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## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.  
RURAL TOPICS.

### WHAT A NEW JERSEY FARMER SAYS.

He wrote to the "Country Gentleman" as follows, in regard to Hungarian grass: "My soil was a dry, gravelly loam, the field containing 13 acres. In 1851 I had cut on this field 5 loads of hay; to be sure the season was excessively dry, but the land was poor and the grass pretty well run out. Early in May last I plowed it thoroughly and had rather deeper than ever had been plowed before; then on the 6th of June I sowed a seed of the Hungarian grass. There had been considerable frost and the seed was not in the ground. On June 6th I sowed 15 acres of the field with Hungarian—sowing a bushel to the acre broadcast by hand, and at the same time applied with a broadcast machine 500 pounds of Listers' ground bone to the acre and harrowed it in together with a Thomas harrow. The bone cost me \$8.50 per acre on the ground. The rest of the field was put in with other crops. Again the season was exceedingly dry, but one good rain falling from the time the seed was sown until it was cut, and only after two slight rains. We finished taking it in on August 12th, and had twenty-six loads of fine hay—not less than 25 tons of the 15 acres, against 6 tons of the whole field the year before. The Hungarian was fine in appearance, quite equal to any hay I had, and the experience of the winter is that all stock—horses, cows, sheep and calves—eat it as readily and have done as well on it as any fodder we have. The ground was left in splendid condition, clean and mellow, and in September was seeded to wheat with a drill, again drilling in about 300 pounds of ground bone per acre. We commenced cutting the grass in nine weeks from the day it was sown. In an ordinary season it should not stand longer than 50 to 55 days. A wooden revolving rake should be used in raking it, the wire teeth of the wheel rake tearing many of the stems out by the roots on mellow ground." This statement is a fair representation of what can generally be done with this kind of grass. In this case the land was poor, and a bushel of seed to the acre was sown, but in many places a half a bushel seems to be enough. It sells in New York for \$1.00 per bushel.

### SETTING RASPBERRIES.

In field culture raspberries may be grown without any trellis to support them. Set them six feet apart, and cultivate both ways with a horse. As the canes grow up they must be kept about two feet high the first season, to cause them to grow low and bushy. When they are older and the canes grow with more vigor, clip them off at two and a half or three feet high; and the more pinching off of the ends of the canes suffices. It is necessary to pinch back the canes once in ten days until they cease to grow tall. If this system of pinching back be carefully attended to, the canes will grow short and stubby, and stand against the wind. Another way is to set the plants three feet apart in rows six feet wide, and make a trellis for each row from four to six feet high, the latter being built square, but rather expensive. The posts need not be over three inches square at the base, if the wood be durable. Set them eight feet apart, and put on only three or four slats 16 feet long, one and a half inches wide, sawed from inch boards, or the posts may be set twelve feet apart, and wire used instead of the slats. I notice some rather extravagant accounts of large crops of raspberries as follows: "Mr. — sold from 550 bushels of the Highland Hardy that netted \$400. He picked 200 quarts at one picking. Mr. — from 1,000 hills picked 2,000 quarts which sold in New York for \$600." This is published in one of our most reliable agricultural and horticultural papers, but the probability is that it is a gross exaggeration. If this statement is true, there is no certainty that the Highland Hardy will produce such crops away from the Hudson river, where the above crops were said to have been grown. There is no certainty of any variety being a success anywhere till fully tested, as the soil and climate settle that question, consequently, I advise fruit growers to buy small quantities of varieties of raspberries to test them before making large plantations.

### INTRODUCING PARSNIPS.

How few farmers improve their farms to the extent they might do, if they had the requisite energy and perseverance! Let us suppose a case, Mr. A. buys a farm that is "down," the land is poor, the farm out of repair, the house going to ruin, the barn leaky, no orchard, no garden

worthy of the name, fields grown up to briars, no underdraining ever thought of, swamps in various places, land rocky, or too rough for a mowing machine—all the typical character of a man who is not fit to own a rod of land. Ten years pass, and we again examine this farm; and what do we behold? The rocky and rough fields are as smooth as a lawn; the grass is luxuriant; marshes and swales have disappeared by ditching and underdraining; fine fences over the entire farm greet the eye; a young orchard is just coming into bearing; the dwelling is painted and bright; shade and fruit trees adorn the yard; the barn and out-houses look comfortable, and are in good repair; a substantial picket fence surrounds the house and garden, and everything denotes thrift and comfort! How was this great improvement effected? Simply by persistent labor at odd times, when crops did not need special attention, and the improved crops from year to year, obtained by a thorough system of farming, paid for the entire expense. Had Mr. B. or Mr. D. bought this farm, it is probable that it would today be the same old forlorn and "run down" place. It is energy and brains that effect such results; and many farmers could do the same if they would wake up and bestir themselves.

