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The Agriculturist.

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

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. "AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH. ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

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Agriculture.

ORCHARDS ON SHALLOW SOIL.

My experience teaches me that it is a mistake to crop the ground in young orchards after the third or fourth year after transplanting, if the growth of the trees is thrifty, as the roots extend much farther than is usually supposed, reaching a distance of ten or twelve feet or more from the tree, where the surface is rich and mellow, and the sub-soil hard and forbidden, leaving but a thin stratum for the roots to extend themselves, which they seem to do all the more rapidly in a lateral direction. It will be readily seen that ploughing this surface the usual depth is to tear up the roots and interfere with their progress, seriously checking the growth of the tree. The roots are fine, and not easily seen, so that the mischief is little suspected. We want all the growth we can get for young trees, and the exposure of the roots to the warmth and the rains, and the immediate effect of manure spread over the surface, are favourable to this. Shallow culture, mainly with harrow and cultivator, is the thing here, in connection with mulching, which is equally important.

Mulching in summer guards against the heat of the sun, and against the drouth, both of which will work mischief if no protection is given. Also a coat in winter guards against the cold. Nature has her shade and her leaves for these purposes. As such shallow soil usually occurs in our clays, some vegetable material is preferable for a summer mulch, such as weeds or coarse grass cut and applied green, and immediately after working the soil. This will keep moist a long time. The mulch, well rotted, will form an excellent material in the soil, loosening and enriching it.

For a fall and winter coat, coarse barnyard manure is the thing, serving for enrichment and for protecting and preparing the trees for an early and vigorous growth. And this care must be continued while the orchards lasts, increasing the attention as the roots more and occupy the soil. A single neglect may be hurtful, and sometime fatal—as were protection during an open and severe winter is witheld, or during a very hot, dry summer. In the latter case, more cultivation, although a benefit, is not sufficient; it needs a coat to protect; and as the weather of no season can be foreseen, regular attention is the only safe way.

It will be seen that an orchard on such gronnd is no small undertaking. But where there is no such soil available it must be used; and most of our northern land is of this character or approaching it—clay predominating, with usually a cold, herd subsoil, overlaid by a thin arable stratum, which the roots are forced to occupy. And it is this exposure and the neglect which attends it that are to a large extent the cause of so much complaint with our orchards. But when all has been that is stated the most important thing remains to be mentioned — underdraining — which our clay land so much needs, but particularly for an orchard, and never at less than a depth of four feet. This done the roots will work downwards, following the warm rains and the air as they benefit the crude soil, thus requiring less attention and less manure.—*Country Gentleman.*

NUTRITION IN FRUIT.—R. F. Kenzie, of Lansing, Mich., furnishes some facts and deductions from analysis, showing the relative nutritive value of fruit as compared with other foods. Taking the average of the more common large and small fruits they contain from four-fifths to nine-tenths water. They do not rank high for repairing and building up the human body. An egg, weighing a little over an ounce and a half, and containing 77 grains of albuminous matter, is equivalent in nutritive value of 77 ounces of heart cherries, 22 ounces of grapes, 30 oz of strawberries, 40 oz. of apples and 4 pounds of pears. Heart cherries contain only three-fourths water, and have nearly double the nutritive value of strawberries, which have more than nine tenths water. These, we may remark, are the result of analysis; but in actual use the case may be different, as some foods are more readily assimilated than others, and those which contain little nutriment in themselves may strongly promote the digestion of other substances. In one respect, fruit possesses a power of preventing disease, when regularly eaten, which gives it great value. Residents of newly settled portions of the country, when they can have a regular supply of well ripened fruit, are rarely attacke with malarial diseases which so often prevails in these regions.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COLORADO BEETLES.

The report of the Entomological Society of Ontario, Canada, gives a statement of a series of experiments with the Colorado potato beetle, the result of some of which will be interesting to our readers. They were performed by W. Brodie, of Toronto. Thirty beetles, after being starved for twenty-four hours, refused leaves of carrot, parsnip, beet, pumpkin, lettuce sun-flower, sage, and cabbage. After eight more hours, when supplied with potato leaves, they ate them freely. A similar experiment was made and repeated with a large number of common weeds, but none were eaten. Again, thirty beetles, after being kept eleven days without food, were given the leaves of a large number of weeds which remain untouched. Potato leaves were then eaten freely. Three repetitions gave the same results. To ascertain how long they would live without food, of forty-five beetles, which were allowed nothing to eat after changing to beetles, four died the fourth day, thirty-three the fifth day, two on the sixth day, and three more by the eleventh. Over 75 per cent. died within five days; the males dying first. The next experiment was to take thirty mature beetles, which had partaken of food; they were then kept without it. Two died by the fourteenth day, six by the nineteenth, five by the twenty-third, three more by the twenty-seventh, while 20 per cent. survived forty-seven days' fasting. This experiment which was repeated with like results, show that beetles may be secreted in the packing of merchandise in ships, and may easily cross the Atlantic and come out alive. Other experiments were made by which it was ascertained that on an average one beetle will eat an inch square of potato leaves in thirty hours, the maximum rate being ten hours, and the minimum thirty-seven hours. One beetle is able to defoliate entirely one of potatoes during its beetle life. The experiments on feeding the beetles, and the time required for their death by starvation, seem to show conclusively that if no potatoes were planted within their reach the race would soon die and disappear.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.—A Edinburgh correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, wrote lately the following letter on the above subject. It applies to New Brunswick as well as to Ontario:

The Rubicon is passed, and our Canadian cattle have been quite a success in Scotland this year. They have stood side by side with the Irish and Scotch in the north—Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, Arbroath and Perth; in the south—Galashiels, Kelso, Dalkeith, and Hawick, besides this grand city of Edinburgh and the manufacturing city of Glasgow, and it was pleasing to me to find our cattle from Guelph, Galt, Fergus, Peel, Pickering, and south Ontario looking bright and fresh amongst the Scotch heather. And, moreover, a small number as a test were sent to the Dublin market.

May I ask, then, our Canadian farmers, through the columns of the *Globe*, to see to it that they look to their interests and improve their herds There is no need for Canada to take a second position in this transatlantic trade. I want Canada to do her duty in the matter, for depend upon it there is a permanent market in Britain for Canadian produce.

The difficulty about the crystalization of the syrup from Indian corn and sorghum having been now overcome, there is a possibility that those northern countries in which beet sugar is a financial impossibility may yet find themselves supplying their home markets. One of the features of the Minnesota State Fair now proceeding is the manufacture, on the grounds of sugar from the amber sorghum, a new fariety of corn that will succeed in any climate where common field corn will ripen. There seems to be no doubt that the quality of the sugar made is first-rate. The real test is on the financial point, and that can only be decided by actual experience. In the meantime Canadians, and especially our brethren in the North-West, where sugar brings a dreadful price, can afford to wish well to the project. —*Canada Farmer.*

A man cannot succeed in any enterprise unless he takes a keen interest in it. To be successful as a farmer, one must love the pursuit, take a delight in following it, be ambitious to raise good crops, good stock, and have everything neat and tidy about him. He must take pleasure in reading journals devoted to his calling, so that he may profit by the experience of others. Instead of being an ignoramus he must be ambitious to be intelligent, and to pursue his business understandingly. Such men adorn the agricultural profession.—*Colman's Rural World.*

STOCK AT PORTLAND FAIRS.

A State Fair was lately held in Portland, Me., of which the *Maine Farmer* gives a full report in its issue of Saturday last, September 28th. From the account given of the cattle department and of the high character of the stock, it would appear that the breeders and farmers of Maine are far ahead of those in New Brunswick, and that there State Fairs have done much to raise the standard of stock than our Provincial Exhibitions have done for the stock of New Brunswick. The improvement of stock is a matter of the first importance now that the exportation of live cattle to England from America has developed into a vigorous and growing trade. But the farmers of New Brunswick never can hope to compete with the Americans in that trade unless they give far more attention to the raising of stock than they yet have done. We extract a portion of the *Maine Farmer's* report.

"Commencing at the right of the cattle department, near the Secretary's office, for the purpose of making the long circuit of the neat stock division, we first come to the stall assigned to working oxen—a grand show of themselves, and one of the strongest features of the lives tock department. In all there were more than eighty pairs of oxen and steers of the different ages, and it would be a difficult matter to say which was the better pair in the whole lot. The largest exhibitor was Mr. A. J. Libby of west Waterville, President of North Kennebec Society who led off with eight pairs, three of five year olds, two each of four and three year olds, and one of six year olds—all being first class animals. the two year old steers, very fine. The next largest exhibitors were the Hiltons of Anson—men who for forty years or more have been famous among the leading farmers of Somerset county for good cattle—Edgar Hilton & Son, Francis Hilton, John M. Hilton, and Columbus Ailton—contributing largely to this department. The latter shows a pair of four year olds, girthing 7 ft. 2 in.; and John M. Hilton had on the ground a pair of steers seven months old measuring close on to five feet, and very handsome. Francis Hilton is the man whose four year olds, girthing 6 ft. 7 in., pulled the 6,600 lbs. load twenty feet at one pull, on Wednesday. He also showed a pair of two year olds that girthed fully six feet and a half, very well made up. N. S, Sanborn of Vienna showed a pair of four year olds, girthing 6 ft. 2 in., and said to weigh 2,220 lbs. A. S. Rand of Thorndike had a good pair of four year olds filling out almost eight feet of the girthing chain! One of the largest and handsomest pairs on the ground was owned by A. H. Pettengill of Livermore Falls, three years old, girthing 7 ft. 5 in. and weighing 3,670 lbs. Other exhibitors of working oxen were City Farm, Portland, two pairs; Wm. Brooks, Palmyra, two years old, girth 6 ft. 3 in., weighing 2,300 lbs; Joseph Blanchard, Cumberland, a pair of eight feet cattle, very handsome indeed; Wm. Warren, Scarboro, five years old, splendid workers; Lorenzo Knight, Auburn, and Eli Stone. Several good pairs were shown without cards being attached and it is impossible to tell who were the exhibitors or owners.

Herefords. Mr. J. S Hawes of Mt. Pleasant Farm, Vassalboro, was the principal exhibitor in this class. He showed twelve head, and at the time we visited his booth eight blue and three red "New England" ribbons were flying from his various pens—an evidence that he had not been slighted in the distribution of the awards at Worcester. His five year old bull Highland Chief led the herd, in which were several good cows, and three very handsome calves the get of Chief. Mr. Geo. W. McKenney of Monroe also showed seven Herefords of the Underwood strain, his bull Waldo Coempion, five years old weighing 2,100 pounds.

Shorthorns. Almost the only contributors to this class were J. R. Bodwell and S. G. Otis, Hallowell, and J. Winslow Jones, Portland—the whole number of animals being some forty. Mr. Jones showed two bulls, six cows and four calves, his bull Prince Victor, four years old, being a bull of very fine quality, and showing good breeding although his color, nearly white, was disliked by some. But color should never receive much consideration, indeed it should be wholly set aside, when other points of merit so far outweight it, as in this instance. At one year old Victor weighed 1,300 lbs. Mr. Bodwell had a herd of fourteen animals—in charge of his head farmer, Mr. H. C. Austin—and was headed by the bull 2d Airdrie Duke of Oxford—bred by the Talcotts of Rome, N. Y., and consisted of seven cows, and a number of heifers and calves. Among them were several of the Beauty and Bianca families, by Kennebec Chief and 2d Baron of Fairview, cows noted as deep milkers, and showing by every mark and characteristic that they excelled in this particular. Lucy 4th, with a calf by Kennebec Chief by her side (she by 2d Baron of Fairview) was especially noteworthy in this particular. Had his animals been pampared for exhibition they would undoubtedly have shared better at the hands of the committee, but were exhibited from a common pasture to show how practical farmers keep their stock—and the committee should have taken this fact into consideration, which, perhaps, they did. S. G. Otis of Hallowell showed four cows, two heifers, and two calves of this breed—chiefly of the Whitman strain, Fitchburg, Mass.,—the gem of the lot being the cow Perfection, which has given nine pounds of butter per week on common feed. His bull calves, dropped in January and April last, girthed about five feet, and were very promising animals. W. W. Waugh & Sons, Starks, were also contributors to this department.

Alonzo Libby of Saccarappa, was the leading exhibitor of AYRSHIRES, who had twenty-three head of this breed upon the grounds. The bull Harry—of the Dane herd—ten cows, four young heifers, six calves and three yearling bulls making up the number. His cow Snowbird (466, N. A. Ayrshire Register), four years old is a celebrated milker, having given 8,000 lbs. of milk in the year 1877, while for some days her yield has been as high as 50 lbs. For his own herd the coming season, Mr. Libby is to use the young bull Maine, of the well known Douglass strain. The State Reform School showed the young Ayrshire bull, fourteen months old, presented to that institution by Frank Buck, Esq., of Orland. Maj. Seward Dill, Phillips, also showed several grade Ayrshire and Jersey cows, very pretty animals.

We now come to the Holstein section, and here Gen. W. S. Tilton of Togus is the only exhibitor. His beautiful animals have been so frequently described in our columns that it is unnecessary to say more than that the whole collection consisted of the bull Zaandam, with twelve cows and ten calves, and were much admired by all visitors—and they held good reception every day.

