NEWS ITEMS.

From her 35,000 sheep England realizes an annual product of the value of $150,000,000.

The city or town of Poughkeepsie, New York, rejoices in the possession of a Stingy Club.

The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition will be opened on the 30th of September. The amount of prizes offered is $10,272.

There are four hundred and fifty lady dentists in the United States, and three times as many learning the business.

Weston, speaking at a meeting in London, stated that during the last twelve years he had walked and "wobbled" on foot 53,000 miles.

The daily consumption of milk New York city is said to be about 400,000 quarts, and at least $25,000 are invested by farmers in this industry.

The Deleware yield of peaches this year is more promising than for a long time. A Delaware paper thinks the crop will amount to 3,697,000 baskets.

The second beet sugar factory in New England is being built at Northampton, Mass., and over 300 acres of beets are growing in the neighborhood for its use.

A man died in St. Louis recently, and in his will, after saying that he never forgot a favour, left $1,000 to an individual who ten years ago ran away with his wife.

Frank Davidson, a Missouri condemned murderer, remarked: "Well, I'm not the first man ever hung, and it's only a matter of a minute or two, anyhow. I'm dead certain of going to heaven."

The disgraceful spectacle of a baseball match between eighteen variety actresses in trousers and blouses attracted 3,000 people at Philadelphia. When the game was called there were about a hundred men on the home base.

A statement has been issued by the War Department, giving the number of men furnished the Union army by each State and Territory from April 15th, 1861, to the close of the war of rebellion. It shows that the total number of volunteers was 2,678,967.

The last Missouri Legislature passed a law making it a felony for any officer of a bank to accept deposits in the institution if he knows it to be in a failing condition, and imposing the same punishment as that for stealing money. Under this statute several St. Louis bankers are to be tried.

John Watts, a noted gambler, died a few days ago in Philadelphia. He was a man of great importance aboard the Mississippi steamers in the old times, and his gambling exploits are still recounted. Although a heavy player and clever swindler, he saved no money. His last words were, "I'll bet $10 that I get well."

A man at Chapmanville, Va., had a chance to find out how long he could stand on his toes. Robbers took his money, hanged him to a tree, and left him. By pressing his toes on the ground he could relieve the choking of the noose around his neck, and in that way he stood for thirteen hours, but was on the point or giving up when help came.

The authorities of a Baltimore church have recently adopted a new means of compelling certain members of their congregation to pay their old church debts. These people, upon entering the church, found the doors of their pews nailed, so as to prevent their entrance, and they were informed that they would remain in that condition until the pew rents were paid.

The London *Lancet* is authority for saying that during the past year the terrible opium habit has increased among the working class of Great Britain, and attribute its increased use to the fact that it is a cheaper intoxicant than liquor, and that its demoralizing effects are not realized until the poor victim has become so much a slave to the habit as to be unable to break off its use.

A Russian paper gives an account of a plague of locusts near Elisabetpol, which forced a detachment of troops on the march to retrace their steps. They settled so thick on the soldier's faces, uniforms, and muskets that the major driven to desperation, ordered firing at them for half an hour, but this produced no effect, and a march back was ordered. The swarm covered an area of thirty-five square vests.

A new patent, secured in England, involves the mixing of paints and varishes with phosphorescent salt, or a mixture of lime and sulphur. This composition is to store up daylight and give it out by night. Practically the patentee applies it to clock faces, so that at night the hands may be seen distinctly; but his patent claims its use for all kinds of lighting purposes. Rooms may be painted with it, and streets so coated as to become self-luminous; also ships, buoys, and the other objects used in the signal service.

Twelve sets of telephones have been sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley for use at the seat of war in South Africa. The great advantage of the telephone over the telegraph is that the General can carry on confidential talk with the officer at the district station, or a soldier can creep out toward the enemy's lines and whisper back the information as to position. A fine wire—the thinner the better—is all that is needed. This the soldier carries on a reel upon his back, a mile weighing only a few pounds. This will be the first time the telephone has been used as an instrument of warfare.

North Perry, (U. S.) has produced an infant giantess which, although but a year old, is over three feet in height and weighs as much as a healthy boy of twelve years. At birth she weighed but nine pounds but began to grow rapidly at once and is still growing without any perceptible check. Physicians who have examined the child pronounce it to be in perfect health. The grandfather of the child states that his grandfather was a man of extraordinary size, being compelled to stoop and turn his side to an ordinary door in entering. Now after four generations his giant proportions appear in this infant wonder.

An inveniion has been patented in Germany which, should its practical application prove feasible, will add very greatly to the power of musketry fire. The invention consists of an apparatus, described as very simple in design and construction, by which an ordinary breech-loading rifle can, whenever it may be desired, be temporarily converted into a repeating arm. The apparatus holds ten cartridges, and can be carried by the soldier in his pocket. When necessary it can be fitted on the rifle in a moment, when the ten rounds can be fired just as rapidly as the same number of cartridges can be discharged from any magazine rifle.