### GROWING CARROTS.

Of all root crops carrots are the most nutritious and best for cows and horses. They give a richness and fine color to the cream that nothing else fed to cows ever equalled; and in the winter a peck or half bushel, fed to cows daily is as good as, or better than an ordinary feed of meal; and when we consider that from 500 to 1,000 bushels can be grown from an acre, it needs no lengthy argument to show that they are profitable. "But," says farmer A., "I've tried growing them, and it cost me more to weed them than they were worth." Yes, I know how you managed. You did not prepare your land for them, by heavy manuring the previous year, and growing a crop of potatoes on it, and thoroughly destroying the weeds, and allowing none to go to seed. If you had done this, had put on manure enough for two crops, your potatoes would have paid all the more than the expenses, and then the land would have been in good condition for the carrots, as it would not have required any manure that season, and you would not have found it troublesome and expensive to keep the weeds down. I have frequently mixed the seed with sand and kept it moist a week, setting the pan in the sun by day and in the house at night, and you would not have found it troublesome and expensive to keep the weeds down. I had the land made ready, then I drilled the seed in the sun by spreading it on large trays, then sowing by hand; and in three days it was above the ground and the carrots grew rapidly ahead of the few weeds that appeared, and the crop was kept free of weeds with very little labor. Carrots require a deep, mellow soil, and should be sown in drills about 15 inches apart for hand hoeing and 20 inches apart for horse culture. Sow at the end of May to the end of June. An acre produces 1,000 bushels to be fed raw to cows and other cattle, and cooked with meal to swine. The seedling is not troublesome, if you take them in time before they get ahead of the weeds; but never use fresh stable manure, full of the seeds of weeds and grass, on land sown of the seedling to root crops, but enrich it the year previous.

### REVERSE THE PLOUGH CUTLER.

Below I give what I consider one of the greatest improvements in using the coulters on ploughs. A Shaker farmer at Mount Lebanon told me that in breaking up and deeply ploughing an old pasture, where he was using three yokes of oxen, the reversal of the coulters, so as to give it a drawing instead of a pushing cut, made the difference of draught of one pair of oxen. This idea is not patented—belongs to farmers.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

### THE FULL WHEAT CROP.

The full wheat crop in the vicinity of Guelph, Ont., is in a healthy state, very little having suffered during the winter.

## Selections.

What Peter Henderson Knows about the Effect of Blue Light on Plants.

Five years ago, (though utterly skeptical to the value,) I, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, used a blue transparent wash on the glass of one of my greenhouses, thus changing the glass practically into blue; on the glass of another house, of similar size, I used whitewash. Both greenhouses were filled with plants of a similar character. In a few weeks we found that the plants in the house under the blue glass were "drawing," or spindling up, more than the white, and on examination of a thermometer, placed in each house, it was found that, during the first two weeks in June, the average temperature, under the blue glass, was 90°, while under the white it was 88°. This was just such a result as might have been expected, the darkened glass absorbed the sun's rays, and the heated glass gave off its heat to the interior of the house, while the whitened glass reflected that, which was all. The temperature was simply increased under the blue glass, and to the great detriment of the plants, for all cultivators know that in our hot summer months, the difficulty we have to contend against is too high a temperature. If Gen. Pleasanton started to force his grapes in midwinter, his blue glass would be apparently beneficial—not because it was blue, but because it would assist him in getting a higher temperature, which would, at that season, be desirable; or, for the same reason, his pigs might feel somewhat more comfortable and fatter more quickly. But were he to carry on the culture of either under the blue glass in midsummer, both pigs and grapes would be likely to be ruined. Upwards of 30 years ago, it was claimed that seeds would germinate, and cuttings root, quicker under dark-colored than under light-colored glass; this is no doubt true, and from the same cause—an increased temperature under the dark glass, but all who have had experience in such matters, well know that this "forcing" process is at the health of the subjects. To claim that blue glass, or any other colored glass, has any properties capable of affecting health, in any manner than what is due to an increased temperature, produced by any means, is undoubtedly false.

