The river at the Phoenix

Square ferry is so shallow that stakes have

been driven into the bed to mark the course

which the boat must take, without grounding

in the mud. In the same way, it is

possible for a man to wade across the river.

People crossing over to Indian Village, find

they have to leave their boats a long distance

from the usual landing places. At the Nash-

waak ferry there is quite a sketch of sandy

beach never exposed before, and along the

shores the water, in places, ripples over the

sandy soil, like incognito islands, appear. In

ordinarily low water, obstructions at the

mouth of the Nashwaak are visible enough,

but now a long wide and prominent stretch

of sandy soil lies across the passage, and

extends up the bank past the Gibson Tannery,

and on the cove of Gibson congregates in

groups, or stand ruminating in the shallow

water outside it. The river at the Phoenix

Square ferry is so shallow that stakes have

been driven into the bed to mark the course

which the boat must take, without grounding

in the mud. In the same way, it is

possible for a man to wade across the river.

People crossing over to Indian Village, find

they have to leave their boats a long distance

from the usual landing places. At the Nash-

waak ferry there is quite a sketch of sandy

beach never exposed before, and along the

shores the water, in places, ripples over the

sandy soil, like incognito islands, appear. In

ordinarily low water, obstructions at the

mouth of the Nashwaak are visible enough,

but now a long wide and prominent stretch

of sandy soil lies across the passage, and

extends up the bank past the Gibson Tannery,

and on the cove of Gibson congregates in

groups, or stand ruminating in the shallow

water outside it. The river at the Phoenix

Square ferry is so shallow that stakes have

been driven into the bed to mark the course

which the boat must take, without grounding

in the mud. In the same way, it is

possible for a man to wade across the river.

People crossing over to Indian Village, find

they have to leave their boats a long distance

from the usual landing places. At the Nash-

waak ferry there is quite a sketch of sandy

beach never exposed before, and along the

shores the water, in places, ripples over the

sandy soil, like incognito islands, appear. In

ordinarily low water, obstructions at the

mouth of the Nashwaak are visible enough,

but now a long wide and prominent stretch

of sandy soil lies across the passage, and

extends up the bank past the Gibson Tannery,

and on the cove of Gibson congregates in

groups, or stand ruminating in the shallow

water outside it. The river at the Phoenix

Square ferry is so shallow that stakes have

been driven into the bed to mark the course

which the boat must take, without grounding

in the mud. In the same way, it is

possible for a man to wade across the river.

People crossing over to Indian Village, find

they have to leave their boats a long distance

from the usual landing places. At the Nash-

waak ferry there is quite a sketch of sandy

beach never exposed before, and along the

shores the water, in places, ripples over the

sandy soil, like incognito islands, appear. In

ordinarily low water, obstructions at the

mouth of the Nashwaak are visible enough,

Sedan and France.

Thursday last, September 8, was the

anniversary of the battle of Sedan, which

humbled the pride of French military glory,

and crushed the French Empire. Through-

out the German Empire the day was cele-

brated, though not in a manner to wound

unnecessarily the susceptibilities of the people

of France. But the patriotism of the old Em-

peror William to this army, on the occasion,

shows how strong is the military spirit of the

nation, with what pride its glorious deeds

are recalled, and how little there is of the

spirit of peace which will sway the coun-

sel of the nation, or that the word will

soon go forth for disarmament. Germany

was never better prepared for war than it

is now, and her forces are being drilled, as

if immediate war was expected. The saying

that preparation for war is the best security

for peace, is true in a certain sense, and the

way in which the Germans and other nations

are carrying the injunction seems really

perilous to peace, and almost certain,

sooner or later to precipitate the danger.

Humiliating as must be the memories of

Sedan to the French people, they looking back

upon the ten years that have since passed

away, will find much in what has taken

place to soothe their wounded honor. At

Sedan it was a corrupt Empire, and not France

which was struck down. The nation now is

more prosperous, stronger in arms, more

united than it was in the years when the

Empire was showing signs of decadence. In

the ten years since 1870, by virtue of her

receptive powers, her magnificent resources

the spirit of her people she has regained a

position which makes her a far more

formidable foe to Germany, than she was

before the war. It is not the least of the

benefits of the war, that by the increasing

difficulties of her position, and urged by in-</