Dr. Woodbridge, of New York, describes a sun dance recently given by the Sioux in Montana. There were about 5,000 Indians present, the dance, which took place in an arena 150 feet in diameter, enclosed by willow branches, lasting 28 hours. During the time the Indians feasted on 40 dogs, large quantities of buffalo meat, and delicacies, while the participants in the dance subjected themselves to horrible torture, such as having buffalo heads suspended from slits cut in their flesh, the weight of which constantly increased the laceration. Some of the braves fainted, and many of them had from 50 to 200 pieces cut out of the living flesh. Other were held to stakes about which they were forced to dance, by cords fastened to their back. The performance was varied by prayers to the Great Spirit for success at the chase.

Lieut.-Governor Tabor, of Colorado, is one of the newly-arisen millionaires. He was a poor Vermont boy who drifted West, and when the diggings were found, about 20 years ago, around Oro City, he moved there and kept a little store. He had no early advantages, and seemed doomed to remain for life on the summits on the Rocky Mountains with about $1,000 of stock under his roof. Two cobblers came along a year ago, a little poorer than himself, and wanted food. He gave them what is called a "grub steak," that is, a barrel of flour and a bag of bacon, saying: "You might as well work if I am to feed you. Go dig some where for ore!" These two men found the Little Pittsburg Mine within a few weeks, by which one of them received $262,000, another $325,000, and Tabor has already had more than $1,000,000 out of the property, besides being in the Consolidation. He is a modest, unaffected man, who has not changed his habits in the least. That discovery, however, made him Lieutenant-Governor of the State.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR.—I should like to know why the Clerk of the Market does not take the trouble to keep the Market clean and tidy, and also open its doors regularly so as to give it proper ventilation. He cannot excuse himself by saying that he is kept so busy that he cannot find time to attend to it. The Council should look into this matter and see that this officer attends to his duties in a proper manner.

Yours,

CITIZEN.

Fredericton, July 18.

For the "Agriculturist."

DEAR SIR,—A short time since, I felt it my duty to inform the public of what I thought was their interest. Some, in their kindness of heart, no doubt, thought it unwise in me to let it be known to the world that I had lost the patronage of the County. In all matters pertaining to my public duty, I have done what I conceived to be right, and take the responsibility. It was not to gain popularity or influence that I appeared in public print, but it was for the sole purpose of entering my protest against what I believe to be a gross wrong, and one that must have its evil effects on the public good, I might have allowed the whole matter to rest. But when I see that Mr. Fisher, No. 1, or Mr. Fisher, No. 2, or Mr. Somebody, No. 3, in the Fredericton *Reporter* was continually putting forth to the public that C. H. B. Fisher had secured certain things from the Government, and that he was the Government representative in the county, and he had told several persons that Mr. Tilley had placed the patronage of the county in his hands, and had taken trouble to show letters that Mr. Tilley had written to him, or told that he had letters from Mr. Tilley to that effect, and confirmed by Mr. Tilley such would be the case, by letter to me, what had I to fear from Tilley or Fisher that I should withhold the truth—nothing, and I repeat nothing. What have they to fear by having the truth brought to light? I presume nothing but the just indignation of every honorable man in the county. In the county did I say? Yea, more, in the Dominion of Canada. I may be wrong, but, sir, I maintain that through no other channel than through the people's representative should the Government seek advise, they and they alone are responsible for the advise that is given, and will have to answer to them for all the wrongs done, at the proper time, and I hold further that no man filling any public office should be made to feel that his honor, the highest standard of man, or his position, is interfered with in any way, but for maladministration or neglect of duty, and then not upon the informal notice or some personal feeling of any man. I have at all times and on all occasions endeavored to hold up the standard of the office by holding up the men. I have been called upon as the representative of the people by Governments to name men in my county to fill places of trust occupied by men, but for the want of what I have at all times contended for, and that is a written charge against them, and not for any act of others, other than for the public good, and then only by giying them a proper notice and fair trial to defend themselves. Holding these views the men retain their position to-day. When I have been called upon to name persons to fill places of trust made vacant by death, or creation or otherwise, I have endeavored to get men of honor, ability, and respectability, and think I succeeded very well. You will agree with me, that it would be utterly impossible for me to satisfy all applicants for office, without having an office for every applicant, and not having that at my disposal, I have had to sell out. All Governments, I believe hold that to be their exclusive right creating an office for every man belonging to their party, or a defeated candidate, or some government friend of theirs that felt at the elections they were called upon, solely for the public interest, to spend their time and money.

Mr. Editor, I regret that my former letter offended some of the new fledged conservatives; it was not my intention. In the castigation given, or attempted to be given, in the *Reporter* by No. 1, 2, or somebody unknown and repeated, they very kindly informed me that long before I was thought of Mr. Tilley, or Sir Samuel, held high positions in this county. I must say that I am exceedingly glad to get that information. I give him credit for that time. He also says the latchet of his shoes I am unworthy to unlose. I have no desire to take the work out of his hands, believing he is worthy, and very worthy for such an humble calling, and if Sir Samuel's greatness appears to him such, and he feels his position, in his presence, to be that of an humble supplicant, bound at his feet for mercy, such as called forth the words named in his letter of castigation to me, taken from the bible, and a lesson taken from that book every day would be of lasting benefit to all of us, no donbt, if properly applied.