### Mr. Henderson on Doubtful Plants.

Mr. Henderson on doubtful plants, the proper reasons for whatever seemingly favorable influence blue glass may have upon the plants growing beneath it. That there is any peculiar power of blue light to accelerate plant growth, which is undoubtedly false, is shown by the experiments of Pfeffer (Sachs's *Lehrbuch de Botanik*, 1875), who shows that the amount of decomposition under white light being 100, the red-orange rays had a decomposing power equal to 1.2, the yellow, 4.6, the green, 15.0, while the blue and violet rays are only 7.6. We were quite amused with the strong common sense view of a friend, who, in speaking of the subject, remarked: "If blue light were best for plant growth, with light, and some court may yet decide that the use of the greater involves the less, and we are all infringing upon the patent. At last accounts white light is not yet covered by a patent, but one can not tell what may happen.—*Am. Agriculturist.*"

### Cooling off suddenly when heated.

Cooling off suddenly when heated sends many of our farmers' youths to the early tomb. It is often a matter of surprise that so many farmers' boys and girls die of consumption. It is thought that abundant exercise in the open air is directly opposed to that disease. So it is; but judgment and knowledge of the laws of health are essential to the preservation of health under any circumstances. When over-heated cool off slowly—never in a strong draught of air. Gentle fanning, especially if the face is wet with cold water, will soon produce a delightful coolness, which leaves no disagreeable results.

### Heavy frosts and great damage to fruits are reported in Central and Southern Illinois.

## Economy of Green Manuring.

The economy and desirability of green crop manuring over all other methods, excepting irrigation, is evident from their low cost and availability to all; from the large quantity of nitrogen and valuable chemicals obtained at lower cost than by any other manure; from the superior cultivation the land receives during this process, and finally because the poorest land can be reclaimed in one year by the ability to plough under three crops in a single season, or by planting rye, buckwheat and corn, thus supplying all the minerals demanded by any crop.

The best practical illustration of the value of green manuring is furnished by some of the finest farming lands in New York State, that are producing more now than they did twenty-five years ago, and yet have been treated with clover only during the past seventy-five years, furnished as green manure, but by the use of wheat, oats, corn, barley and grass. The best method of handling clover for green manuring is to sow the seed early and mow or plough under about the middle of June; if mown, let it remain spread over the ground as much and top dressing, and a second crop will mature sufficiently by the last of August to mow again and plough under in September.

### Clover and its roots average a wash.

Clover and its roots average a wash of weight of two and one-quarter tons to the square foot, or forty-nine tons per acre. Rye and corn will furnish two crops in one season by ploughing the rye under when in the milk, then sowing one and one-half bushels of corn per acre, cutting it in a single cutting in phosphoric acid. Rye will grow where no other crop can; rye and buckwheat do well together, and cutting the buckwheat when in blossom will furnish a second crop. Oats and barley are valuable as green manures, barley being richer than any grain or grass in potash or phosphoric acid. Oats will yield the greatest weight in straw and grain if cut in the milk.

### Green manures gather daily supplies of moisture, especially from the surface, feeding the organic world with nourishing food or blood, which cannot be obtained from ordinary manure when ploughed under.