JERSEYS. In this class the show was very slim, though some choice animals were exhibited. The exhibitors were W. W. Harris, Portland, seven animals; L. S. Robinson, Warren, three animals; Geo. A. Pike, Winthrop, seven animals; S. Dill, Philips, five heifers; P. H. Snell, Withrop, two animals; O. Gardiner, Rockland, one—a yearling bull. The cows exhibited by Mr. Pike and Mr. Snell were choice animals and showed good breeding. Mr. Robinson's cow Milkmaid 6th, gave 4341 lbs. of milk from March 16th last, to Sept. 10th. Sixteen pounds of her milk made one of butter, and her record is 14½ lbs. of butter per week. She is by the bull Trojan, out of the celebrated cow owned by Dr. Quinby of this city.

ENTOMOLOGY AND AGRICULTURE.

When the conference on insects injurious lo crops and gardens was held on the 7th June 1877, at the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Duke of Buccleuch, one of the questions discussed was how a knowledge of the life histories of insects hurtful to and useful to the farmer and market gardener could be spread among those employed in such work in a manner to enable them readily to learn to distinguish in the different stages of metamorphosis their friends from their foes? The late Mr. Andrew Murray who opened the conference with a paper, quoted from articles in *The Times* of September 16th, 1876, October 4, 1876, and March 1, 1877, bearing upon the subject, in which the experiences of French and American societies who had considered these matters were referred to. Direct legislation on the destruction of injurious insects had been resorted to both in France and America; but at the conference it was felt that, at least for the present, all that could be done in this country was to promote a knowledge of the appearances and the habits of the insects in their different stages. The Government collection of the science and Art Department, arranged by Mr. Murray, had the subject largely in view; but the making of copies of this collection in various agricultural districts was recognised as somewhat expensive, and as needing skilled artists both with brush and pen, and in setting up preserved specimens. It occured to Mr. Carrington, the editor of the *Entomologist*, and now naturalist at the Westminister Aquarium, that a simple way, which most village schoolmasters could adopt, would be to keep the insects under glass during all their changes. He therefore obtained the requisite permission to have space in the Aquarium for the erection of a series of cases which he has called his 'insectorium.' The result during the summer has been good, and according to the information given, on inquiry, by the attendants, many applications have been made for information how to arrange and manage similar collections. Among the coleoptera, the stag beetle and several corn weevils have been shown all through their life histories. Of the hempitera there have been several varieties of plant bugs. The hymenoptera have been illustrated by the common turnip fly, *Athalia spinarum*. This caterpillar, so well known as the black jack, palmer worm, black palmer, canker, &c., is most interesting in captivity, the larvæ eaten immense quantities of turnip leaves very rapidly. The diptera have been illustrated by *Tipula oleracea*, the common 'crane fly' or 'daddy longlegs,' the lava of which is so destructive to mangel wurzel crops while feeding on the young roots. How many are there familiar with the 'daddy longlegs' who know the appearance of the larva? The orthopter have been shown by crickets and grasshoppers all through their stages. The lepidoptera have been in the same way extensively shown in such well-known pests as the three white cabbage butterflies, *Pieris brassicæ*, *napi*, and *rapæ*. These were plentifully shown in each stage of their respective seasons, with the parasitic *ichneumons*, which in a state of nature keep the balance so beautifully, never allowing the lepidoptera to become too plentiful. In Canada and some parts of the United States, where these white butterflies have become colonists from various causes, it has been found necessary to resort to the introduction of the cocoons of the parasitic *ichneumons* to check their ravages. Several kinds of *Noctuæ* have been represented both by those which feed in darkness and those which feed on roots of plants, also the stable moths, ordinary clothes moths, &c. The less conspicuous *Aphidæ*, or plant lice, have been also included. One set of divisions of the cases has been occupied with silkworms, which will feed on English trees, such as plum, apple, oak, and besides the usual species so well known as feeding on mulberry or lettuce, though this is rather apart from the principal object. There is hardly a village school in the country without a patron who takes an interest in the school, and who might be found ready to contribute the small cost of glazed cases in which insects might be kept. Mr. Carrington has practically shown how simple such an arrangement may be; and his happy idea goes a long way to solve the question how children in agricultural districts may be taught to recognise, in their various changes, the insects which are useful and those which are damaging to crops and gardens.—*North British Agriculturist.*

FUTURE OF THE DRAFT HORSE BUSINESS.

Breeders of draft horses have every reason to feel encouraged, says the *National Live Stock Journal*: There has never been a time when good heavy horses were in greater demand than at present; and the prices which such horses now command are very little, if anything, below those of five years.

Notwithstanding the extensive importations of draft stallions from France and Great Britain to the United States during the past ten years, the supply of large, well-formed draft horses in this country is still below the demand; for as the supply increases, the demand grows apace; and little horses, unless they possess exceptional speed, are correspondingly neglected.

We are satisfied that the increased size, which must inevitably result from the extensive use of these imported stallions in the West, cannot fail to have a beneficial effect upon other horses than those especially used for draft. Many of the stallions imported from France show unmistakable indications of possessing a large share of the Percheron blood, once so famous for ability to make long journeys at a quick pace with a heavy load, and from their decendents in this country, out of well-bred mares, we may reasonably expect to produce by a proper coarse of breeding hereafter, another type of horse for which the demand is active, and the supply very light—good, stylish, high stepping large coach or park horses. The use of the Clydesdale is also giving us a foundation of much the same sort, upon which we can build, with large stylish, thoroughbred, and well bred trotting stallions of good size and style, with certain profit.

Breeding for speed alone is at best an uncertain business; and when to this uncertainty we add the expenses of training, the chances of profit are so slight that we would not advise any general farmer to engage in the business, either with trotting or running horses. As an amusement or recreation for gentlemen of wealth and leasure, it is most fascinating; but those who have found it a remunerative business are scarcer than 2:20 trotters. On the contrary, those who breed large, stout, and well-formed draft, or active, stylish, good-stepping coach or park horses, invariably find a ready sale at good prices, and this demand must be a permanent one.

Baron Liebig says of agriculture. "Not merely for its utility, but on account of the very intelligent nature of its pursuits, it stands above all occupations, and its practice procures to the man who understands the voice of nature, not only all the advantages for which he strives, but also those pleasures, science alone can afford. There is no profession which for its successful practice requires a larger amount of knowledge than agriculture and none in which the actual ignorance is greater."

DON'T ALLOW THE COWS TO SHRINK.—The milk yielded by a cow represents the only basis of profit to her owner. When the milk ceases she becomes a bill of expense. The dairyman then should study how to keep a full flow of milk through the whole season. He must remember that the milk is allowed to shrink in quantity, from poor pasturage, it cannot be again recovered when the feed becomes good. If the dairyman has green food—such as green oats, pease or corn—let him feed these; but, if he has not such green food, he should then resort to grain to make up a full ration. Four to eight quarts of bran or middlings to each cow per day, or four quarts of oats or corn meal, will keep the flow of milk while the grass is short. The extra food will be paid for each day by the milk it produces, besides keeping up the quantity of milk ready to be continued when the grass grows again from the fall rains, What we wish to impress upon the minds of all dairymen is, that under all circumstances the only chance of profit in a dairy must be from liberal feeding, to produce a uniform and abundant flow of milk; and when a dairyman makes up his mind that he cannot afford to feed liberally he had better sell his cows at once and get out of a losing business. We know a man with twenty cows, who watches the condition of his pasture and the thrift and yield of his cows constantly, and adds extra feed in barn at once on any appearance of falling off in milk. And the consequence is that his annual yield of milk is fifty per cent. more than many of his neighbors; while the cost of the extra food is not one-third what he receives from the extra yield for the season Do not be afraid to trust your cows with a few quarts of grain per day. They will pay for it every night.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

HENS IN ORCHARDS.—Speaking of keeping hens in orchards, the Poultry *world* says: "Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of whieh told us that before the fowls were confined in it the trees made little or no growth, and a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now. The grass was kept down, the weeds were killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift, which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous and the foliage remarkable luxuriant. The fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. This excellence was acounted for by the propietor, who remarked that the, hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker worm." He found less trouble with their roosting in the trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the concition or the fowls or the orchard section seemed to require."

ORCHARD IN GRASS.—An old friend writes us. "There is a great deal of nonsense talked and written about apple trees requiring cultivated ground. The reason why the trees do not do so well when the ground is in grass, is because it is not grazed and kept short as in England, where all the orchards, or at least ninty-nine out of a hundred, are kept in grass, and never under any circumstances plowed. But the grass is grazed with sheep and calves and never mowed, and it is well-known to be wrong to grow what is not returned to the soil in some shape. Americaps do not understand the difference between the fine old permanent sod which is never blowed and the timothy and clover temporary grass here. When the sward is grazed in England, there is nothing to prevent sun and air from benefiting the roots, and the sheep lie a great deal under the trees and leave droppings and urine.—*Rural New Yorker.*

INDIAN CORN SUGAR.—Professor Collier, chemist to the Agricultural Department, has been making a series of experiments upon the manufacture of beet sugar from the stalks of Indian corn. A Washington dispatch says he is not yet able to tell whether his experiments will result in showing that sugar can be profitably made from Indian corn and sorghum. In the use of the new process he has proceeded so far as to show that a most excellent quality of syrup can be made from ordinary corn stalks.

This is about all that can be said in favour of the horse's health; by attending to his comfort and wants, and by following the advice given, the farmer or owner will be repaid; yea! a hundred fold.—*Hints and Helps to Horsemen.*

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED.

While well informed, practical men have little controvercy on this subject, it is amazing how never ending is the discussion in relation to it, by men interested in the various rings that have been established by dealers in *mere pedigree*.

A thoroughbred, *thoroughly bred* animal, is one whose ancestors have been bred to a certain standard of form and quality, for such a number of generations that this standard is uniformely reproduced in the offspring. Experience has established that by the use of mails of the old races, such as Devons, Short-Horns, Herefords, etc., in cattle, upon good cows of common or mixed blood from five to seven generations, we establish in the progeny the *fixed characteristics of the superior breed.*

Hence, the Short Horn Herd Book published by the associatian of the breeders of Great Britain, admits to record bulls having five crosses of recording sires, and cows with only four such crosses. The American Herd Book admits all animals tracing to imported stock, or to stock previously in that work. The American Short Horn Record admits all tracing to imported stock. And in both these works the decendents of animals imported *without a pedigree*, are admitted to record. In many cases the record in these American publications shows only four or five crosses; while animals of equal excellence in all particulars, and having ten or more good crosses, are rejected unless they show connection with imported stock in all their crossed or (in the American Herd Book) with animals recorded in that work. Is their any reason or justice in this, when it is known that animals not of pure blood have been imported?—*Ohio Farmer.*

TREATMENT OF CALVING HEIFERS AND CALVES.—An enthusiastic beginner in Jersey breeding asks the following: "As my Jersey heifers are springing very fast, I thought I would consult you as to the raising of the calves—whether I should leave them with the heifer until her bag is in good condition (that is if it should get hard and feverish,) or take them away and feed on skimmed milk, as I was told had to be done with all Jersey stock. I take the liberty of asking you (as you have been among this kind of stock and seen them raised) before any calves are dropped, so I will know just what to do." In the first place your care should begin before calving. Do not allow the heifers to run with older animals, for fear of accident from "bullying;" give them all the fresh air and sun light you can keep them from damp land, and while keeping them in thrifty condition be careful that they do not get too fat. Let the first calf suck at least three days, and until the bag becomes thoroughly soft. It will be well to milk the heifer dry three times a day so that the calf shall have to work for his living. If the teats are small it is a good plan to leave the calf on her for a month or more until they are well developed. The calf must be changed from new milk to skim milk very gradually. First teach it to drink fresh milk, then add a little skim milk—more and more every day. If the quantity is increased too rapidly the calf may scour. The remedy for this is to decrease the proportion of skim milk.—*Bulletin of Jersey Cattle Club.*

PORTABLE FOOD FOR HORSES.—The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* furnishes the following details regarding the preserved food for horses, prepared in the event of scarcity of oats, or in case the transport of the food as used at present should prove too difficult. This food is composed of pounded oats and gray-pea flour, mixed with hemp-seed oil and salt. The paste obtained by this mixture is then cut up into thick cakes of about four inches in diameter, pierced with small holes, to assist the soaking in water. On being taken from the oven, these cakes are strung upon wires, so that each wire holds the daily ration for a horse. Each ration, of the weight of four pounds, is equal in nutriment to ten pounds of oats. It is stated that the horses are extremely fond of these cakes, whether soaked in water or quite dry; and although, when fed exclusively on these cakes, they become thinner in appearance, they do not lose any of their strength, though hard worked.—*Druggists' Circular.*

FARM POULTRY.—Connected with very farm establishment there should be a poultry yard. Without it the farm would be incomplete. We see no reason why poultry should not be considered as a species of agricultural stock, and turned to as good account as cattle or hogs. In fact, every householder, whether farmer, mechanic, or professional man, would find to his advantage to keep a few hens, at least enough to supply the table with an abundance of eggs. A dozen hens, with careful management would supply an ordinary family with all the eggs they wanted, and a fowl now and then for the table. The cost of food for this small number of hens would amount to little; the care and attention given to them would be amply repaid by the pleasure afforded in studying their habits and watching their cunning ways; and the profits realized from the food obtained would amount in a year to a very handsome sum. During this period a dozen hens would lay at least a hundred dozen of eggs, and raise chickens enough to supply the family with a weekly dinner. From these data calculations can easily be made of the profits gained by keeping poultry.

Spruce butter tubs are the best; white hemlock makes a sweet tub; acids from the oak colors the butter and injures its appearance; white ash gives the butter a strong flavor if kept long and increases the liability to mould; maple smells and cracks badly. Soak all tubs four to six days in brine before using.