Yours truly,

JOHN PICKARD.

P. S.—I have been asked by several if I know how many times John Livingston, the editor of the *Sun*, had offered himself for sale and sold himself. I have said to them that I did not believe any large sum of money would or had been paid for him, if so, both parties would be sold. J. P.

Fredericton, July 15, 1879.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 19, 1879.

Along the Line of the N. B. Railway.

There being no reason to expect that weather more favorable would occur later in the summer, the President and Directors of the New Brunswick Railway resolved to take a tour along the whole line, and enjoy a view of the country through which it passes, in the beginning of the week. The President, Alexander Gibson, Esq., extended invitations to a number of gentlemen connected and interested in the Canada and New Brunswick and St. Stephen Branch Railways, with which the New Brunswick has close business relations, some of whom had never travelled over the line since it has been completed to Caribou, and carried out to Edmundston. The excursion was entirely of a pleasurable character, but the gentlemen who took part in could not fail to draw, if not present profit, still hope for the future for their different enterprises when they viewed the magnificent country through which they joyously speeded, and calculated the grand possibilities in store for it, when the immense tracts of fine land, as yet unreclaimed, were brought into cultivation, and settlements became thick, and the population increased twenty-fold. We do not know what schemes for the future floated in the busy imagination of the President, all that we are sure of is, that he appeared to look upon the excursion as a matter of pure relaxation of pleasure; that he entered into it with real holiday zest, and as host of the occasion welcomed his guests with frankest hospitality, and was the moving spirit all along the line. No finer morning ever broke over Fredericton than that which shone on Tuesday, when the party from the city, at a quarter before seven, crossed the ferry, and met the President at the N. B. Railway station. Thanks to the timely showers that fell during the previous night, the air had a balmy freshness most exhilarating to the spirits, and the green of the grass, and the foliage a moist and vivid tint most grateful to the eye. The party who entered the first class passenger car, with smoking car attached, which had been detailed for the occasion, at the station, included Alex. Gibson, Esq., Marysville, and John Tapley, Esq., Indiantown, E. R. Burpee, A. F. Randolph, J. L. Inches, Esqrs., from Fredericton, L. L. Bevan, W. W. Turnbull, John Donald, J. P. C. Burpee, Esqrs., from St. John, and the correspondent of the St. John *Globe*. Three youths, two sons of Mr. Randolph, and a son of Mr. Turnbull were also of the party. At its start the company was not numerous, but recruits were gathered, a most welcome addition made to them, when the train reached Woodstock Junction. There joined them then, Robt. Watson, F. H. Todd, C. S. Todd, John Chipman, H. Osborne, (Manager of the Canada and New Brunswick Railway) Esqrs., and Dr. Todd, from St. Stephen, Owen Jones Esq., from St. Andrews, James Murchie, F. H. Pike, Esqrs., from Calais, Hon. J. C. Madigan and son, and E. B. Page, Esq. from Houlton, and John Allen, J. Drew, C. T. A. Johnston, Esqrs., from Fort Fairfield. John Pickard, Esq., M. P. P., joined in at Edmundston. The excursion train was under the care and direction of Mr. Thos. Hoben, Superintendent, who was untiring in his endeavors to look after the comforts of the company, and to afford information as to the country, to those of an inquiring mind. The train was driven at a uniform speed of twenty miles an hour, and the track was found to be in capital order. The engine had only to be slowed once, to avoid collision with a few cows, which had strayed upon the track. The railway train is still a startling intruder, as it rushes by the fields, the cows are the most composed, but the shrill whistle makes them turn tails, curling or straightened, horses gallop wildly around or shoot into the cover of the woods, the pigs in their trepidation squeak, and turn queer somersaults in their attempts to run, dogs bark indignantly, and sometimes pit their speed against the locomotive, but soon roll panting in the grass.

The gentlemen from over the American line were a decided acquisition to the party. They could not be called strangers or foreigners, but were as friends and brethren. In fact Calais and Houlton are as much Canadian towns to New Brunswick, as St. Stephen St. Andrews, and Woodstock are American towns to Maine men, and the Murchies, and the Pikes the Johnstons, and the Todds, the Watsons and the Chipmans become, we would not wonder, sometimes a little confused as to their real nationality. Mr. F. A. Pike, might possibly say, that such a doubt has never in the course of his long political life crossed his mind, that he is a Maine man, an American to his core, but he cannot help looking like an Englishman of the shrewder sort for all that. But no one could possibly mistake the Hon. Mr. Madigan, with his flowing white locks and full and fair and smoothe cheeks for either a Canadian or Briton. As it happened these gentlemen were representatives, and worthy ones, of the two great political parties in America, Mr. Pike of the Republican, and Mr. Madigan of the Democratic; both moreover, are candidates for the Governorship of Maine. Yet had their views and their interests been identical, they could not have been more familiar or friendly, we had read and heard that there was in American politics and politicians, much rancorous spirit, but in sight of such an instance to the contrary we did and will utterly disbelieve that there can be.