The latter often remains worthless from dry rot, try to impress on farmers the advantage to be derived from them for shade and shelter. Plant plenty of them. Cattle love to feed in their shelter in stormy weather, and to rest in their shade in summer. When stock-raising is carried on, shade and shelter are as essential as plenty of water. Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Australian white Pine, are about the best to plant in April and May are good months to plant them. The trees above mentioned are not expensive, and the labor involved not heavy. I would close with the advice of the old Scotch Laird to his son, which I anxiously for the benefit of your readers: "Be always sticking in a tree, Jock, it will be growing when you are sleeping."—*Cor. American Farmer.*

### When to Seed Down to Grass.

I have not a doubt that August is the best time. Grass sown then looks well now, though it hardly started perceptibly before frost, and it appears to grow better after frost. Even that sown with late rye is starting now finely, and will stand a drought much better than any spring sown grass possibly can. Oats seem so much a necessity to horses, that I have favored seeding down with that crop, and raise generally only rye and oats for what straw we need. But last season's experience is a warning. I met Mr. Barstow, of Norwich, Ct., a life-long dealer in implements and seeds for farmers, and he appealed to me to know what time of the year it was best to sow grass seed. With the manner of Sir Oranck I said August, and it seems, confirmed some advice which he had just been giving. For my part I was very glad also to be confirmed in my view by so experienced an observer. Rather than sow grass seed with oats, and take the chances of the summer, I think the grass and clover together as early as the oats can be gotten off the land.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

### The following, though not new, is said to be a sure way to thin out hawks, if not to get rid of them entirely.

As the season is approaching when hawks are most destructive to young poultry, a method of catching and killing these marauders will be in slight doubt. It is a well-known fact that a hawk will always alight on the poultry-yard, from which to swoop upon his victim. Taking advantage of this, erect a pole with a flat surface at the top just large enough to hold a strong steel trap. Fasten this trap by chain to a staple in the pole, and await results. No bait will be needed, for the hawk will be quite certain to alight on the trap and be caught. A gentleman who has tried this method has succeeded in killing the hawk in his neighborhood, and now can raise poultry without loss except by accident.

## Trees for Shelter on Farms.

As the wintry blasts whistle around our dwelling, we thank God for His many gifts, and, above all others, for fire and shelter; and as the winds moan through the pines and spruces, and spend their force on them, we think of the many farm-houses of bleak hill-sides, where the primitive forests have been cut down to make way for the plough, and regret that so many houses are left without roofs to break the wind or relieve the eyes, though here and there one does meet a house nestling cozily in a grove of evergreens, and at the exceptions, not the rule, as they ought to be. Much has been written of late about the wholesale destruction of forests, and the climatic changes which result therefrom; the drying up of water courses, the destruction of fruit by late frosts, and even the scarcity of insectivorous birds, which may be partly attributed to this cause, for we have seen, and heard, and read, and know by experience that birds always select localities where they can find the best shelter.

The intelligent farmer regards the birds as his friends, even those who are not purely insectivorous; but if he wants their help he must provide for their protection, not only by excluding from his fields those thoughtless marauders who scour the country with dog and gun, but by the provision of suitable shelter for them. There are few farms of such limited area that space enough could not be spared for this purpose, and that with actual profit in the long run. A group of cedars on some bare knoll on the farm will pay for itself in the increased comfort afforded to cattle, to say nothing of the improvement of the landscape and the benefit derived from the birds that are sure to come for the berries they yield, and probably to build their nests and cheer the husbandman with their sweet notes.

### There are many fence corners, and headlands allowed to be grown over with poison ivy and noxious weeds,

whose seeds are annually wafted over the fields to make additional work on the farm, where a few spruces or arbutus, if planted, would be both useful and ornamental. Cold winds generally prevail from the north and north-west, and belts of evergreen planted on the exposed sides of buildings and stock-yards will prove a comfort to man and beast. An evergreen hedge will turn more wind than a board fence. As the season for planting trees and evergreens is approaching, would it not be well to impress on farmers the advantages to be derived from them for shade and shelter. Plant plenty of them. Cattle love to feed in their shelter in stormy weather, and to rest in their shade in summer. When stock-raising is carried on, shade and shelter are as essential as plenty of water. Norway Spruce, American Arbor Vitae, Australian white Pine, are about the best to plant in April and May are good months to plant them. The trees above mentioned are not expensive, and the labor involved not heavy. I would close with the advice of the old Scotch Laird to his son, which I anxiously for the benefit of your readers: "Be always sticking in a tree, Jock, it will be growing when you are sleeping."—*Cor. American Farmer.*