THE FARMER'S DAYS.—Where are the farmer's days gone? See they are hid in that stone wall, in that excavated-trench, in the harvest grown on what was shingle and pine-barren. He put his days into carting from the distant swamp the mountain of muck which has been trundled about until it now makes the cover of fruitful soil. Labor hides itself in every mode and form. It is massed and blocked away in that stone house, for fifty years. It is twisted and screwed into fragrant hay which fills the barn. It surprises in the perfect form and condition of trees clean of caterpillars and borers rightly pruned, and loaded with grafted fruit. It is under the house, in the well; it is over the house in slates and copper water-spout; it grows in the corn; it delights us in the flower-bed; it keeps the cow out of the garden, the rain out of the library; the miasma out of the town. It is in dress, in picture, in ships and cannon; in every spectacle in odors, in flavors, in sweet sounds, in words of safety, of delight, of wrath, of science."—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Although it was believed that the Great Eastern would be well-nigh useless after her value as a passenger steamer had been disproved, she develops latent capacities every once in a while that show her builders to have been wiser than they knew. Everybody remembers the immense service she rendered in laying the Atlantic cable, which, without her, it is highly probable could not have been successfully put down. She has laid a number of cables, and has in that way been a benefactor to the whole of civilization. Now she is to be employed in a new manner—as a cattle transport between England and Texas, making regular trips between London and Galveston. She will carry, it is said, 2,300 head of cattle and 5,700 head of sheep, and will thus go far toward feeding the British Metropolis.

Experiments are being made by the Government of New Zealand with a view to acclimatizing the English humblebee. The object is to assist the New Zealand agriculturist in cultivating their fields of clover. Common bees are not strong enough to force their way into the petals of the clover flower, and thus fertilize the plants as they fly from one to another. For this purpose, therefore, the humblebee is needed; but so far the nests sent out have been destroyed. Attempts to acclimatize the common bee in some hot climates have so far proved useless. After a short period they quit the hives and cannot be enticed back.

Chatsworth, the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, contains 2000 acres, which he retains for his private park and flower garden, besides thousands more that are rented for farming. His park is bounded on all sides by hills, which cut it off from the rest of the world, and no other house than his own can be seen from the windows of his grand mansion. His flower garden alone comprises 102 acres, wherein sixty laborers are constantly employed to keep it in order. The remainder of the 2000 acres is all in grass and woodland, and stocked with deer. This is said to be the finest private residence in Europe.

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY IN THE POTATO LINE.—Mr. Patrick Hooper, Moncton, has raised two crops of potatoes this year from the same piece of ground. He planted the seed for his first crop in the latter part of April digging the potatoes, which were of a large size, about the 11th July. The seed for the second crop was not put into the ground till some two weeks after this, and Mr. Hooper, last Sunwas eating potatoes the result of this planting.—*Times.*

THE AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1879.

Our growing trade with Australasia, the great future which lies before that wonderful continent, of well as the homogeneity in language, origin, and even political feelings of the American and Australian, render it of the first importance that we should avail ourselves of every opportunity to place ourselves in the closest and most friendly commercial relations therewith. Statistics recently published in the *Exporter* have shown the nature and extent of the general trade, as well as the particular trade of the United States with the Australian colonies, and the volume and variety of both are sufficiently respectable—doubly so when future development is taken into account—to demand the attention of our merchants, manufacturers and exporters. For these reasons, the coming International Exposition which will be held at Sidney, New South Wales, in August 1879, is of interest to all of our exporters. The manner of our representation at that Exhibition is subject for the consideration of our general manufacturing communities—whether the Government shall lend its moral and financial aid to exhibitors, or whether it shall devolve upon the pluck and energy of citizens alone, is the one fact which we now desire to impress upon our readers. English newspapers complain that American manufactures are usurping the place of British manufactrurers in Australia, and that the Australians are yearly becoming more American in their commercial likes and dislikes. It is our business to help on this work, and there is no better way to do it than to show the Australians that we appreciate their calling upon the world to come to them, and that we shall respond to that appeal by taking part in their Exposition.

All goods forwarded for exhibition, and addressed to Jules Joubert, Secretary, 227 George street, Sydney, New South Wales, for that special purpose, will be admitted free of duty. In the agricultural department money prizes are awarded as well as printed certificates; in the non-agricultural section, silver and bronze medals, also certificates of commendation. All exhibits sent may be sold at the Exhibition, but must remain until the final closing. Applications for space must be made at least one month prior to the date of opening. The necessary forms and all information respecting the Exhibition may be obtained of the Secretary, or at the office, of the Exposition Commissioners for New South Wales, Paris.

The Exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions, viz.:

1st Division—*Agriculture*.—1—Horses: 2—Cattle; 3—Sheep; 4—Pigs; 5—Poultry; 6—Dogs; 7—Wool; 8—Wine; 9—Sugar; 10—Farm Produce; 11—Horticultural Produce; 12—Manures; 13—Implements and Machinery; 14—Silks, Fibres and Tobacco.

2d Division—Non-Agricultural.—1—Fine Arts; 3—Furniture and other objects for the use of dwellings; 4—Clothing including fabrics and other objects worn on the person; 5—Products of Mining Industry, Forestry, &c.; 6—Apparatus and processes used in the Common Arts; 7—Food—Fresh, preserved, and in various states of preservation; 8—Artisans' Prizes (including all new Inventions); 9—Public and Denominational School Prizes.

The Society provides all stands, &c., and undertakes the care and charge of all exhibits, without, however, incurring any responsibility.

Implements and agricultural machinery are of so much importance in a colony where manual labor is scarce and dear, and that a great deal of attention will be devoted to them. It is not intended to draw any line between imported and colonial articles, because it is considered that a position of impartiality tends best to stimulate colonial skill in manufactures. Except in the case of a collection of implements and things that can be judged in action, either in the field or on the Exhibition ground. Steam engines, threshing machines, sheep-washing machines sugar-making machinery, chaff cutters, corn-crushers, winnowing machines, &c., will be judged on the ground.—*American Exporter*.

A Terrible Crime.—A frightful murder was committed near Coaticook, Stanstead County, Eastern Townships, on Saturday night last. It appears that there had for several years past existed a bitter feud between the victim, Francis Daly, farmer, living near the above named village, and a neighbour named James Bowen. The feud arose from a former criminal prosecution by Daly against Bowen. On the Saturday afternoon previous to the murder, Daly and Bowen were in Coaticook Village together, when the latter affected a desire to overlook the past differences and make friends with Daly. The two were seen to leave the village about 8 o'clock p. m., in Daly's carriage, ostensibly with the purpose of driving home, and were also seen still driving towards their homes when they had gone half the distance. About nine o'clock, a Mr. G. Brown, who was driving over the same road, discovered Daly lying motionless and dead beside the road within a mile of the spot where he and Bowen were last seen together. The unfortunate man's skull was broken, as if by a blow of some heavy instrument. His head was tied to the hind axle of the buggy by one of the reins, which had been taken from the horse. The body had evidently been dragged a number of rods. An inquest was held the following day by Coroner Woodward, of Sherbrooke, at which it was shown that death was caused by strangulation. Bowen, upon whom suspicion at once fell, was arrested the same day (Sunday) in company with one Levi Webster, in whose barn they were found together. Webster was also arrested, and the two prisoners were conveyed to Sherbrooke jail, being committed by the Coroner for trial at the Court of Queen's Bench, which opened in that city yesterday. It is stated that Bowen has been heard more than once to utter threats against the murdered man, and that Daly had also expressed his fear of a serious *finale* to their quarrel.

An Irish Eviction.—Intense excitement existed lately in and about Milford, in consequence of the summary ejection of the widow Algoe and her two sons from the house and farm at Bunlin, near Milford, from which Mrs. Algoe was evicted two years ago by the late Lord Leitrim, and of which she took forcible possession on the 5th September. One evening Captain Doppin, agent to the Earl of Leitrim, accompanied by several bailiffs, proceeded to the house occupied by Mrs. Algoe and her two sons. A bailiff named Harrison broke open the door with a crowbar, and a rush was made into the house by the other bailiffs in a body. They were opposed by the brothers Algoe, who struck the bailiffs on entering, but after a desperate resistance they were overpowered, and, long with the mother, ejected. The house remained in the occupation of several bailiffs, well armed. Robert and John Algoe were arrested by the police.

What the *American Exporter* Thinks.—Canada has elected a majority of Conservatives to the House of Commons, and that party is successful in the demand for a system of thorough protection for home manufactures by imposing increased duties and retaliating on the United States by the same prohibitory duties we now levy. The result of this will probably not affect our export trade for some time, for the Canadian consumer must purchase from us until his home manufacturer is able to furnish him goods at the enhanced price. In the meantime we have the assurance, through the New York *Tribune*, which sent a special correspondent to Secretary Evart's country seat at Woodstock, Vt., that no proposition for a reciprocity treaty or customs union has yet been entertained between the two countries. That an increased duty on goods will lead to a strong demand for reciprocity with Canada, is highly probable, and the sooner negotiations commence, the better for our exports.

The editor of the London *Truth*, who has lately been making war on gamblers and gambling clubs, tells this of himself and the late Mr. George Payne at a club in a French town, where baccarat flourished:—"The banker of the evening was the person ready to risk the highest amount of money. We were spectators for several evenings, and at length determined to try our luck. So we offered to put up £4,000. No one outbid us, and we became the bankers. It was decided that I should deal out the cards, which I did, and the intelligent inhabitants soon became the possessors of our £4,000. How this came to pass I do not exactly know. All that I can say is, that whenever I happened to have a good point some inhabitant had a better one."

The Agriculturist.

Fredericton, N. B., October 12, 1878.

THE EXHIBITION.

At the hour appointed on Tuesday, the Exhibition was formally opened. About two o'clock the raised concert platform above the dais began to be filled by ladies and gentlemen who had the privelege of seats: the Judges, Chief Justice Allen, Judges—Fisher, Wetmore and Weldon and several members of the local government, the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Surveyor General, Board of Works, Hon. Messrs. King, Perley and Hannington took their stand upon the dais, the visitors above crowded in front of the galleries to have a good view of the scene below, and those on a the nave pressed forward to the dais. About half-past two the stirring notes of the band of the 71st Battalion announced the arrival of the Governor, who soon after entered the building with Mrs. Chandler and the Private Secretary, accompanied by a Military suite, Col. Drury, Col. Maunsell, A. D. C., Col. Saunders, and officers of the 71st Batt. The movement of people on the floor, with occasional humming drowned the voices of the speakers to all save those close by, and what followed was to them dumb show. The Governor read the following address:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—As Lieut. Governor it affords me, much pleasure to be present on this occasion, and to see before me such a large representation of the farming, manufacturing and other interests from the different parts of the Province, and I take this opportunity of addressing to you a few remarks before declaring the Exhibition formally opened.

The Legislature has made it the duty of the Government to hold fairs or exhibitions of agricultural, horticultural and floral productions, domestic manufactures, and agricultural implements, open to competitors from any part of the Dominion of Canada or other countries, and to award premiums. Several similar exhibitions have heretofore been held in different parts of the Province, the last at Fredericton in the month of Oct., 1873. It was intended to hold a Provincial Exhibition last year, but the calamitous fire which visited our commercial capital induced the Government to postpone it till the present year. Similar exhibitions are also held in the other Provinces of the Dominion, and only last week one was held in Truro, Nova Scotia, opened with an able address by Lieutenant Governor Archibald, in which he has anticipated and expressed much on behalf of his own Province that I might say for New Brunswick, which address I presume many of you have read. While admitting the existence of many valuable deposits of coal, as well as gold in our sister Province, far exceeding those yet developed in New Brunswick, we can refer with pride and satisfaction to our great Albertite deposits in Albert County, which have for several years been yielding immense profits; and we have the confident expectation of further developments of this most valuable material in both the Counties of Albert and Westmorland.

At the last session of our Legislature provision was made for holding the present exhibition at Fredericton.

Under the provisions of a recent Act, the Government are entrusted with the control of the agricultural interests of the Province, which they have endeavored to advance by the importation of stock at different times; and during the present year have imported seed wheat and distributed it throughout different parts of the Province, which has been eagerly sought for by the farmers, and has, so far as the Government can learn, produced most satisfactory results. The working of the local agricultural societies in the different parts of the Province has proved highly satisfactory, and one of the principal objects of a provincial exhibition is to bring together a representation of the agricultural as well as the manufacturing interests of the whole Province. I can, myself, bear testimony to the great progress which has been made in agriculture, due in a large measure to the *improved labor saving machinery*. But the great want in this Province is a market for our stock; in fact, within my recollection more than half a century ago, there was a more profitable market for stock than there exists at the present day, caused, in part, by the large consumption by the troops then stationed in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and by the navy on our shores. I can well recollect the large droves of fat cattle which were yearly driven to Halifax from this Province, and the returns in species which their owners brought back, realizing a large margin of profit, although portions of the roads were almost impassable, so that days and sometimes weeks were required to reach the market. Now, however, a new and large market is opening up by the shipment of beef, cattle and horses to the English market, for which purposes the most complete arrangements can be made for their speedy and safe transport from any part of the Dominion and it is to be hoped that since our railway communication has become so perfect the farmers of the rich-grazing counties of Westmorland and Albert, and those bordering on the River St John, will have their attention turned to this new and important exportation.

The very rapid increase in our manufacturing industries throughout the province within the last few years arising in part from improved machinery, is highly gratifying and encouraging. The first I would refer to is our ship-building, which is largely carried on in this Province, on a larger scale, perhaps, in proportion to our population than in any other part of the world, with the exception of Nova Scotia.