A lover of nature on a tour of the picturesque would not prefer to be whirled through the country behind the iron horse if he wished to make studies of particular bits to take note of beautiful aspects and celebrated places, for the scenery unrolls itself to his gaze like a swiftly moving panorama; scene succeeds scene so fast that he has not time to mark the chief characteristics of each; but the railway is the real way by which to obtain a general view and idea of an extended stretch of country. And the N. B. Railway connects a pretty considerable extent of country. Between Gibson and Aroostook there is a distance of 103 miles, from Aroostook to Caribou, to and return, 33 miles, and from Aroostook to Edmundston, 57¾ miles, making in all for the up river trip 193¾ miles. This distance doubled by the down trip gives a total of 397½ miles. In that long stretch of nearly two hundred miles there is much variety of soil and scenery. From Gibson to Spring Hill and Sugar Island, where the train passes in sight of the river St. John, the soil is as good, probably the culture better, certainly, the style of the farm houses and homesteads finer beyond question, than in any six miles of the best tracts along the St. John, though along the Aroostook river there may be seen larger and cleaner fields of hay, buckwheat and corn.

Leaving what may be called the suburbs of the capital and the view of the noble St. John and its islands, the train passes through the districts watered by the Keswick and its branches. At this season the Keswick is but a shallow stream, and the country has decidedly a thinner, thirstier surface, the grass and green crops a slower, shorter growth than in the six miles tract just mentioned. Spruce coved heights still stand picturesque and unbroken; here and there are clean clearances with new and neat white houses, with barns to match, cut out of the woods; there are stretches of land, where lie in prostrate confusion, charred trunks, and jut up the blackened stumps; and where the dull white limbs of dead trees stand amid a weakly second growth of spruce and green alder bushes. The low built log camp of the settler stands in close sight from the car windows, amidst a wilderness of green and new felled trees, and the man coming out of the woods with a load of bark has to hold the heads of his horses startled by the rattle of the locomotive, Through tracts of close woods the train speeds and out again to the open clearing, past beautiful windings of the Keswick, whose waters scarce cover the pebbles in their bed and have not strength to brawl, and after miles, past the head of a bridge (over which a countryman and his dame are driving with produce) spanning the sunlit wooded banks of another branch of the river. Out of the hard and Upper Keswick region, the bold spruce covered height of Burt's Mountain is seen on the left, and further on on the right, the rising road leading to Millville. When fourteen more miles are accomplished, Woodstock road, Nackawic and Fall's Brook flag stations are passed, and the train dashes into "Woodstock Junction." There is a crowd at the station awaiting the coming in of the President and Directors, and all turn out on the platform to welcome with sanitary inquiries, handshakings and familiar greetings their friends from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Calais, and Houlton, who had just arrived from Woodstock. In a few minutes the Superintendent cries "all aboard," and the train speeds on again.

Here a remark concerning the land possessions of the New Brunswick Railway may be interjected. For some ten miles below Woodstock Junction their interest in the lands of the Province commences. Large tracts watered by tributaries:—Fall, Rocky, Burnt, and Clear Water Brooks of the South West Miramichi, in York, are in their hands, also, most, if not all, the available land in the apex of the triangle of Carleton County, but it is in the counties of Victoria and Madawaska, in the valleys of the Tobique, Salmon, and Grand rivers, and the tract where the head waters of the Restigouche rise and flow, and in the valleys of the Green Quisibis, Madawaska, Little, and St. Frances rivers, tributaries of the St. John, that their chief possessions lie; and it a curious dispensation of Providence that the quality of land is best on those localities where the Company possess most.

The train speeds past Havelock, Hartland and Peel, and the face of the country shows a much more inviting aspect than that of Rockland, Stone Ridge and Upper Keswick. It stops a few minutes at Florenceville just time enough for the company to admire its fine situation, its neat appearance, and to note the numerous boxes of eggs waiting for transportation by train. Kent, Bath, Bumfreau, are then passed, and south of Muniac, Mr. Superintendent Hoben stops the train a few minutes to allow the company to admire one of the prettiest of natural sights,—Hawthorn Brook—which flows down its steep bank, shining in glints through an overgrowth of green and discharges itself in silvery cascade. Eight miles above Muniac the train reached Andover and crossed the bridge at one of the most picturesque points of the St. John, and sped on to Aroostook. Andover is a rising place, and possesses a Court House, some good stores and residences; some of its houses, a few of which guiltless of white red or brown paint, stand flush on the street or road as if land was too scarce and dear to allow of front gardens. The most noteworthy object in the village if we may presume to say so, was the Hon. Mr. Beveridge standing in front of his office, and seemingly at some loss to account for the early arrival of the train, and the presence of "the President" and so many men so well known to him aboard. Him the Company saluted.