### Hints on Transplanting.

The art of transplanting trees, shrubs, and vines is only learned by experience, close observation, and a strict adherence to the laws that govern vegetable growth. Any unskilled laborer can dig up and re-set a tree, but this does not insure life, health and vigor. There is a well-adjusted balance between the roots and branches of every tree or vine. Trained practical gardeners recognize this fact, and the importance of transplanting of removing carefully all the roots possible, and especially the fine, fibrous ones, such as take up the water and nourishment. To save enough of these roots in transplanting large-sized trees, it is necessary to know the habits of growth of trees and vines. For instance, the Scotch or white pines, with their long, fleshy roots, and comparatively few fibrous ones near the body of the trees, need more care in removing than the Norway spruce with its mass of fibrous roots clustered around and near the body. The best way in all cases is to dig a narrow trench around the body, some distance from the tree, deep enough to reach the roots, and cut them off. In making this circle, the flat of the spade should not be faced toward the body of the tree. The top soil on the "ball," near the body, should be removed by a digging-fork or other implement upon striking the roots, and the roots should be moved only a short distance from where they are

growing, as much soil as will adhere to the roots may be left on with advantage.

The second important point to be observed in transplanting is not to leave the roots exposed for a moment to the rays of the sun, or to a blowing dry air, which is quite as injurious to the tender rootlets. If not set out at once, the roots ought to be kept damp and covered over with a cloth, or "heeled in." Trees coming from a distance, when the roots show signs of being late exposed, and the fibres are dry and somewhat shrivelled, will be much improved by plunging them into a stream or pool of water, and then heeling them in, covering the roots carefully with moist soil, and leaving them until ready to plant out.—*P. T. Quinn, in Scribner for May.*

### EARLY CHICKENS.—The Golden Rule.

"We think there is more value to be attached to early chickens than farmers, at least, are apt to consider. The market for poultry is always treble in August, and it may not be known to many that there is a period in the process of chickens' growth when they are much better for the table than at any other, except at full maturity. That period is at the age of three months; they have not then run, stretched out, taken on the breadth of frame, but are compact and fine of fibre, and age, which is the age when young chicks are most palatable. Now, if they are hatched in the first of April, the middle of July when prices are high, will find them at the best age for marketing. Then for late fall and winter layers you must have early pullets. It is not an uncommon thing for Leghorns to lay at four or four and a half months old. Yet, as a rule, no breed of fowls will do good laying service until they have reached full maturity. This, with small breeds, is at about six months, and with large breeds from seven to nine months. June is the great month for chickens to grow, and if they have had a few weeks to get ready on this third month they will come on with astonishing rapidity."

### RATS AND MICE.—The vermin do not agree, and rats will soon drive mice away, so that, where the latter get numerous, and shrewd enough to enter traps, as they often are, the incoming rats may be hallooed to the glades, for they are much more easily destroyed. Last winter a neighbor from farm-house was nearly over-run with rats. They were undermining the foundations, destroying a basket or two of turnips and of apples every night. They were not to be exterminated by any means. The rats were too numerous for cats; they could only be poisoned at the risk of destroying the chickens, for all ordinary poisons make the creatures sick, and they run out of doors and throw off the load upon their stomachs, and die of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State.

### LETTER.—One secret of getting lettuce forward early consists in planting or sowing in a very light and rich, but not a rankly manured soil, and in a warm situation. A strip of good soil along the front wall of a hot-house is an excellent place to sow if there is a sufficient depth of soil. The heat from the wall makes a sensible difference in the temperature of the ground for several feet outside. The seed should be sown in drills six inches apart and the young plants should be thinned out as soon as they can be laid hold of—first to one or two inches asunder, and the last three to six inches. This is not allowed much room, but it is enough to produce nice little compact heads. When the plants are growing they should never be allowed to get dry at the root, but kept constantly moist, to encourage a quick succulent growth and early heading.

### DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS BY TELEGRAPH WIRES.—It is the opinion of Dr. Elliott Coues that in the United States many hundred thousands of birds are yearly killed by telegraph wires. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he cites his own observation while journeying on horse-back from Denver, Colorado, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the road for a considerable part of the way coinciding with the line of the telegraph. The most abundant birds of that region at the time (October) were horned larks and meadow larks. "Almost immediately upon striking the telegraph-wire," writes Dr. Coues in the *American Naturalist*, "I noticed a dead lark; and as I passed several

more in quick succession, my attention was aroused. The position of the dead birds enabled me to trace cause and effect before I actually witnessed one of the killings. The bodies lay in every instance nearly or directly beneath the wire. A crippled bird was occasionally seen fluttering along the road. Becoming interested in the matter, I began to count, and desired only after actually counting one hundred in the course of one hour's leisure riding—representing perhaps a distance of three miles." During the hour he saw three birds strike the wire; of these one had a wing broken, and another was dying in convulsions.

SAID DEATH IN PRISON.—Considerable sensation has been excited by the sad death in prison of Mr. Joseph Greenough, Town Councilor of St. Helena, Lancashire, and worth half a million of money. He was nearly eighty years of age, and in infirm health, and at the recent Liverpool Assizes was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. He claimed to have acquired by purchase, thirty-seven years ago, a certain piece of land at Parr, near St. Helena, which one of his tenants had enclosed and built a cottage on. Instead of proceeding by action of ejectment, Greenough, with six others acting under his direction, went unannounced in the middle of the day, and endeavored to take forcible possession. The tenant resisted, and, in the course of the disturbance, he, together with his wife and son, was assaulted. A charge of tumultuously rioting and assembling was brought against all. All claims are provided for, and the parties were convicted, the subordinate sentenced to two months' and the principal to three months' imprisonment. The extreme severity of the punishment adjudged to Mr. Greenough, who had been a member of the House of Commons, and a member of the Privy Council, has excited considerable interest. At St. Helena, his native place, and where he had passed his life, the news was being taken by his neighbors with surprise. Last winter a neighbor from farm-house was nearly over-run with rats. They were undermining the foundations, destroying a basket or two of turnips and of apples every night. They were not to be exterminated by any means. The rats were too numerous for cats; they could only be poisoned at the risk of destroying the chickens, for all ordinary poisons make the creatures sick, and they run out of doors and throw off the load upon their stomachs, and die of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State.

### THE DAILY NEWS REMARKS.—"To die in a prison because of an act done in mistake of interpretation of one's legal rights is a pitiful termination of a life of long and, on the whole, so worthy of respect as that of the old man for whom Mr. Coues' kindled a neighbor from farm-house was nearly over-run with rats. They were undermining the foundations, destroying a basket or two of turnips and of apples every night. They were not to be exterminated by any means. The rats were too numerous for cats; they could only be poisoned at the risk of destroying the chickens, for all ordinary poisons make the creatures sick, and they run out of doors and throw off the load upon their stomachs, and die of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State."

### A man calling himself, J. H. Milton, of Philadelphia has been arrested in St. Louis for attempting to pass a bogus draft for \$200 on a Philadelphia bank in payment of a planing mill which he had purchased from the Manufacturers' Bank by depositing two drafts, also on Philadelphia banks, one for \$10,000 and the other for \$27,000. He also attempted to draw a loan at the Fourth National Bank, but failed. He is now in jail. Drafts were drawn as follows: On \$2,000 on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, and one for \$1,000 and one for \$1000 on the First National Bank of New York. Numerous blank drafts and checks of banks in different parts of the country, and bank books and other papers used by counterfeiters, were found on Milton's person, and there is no doubt that he had planned a big operation there.

### THE PRINCE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR has just completed the task of estimating the whole amount of damages caused by the German invasion, and deciding what indemnity can be made to the several States. The total of the items included in the account amounts to about 887 millions of francs, or 353 millions sterling. This gross total of loss is made up of about four millions sterling for the expenses of lodging and feeding the invaders, five millions paid in the way of requisitions of food and money, nine millions for contributions and "amendes" paid to the German army, and no less than sixteen millions for the destruction of property by military operations, fire and pillage. The departments which have suffered most, of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State.