There are also our foundries for steam-engines, agricultural implements, stoves, furnaces, etc.; also hardware, from ship-knees to nail tacks, as at the Coldbrook Mills; sash factories; cotton, paper and other factories; manufactories for furniture of every description, and tanneries for the manufacture of leather of all descriptions, including patent and enamelled. It is to be regretted, however, that we have no woollen factories of any great extent, such as those at Oxford, N. S., where a superior description of goods is manufactured and imported to England at a profit. Before concluding my address, I cannot help referring to the Exhibition Building now in course of erection here, which when completed in accordance with its design, with the spacious grounds in connection therewith, will be so well calculated for the holding of Provincial Exhibitions. With observations, I now declare this Exhibition open.

Soon after the speeches the Knights of Phythias, clad in black frocks with black helms, plumed some with red, some with yellow feathers, with variegated scarfs, and red belts, and steel scabberated small swords, entered the building, and the chiefs among them paid their respects to the Governor.

Hours before the cermony of opening took place, many visitors had an opportunity of surveying the Exhibition though it was not completely set out.

Before noticing the exhibits, we shall take a look at the Exhibition Building. Want of time and funds prevented its being finished according to the architect's design with front tower, projecting transept cornices, ventilator a top, but though none of the finishing touches have been put to it; though it wants coloring outside and in, it is a fine structure very well adapted for its purpose. The main enterance is 14 feet high and 14 feet wide. The length of the nave and aisles, 200 by 75 feet wide; of the transepts (that on the right being used for a committee room and a ladies' dressing room, that, on the left, for restrurants) 20 by 75. The height from the floor to the centre ridge in the roof is 72 feet. The roof is supported by a series of gallery posts from which spring arches and ornamental truss work. The galleries which runs continuously round the building rising four feet, at the rear end one, is all of 14 feet in height and 16 in width. The building is admirably well lighted. In the front end there is large pavillion window with circular head sashes and flanked by two long narrow windows, above there is a semicircular fanlight, in the rear end there is a large circular window 10 feet in diameter, with the two long narrow windows in each side. Above the transepts are lighted each by a large semicircular and two smaller circular windows. The aisles nave are lit by twenty-four triple windows and the galleries, by a continuation of them rising six feet and finished with ornamental headings, the transepts, by 8 double windows. Such, in rough is the building.

The interior of the building was unpainted, the ceiling should have been blue and the post arches with buff with stencillings, but numerous quilts, white, green and red, and parti-colored and whole enamelled hides, maroon and black, hanging over the gallery rails, and hiding their open x work—supplied a certain amount of colour. Some of the quilts were beautifully worked and awakened the admiration of lady judges. There was no flags drooping down anywhere. The Royal Arms, and a large moose head above the dais, in the rear end, was the furthest attempt at decoration; an eagle of galvanised zinc (from the works of J. Smith, St. John) perched on a globe, with outstretched neck and open beck and wings distending, looked as if it was meditating a swoop down, occupied the centre of the front gallery.

Immediately on entering, a rather interesting sight met the eye, a table with Indian Bead Work at which two sisters sat and worked, a suggestive picture.

The Nave was occupied leaving open space in its centre, by lines of Phætons, Wagons, Sleighs. The exhibit in this department of manufactures was the best filled in the building, and was very fine, yet it was confined to St. John, Fredericton and Douglas, St. Mary's builders. Fredericton work, here, stood well in comparison with that of St. John. It seems to us that the St. John builders are constructing their work more substantially than they used to do: at any rate they showed no specimens of the spider looking, slight, large wheeled box wagons that they used to do in former years.

Price & Shaw of St. John, exhibited two Carriages, and three sleighs. A double top phaeton, with reversible seats and brown leather cushioning was very handsome.

Cruthers, Henderson & Wilson, St. John a top-buggy, green cushioning, a racing sulky weighing 50 lbs, and a very handsome sleigh in maroon, and silver plate mountings. Kelly & Murphy, St. John had several exhibits, single and doubled seated open wagons, with black and blue black bodies and wheels striped with red, a fine sleigh, in crimson, and a concord wagon.

Edgecombe & Sons, Fredericton, had a show that justified their reputation. A double and single Phæton, a Top Buggy; and a double and single Sleigh of ash with ornamental trimmings and purple plush linings; the double Phæton, with canopy top, cushioned and trimmed with brown leather, with black body and wine colored wheels stripped with red, set on three patent springs, two behind and one in front, and with cross straps behind, was very handsome.

Eben Miller, Fredericton, also showed a very handsome wagon, in maroon, and a Sleigh.

Robert Colwell, Fton, exhibited a nice looking vehicle, with two turn-over seats. His workmanship, to our eyes, seemed in no way behind his compeers.

George McFarlane, of Douglas, had a large show of open wagons, including single and double seated Concord, and Top Buggy, well put together, and admirably suited for country work.

Further up the Nave, on each side, there were tables on which were placed fine displays of hot house plants, that on the left being made by Mr. Bebbington, Fton, showing a great variety of geraniums, petunias ferns, and rich and rare foreign plants. On the right Mr. James Berry was the other Exhibiter. Turning back, on the right aisle, near the main entrance—Bradley Bros., St. John, make a display of steam blocks, &c., and behind Mr. James Tibbits showed one of Ingersoll's Eagle Presses, for pressing hay, hemp, &c., and which are manufactured in all sizes. About here S. Lipman of St. John, had a tobacconist's case filled in varied assortment with the smokers' desiderata.

James McDade, Mill St., St. John, exhibited something novel, a large piece of copper ornamental work, a copper balcony, (intended for Mr. J. H. Boyd's house, St. John,) also a piece of galvanized cornice; a baptismal font of tin covered with sand, to represent stone; and an assortment of tinware.

G. M. Cossit & Bros., Sackville, Ont., had a select show of their celebrated machines. An improved Buckeye Mower, with patent adjustable box in front of crank and shaft, a very valuable improvement we believe; a new and improved Reaper, and a patent Ethica Rake—this last Machine is much in use in the Dominion.

Thompson, McFarlane & Anderson, had an extensive show of articles of their own manufacture. Three Mowing Machines, after approved designs with all the latest improvements, a Band Saw, with 40 inch draw wheel: the saw goes around continuously. A Vertical Engine drill, wood turning lathe, a latest improved, Whitby's Harvester: the firm have made arrangements with the patentee to manufacture the machine here for next year. A line of turned shafting and driving geering, &c. Also two Steel Ploughs, after pattern of Scotch Iron Plough, and a variety of iron plows, and all kinds of cooking and parlor stoves. Messrs. McF. T. & A. manufacture the new Tubular Stove Ranges, which give out double the heat of common stoves, and can be regulated. This firm also showed, besides, a Grain and Feed Crusher, Grubber, Cullender, Harrow, &c., an assortment of School Furniture There was a very good and substantial work displayed in all the varied articles above mentioned.

R. Chestnut & Sons, Fredericton, showed one or two very handsome (imported) improved self-feeding stoves, nicely finished with nickel silver, also Cooking Ranges with hot water tanks, and with or without warming closets; also one or two of the famous steel Canadian Ploughs, &c.

Connel Bros., Woodstock, had some good, well finished, high, shop and house stoves, next to him., Near the right transept entrance, Moses Burpee, Upper Sheffield, showed a patented invention—a Car Coupler—by which cars may be self-coupled easily by a simple process, and uncoupled by the drawing of a chain. If found effective in practical working it must come into general use. Flaherty & Co., showed one of their celebrated Safes, and S. Woodling, St. John, specimens of their self-acting water closets. William Hazelhurst, St. John had a fine and large display of stoves, ranges (Winthrop pattern) mammouth heaters, with revolving lights, well finished, also specimens of "hollow ware," and of fancy railing in renaissence style.

Allan Bros., St John, showed Shop Pumps and Ship Capstans, &c.

In the right aisle in front of Chestnuts, Connel and Hazel-hurst, Harris Allan, St. John exhibited a variety of Brass Castings, well finished. Campbell & Foster, St. John, a number of Carriage Springs, Common Axles and Axles with patent leather collar, and a variety of. Edge Tools. E. Broad & Sons made a fine show of Edge Tools, beautifully finished Broadaxes, Axe Heads of all patterns; double fitted Axe Heads, Farmer's Axes, Hunter's Axes, Chisels, Slices, Drawknives, Large Hatchets, Railway Mauls, Adzes, "Lock Lomond Adzes" or New Land Hoers.

J. D. Andrews, Milltown, Charlotte Co., also had a fine assortment of Edge Tools, and a Hay Fork of his own invention, light, simple, and he says officient; it looks like a pointed steel bar, and encloses a rod which being drawn up by a ring attached, causes two small forks to protrude.

A. M. Broderick, Carleton Co., and the Carleton Society, showed assortments of Horse Shoe and specimens of Horse Shoeing. Also Israel Risteen of Fredericton exhibited in this line. Walter McFarlane, St. Mary's showed Horse Hames and a Peery.

At the upper end of the left aisle, B. B Vane, Wakefield, showed a Grain Cradle and Cradle Saythe, and Geo. Todd of Fredericton, seven or eight of his famous sturdy Ploughs, so much prized in York County. Near by, Atherton & Nixon had a large assortment of Soaps of different kinds, one enormous mass marked 823 lbs. and another 75 lbs. There were several articles, Bricks, Colours shown here, but the left aisle was principally devoted to Horticultural Produce. One of the striking features on the tables in this section was the enormous quantities of Quashes and Pumpkins in every variety and every size. But before proceeding, in this line we must go back and mention the show made by John Meal, Fairville Foundry, St. John, which comprised a large assortment of tin ware, heavy and well made, a railing for cemetries rail and chain urn for flowers, made of galvanised iron, and two ploughs with extra long boards, which he claims are easy of draught and work the ground to a charm; also a new "facing" for foundering casting purposes.

It may be observed, in general remark, that the show of roots, potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, mangel wurzels, was large in quantity and in great variety. The largest exhibiters were from Fton, a number from Kingsclear, and other parts of York, and from Carleton, Sunbury, and one or two from Kings. Samuel Fleming had a large exhibit occupying considerable space—so had James Berry, Jas. Clark and Robt. Fleming. Swedes, and red topped and turnips of other varieties were excellent. The potatoes of many kinds were large and wholesome looking, and beets and mangel wurzels, enormous in size.

The show of Indian corn and sweet corn, was fine, and here, not to speak invidiously of other exhibitors, the farmers of Kingsclear distinguished themselves. The enormous quantity of squashes shown, has been alluded to in this connection, may be mentioned, some Squash, a English vegetable of great weight, smoothe in surface fine in color, and a variety of Cucumbers shown by James Killner, Fredericton, also fine bundles of red and white Celery, by the same exhibitor, and Jas. S. Beek. We have not space to say more of this department, in which a successful exhibit has always been made. The show of beans, bush and pole, &c., red, black, white &c., was large. The show of grains was good, but not very extensive; about four bags of barley, 30 to 30 of buckwheat, 10 to 20 of white oats, half as many of black oats 9 of white peas, 10 of white beans, and 40 or 50 of wheat. Several bags of meal, and barrels of flour were shown by Alex. Gibson, Marysville, who was the only exhibitor.

On the table above the grains, also in case a find display of apples was made by T. E. Sharp, of Woodstock, of over 30 varieties. The New Brunswick and Alexandras were particularly noticed for their enormous size. J. E. Camber, Kingsclear, had a show case of apples almost as fine, also C. E. Grosvenor, Canterbury, and John Edgecombe, Fredericton. Above the apples was the show of crock and print butter. The exhibit of honey was poor compared to that made at former Exhibitions. Going up the gallery stairs, the name of Whelpley shaped with Skates, and passing to the right along the lower gallery in which there was a show of paper, steam made mattresses and turner's work, and in the centre was the well-known large circular saw of the Alexandra Saw Works, after the side gallery was reached, some harness and collars by J. E. Smith first struck the eye, then a large assortment of School Furniture by Burnham & Co., St. John. B. E. Barnes, of St. John, Furniture Polisher, showed how, by his art, he could unturn a bedroom set of bare pine, into a beautiful shining one of dark walnut.

Turning into the transept a startling and solemn sight met the eye, a *memento mori*, from Jackson Adams, Fredericton. A case, in which there were three Rosewood Caskets brightly polished, with rich silver plated mountings, and other funeral paraphernalia J. C. Risteen & Co., Fredericton, had a good display of articles that reminded one of living. A large handsome walnut door, (for Sheriff Temples's house,) plain pine doors and pine doors mounted with walnut; Sashes, a window frame showing outside and inside blinds reading desks, &c.

C. & E. Everett, St. John, had a bower that reminded one that wintor in New Brunswick is severe, luckily. however, the best of Furs are still to be procured here. The bower was hung around with black N. B. Bearskins, Wolf and other skins, Leopard and Loupcervier, Racoon, Silver Lynx Mats, and a costly Squirrel Lining for a Ladys Sacque. On the table, on standing lay figures, were beautiful Sable Sacques, Mink, Beaver and Otter Muffs hung around, Collars, Gauntlets, Caps of different furs, some plucked and some unplucked lay on it. Quite close by, meaning nothing of course, there was a pen of Rabbits and Angoras, Lopears, and Himalanyans, a cage of Flying Squirrels snugley nestled, which was afterwards removed.

Adam Young, of St. John, had a very fine display of Marbelized Slate Mantles with registered grates, of different designs, known in his trade as Eghypt, Spanish Broad, Venetian, Tennesse Black and Pyrennese, Gilt, Porphery, &c.