The Aroostook one would call a "noble" river, were not that the epithet proper for the great St. John, but it is a fine, broad one. At "the Falls" the rocky banks contract as strangely to a narrow rock or George, which inconveniently checks the passage and causes many a stick to stick. Immediately above them the river is wide, and it looked placid as an unruffled lake, and on its bosom rested waterpools or pools that take to water.

The Aroostook is a district favored by nature and culture. Above the Falls, and between Fort Fairfield and East Lyndon stretches the finest agricultural country that has been past since the train left Gibson. The clearances are more extensive, the fields are larger and cleaner than those along the line on the New Brunswick. There is no oxeyed daisy or bull's eye among the growing grass, and the potatoe shaughs look strong and healthy. Some of the farmers of the Arootook farm on a most extensive scale. Doyle's farm, near East Lyndon, is noted for the extent of its timothy and buckwheat fields, as is pointed out as an example of high farming on the Aroostook. Passing East Lyndon, the train soon reaches the end of the line, and whistles off steam at Caribou.

Caribou is reached by driving or walking down hill, across a covered bridge and ascending another hill. It is a rising place, both in situation and prospect, and its inhabitants devote themselves to milling and making shingles. But to the party the supreme question in Caribou was not the prospect or prospects of the place, but its capability of affording them dinner. A blank feeling come over some of them when the landlord of the Adams House, a tall blackhaired brown faced, gold ear ringed, slippered and independent Yankee, announced that he could not accommodate, at his table, all the party at once, and referred such as chose to go to the Caribou House opposite, where they would get an equally good meal. A few of the company took him at his word, and did not eat his dinner; whether they, were loosers or gainers we cannot determine; we will only say that while the Yankees are a go-ahead people, and the Aroostook is a splendid agricultural country, in the matter of cooking and serving dinner, they are behind the age. The rage of hunger and thirst being appeased or, for the time, stayed, the company took to the train again, and in less than an hour were crossing the railway bridge, over the Aroostook, whose steep and wooded banks are spanned by another bridge higher up.

Between the Aroostook and Grand Falls, the St. John flows blackly between banks, here rising bare, steep and yellow from the water's edge; there, rising in terraces, and crowned with curving wood-covered heights; solitary farms, wooden huts in the midst of rough enclosures, on the steep hilly sides, are passed as the train speeds through "the range of settlements." Here and there log houses, and fields in which the stumps are still in the ground, and fields of stunted bull-eye grass suggest the idea of farming under difficulties.

At the Rapide de Femmes, which comes rushing and curling down steep and close banks to tumble head-long into the St. John, the train stops for a minute to water; and then without stop or stay proceeds to Grand Falls.

We are compelled to end here now, but will give the finish of our rapid sketch next week.

The Colorado Potato Beetle.

We have received a copy of a pamphlet on Potato Pests; being an illustrated account of the Colorado potato-beetle, by Charles W. Riley, M. A., State Entomologist of Missouri, which is of some interest, now that the pestiferous insect has made its appearance in our fields. Mr. Riley is of opinion that the beetle's native home is the Rocky Mountain region, and all will agree that it is a pity that they ever took it into their heads to emigrate. In the last twenty years the Colorado bug has travelled from Nebraska, invaded Iowa, crossed the Mississippi to Illinois, run over nearly all the region lying northwest of a line connecting Chicago with St. Louis. In 1869 its appearance created great alarm in the minds of the potato growers of North Indiana and Ohio. In 1870 it invaded Ontario, at Point Edward, and at the extreme south of Lake Huron, crossed Lake Erie,—in double columns—and in 1871 had obtained a foothold in New York, Pennsylvania and Kentucky. By 1876 it was swarming in most of the New England States, and now, in this year of grace it has undoubtedly made its appearance in New Brunswick.

The Colorado beetle has a number of natural enemies. The crow the common quail and the duck, spiders and mites, wasps lady birds, ground beetles, soldier bugs, tachina flies, &c. The skunk feeds upon them. Mr. Riley recommends as a preventative remedy against the Colorado pest, the encouragement of the propagation and spread of its natural enemies. Many will think that the remedy would be as bad as the disease. The simplest and most effectual means of destruction is hand picking; in doing this it is generally the custom to collect the beetle and larvæ in some vessel of water and afterwards to destroy them, but Mr. R. thinks that it is a better plan to crush them while on the vines with a simple pair of wooden pincers. Necessity, the mother of invention, has struck out several ingenious mechanical means of destroying the pest.