### PETITIONERS' NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—A very useful and interesting volume of 370 pages has just been issued by the old and well-known advertising agency firm of B. M. PETITIONERS' NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY and ADVERTISERS' LISTS-BOOK FOR 1877. The preparation of the work has involved much careful labor, information having been sought from every city, town, and village where even the smallest newspaper is published. The leading facts are given respecting 5,774 separate publications, designating the political or other distinctive character, the frequency of issue, the names of publishers, and showing how many of each edition (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) are published in each State and Territory in the United States and Provinces in British America. The book is elegantly printed from new type, and binds its title in maroon, and contains portraits of leading New York journalists, and illustrations of the extensive offices where the publishers transact their business in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy, and is certainly cheap at the price to any business man who does advertising, or to any person who is interested in the extent of the Newspaper business in America.

### SOMEONE who does not believe in phrenology, but other think character may be read at touch, a Home (N. Y.) man's wife examined his head with the broken leg of a chair the other day, and at once pronounced him an old fool. He says that when he reflected upon what a mistake he made in picking out a wife, he is convinced that she is more than half right.

### LETTER.—One secret of getting lettuce forward early consists in planting or sowing in a very light and rich, but not a rankly manured soil, and in a warm situation. A strip of good soil along the front wall of a hot-house is an excellent place to sow if there is a sufficient depth of soil. The heat from the wall makes a sensible difference in the temperature of the ground for several feet outside. The seed should be sown in drills six inches apart and the young plants should be thinned out as soon as they can be laid hold of—first to one or two inches asunder, and the last three to six inches. This is not allowed much room, but it is enough to produce nice little compact heads. When the plants are growing they should never be allowed to get dry at the root, but kept constantly moist, to encourage a quick succulent growth and early heading.

### DESTRUCTION OF BIRDS BY TELEGRAPH WIRES.—It is the opinion of Dr. Elliott Coues that in the United States many hundred thousands of birds are yearly killed by telegraph wires. To show that this estimate is not extravagant, he cites his own observation while journeying on horse-back from Denver, Colorado, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, the road for a considerable part of the way coinciding with the line of the telegraph. The most abundant birds of that region at the time (October) were horned larks and meadow larks. "Almost immediately upon striking the telegraph-wire," writes Dr. Coues in the *American Naturalist*, "I noticed a dead lark; and as I passed several

more in quick succession, my attention was aroused. The position of the dead birds enabled me to trace cause and effect before I actually witnessed one of the killings. The bodies lay in every instance nearly or directly beneath the wire. A crippled bird was occasionally seen fluttering along the road. Becoming interested in the matter, I began to count, and desired only after actually counting one hundred in the course of one hour's leisure riding—representing perhaps a distance of three miles." During the hour he saw three birds strike the wire; of these one had a wing broken, and another was dying in convulsions.

### SAID DEATH IN PRISON.—Considerable sensation has been excited by the sad death in prison of Mr. Joseph Greenough, Town Councilor of St. Helena, Lancashire, and worth half a million of money. He was nearly eighty years of age, and in infirm health, and at the recent Liverpool Assizes was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour. He claimed to have acquired by purchase, thirty-seven years ago, a certain piece of land at Parr, near St. Helena, which one of his tenants had enclosed and built a cottage on. Instead of proceeding by action of ejectment, Greenough, with six others acting under his direction, went unannounced in the middle of the day, and endeavored to take forcible possession. The tenant resisted, and, in the course of the disturbance, he, together with his wife and son, was assaulted. A charge of tumultuously rioting and assembling was brought against all. All claims are provided for, and the parties were convicted, the subordinate sentenced to two months' and the principal to three months' imprisonment. The extreme severity of the punishment adjudged to Mr. Greenough, who had been a member of the House of Commons, and a member of the Privy Council, has excited considerable interest. At St. Helena, his native place, and where he had passed his life, the news was being taken by his neighbors with surprise. Last winter a neighbor from farm-house was nearly over-run with rats. They were undermining the foundations, destroying a basket or two of turnips and of apples every night. They were not to be exterminated by any means. The rats were too numerous for cats; they could only be poisoned at the risk of destroying the chickens, for all ordinary poisons make the creatures sick, and they run out of doors and throw off the load upon their stomachs, and die of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State.