The Gibson Leather Company made a fine show of Leathers, Maroon, dark green Upholstery, English Carriage Stock, Patent and Enamelled whole Hides and Splits, Wax Splits, Shoe Stock, &c.

Along the wall, James Adams, Fredericiton, had a show of small cabinet ware, and racks of every description.

Isaac Simmons, Fredericton, had a first-class display of nineteen kinds of leather.

Clerk & Co. St. John had a table of all sizes lasts, and J. C. Hurley, St. John a regular assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

S. K. Knowles had a stock of Trunks and Valises from the large old leather Trunk to the hand Satchel or Bag, Ladies' Saratogas, &c.

J Reed, Woodstock, had two first-rate sets of single, track and park driving harness.

Reed & Reed, Fton, showed Wisps and Brooms. Foster, St. John, an assortment of brads, tacks and nails.

In the front gallery, J. D. Dickenson had a good display of Leather, Polish Pebble Grain, Wax Upper, Sole, Buff, Harness, &c. Holland & Co., of St. John, showed "signs;" Chas. Smith, the working of a new power scroll saw, which deftly cut out figures in a solid chunk of wood. There was quite a display of Sewing Machines of all kinds and powers for different purposes by Miller Bros. Davis & Co., and the Singer Manufacturing Company. R. Pollock exhibited his patent thread cutter attached to Machines. The classes of Domestic Manufactures and Ladies Fancy Work were both well filled. The hand and machine knit woolen mitts, gloves, stockings, shawls, and cotten stockings, &c., were by the instructed in that line, pronounced admirable; a large pair of brown gauntletts, rather spoiled by some red and green figuring by S. Stains Carville, Sackville, were much admired. Miss Kilner displayed some beautiful specimens of knitting on Bickford's Machine from gentlemen's comforters to the finest zephyr wool ladies' ties.

The Ladies' Fancy Work, Crotchet and Lace work, Point, &c., Honition, Limerick Lace, Silk Embroidery and Berlin work, Hair work, Wax Flowers, &c.. on which we venture no opinion. A case of New Brunswick Minerals exhibited by Prof. Baily, and all collected by himself was interesting, but we must pass it by, also a collection of Clays and Sands and Minerals shown by W. Reed. In this part of the gallary there were several interesting cases, Jewellers Cases, Babbitt and Shute, a Fishing Tackle Case. D. Scribner, St. John, a Bookbinder's Case, H. Cropley, a Taxidermists Case. S. J. Carnall, St. John, an Indian Work Case. Lemont & Sons, a Clothiers Case. T. O'Connor included in which were some well executed Drawnings and berlin-work by Miss Francis O'Connor A Ladies Bonnet Case, Mrs Gilman, Fredericton,

In the Fine Arts department there were some good Water Colors, a River View, bits of Old Church Architecture, a scene of Rock Wood and Stream, a Flower and some promising studies in Crayons, but the greater part of the exhibit was rather disappointing. A much more satisfactory show on the left end of the gallery, were the rolls of Woolen Homespun, unfulled and fulled, of Cotton Wool Homespuns, of Carpets and Blankets, the pieces of Cotton unbleached, by Wm. Parks & Sons, the hanks of Woolen Yarn, of divers colors, all of native manufacture. Along with their yarns, Wm. Parks, & Son's exhibited a loom,—and so we have spun our yarn.

The conclusion we draw is, that the exhibition taking many of the individual exhibits by themselves, was an excellent one, but in a number of classes there was no competition, so that there was not a fair, adequate representation of many of the manufacturing interests.

The show of Stock was to many the finest part of the Exhibition. All the classes of cattle were filled. At no former Exhibition were so many fine pure bred animals brought together. Jerseys, Ayrshires, Short Horns, Herefords and Devons were well represented. In Herefords there was a great show made by C. Todd of Milltown, (the only exhibiter) and the animals were in fine keeping, and if all that is said of them by the breeder is true of all Herefords—that they are the hardiest of cattle, keep in condition on scrub pastures on which other breeds would pine and loose flesh, they are the cattle for this country. The young calves and yearlings were surprisingly forward in their growth. A great show was also made (in the building in middle of the show yard) of a herd of thoroughbred Devon bulls, cows, and heifers by Colonel Laurie, Oakfield, N. S.; though not in the finest condition, they were an attractive lot. E. W. Smith, Smith Farm, St. John, also made a good show in this class; the Devons seem to have fallen something in the estimation of the farmers of New Brunswick, but except in bulk, there is no finer breed. The Jerseys seem now to be taken into favor, their appearance, with their fine deer like heads, and their black and dun color is peculiar and attractive. The largest exhibitor in this class was C. E. Grosvenor, Canterbury, also Joseph Pritchard, St. John, Michael Yerxa, Douglas, J. F. Fellows, St. John, Keys McBrine and S. Hall, Rothesay, G. H. Gorman, Kingsclear, Gideon Phillips, Brighton. The Ayrshires were in great force. There were some fine bulls by Geo. O. Morrow, Oromocto; Allan C. Otty, Kings; Robt. McLean, Portland; Thos. Davidson; St. John; H. McMonagle, Sussex; Jas. Belding, Hampstead. The Bull and Heifer Calves and cows in this class were also very good.

The Short Horn (Durham), were largely represented. A white Bull "Agricola," imported by Compton, Quebec, shown by Robert Brown, Northampton, was a noticeable animal, some of his stock were on the ground. Among the exhibitors were W. E. Perley, W. T. Hugh, Blissville, B. Titus, H. P. Bridges, Sunbury, Thos. F. Barker, St. Mary's, Murray Bros., John Camber, Kingsclear, Elijah Slip, Carleton, and W. Coburn Manners Sutton, John Slipp, Hampstead, &c. There were some fine animals among the grades. The Leicester sheep imported by the Government were in open pens in the yard, and attracted much attention. In the side pens a fine pure bred Cotswold Ewe lamb, was shown by J. H. Reid. As usual Sunbury came out strong in pure bred Leicesters, in all the classes, the principal exhibiters being N. and H. A. Burpee, Sheffield. H. P. Bridges, William McGee, C. B. Harrison, Maugerville, also S. L. Peters, Otnabog. There was a large and good show of crosses and Grades, by G. S. Peters, St. Mary's, J. de Lancey Robinson, G. Clements, Douglas, Wm. Pringle of Stanley. The swine made a very good show. Black Berkshires appear to be coming into strong favor, in most shows they assert their superiority over other breeds. N. and H. A. Burpee, Sheffield had one or two choice prize pens, of boar pigs and sows. C. E. Grosvenor, Canterbury, sow and litter, C. Tabor, Kingsclear, exhibited two 1 year sows. J. H. Reed, Boar Pigs, R. H. Dayton, Douglas, J. J. Fellows, St. John, had a splendid boar and sow with litter. There was a very fair show in large and small white breeds.

The horse ring was the centre of attraction to many in the cattle yard. The draught horse class was particularly strong. There was a magnificent dark Norman Percheron stallion standing 18 hands, and a Clydesdale, of the same color and build but a trifle coarser and a trifle heavier, between whom it was difficult to judge which was the better animal, but the French horse carried the vote. The four grey imported Percherons were shown and appeared to be in good form. There was a stallion shown by T. J. Davis, St. John, a good deal smaller than the Scotch and French horses, but uncommonly compact and well knit, looking the model of what an agricultural horse should be.

Among the three year old stallions, J. G. Brown's colt, which took first prize last week at Stanley was the finest. There were several promising Percheron colts in the yard. There were several fine brood mares with colts shown, also pairs of driving horses, and trotting horses. In the working horse class, there was a grand pair of greys shown, by S. Ewing, St. John, and a stout pair of bays by A. Robinson, Fredericton.

The show of Poultry was large and very interesting. Particularly noticeable were the Light and Dark Bramahs, enormous fowls compared to which the Game Bantams were quite diminative, there being as much difference in size between them as between a pouter pidgeon and a sparrow. The Plymouth Rocks, black and white speckled; the Patridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, the quaint looking Houdans, the Silver and Golden Polands were remarkable varietions of the barnyard fowl.

Inside and outside the Exhibition Building there were many articles and objects we would like to mention, but we have made our notice as extended as space will permit.

Regatta,—The Regatta arranged on the programme for Thursday, was on account of the disagreable weather and high winds, postponed till the following day (yesterday). The river, unlike the Kennebecasis, does not require days upon days to await smooth water, and yesterday was in all respects a Fredericton day as far as the water was concerned

The St. Ann's Rowing Club, if not so successful as might have been wished for in getting off their races, were favored with the largest number of spectators that ever witnessed a boat race in the city. The first race for the Amateur's Cup, with Peter Clinch, of St. John, E. H. Allen, and Wm. Russell, of this city, as entries, was called at 9.30, but a delay was made by the oarsmen and the race did not start till 10. Russell took the water first, and all were then rowing finely, when Russell sheared and fouled Allen. The Referee called all back, but Mr. Clinch rowed on and claimed the race. This was not entertained by the Referee, and he decided to start again with Russell out. Clinch declined, Allen going over the course alone and winning the Cup.

The next race called was the Professional single scull, with Ed. Ross, R. Nagle, and Geo. McLeod as entrtes. Some fine rowing was done by the two former, Mr. Nagle winning the race by a clear length.

The four oared amateur was next called, and for the reason of the Referee's decision in the first race, the Neptune Rowing Club withdrew their entry from this, leaving only two crews to row over the course for the plate. Some days ago, for unaccountable reasons, a fine crew, the Stratton-Edgecombe, withdrew, leaving finally none to compete but representatives from St. Anns, and the Fredericton Amateur Club. This race was beautifully won by the Lowry crew, of the latter club, rowing in a fine boat, with a fine crew, and distancing their compeer. The Indians and Squaws were provided for, and made quite an interesting episode in the in the day's sport. If not altogether successful, the St. Ann's Rowing Club are to be thanked for providing the public with yesterday's amusement.

Base Ball.—In the face of the many other attractions of Exhibition week, the base ball tournament hardly received the attention its character and the generous prizes offered deserved. It resolved itself into a contest for superiority between the representative nines of Halifax, Houlton and Fredericton, the Atlantas, Meteors and Mutuals respectively. The first game was called between the two former clubs on Wednesday morning, but before the conclusion of the first innings the game was postponed on account of the rain. It was resumed on the following morning, and resulted in a complete "Chicago" of the Houlton nine, who at the conclusion of the sixth inning retired from the contest. The one, two, three order in which the Houlton boys went out seemed rather the result of a bad scare of the pitching of Jordan than any real difficulty in hitting him. In point of fact he is not as hard a pitcher to "get on to" as their own man Sanger. The following is the score by innings:—

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Atlantas	1	0	0	5	3	1	—10
Meteors	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

In the afternoon of the same day, our boys, the Mutuals, tried conclusions with the victorious Atlantas and up to the end of the sixth inning, when the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Atlantas, the contest was a pretty and sharp one. In the seventh inning our boys succeeded in putting 4 to their credit but by loose fielding allowed the visitors to tie the score at five. In the eighth inning our boys were blanked and aided by the gathering darkness the Atlantas ran in 4. Going to the bat in the ninth inning our boys had succeeded in scoring 3 runs and only one man out when a wrangle about a decision of the umpire took up so much time that the game had to be called, giving it to the Atlantas on the eight inning. At no stage of the game was their any play calling for special mention. Although the pitcher of the Atlantas took great liberty with the rule that should keep his hand below the waist, when our boys struck with nerve they had little trouble in hitting him. It may be well to mention right here that the pitcher and catcher for the Atlantas were both paid players and had no right to positions in a nine contesting in an amateur tournament. They did not return to Halifax but left for their homes in the States on Friday morning. The score by innings is as follows.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Atlantas	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	—9	
Mutuals	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	0—5	

This gave the Atlantas the first prize. The game between the Mutuals and Meteors was set for Friday morning but the Houlton declined playing and left for home, leaving the Mutuals winners of the second prize.

The result of this tournament should teach our ball players that they cannot expect to win against a good disciplined nine on the strength of individual play and without practice together, and also, that when there are numerous other sights to attract peoples attention, it is not the best time to hold a tournament.

Short Horn Sale.—There has been a tendency among breeders in England to depreciate the short-horn cattle and to exalt the Herefords and other breeds above them. But the best short horn blood still commands enormous prices. At a late sale of the Duke of Devonshire's Short Horns, thirty animals brought close on $100,000. The animal which sold for the highest figures were of the famous Bates' blood, and of the Oxford family or tribe. Barmess Oxford 5th was sold for $15,000 the highest given. If the Sshort Horns are not incontestibly superior to other breeds they are, at any rate, in the fashion.

One cannot help noticing the hand-some appearance which the dry goods establishment of F. B. Edgecombe presents since the front has been repainted and gilded, and the daily arrival of cases and bales, and otherwise bustling appearance about the place, would indicate a thriving and successful business, which the well known character and integrity of the house richly merits.

Vennors Bulletin.—After an early fall of snow we shall probably have a beautiful "Indian Summer" in the month of October, and winter will set in early in November, with an abundance of snow from the outset.

To-day, the city showed unmistakable signs of subsiding into its ordinary condition. The stream of strangers no longer flows along the front platform, the rush and the bustle in the hotels and boarding houses are now over. It is remarkable and creditable that during a week of varied excitement so few cases of open rowdyism were visible. On Thursday the excitement was at its height and the city was crammed to nearly its utmost capacity of meeting the requirements of its thousands of visitors. The hotels did wonders in the way of accommodation. The Barker House during that day provided for between six and seven hundred guests.