When the Colorado beetle had established itself in the more densely populated States, it soon became evident that neither hand picking or wholesale destruction by mechanical contrivances enabled potatoe growers to cope with their natural enemy. After many experiments, in order to find some poisonous and acrid substance that would destroy the pest, Paris Green (combined with flour or plaster and applied while the dew is on the plant) was found to be the best of all remedies. Paris Green is used with most effect in a liquid state, in proportion of a table spoonful of pure green to a bucketful of water, and applied with a sprinkler. When used as powder, it is most safely applied with the aid of a perforated tin box with a double lid for safety when not in use, and attached to the end of a stick.

Paris green is a virulent poison, and it has been said that it injuriously affects the potato plants, soil, and man himself either through the soil or through the plant. After thorough experiments, the following conclusions have been arrived at by competent authorities:—

1st, Paris green that has been four months in the soil no longer remains as such, but has passed in some less soluble state, and is unaffected by the ordinary solvents of the soil. 2nd, When applied in small quantities, such as alone are necessary in destroying injurious insects, it does not affect the health of the plant. 3rd, The power of the soil to hold arsenious acid and arsenites in insoluble form, will prevent water from becoming poisoned, unless the green is used in excess of any requirement as an insecticide."

The idea that the earth is being sown with death by those who fight the Colorado potato beetle with Paris green may, Mr. R. thinks, be dismissed as an idle phantasmagoria. While no one denies, he says:—

"The danger attending the careless use of Paris green, and all who have recommended its use have not hesitated to caution against such carelessness, a careful inquiry into the facts from the experimental side bears out the results of a long and extensive experience among the farmers of the country—viz: that there is no present or future danger from its judicious use, in the diluted form, whether as liquid or powder, in which it is now universally recommended. It is in this as in so many other things, a proper use of the poison has proved, and will prove in future, a great blessing to the country, where its abuse can only be followed by evil consequences. Poison is only a relative term, and that which is most virulent in large quantities is oftentimes harmless or even beneficial to animal economy in smaller amounts. * * * "In case of direct poisoning from carelessness or whatever cause, it will be well to state here that the antidote for Paris green poison is hydrate sesquioxide of iron. Nearly every druggist keeps it always on hand. If it can not be bought, it may be prepared thus: Dissolve copperas in hot water, keep warm, and add nitric acid until the solution becomes yellow; then pour in ammonia water—common hartshorn—or a solution of carbonate of ammonia, until a brown precipitate falls. Keep this precipitate moist and in a tightly corked bottle. A few spoonfuls taken soon after even a bad case of poisoning with Paris green or arsenic is a perfect remedy."

12th of July.

The day held sacred by Orangemen, which for three or four years past has been looked forward to with some trapidation, passed off quietly this year. In Belfast, Ireland, particularly, where the Orange and Green passions have always shown themselves most violent, nothing worse occurred than some bickering and shooting. New York was undemonstrative and pacific, and through the States flaming Orangeism was at a discount. In Montreal, slight disturbances occurred and blood was drawn, but considering the passions aroused in past years and the fatal incidents that marked the day with lurid red, the twelfth passed off in a comparatively orderly and good humored way. In New Brunswick, the celebration of the day was centered in Moncton. Wm. Wilson, Esq., G. M. L. O. A., rode the great white horse, and the high horse generally. Two thousand Orangemen walked in procession, and afterwards listened to an oration from the G. M., in which he traced British freedom from its beginning in Magna Charta up to the foundation of constitutional government, and illustrated the great part that the Orange hero, William III, played in the establishment of civil and religious liberty.

It is to be hoped that next year the 12th of July will pass off with even less display of passion than it has this year, and that there will never again be a recurrence in the three cities where the orange and the green factions have always been most rampant, Belfast, New York and Montreal, of the bloody disturbances that disgraced their civilization.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The famous pastor of Brooklyn church, the universally known Henry Ward Beecher, is coming to New Brunswick on a lecturing tour. He will lecture in Fredericton on the evening of Friday, August 1st, and has chosen for his subject "Amusements." It is one of his favorite topics from which he can strike out many amusing and instructive ideas. Eloquent and able speaker as he is, hundreds will be drawn, not so much to hear him, as to see a man who has achieved both celebrity and notoriety, both good and evil fame. The largest hall in the city will have to be hired.

LARGE SALE OF PROPERTY.—We learn that Sheriff Temple has purchased the Ferguson property at Bathurst, consisting of the homestead dwelling, model farm with the crops and stock, also the saw mill, stores and wharves. We congratulate the Sheriff on obtaining this fine property which is one of the most valuable in the Province, whether considered as a business establishment or a farm, which we believe is all that the name model farm implies. The crop this year is estimated at over three hundred tons of hay, one thousand bushels of wheat and a large quantity of oats, barley, peas, potatoes, turnips, beets, &c. The stock is principally Short Horns and Ayreshires, or grades of these breeds and a fine lot of sheep and pigs and about twelve horses. The Sheriff may make up his mind that he will have plenty of work to occupy his spare time.

CANARIES.—A fine lot of Canaries, formerly belonging to the late Judge Wilmot, are for sale at Miss L. Wilsous. They are all good singers and will be sold cheap. Call and see them.

