



Stop That Cough.

Englishmen's Cough Mixture... The most certain and speedy Remedy for all Disorders of the Chest and Lungs...

FELLOWS' Dyspepsia Bitters... THE GREAT CURE FOR Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Heartburn, Acid Stomach, etc.

Fellows' Leaming's Essence... Cures Spleen, Spasms, Kingdome, Strains of the Tendons and Back Sinews, Strains of the Shoulders, Stiff, Hough, Knee, Harbours, Fetlock, Pastern, And Embowment of any of the Joints.

A Practising Medical Doctor... CURED OF A Serious Liver Trouble.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY COMPANY... Summer Time Table. BEGINNING MONDAY, July 24th, TRAINS...

House for Sale... THAT beautiful situated House and property situated in the city of Fredericton...

GRAND HOTEL... GRAND FALLS. To Lease for a term of years or for Sale, that valuable Hotel and premises situated at Grand Falls, New Brunswick...

DIPHTHERIA! JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will cure it in its early stages...

Haying Tools! A Fine Lot of Scythes, Consisting of American Clippers, Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Stone, and all the best quality...

VALUABLE LAND, FOR SALE. THE subscribers are authorized to sell several Farms near Fredericton.

HAYING TOOLS! A Fine Lot of Scythes, Consisting of American Clippers, Top, Razor Blade, Griffin, Black Stone, and all the best quality...

FREDERICTON MONUMENTAL WORKS... Queen St., just above Reform Club Rooms.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to execute all sorts of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL MONUMENTS, TABLETS, FENCE STONES & POSTS.

JOHN MOORE, FARM REGISTER... THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE having been organized, it is necessary to keep a Register of Farms and other Real Estate in this Province...

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Cartridges, Cartridges. JUST RECEIVED: 20 CASES CARTRIDGES, for sale low.

Office for Agriculture, 700, May, 1882.

THRENT NAVIGATION. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. THE letting of the works for the FENELON CANALS, advertised to take place on FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next...

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT. Notice to Contractors. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and enclosed in an envelope marked 'WELLAND CANAL', will be received at this Office until FRIDAY, the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next...

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WILL YOU EXCHANGE a case of Dyspepsia Bitters for 75 cents? It is actually worth more than 75 cents...

ZOPESA (from Brazil) cures Dyspepsia and Biliousness. A single dose relieves; a rampole bottle cures; a 75 cent bottle cures.

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Agriculture.

Elements of Forestry.

We have received a copy of a work under the above title, by Franklin B. Hough, Ph. D., Chief of Forestry Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, etc. The scope of the book is, as far as the author is concerned, the planting and care of forest trees, for ornament or profit, and to give suggestions upon the creation and care of woodlands, with a view of securing the greatest benefit for the longest time. It is written to meet the wants and conditions of the United States, but most of the information is of universal interest, and the suggestions are of very general application.

There is one subject treated of which is of special interest to a country like ours, whose forests are its pride and which is fast being stripped of them, viz., "the ruin that is brought upon countries by the clearing-off of woodlands." Many regions in Asia and Southern Europe it is well known, once exceedingly fertile and densely populated, are now utterly sterile and desolate: the country bordering on the Euphrates, the Nile, and the Tiber, Egypt, Italy and Spain, are now incapable of cultivation from this cause.

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Hard Pan.

An American agricultural journal discourses on the above subject. Everybody knows that coming to "hard pan" means, metaphorically, but the writer does not treat it from a serio-economic view, but from an agricultural one.

This thing called hard-pan is a serious matter in the way of many people. Although, doubtless, something has been written about it, and perhaps a great deal, we do not call to memory anything which we have ever seen in print on the subject. Having had some experience with it, a thought or two here may not be out of order. Hard-pan, by some persons called gambo, is nothing more than hard clay, mixed sometimes with more or less alkali. It is this latter which causes the sticky nature of some hard-pan. Its compactness, comes, as we believe, from its levelness and resting for many years under large quantities of rain water. The annual frost, however, over the level plain, having immense quantities of tall weeds, grass, have left a great deal of ash on the surface, and the rains have washed the alkali into the soil. The hard-pan found on level tracts would in time become soapstone.

While some of it, especially that on rolling and high land, may be broken up with a heavy plow, it is better possible to more than skin it when found in low, flat land. This every one who has tried it understands. The general opinion is that hard-pan is a perpetual barrier to the growth of vegetation; and this opinion may be correct so long as this hard soil is left as it is. It might do as well to plant some good soil on a stone floor and expect to grow wheat there as to raise a crop on hard-pan when it is at or very near the surface. An experienced person, who has seen these spots in a recently plowed field where the hard-pan is near the surface, the earth soon becomes whiter and whiter, and the soil reaches for her roots. The Prairie Farmer says: "Our experience is that the easiest way to break a cow of the habit of fattening a strip may be to cut out the skin, a strong, hard wood stick, about three feet long, and with the ends pointed, so that they will prick the skin, and the cow will not touch it again."