The promoters of the Exhibition have good cause to be satisfied with the result. The show was a very good one, especially on its agricultural sides. The attendance was very large, especially in the afternoons. Thursday was the great day, but on Friday, the day being exceptionally fine, the show looked at its brightest, though preparations were then being made for the final breakup. The Exhibition is now over, and we hope there will be only pleasant recollections connected with it.

It appears from an advertisement in the *Daily Telegraph*, over the signature of E. H. Wilmot, Registrar, that a

BATT. RIFLE MATCH.—An interesting feature of the sports on Wednesday last, was the grand rifle match between teams of five men from the 8th Regt. Cavalry, Kings, N. B. Engineers, St. John, and the 71st Batt. of this County. Although it was not generally known that such a match would take place, and the weather being unfavorable for visitors, the riflemen were not honored with so large a number of spectators as might have been wished for, and the occasion demanded. As we have said the day was quite unfit for shooting, but some remarkable scoring was made, notably the of Sergts. Sutton and Pinder, who totalled 90 and 88 points, respectively, the former being the highest ever gained by a marksman in the Province. The competition was keen and spirited throughout, and the unlucky "outer" supplanted by a "bull" at one shot, may have decided the match either way. Leav- the 200 yards, the score stood: Engineers 151; Cavalry and 71st on a tie with 145 points. The 500 yards was now reached, the 71st passing to the front and going back to the 600 yards with a lead of two points over the Engineers and 13 points over the Cavalry. The 600 yards was fired and the 71st still gained winning the match by four points over the Engineers and 29 points over the Cavalry. The total scores were:—

71st Batt. Team,.....396 points.
N. B. Engineers,.....392 "
8th Cavalry,.....367 "

The very handsome prize was presented to the winning team on Thursday evening at the Exhibition Palace by His Honor the Lieut. Governor. Col. Maunsel who takes a great interest in rifle shooting, made a short speech, in which he highly complimented the 71st Batt. in possessing such good marksmen as to be able to meet all comers with the rifle. Col. Marsh and a number of the 71st officers were in attendance at the presentation.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—The returns prepared by the Government emigration officers at Liverpool show that during the month of August 9,495 persons left the Mersey as emigrants, the largest number in any month this year, except May, when 9,889 sailed. The largest proportion, viz., 7,584 proceeded to the United States, while 1,641 went to British North America and 63 to Australia. The remainder sailed to South America, the East and West Indies, China, and the west coast of Africa. The nationalities of the emigrants were—English 5,834; Scotch, 114; Irish, 786; and foreign 2,001. Of 670 the nationalities were not denoted. The returns show an increase of 2,229 over those for August last year. The total number of emigrants from the Mersey during the present year, up to the end of last month, is 48,333.

IN THE HARD DRY COUGH OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, with its difficult expectoration and labored breathing, the demulcent properties of *Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime* manifests itself in its healing and soothing effect upon the *irritated mucous membranes* of the Bronchial passages; the cough quickly yields, the breathing is eased, while Nature, thus aided reasserts herself, and where once gaunt Consumption stared the victim in the face, now Hope beckons on to life and health.

Prepared solely by J. H. Robinson, Pharmaceutical Chemist, St. John, N. B., and for sale by Druggists and General Dealers. Price $1.00 per bottle; six bottles for $5.00.

SALE OF THE MARQUIS OF LORNE'S ESTATE.—The Marquis of Lorne, on account of his having been appointed Governor-General of Canada, has considered it necessary to offer his estate of Dornden, Tunbridge Wells for sale. It is 170 acres in extent, and commands an extensive view. The whole estate is valued at £30,000.

New Advertisements.

NEW

DRY GOODS STORE

TO OPEN

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9,

IN

INCHES' BUILDING,

directly opposite Country Market and City Hall,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

will open out their NEW STORE on Wednesday next, and will show a Large and Choice Stock of

DRY GOODS,

ALL NEW AND FRESH.

Goods well bought are half sold. We have purchased direct from the makers, which enables us to offer at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Please call and see our NEW STORE and NEW GOODS.

A. A. MILLER & CO.

Fredericton, Oct. 5, 1878.

DEVER BROS.

Are now opening their

FALL & WINTR STOCK,

IN

DRESS GOODS

SHAWLS,

MANTLES

BLACK AND COLORED

CASHMERES

AND

FRENCH MERINOES

Mantle Cloths

IN

Naps, Presidents, and Beavers,

ULSTER TWEEDS,

BLACK & COLORED VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,

FLANNELS,

Swansdowns, Dress Tweeds,

MANTLE AND DRESS TRIMMINGS, FELT SKIRTS,

New Carpets,

AND

Hearth Rugs,

Railway Wraps.

Small Wares of all descriptions.

Our Stock will be found this Season extra good value, and at Low Prices.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Oct. 5. 1878.

WEST END

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

WE are now manufacturing the following brands of soap, which will be sold at the factory wholesale only, at prices to suit the times.

EXTRA P. Y. SOAP.
NO. 1 P. Y. SOAP.
FAMILY SOAP.
ADDISONS PATENT SOAP, 1 lb. CAKES (PRESSED.)
HARNESS SOAP.
YANKEE SHAVING SOAP.
WESTERN MOTTLED SOAP.
BLEACHING SOAP.
TOILET SOAPS.

Please give us a call.

ATHERTON & NIXON,

West End, Fredericton. N. B.

P. S.—Highest prices paid for Grease and Tallow.

Fton. Oct. 5, 1878—3m

PAPER.

100 Reams Manilla Paper for Dry Goods Trade.

100 Reams London Grey from 6½ to 65 lbs. per Ream.

Sold at Manufacturer's Prices.

J. RICHARDS.

Fredericton, Oct. 5, 1878.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, YORK.

THE attention of candidates and others interested is directed to Chap. 29 of Consolidated Statutes page 795, Sections 16 and 17, also, page 750, Sec. 29.

The Election takes place on the third Tuesday in October which will be the 15th.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, *Sec-Treas.*

Fton, Sept. 28, 1878.

Fire. Fire.

THE Subscriber, thankful for past favors, begs to announce that he will now be found in the Store under the "Barker House," formerly occupied by Spafford Barker, Esq., where will be found a good assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

which will be sold at reasonably Low Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ A great quantity of Goods having been slightly damaged at the late fire, will be sold at Great Bargains in order to make room for Fall Stock.

OWEN SHARKEY.

Fton, Sept. 28.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to return thanks to the Citizens of Fredericton and the public generally, for the liberal patronage extended to him since commencing business, and would respectfully inform them that he has purchased the Stock-in-Trade, and leased the premises of Joseph Mysarub, Esq., where with improved facilities for carrying on his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of the favor which he has heretofore enjoyed.

His Stock will always comprise all the popular Brands of Wines and Liquors usually kept in a first-class establishment, also

Family Groceries of every description and of the best quality.

He is also agent for Jones' celebrated Ale.

ALEX. BURCHILL.

Fton, Sept. 28.

FALL & WINTER

IMPORTATIONS

Now in stock and arriving, a very extensive assortment for the various departments. Our customers may rely upon getting

Extra Good Value.

THIS SEASON, THE

CHEAPEST

YET OFFERED.

New Millinery,

Hats, Flowers,
Feathers, Velvets,
Silks, Satins Laces,
Wings, Ornaments, &c.

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cashmeres,
French Merinoes,
Repps, Cords,
Arabian Suitings, &c.

ULSTER CLOTHS

AND ULSTERS.

An immense stock of Presidents, Miltons, Matelases, Moscows, Pilots, Oxfords, and other Cloths.

CANADIAN AND ENGLISH

FLANNELS

—AND—

HEAVY WOOLENS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Table Linens,
Towelings, Hessians,
Damasks, Repps, &c

PAISLEY AND

WOOL SHAWLS

WOOL SKIRTS, &c.

A lot of LADIES' ULSTERS very cheap.

Dress and Mantle Trimmings, Fringes.

Inspection solicited at Wilmot's Building, Queen Street

P. McPEAKE.

Extra superfine Black Broad Cloths, Pilots, Beavers, and Elysians, Fancy Coatings, Cashmere and Silk Vestings, West of England and Scotch Tweeds, Superfine Black Cashmeres, etc.

☞ THE CUSTOM TAILORING AND CLOTHING is still continued at the old stand, in Edgecombe's Building. A full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods always on hand.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ton. Oct. 5.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GAS FITTING,

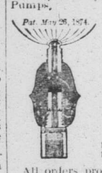
PLUMBING, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and manufactures to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. WILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, Well Boring, and Putting in Pumps.



SOLE AGENT

for

ELLIS' Patent Burner

We make it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

☞ Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.

Fton, April 20, 1878.

ALBION HOUSE.

—[o]—

NEW

FALL GOODS,

(Per late English Steamers.)

—[o]—

Cashmeres,

Fancy Dress Goods,

Cloth Suitings,

Mantle Cloths,—Cloth Jackets,

Wool Shawls & Fancy Squares

Flannels,

Tweeds and Winceys,

Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Scarfs, &c.,

Gloves and Hosiery,

—ALSO—

New American Cottons, Seamless Bags, &c., Camp Supplies,

Parks' Cotton Warps,

PRICES LOW.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

(late Miller & Edgecombe.)

Queen Street Fredericton,

Opposite Normal School.

SPLENDID

Farming Property

FOR SALE

ALL that Valuable Landed Estate, being the late residence of the Parish of Studholm, Kings County, with the several farm houses and buildings thereon, belonging to John Saunders, Esq., and comprising part of what is generally known as the Studville property.

The above property, containing about 1100 acres, a considerable portion of which is intervale, is situated on the River Kennebecasis and close to Apohaqui Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and about three miles from Sussex Station. It comprises several farms and will be sold all together, or in lots to suit purchasers.

Most of the land is in a high state of cultivation and is admirably adapted for farming, and especially for grazing purposes.

Terms of sale reasonable and will be made known, and plans of the property shown and any information given on application to FINNEMORE MORTON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Sussex Kings County; or to W. Z. EARLE, Esq., Civil Engineer, Union street, St. John, or to the Subscriber at Fredericton

J. SAUNDERS.

Fton, Sept. 28, 1878.—3 ins

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

THE subscriber hereby returns thanks to all those who so kindly assisted in saving his goods in his destruction on the morning of the 8th inst. He also begs to inform his friends and customers that he is open again in the old stand, and ready for business.

D. LUCY.

September 11.

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the election of Councillors for the several Parishes of the Municipality, will take place on the THIRD TUESDAY in October next.

Dated this 20th day of September, A. D., 1878.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Rep

ST. ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.

Notice to Contractors.

THE letting of the works at St. Anne has unavoidably to be postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until TUESDAY THE 22ND DAY OF OCTOBER,

Plans and Specifications will be seen on and after TUESDAY THE EIGHTH DAY OF OCTOBER. By order,

F. BRAUN, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
OTTAWA, 21st September 1878. 3 ins.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP!

The above Celebrated Remedy, is sold at

GEO. H. DAVIS' Drug Store,
Cor. Queen & Regent Sts.

Fton Sept. 20, 1878.

SALE.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the ninth day of October next, at Noon, at the Weigh Scales in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, a Valuable House and freehold premises on Carleton Street, known as the business property of the late George T. Hill, deceased.

Also

All that House and freehold premises on Charlotte Street, in rear of the first mentioned lot.

☞ Title can be known on application to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Fredericton, Sept. 19, 1878.

WE will be pleased to furnish as many customers as will call, with any or all the goods usually found in a first-class Drug Store.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO.

June 22.

NEW GOODS,

FRESH STOCK,

New Prices.

We have opened this week and last week an Immense Stock of NEW GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

ENGLISH,
SCOTCH,
IRISH,
GERMAN,
CANADIAN and
DOMESTIC CLOTH.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

—IN—

REEFERS, SUITS, JUMPERS,

—AND—

HEAVY WOOL PANTS

For the Wood's wear, (competition defied).

CENTS'

Furnishing Goods,

A Job Line of Wool Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

20 doz. more of those English

HATS & CAPS

And will continue to receive a fair line of ENGLISH and GERMAN CLOTHS, suitable for overcoating.

New Designs. New Finish.

One of the Finest Lines ever offered in this market.

In our Custom Tailoring Department, a perfect fit or no trade.

T. W. SMITH,

Cusom Tailoring Esablishmen,

Queen Street Fredericton.

Fredericton, Sept. 7, 1878.

HALL'S *BOOKSTORE*

If you want any of the BOOKS used in the SCHOOLS, go to HALL'S, where you will find them cheap.

Do you ever get weary doing nothing? Get rid of it by going to HALL'S and buying a Book to read.

The best place to buy Books is at HALL'S.

HALL keeps all the College Books, and students find it for their interest to buy of him.

If you want a Sunday School Library, by all means go to HALL'S BOOKSTORE and get it.

Exhibition Week

AT

SCHLEYER'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

Extra Inducements to Visitors attending the Exhibition.

PHOTOGRAPHS! TINTYPES!

DON'T fail to call at the best place, and the best is always the cheapest in the end. That is at SCHLEYER'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, successor to W. A. Moores, opposite Normal School, between Logan's and Dever Bros'. Dry Good Stores.

First class Photographs and Tintypes guaranteed. Call early and secure a sitting for a Photograph or a Tintype.

Our prices are moderate. Call and see specimens for yourselves.

A large and varied selection of Card, Cabinet, and Stereoscopic Views on hand of Fredericton and vicinity for visitors to select from.

☞ Be sure and ask for

GEO. W. SCHLEYER'S Photograph Gallery.

Successor to W. A. Moores.

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Fton, Sept. 20.