The Reform Club Band will give an open-air concert Monday evening, weather permitting.

SHIP BROKERAGE BUSINESS.—Mr. Luke Stewart, Ship Broker and Commission Merchant, St. John, has, upon recommendation of his shipowning friends in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Great Britain and the United States opened a branch house in Baltimore. He has under the style of Luke Stewart & Co., entered into co-partnership with his nephew, Mr. T. E. Morrison, son of J. A Morrison, Esq., of this city, who has, under his training, acquired a thorough practical knowledge of the shipbrokerage business, and who is well and favorably known to all shipmasters as one of the most capable and reliable men in the business. The Baltimore branch business, which will be purely shipbrokerage, will be under the management of Mr. Morrison.

The Reception Committee of St. John are making strenuous exertions to give the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess a suitable welcome. What are we doing? Just nothing. The Government is putting Government House in good order without making any special charge on the city, and while we do not advocate any large expenditure by the City Council, we do think the streets might be cleaned, or at least that the heaps of dirt and rubbish, which the road-master leaves as his "trade mark" wherever he has been at work, might be removed, and if not taxing his energies too much, the largest of the burdocks and weeds might be cut down.

The Closing of the Schools.

The public examinations of the schools in the city took place last Thursday, when the prizes given by the Trustees were presented to the pupils of highest merit. The prizes in all the schools were alike, the first, a gold pencil case, with a solid plantinum band, the second, a gold plated pencil case, the third a box of mathematical instruments.

The summer vacation will extend until the 25th of August. The following is the list of the names of the prize takers in the different schools in the city which we were unable, from want of space, to publish last week.

YORK STREET SCHOOL.—Presented by Mr. Randolph and Mr. Atherton.

Mr. Gaunce's department—highest possible marks 1140.

Minnie Coy 1st, 1090; Theo. Porter 2nd, 1089½; Janie Harvey 3rd, 1082. Clara Brown, 1082 (prize given by Mr. Gaunce.)

Miss McLean's department—highest possible marks 1140.

Fanny Maxwell 1st, 1111½; Alice Pond 2nd, 1100; Agnes Doherty 3rd, 1069½. Ada Crabb 1033½, honorable mention.

Miss Thorne's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Carrie Hartson 1st, 1149¼; Agnes Todd 2nd, 1137; Lily Burt 3rd, 1120. Hattie McLaughlan 1094, honorable mention.

Miss Atherton's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Isabella Seery 1st, 1142½; Josephine Seery 2nd, 1135; Willie Hartson 3rd, 1126½. Goucher James, 1110½, honorable mention.

Miss Pickard's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Amanda Miller and Ella Smith each made 1139, and received 1st prize; Agnes McDonald 3rd, 1133½. Sarah Mentrum 1089, honorable mention.

Miss Brymer's department—highest possible marks 1140.

Ella Budge 1st, 1120; Maggie Aiken 2nd, 1113; Willie McManus 3rd, 1032. James Smith 1024, honorable mention.

PARK BARRACK SCHOOL.—Presented by Mr. Sterling and Dr. Coulthard.

Miss Ross' department—highest possible marks 1150.

Jennie Fowler 1st, 1061½; Thos. Fowler 2nd, 1039; Annie Donaldson 3rd, 1036½. Jennie Winslow 1035, honorable mention,

Miss Tucker's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Jane Lipsett 1st, 1120; Ida Conliffe 2nd, 1116½; Lizzie Martin 3rd, 1114. Kate Conliffe 1079, honorable mention.

Miss Peters' department—highest possible marks 1150.

Goodridge Roberts 1st, 1014; Ellen Rosborough 2nd, 986; Carrie Martin 3rd, 977. Isabella Carr, 970, honorable mention.

Miss Hunt's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Harry Miller, 1st, 1127; Robert Rosborough, 2nd, 1079; Frank Finamore, 3rd, 929; Thomas Ruthard, 861, honorable mention.

Miss Seeley's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Bertha Chase, 1st, 1150; Annie Taylor, 2nd, 1125; Blanche Seeley, 3rd, 1090; Jennie White, 977, honorable mention.

MODEL SCHOOL.—Presented by Mr. McPherson, Mr. Crocket, and the Secretary.

Mr. Nicholson's department—highest possible marks 1100.

Lucy Ross, 1st, 1097; Edith Grégory, 2nd, 1096; Evelyn Seery, 3rd, 1095; Ella Hunter, 1084, honorable mention.

Miss Lawson's department—highest possible marks 1120.

Nellie Allen, 1st, 1112; Nellie Blair, 2nd, 1060; Mary Akerley, 1034, honorable mention.

Miss Lyle's department—highest possible marks 1120.

Stella Smith, 1st, 1119; Helen Sterling, 2nd, 1118½; Mary Smith, 3rd, 1116; Fred Golding, 1095½, honorable mention.

Miss Minard's department—highest possible marks 1110.