Our experience is that the easiest way to break a cow of the habit of fattening a strip may be to cut out the skin, a strong, hard wood stick, about three feet long, and with the ends pointed, so that they will prick the skin, and the cow will not touch it again.

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The Army Worm.

In our exchanges we see several notices of the march of the army worm. The pest appeared in August, Maine, three weeks ago, and has no doubt been advancing since. It has appeared in parts of Nova Scotia and has been seen in this Province. The Hay Pilot, (St. Andrews), says: "The army worms, the arrival of which was so dreaded, were reported last week, has since invaded the town in force. In some places sections of the streets are covered with them, while wheat and other crops in the fields have been attacked and destroyed in large quantities by their ravages."

The St. Croix Courier, (St. Stephen), says: "Army worms have appeared in town in large numbers, and have worked considerable damage to the grass fields in which they have been seen." Late reports from Senary state that the army worm is making terrible destruction with the hay crop at Marguerville and vicinity. On Thatch Island, opposite Miramichi, the property of Lieut. Governor Wilton, which would have yielded one hundred and fifty tons of hay, the crop is entirely destroyed.

A Question Answered. A subscriber of the Maine Farmer, who has a cow, which he has not by any device he could think of been able to break off the habit of sucking herself, receives the following answer to his question, "What can I do from the editor:—

"One device, recommended by an exchange, is to tie across the forehead, at the base of the horns, with stout cord or string, in a way that will not cut into the skin, a strong, hard wood stick, about three feet long, and with the ends pointed, so that they will prick the skin, and the cow will not touch it again."

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Cabbage Worms.

The New Bedford Standard has collected all the various anti-cabbage-worm remedies, and gives them to its readers, as below, with the authorities on which they depend. It is hardly worth while to attempt to add anything to this formidable list, but we may remark that it is hardly possible that even the toughest of cabbage worms would be able to survive the administration of all of these remedies consecutively:—

The Tribune says the cabbage worm that proves so destructive to the cabbage, is easily driven off by dusting the cabbage with finely slacked lime, mingled with carbolic acid. To prepare it, slack the lime in water in which the acid has been dissolved, just sufficiently so that the lime is brought to a fine dry powder. Scatter over cabbage early in the evening and also early in the morning. The St. Croix Courier, (St. Stephen), says: "Army worms have appeared in town in large numbers, and have worked considerable damage to the grass fields in which they have been seen." Late reports from Senary state that the army worm is making terrible destruction with the hay crop at Marguerville and vicinity. On Thatch Island, opposite Miramichi, the property of Lieut. Governor Wilton, which would have yielded one hundred and fifty tons of hay, the crop is entirely destroyed.

The American Entomologist says:—Of all the many remedies that have been tried for the imported cabbage worm, since it began to spread over the country, and to play havoc with our cabbage fields, few, if any, have given more satisfaction. It is safe to say that the most satisfactory remedy so far discovered is the use of pyrethrum. We were the first to apply this in 1873, but did not care to recommend it until further experiments had been made. These we have made the present year, and came to the conclusion that it is the best remedy for the cabbage worm. The general experience is most favorable, and we unhesitatingly recommend it for all the different worms affecting the leaves of our cabbage plant.

The American Garden says:—Hellebore, lime, salt, and similar substances have been used with varied success for the destruction of cabbage worms. It is now stated that bran and buckwheat flour answer the purpose better than any other remedies that have been tried. The bran is simply dusted over the infested cabbages as soon as the worms make their appearance. The worms are very weak, about a handful of bran is required to each cabbage head, and sometimes it is necessary to go over the plants a second time. A hundred weight of bran is sufficient for an acre. The bran must be applied when the worms are young. When they are full-grown, or very strong, it does not appear to affect them. The best way to apply it is by means of a sieve, in the evening or morning when the dew is on the plants. If one application does not destroy the worms, a second one should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance, would have the same effect. The Kansas Times would make each plant unpalatable to the grub in the following manner: "In the spring procure some fresh burned lime, let it become air-slaked, and mix it with an equal quantity of soil. In planting the holes are made with a trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its place and the hole filled over the roots, a good watering should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance, would have the same effect. The Kansas Times would make each plant unpalatable to the grub in the following manner: "In the spring procure some fresh burned lime, let it become air-slaked, and mix it with an equal quantity of soil. In planting the holes are made with a trowel in the usual way; each plant is dropped into its place and the hole filled over the roots, a good watering should be made. It is probable that wheat flour, fine Indian meal, or any other pulverulent farinaceous substance, would have the same effect. 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