Fire! Fire!

NO. 4, COY'S BLOCK. NO. 4.

GENTLEMEN:—

We saved our "Measure Book" and, as we will have a splendid new assortment of cloths in a few days, please send ALONG your orders.

SCULLY & COLLINS,
No. 4 Coy's Block.

Sept. 13, 1878.

SURE CURE FOR GRAVEL.

THE undersigned has a speedy cure for the greatest of punishments called GRAVEL. The very worst cases cured in a few days, as I can prove from both sexes in Fredericton, who suffer no longer.

By sending me one dollar, postage paid, I will forward to any direction the needful, which is free from Drugs, being composed of Herbs alone.

If taken as directed, will not fail to cure the worst cases in a few days. Try it, ye sufferers! and get relieved.

THOMAS MORRIS.

Fton, Sept. 6 1878.—3 mos.

CLAPBOARDS,

FLOORING AND SHEATHING,

THE Subscribers would inform those in want of the above that they have now in stock:

70 M. SPRUCE CLAPBOARDS, all qualities,

90 M. DRY SPRUCE FLOORING,

Rough and Dressed.

—ALSO—

Pine and Spruce Sheathing,

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS,

MOULDINGS, &c., &c.,

on hand, or made to order at short notice, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

☞ Please call at FACTORY COR. QUEEN and SMYTH STREETS.

J. C. Risteen & Co.

Fton, June 1

FLOUR. FLOUR.

TO arrive on MONDAY next,

PLIMSOLL,
TEA ROSE,
WHITE PIGEON.

—IN STORE—

FRESH GROUND BUCKWHEAT MEAL, CRANBERRYS, &c.

ELY PERKINS.

Fton, Sept. 28.

JULY 1st, 1878.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1851.

HEAD OFFICE - - TORONTO.

Hon. J. McMURRICH, *President.*
B. HALDEN, *Managing Director.*
J. J. KENNY, *Secretary.*
JAS. BOOMER, *Inspector.*
J. PRINGLE, *General Agent.*

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED,	$800,000 00
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - -	400,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$ 42,248 41
Government & Municipal Bonds	331,469 20
United States Bonds and Deposits	421,972 50
Bank Stocks	99,781 25
Loan & Investment Co. Stocks & Deposits	82,215 50
Mortgages on Real Estate	53,858 73
Bills Receble (Marine Premium)	41,992 18
Interest Unpaid and Accrued	12,179 74
Company's Offices	22,750 51
Agents' Balances and other Accts	67,823 59
	$1,176,321 61

LIABILITIES.

Losses under Adjustment	$ 45,695 61
Dividends unclaimed	520 30
Dividend Payable July 8, 1878	30,000 00
	$76,215 91

ASSETS	$1,176,321 61
LIABILITIES	76,215 91
SURPLUS	$1,100,105 70
Capital subscribed but not called in	400,000 00
	$1,500,105 70

Income for year ending June 30, '78 $928,984 86

JULIUS L. INCHES, Agent for F'ton.

FIRE

AND

REMOVAL!

S. F. SHUTE

BEGS to announce that he has REMOVED his Stock saved from the late fire to COY'S BLOCK, and hopes in a few days to resume business.

September, 14.

BURN SALVE

Sure Cure for Burns.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. MACKEY, Fredericton, N. B.

25 cts. per Bottle. No Cure, no Pay.

Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

New Goods

Per S. S. "Hibernia."

1 Case of

Black Cashmeres

Black French Merinoes,

BLACK VELVETS.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, August 31st, 1878.

REMEMBER!

If you want a first-class, reliable

Watch or Clock

CALL AT

S. F. SHUTE'S,

Queen St., Fredericton,

AS he has on hand the Largest Stock ever shown in this City, and PRICES as LOW as in any City in the Dominion, and I sell only Goods that can be warranted.

ALSO

A FULL STOCK OF

RICH GOLD AND PLATED

JEWELLRY

IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS.

Solid Silver & Electro-Plated Ware.

English and German Fancy Goods.

Meerchaum Pipes.

Port Monies and Purses.

LAZARUS & MORRIS'

CELEBRATED

SPECTACLES

AND

Eye Glasses.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and warranted. Engraving of all kinds neatly done.

☞ Remember the place.

S. F. Shute,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of Christ Church, in the Parish of Fredericton, will on THURSDAY, the 24th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, in front of the City Hall, in Fredericton, offer for sale all their right, title and interest in and to that certain Lot of Land situate on the North East side of King Street, in the City of Fredericton, and bounded on the south-west by King Street, and on the north-west by Lot number eight, conveyed by the said Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry to Robert Gowan, on the north-east by a Lot of Land known as part of Lot number five, owned by John McPherson, and the south-east by a Lot of Land leased by the said Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry to [illegible] Thompson, the same being the upper [illegible] number six in block one.

☞ For terms and particulars apply to

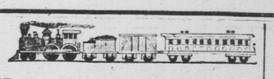
E. L. WETMORE,
Vestry Clerk.

September 14,

Corns! Corns!

WE have a remedy that will remove corns after 2 or 3 applications. Try it.

G. L. ATHERTON & CO.,
2 doors below People's Bank



New Brunswick Railway,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXPRESS TRAINS make close connection at Woodstock with Trains to and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Portland and Boston, and at Fredericton with Trains to and from St. John.

On and after MONDAY, May 6th, 1878, Trains will run as follows:—

EXPRESS TRAINS LEAVE

GIBSON 2.30 p. m. for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Grand Falls.

WOODSTOCK 7.20 a.m. for Gibson and intermediate stations.

WOODSTOCK 5.10 p.m. for Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Grand Falls.

CARIBOU 4.10 a.m. for Woodstock and Gibson.

GRAND FALLS 4.00 a.m. for Woodstock and Gibson.

MIXED TRAINS LEAVE

GIBSON 8.00 a.m. for Wookstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Grand Falls.

WOODSTOCK 11 00 a. m. for Gibson, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, and Grand Falls.

CARIBOU 5.45 a.m. for Gibson, Woodstock.

☞ The Express and Mixed Trains connect at Gibson with Night Boats to and from St. John.

T. HOBEN, Supt.

Gibson, May 3, 1878.

LAND FOR SALE.

WE are instructed to offer the following LOTS OF LAND for sale:

A Lot situate in the Parish of Douglas on the Western side of the Old Cardigan Road, and lying between the Old Cardigan Road and the River Road, being a part of Lot number two, granted to John Colling and conveyed by the late Benjamin Wolhaupter, containing forty acres more or less.

Also a Lot situate in the Parish of Southampton, adjoining on the southeast a tract of land granted to Michael Knapp and five others on the Nackawiac Stream, and known as Lots Number One and Two, granted to Henry Morehouse and George Morehouse, containing four hundred and forty acres, conveyed by Thomas Murray to the late Benjamin Wolhaupter.

☞ For terms and particulars apply to

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW,
Solicitors.

F'ton, April 3, 1878.

DON'T FORGET that the cheapest place in town to buy pure Drugs and Medicines is at G. L. ATHERTON & Co's Drug Store, in Smith's Brick Building, adjoining People's Bank.

June 22.

NOW IS THE

Time To Buy.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a number of very desirable Building Lots, pleasantly situated near St. Mary's Ferry, and known as a part of the Friel Property, said Lots are 50x150 feet in size.

Also adjoining,

15 acres of good land, with a frontage of 32 rods upon the Douglas Road, opposite the residence of Thos. E. Hoben, Esq.

Call and examine the above, and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

C. E. FRIEL.

August 7—3 ms.

PURITY FLOUR

AT

ELY PERKINS'.

Daily expected 1 Car Load of the above Flour.

IN STORE:

HOWLANDS Extra, White Pidgeon, Tea Rose, Northern Light, &c., at lowest market rates.

Fton, July 27, 1878.

A. M. McAlpine, M.D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE, Opposite Esty's Saw Mill, West End, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

July 20.—3m.

"Marble Hall."

Jas. R. HOWIE

HAS opened a very large and superior stock of seasonable goods, and is prepared to give his best attention to the requirements of his numerous customers and the public generally.

HIS STOCK COMPRISES:

WORSTED COATINGS;

WEST OF ENGLAND, CANADIAN, SCOTCH and GERMANTWEEDS;

BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS and VENETIANS;

BLACK AND BLUE DOES;

HIS ready-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods Departments are now complete with a large and stylish stock.

A SPLENDID LOT OF

FAMED EDINBURGH

Rubber Overcoats and Ulsters.

Just received, which will be sold cheap. The public will find it to their advantage to inspect my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ A good fit guaranteed in every case.

JAMES R. HOWIE,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,
Queen Street,
(next door to Brayley House.)

Fton., May 4.

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN

SHOULD HAVE THE

ACADIA

POCKET WISP,

MANUFACTURED BY

REED & REED.

Fton, July 27, 1878.

CHEAP SALE

OF

Glass, Crockery,

AND

CHINAWARE.

Owing to the dullness of TRADE, and the want of MONEY, we have decided to offer extra inducements to our customers for the next 30 days, by reducing the prices on all our Goods from 10 to 15 per cent. for CASH.

Don't throw away your broken GLASS, CROCKERY, CHINA, or LAMPS, but bring them to us and have them made almost as good as new, at a small cost. All Goods marked in plain FIGURES.

E. E. Phair & Co.

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

FIRE! FIRE!

No. 4. Coy's Block.

WE are at business in No. 4 COYS BLOCK, directly opposite the Western Union Telegraph Office.

SCULLY & COLLINS

Fredericton, Sept. 13th.

NEW

FALL GOODS

—AT—

LOGAN'S.

Wool Shawls,

Black Cashmeres,

Black French Merinoes,

Colored Cashmeres,

Colored French Merinoes,

Black & Colored Velvets and Velveteens,

Canadian Tweeds,

Oxford Homespuns,

Mantle Cloths,

Dress Winceys,

Fancy Dress Goods,

Turkey Red Table Damask,

Table Covers,

Flannels,

Blankets,

Crib Blankets,

Cloth Gloves,

Tinted Kid Gloves,

Towels,

Swansdowns, &c.

☞ New Stock arriving every week.

THOS. LOGAN.

THRESHING MACHINES AND WOOD CUTTERS

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SMALL & FISHER.

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Golden Fleece.

Just Opened:

—NEW—

CARPETS

—IN—

BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY, 2 and 3 ply,

WOOL, HEMP and STAIR.

RUGS, MATS,

AND

Crumb Cloths.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Fton., May 4, 1878.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority; and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of Childhood, it is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

GRAVEL MEDICINE.

A SURE CURE for Gravel, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

$1.00 per Bottle. No Cure, No Pay.

Manufactured by
M. MACKEY.

Fton, Sept. 7.

Literature.

Content Better than Wealth.

"It is vain to urge me, brother Robert. Out into the world I must go. The impulse is on me. I should die of inaction here."

"You need not be inactive, William. There is work to do. I shall never be idle."

"And such work!" exclaimed William "Delving in and groveling close to the very ground. And for what? Oh, no, Robert! My ambition soars beyond your 'quiet cottage in a sheltered vale.' My ambition craves something more than simple herbs and water from the brook. I have set my heart on attaining wealth; and, where there is a will, there is always a way."

"Contentment is better than wealth," said Robert.

"A proverb for drones," quoth William.

"No; it is an anxiom for the wise."

"Be it for the wise or simple, as commonly understood, it is no guide for me. As a poor plodder along the way of life, it were impossible for me to know content. So urge me no farther, Robert. I am going out into the world a wealth-seeker; and not till I gain it do I propose to return."

"What of Ellen, William?"

The worldling turned quickly towards his brother, visibly disturbed, and fixed his eyes upon him with an earnest expression.

"I love her as my life," he said, with a strong emphasis on his words.

"Do you love wealth more than life, William?"

"Robert!"

"If you love Ellen as your life, and leave her for the sake of getting riches, then you must love money more than life," and Robert spoke gravely.

"Don't talk to me after that fashion, I cannot bear it!" exclaimed William. "I love Ellen tenderly and truly. I am going forth as well for her sake as my own. In all the good fortune that comes as the need of effort, she will be a sharer."

"You will see her before you leave us?"

"No. I will neither pain her nor myself by a parting interview. Send her this letter and this ring."

A few hours later, and the brothers stood, with tightly grasped hands, gazing at each other.

"Farewell, Robert!"

"Farewell, William. Think of the old homestead as still your home. Though it is mine in the division of our patrimony let you heart come back to it as yours; and should fortune cheat you with the apples of the dead Sea, return to it again. Its doors will ever be open, and its hearth fire bright for you as old. Farewell!"

And they turned from each other, one going into the restless world, an eager seeker for wealth and honors; the other to linger among the pleasant places dear to him by every association of childhood, there to fill up the measure of his days—not idly, for he was no drone in the social hive.

On the evening of that day two maidens sat alone, each in the sanctury of her own chamber. There was a warm glow on the cheeks of one, and a glad light in her eyes. Pale was the other, and wet her drooping lashes. And she that sorrowed held an open letter in her hand. It was ull of tender words, but the writer loved wealth more than the maiden, and had gone forth to seek the mistress of his soul. He would "come back," but when? Ah, what a veil of uncertainty was upon the future!

Poor stricken heart!

The other maiden—she of the glowing cheeks and dancing orbs—held also a letter in her hand. It was from the brother of the wealthseeker; and it was full of loving words; and it said that, on the morrow, he would come to bear her as a bride to his pleasant home. Happy maiden!

* * * * * * *

Ten years have passed. And what of the wealth-seeker? Has he won the glittering prize? What of the wan-faced maiden he left in tears? Has he returned to her? Does she share now his wealth and honor?