Lily Nicholson, 1st, 1108½; Arthur Gregory, 2nd, 1107½; Emma Todd, 3rd, 1098½; Fleetwood Atherton, 1098, honorable mention.

REGENT STREET SCHOOL.—Presented by Mr. Inches and Mr. Dever.

Mr. Meagher's department—highest possible marks 1100.

John O'Brien, 1st, 1074; Wm. Farrel, 2nd, 1058; Thomas Kavanagh, 3rd, 1033; James Farrel, 1021, honorable mention.

Miss Duffy's department—highest possible marks 1100.

Joseph Farrel, 1st, 902; M. Laforest, 2nd, 872; Robert Saunders, 3rd, 865½; Willie Perks, 865, honorable mention.

Miss O'Regan's (sister's) department—highest possible marks 590.

S. Connolly, 1st, 580; M. A. Hughes, 2nd, 577; Irene Laforest, 3rd, 541; M. Chapman, 535, honorable mention.

Miss Gallagher's (sister's) department—highest possible marks 590.

Mary A. Gooney, 1st, 454; Sarah McGuire, 2nd, 425; Alice McGinn, 3rd, 403; Nellie Moran 395, honorable mention.

MORRISON'S MILL SCHOOL.—Presented by Mr. Yandall.

Mr. Yandall's department—highest possible marks 1150.

Annie Gooney 1st, 1126½; Ada Nichol 2nd, 1087; Sterling Thompson 3rd, 1005. Charles Gordon 1019½, honorable mention.

Mrs. Yandall's department—highest possible marks 1140.

Emm Thompson, 1st, 1133; Mary A. Blizzard, 2nd, 1125½; Alberta Watson and Minnie Dunn each, 1077½; Janie Merigold, 1077 honorable mention.

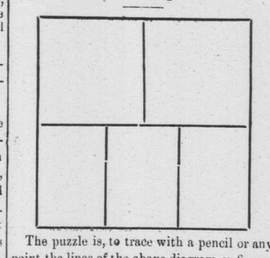
DOAK SETTLEMENT SCHOOL.—Presented by Miss Ida McAdam, highest possible marks 1020.

Bridget Coyle, 1st, 983½; Annie Doak, 2nd, 983; Lizzie Coyle, 3rd, 950½; Jane Coyle, 954½ honorable mention.

WISELEY SCHOOL.—Presented by Miss Mary H. Loring, highest possible marks 1130.

Annie Adams, 1st, 1117½; Maggie Wiseley, 2nd, 1111½; Lucy Adams, 3rd, 1105; Frank Rowan, 1096½ honorable mention.

A Simple looking Puzzle.



The puzzle is, to trace with a pencil or any point the lines of the above diagram or figure, without going twice over the same lines; in the course of tracing the hand can only be lifted twice. Try it if you like.

F. T. R. C.

There will be a meeting of the Fredericton Temperance Reform Club in their rooms on Thursday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A large attendance of members is requested. The picnic committee will then report on the arrangements made for holding a picnic at the latter end of this month.

The Bakers of this city have raised the price of bread to 8 cents per loaf, owing to the advace in the price of flour.

Cramps and pains in the stomach or bowels, or in any part of the body, no matter how severe or what the cause, can be relieved by *Johnston's Anodyne Liniment* used internally and externally.

More than twenty years ago we had chills and fever, and the recollection of it makes me shake even now. But this disease no longer terrifies us. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* are a sure preventive.

Death of the Prince Imperial.

Papers, by late English mails, are filled with accounts of the death of the Prince Imperial, which has caused great sorrow in the land, and aroused strong feeling against Lord Chelmsford, to whose staff the Prince was attached, for allowing him to go on the reconnoitering expedition It is asked how it came about that the Prince whose application for a commission was refused by the government was yet permitted to take command of it, and why he was allowed to go on so dangerous a service with so small a force.

The following account of the Prince's death is from the Natal *Cape Argus*. If it is correct, we should say that the Prince was too nonchalant and rash to have command of an expedition which demanded wariness and alertness, but though the surprise was sudden and the Zulus overwhelmingly superior in numbers, it would have been in accordance with traditionary English pluck, if Lieut. Carey and the small force had stood their ground until the Prince had mounted and perished, when the worst came to the worst, with him.

The escort with which the Prince left camp consisted of Lieutenant Carey of Her Majesty's 98th Regiment, six selected men of Bettington's Horse, and one Kaffir. Six mounted Basutos had been told off to accompany the party, but the Prince, with that disregard for danger which has always distinguished him, left camp without them. It will be remembered that a few days ago the Prince, accompanied by Major Bettington, Lieut. Carey, and a party of Basutos, visited a Zulu kraal, where they were fired upon by a large party, the Prince being on that occasion conspicuous for gallantry, almost amounting to rashness. The parted started at about half-past nine, and on their way were joined at the site of Lord Chelmsford's camp of the second—that is, on the neck of the Incenet Mountain—by some others towards the left in the direction of General Wood