Not since the day he went forth from the home of his childhood has a word of intelligence from the wanderer been received; and, to those he left behind him he is as one who has passed the final bourne. Yet he still dwells among the living.

In a far-off, sunny clime stands a stately mansion.

We will not linger to describe the elegant exterior, to hold up before the reader's imagination a picture of rural beauty, exquisitely heightened by art; but enter its spacious hall, and pass up to one of its most luxurious chambers.

How hushed and solemn the pervading atmosphere!

The inmates, few in number, are grouped around one on whose forehead Time's trembling finger has written the word "Death." Over her bends a manly form. There—his face is towards you. Ah! you recognize William the wanderer—the wealth-seeker.

What does he here? What to him is the dying one? His wife! And has he then forgotten the maiden whose dark lashes lay wet on her pale cheeks for many hours after she read his parting words?

He had forgotten her, but been false to her. Eagerly sought he the prize, to contend for which he went forth. Years came and departed, yet still hope mocked him with ever attractive and ever fading illusions. To-day he stood with his hand just ready to see the object of his wishes; to-morrow a shadow mocked him.

At last, he bowed down his manhood in mammon-worship, and took to himself a bride, rich in golden attractions, but poorer as a woman, than even the beggar at his father's gate. What a thorn in his side she proved! The closer he attempted to draw her to his bosom, the deeper went the points into his own—until, in the anguish of his soul, again and again he flung her passionately from him.

Five years of such a life! Oh, what is there of earthly good to compensate for it? But, in this last desperate throw, did the worldling gain the wealth, station, and honor he coveted?

He had wedded the only child of a man whose treasure might be counted by hundreds of thousands; but, in doing so, he had failed to secure the father's approval or confidence. The stern old man regarded and treated him as a mercenary interloper.

For five years he chafed in the narrow prison whose gilded bars his own hands had forged. How often, during that time, had his heart wandered back to the dear old home, and the beloved ones with whom he had passed his early years!

And ah! how many, many times came between him and the almost hated countenance of his wife, the gentle, loving or of that one to whom he had been false! How often he started and looked by suddenly, as if her voice came floating on the air.

Not a week had gone by, ere the father of his dead wife spoke to him in these cutting words— "You were nothing to me while my daughter lived—you are less than nothing now. It was my wealth, not my child that you loved. She has passed away. What affection would have given her, dislike will never bestow on you. Henceforth we are strangers."

When next the sun went down on that stately mansion, which the wealth-seeker had coveted, he was a wanderer again—poor, humiliated, broken in spirit.

* * * * * * *

One more eager struggle with alluring in which the worldling came near steeping his soul in crime—and then fruitless ambition died in his bosom.

"My brother said well," he murmured, as a ray of light fell suddenly on the darkness of his spirit; 'contentment is better than wealth.' Dear brother! Dear old home! Sweet Ellen! Ah, why did I leave you? Too late! Too late! A cup, full of the wine of life, was at my lips; but I turned my head away, asking for a more exciting draught. How vividly comes before me now that parting scene! I am looking at my brother. I feel the tight grasp of his hand. His voice is in my ears. Dear brother! And his parting words, I hear them now, even more earnestly than when they were first spoken. 'Should fortune cheat you with the apples of the Dead Sea, return to your home again. Its doors will ever be open, and its hearth fires bright for you, as of old.' Ah, do the fires still burn? How many years have passed since I went forth! And Ellen? But I dare not think of her. It is too late—too late! Even if she be living and unchanged in her affections, I can never lay this false heart at her feet. Her look of love would smite me as if with a whip of scorpions."

As the years went by, each, as it looked in at the cottage window, saw the home circle widening, or new beauty crowning the angel brows of happy children.

No thorn in his side had Robert's gentle wife proved. As time passed on, closer closer was she drawn to his bosom; yet never a point had pierced him.

Their home was a type of paradise.

It is near the close of a summer day. The evening meal is spread, and they are about gathering around the table, when a stranger enters.

His words are brief, his manner is singular; his air slightly mysterious.

Furtive, yet eager glances are exchanged.

"Are all these your children?" he asks, surprise and admiration mingling in his tones.

"All ours. And the little flock is yet unbroken."

The stranger is disturbed by emotions that it is impossible to conceal.

"Contentment is better than wealth!" he murmured. "Oh, that I had earlier comprehended this!"

The words were not meant for others; but the utterance had been too distinct. They have reached the ears of Robert, who instantly recognizes in the stranger his long wandering, long mourned brother.

"William!"

The stranger is on his feet. A moment or two the brothers stand gazing at each other—then tenderly embrace.

"William!"

How the stranger starts! He had not seen, in the quiet maiden, moving among and ministering to the children so unobtrusively, the one he had parted from years before—the one to whom he had been so false. But her voice had startled his ears with the familiar tones of yesterday.

"Ellen!"

Here is an instant oblivion of all the intervening years. He has leaped back over the gloomy gulf, and stands now as he stood ere ambition and lust for gold lured him away from the side of his first and only love.

It is well both for him and the faithful maiden that he can so forget the past as to take her in his arms and clasp her almost wildly to his heart. But for this, consious shame would have betrayed his deeply repented perfidy.

And here we leave them, reader, "Contentment is better than werlth." So the worldling proved, after a bitter experience, which may you be spared! It is far better to realize a truth perceptively, and thence make it a rule of action, than to prove its verity in a life of sharp agony. But how few are able to rise into such a realization!

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF DAYS.

The idols which our Saxon ancestors worshiped, and from which the days of the week derive their names, were various, and where the principal objects of their adoration.

The Idol of the Sun.—This idol, which represents the glorious luminary of the day, was the chief object of their worship. It is described like the bust of a man, set upon a pillow, holding with outstretched arms a burning wheel before his breast. The first day of the week was especially dedicated to its adoration, which they termed the *Sun's Daeg*; hence is derived the word Sunday.

The Idol of the Moon.—The next was the idol of the moon, which they worshiped on the second day of the week, called by them *Moons Daeg*; and since by us Monday. The form of this idol is intended to represent a woman, habited in a short coat and a hood, with two long ears. The moon is held in her hands.

The Idol of Tuisco.—Tuisco was at first defined as the father and ruler of the Teutonic race, but in course of time he was worshipped as the son of the earth. From this came the Saxon words. *Tuisco's Daeg*, which we call Tuesday. He is represented as a venerable sage, standing on a pedestal, clothed in the skin of an animal, and holding a scepter in the right hand.

The Idol of Woden or Odin.—Woden or Odin was one of the supreme divinities of the northern nations. This hero is supposed to have emigrated from the east but from what country, or at what time is not known. His exploits form the great part the myteological creed of the northern nations, and his achievements are magnificent beyond all creditbility. The name of the fourth day in the week called by the Saxons *Woden's Daeg*, and by us Wednesday, is derived from this personage. Woden is represented in a bold and martial attitude, clad in armor, with a broadsword uplifted in his right hand.

The Idol Thor.—Thor, the oldest and bravest of the sons of Woden and Friga, was, after his parents, considered the greatest god of the Saxons and Danes. To him the fifth day of the week. called by them *Thor's Daeg*, and by us Thursday, was consecrated. Thor is represented as sitting on a throne, with a crown of gold on his head, adorned with a circle in front wherein were set twelve bright, burnished gold stars, and with a regal scepter in his right hand.

The Idol Friga or Freja.—Friga or Frega was the wife of Woden or Odin; and, next to him, the most reverend divinity among the heathen Saxons, Danes and other northern nations. In the most ancient times, Friga or Frega, was the same with the goddess Hertha or Earth. To her the sixth day of the week was consecrated which by the Saxons was written *Friga's Daeg*, corresponding with our Friday. Friga is represented with a drawn sword in her right hand, and a bow in her left.

The Idol Seater.—The idol Seater is represented on a pedestal whereon is placed a perch, on the sharp prickled back of which he stood. His head was uncovered and his visage lean. In his left hand he held up a wheel and in his right was a pail of water, wherein were flowers and fruits; and his dress consisted of a long coat, girded with linen. The appellation given to the day of his celebration is still retained. The Saxons named it *Seater's Daeg*, which we call Saturday.

A LAW

To consolidate and amend the Law for preventing the running at large of cattle and other animals.

BE IT ENACTED by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Fredericton, as follows:—

1. No horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, or neat cattle, shall be permitted to run or go at large in any of the streets, highways, alleys, or public squares, or commons, or open plots of ground, in that part of the city comprised within the following limits, that is to say: beginning at the water line of the river St. John, at a point where a continuation of the North-westerly side line of Smyth street would intersect the said water line, thence running south-westerly along the said line of Smyth street, until it intersects the south-westerly side of Charlotte street, thence south-easterly along the said line of Charlotte street to the north-west side line of York street, thence south-westerly along the said line of York street to the south-west side of the railway land (at the depot), thence along the said railway to the south-east side of the college road, thence north-easterly along the said line of the College road to the stream or drain near John Doherty's cottage, thence following the bed of the said stream down stream to the river St. John, at the Second Creek so called, and thence along the several courses of the water line of the river St. John up stream to the place of beginning, under a penalty of one dollar for each horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, or other cattle so found going at large, to be paid by the owner, or person having possession of the same.

2. For the purposes of this law, any horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, or neat cattle found standing or wading in the St. John river on the Fredericton shore opposite the limits set out in the preceeding section shall be held to be going or running at large within the said limits, and may be driven to pound, and the owner be liable to the same penalty or penalties in all respects, as if the said horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, or neat cattle had been found at large within the said prescribed limits.

3. No goose or geese shall be permitted to run at large within the limits aforesaid under a penalty of ten cents for each bird, for each and every offence, to be paid by the owner or person in possession of such goose or geese.

4. Any horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, or neat cattle, or goose found at large contrary to the provisions of this law, shall and may be driven to pound by any Commons driver appointed by the City Council, or by any Peace Officer within the City, and may be impounded until the drivers and pound keepers fees are paid.

5. In the event of the owner of any horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, neat cattle, or goose, claiming the same from the driver before actual impounding, and paying or tendering to such driver his fee for driving, the said driver shall release such animal or goose and deliver the same to the owner claiming. The payment of any drivers or pound keepers' fee not, however, to relieve the owner of the animal found running at large from the penalty mentioned in the first section of this law.

6. It shall be the duty of the driver when any cow is released by him as in the foregoing section, and of the pound keeper so soon as any animal or animals impounded are claimed by the owner or owners thereof, to make a complaint of such animal running at large contrary to the provisions of the first section of this law, to the Police Magistrate, and to prosecute the offender, so far as is in his power, to conviction.

7. The yard in connection with the Jail in the City shall be and is hereby established as a public pound.

8. The Pound Keeper shall keep a book (to be supplied to him by the City Clerk) to be called a Pound Book, and when any horse, sheep, swine, goat, cow, neat cattle or goose is impounded, he shall enter a short description of the animal or animals, the name of the driver or Peace Officer impounding the same, the name of owner or claimant, the amount of driver's fees due such driver or due the City in the case hereinafter specified, and the hour and day when the animal was delivered to him, and when released from pound, and any other matter that may arise in any case of impounding, such book to be the property of the City of Fredericton, and to be open to inspection to all persons without fee.

9. The Pound Keeper shall immediately after any animal is impounded give notice thereof by a written or printed advertisement to be posted up in three of the most public places in the City, and if the fees of the driver and Pound Keeper be not paid within seven days after such notice, such animal or animals, or so many of each owners as may be necessary, may be publicly sold by the Pound Keeper to defray such charges and expenses, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of such animals on proof of property and demand.

10. The Pound Keeper shall make a full entry of his proceedings under the foregoing section in the Pound Book.

11. Any Commons Driver or any Peace Officer shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees:—

For driving every horse, swine, cow, or other neat cattle	$0 50
For driving each sheep or goat	40
" driving each flock of geese (two or more to make a flock)	40

12. The Pound Keeper shall be entitled to demand and receive the following fees:—

For receiving into and delivering out of pound, each horse, cow, sheep, goat, swine or neat cattle	$0 30
For receiving into and delivering out of pound each goose	5
For feeding any horse, cow, sheep, goat, swine or neat cattle (after detention 5 hours) per day	25
For feeding any goose (after detention 5 hours), per day	5
For posting notices of impounding and sale from each owner irrespective of the number of animals or geese	30

13. Any fees collected by any Policeman or other Officer in the direct pay of the City, or by the Pound Keeper for driving fees of any Policeman or Officer payed by the City, shall be handed over and accounted for to the City Treasurer by such Policeman, or other Officer, or by the Pound Keeper as the case may be, not later than one week from receipt of such fees.

14. Any person keeping rabbits within the City and allowing the same to run at large either on the public streets or thoroughfares, or on the private property of their neighbors or others shall be liable to a penalty of one dollar for every offence.

15. The City Council shall immediately after the passing of this law, and annually at the time of appointing City Officers, appoint such and so many Commons Drivers as may be deemed necessary to carry this law into effect.

16. A law passed the 12th day of September, A. D., 1873, intituled "A Law for preventing the running at large of cattle and other animals," and also a Law passed the 11th day of September, A. D., 1877, intituled 'A Law in amendment of a Law for the preventing the running at large of cattle and other animals," be and the same are hereby repealed

(COPY.) Passed and enacted this second day
[L. S.] of October, A. D., 1878.

(*Signed*) GEO. F. GREGORY, *Mayor*.

(*Signed*)
CHAS. W. BECKWITH, *City Clerk*.