### THE DAILY NEWS REMARKS.—"To die in a prison because of an act done in mistake of interpretation of one's legal rights is a pitiful termination of a life of long and, on the whole, so worthy of respect as that of the old man for whom Mr. Coues' kindled a neighbor from farm-house was nearly over-run with rats. They were undermining the foundations, destroying a basket or two of turnips and of apples every night. They were not to be exterminated by any means. The rats were too numerous for cats; they could only be poisoned at the risk of destroying the chickens, for all ordinary poisons make the creatures sick, and they run out of doors and throw off the load upon their stomachs, and die of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State."

### A man calling himself, J. H. Milton, of Philadelphia has been arrested in St. Louis for attempting to pass a bogus draft for \$200 on a Philadelphia bank in payment of a planing mill which he had purchased from the Manufacturers' Bank by depositing two drafts, also on Philadelphia banks, one for \$10,000 and the other for \$27,000. He also attempted to draw a loan at the Fourth National Bank, but failed. He is now in jail. Drafts were drawn as follows: On \$2,000 on the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, and one for \$1,000 and one for \$1000 on the First National Bank of New York. Numerous blank drafts and checks of banks in different parts of the country, and bank books and other papers used by counterfeiters, were found on Milton's person, and there is no doubt that he had planned a big operation there.

### THE PRINCE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR has just completed the task of estimating the whole amount of damages caused by the German invasion, and deciding what indemnity can be made to the several States. The total of the items included in the account amounts to about 887 millions of francs, or 353 millions sterling. This gross total of loss is made up of about four millions sterling for the expenses of lodging and feeding the invaders, five millions paid in the way of requisitions of food and money, nine millions for contributions and "amendes" paid to the German army, and no less than sixteen millions for the destruction of property by military operations, fire and pillage. The departments which have suffered most, of course, those in the neighborhood of the capital, the Seine, St. Louis, and Orleans, and, together with the list for some eighteen millions sterling. These figures do not include the extra cost of armament necessitated by the war, the numerous works of defence, and a variety of other expenses yet fully investigated, but which are being made the subject of further enquiry in the same department of the State.

### PETITIONERS' NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY.—A very useful and interesting volume of 370 pages has just been issued by the old and well-known advertising agency firm of B. M. PETITIONERS' NEWSPAPER DIRECTORY and ADVERTISERS' LISTS-BOOK FOR 1877. The preparation of the work has involved much careful labor, information having been sought from every city, town, and village where even the smallest newspaper is published. The leading facts are given respecting 5,774 separate publications, designating the political or other distinctive character, the frequency of issue, the names of publishers, and showing how many of each edition (daily, weekly, monthly, etc.) are published in each State and Territory in the United States and Provinces in British America. The book is elegantly printed from new type, and binds its title in maroon, and contains portraits of leading New York journalists, and illustrations of the extensive offices where the publishers transact their business in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. It is sold at the low price of \$1.00 per copy, and is certainly cheap at the price to any business man who does advertising, or to any person who is interested in the extent of the Newspaper business in America.

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POOR COPY

What the People say

HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a progressive Institution.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a Scientific Headquarters.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a Poetical Effusion.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a Biblical Museum.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a fashionable Emporium.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a novel affair.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a Sabbath School Fountain.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a Musical World.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is an Instrumental calamity.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a paper Workshop.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a world of News.  
HALL'S BOOK STORE  
Is a world of News.

SEEDS!

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Garden,  
Field,  
and  
Flower  
Seeds.

Our Iron Frame  
WOOD MOWER



Universally acknowledged a wonderful success.

Over 200,000 of the Walter A. Wood in use!

Over 20,000 Manufactured and sold in 1876!

Universally adapted to the whole world.

50 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

60 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

70 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

80 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

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630 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

640 of our manufacture sold and in use; in every leading country.

NEW  
SPRING & SUMMER

Dry Goods,

—AT—

LOGAN'S.

DRESS GOODS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

Sun Umbrellas,

commencing at 50 cents.

MATELASSE C OTHS,

from \$1.45 and up.

Scotch and Canadian Tweeds,

in Suits with Short and Long Pants.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

Gloves and Hosiery.

Silk Scarfs, Corsets, Laces, &c., &c.

New Carpetings,

in Brussels, Tapestry, Wool & Dutch.

HEARTH RUGS

and

Floor Oil Cloths.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

Lambrequins,

GILT CORNICES,

and every description of

CURTAIN MATERIAL,

TOWELLINGS,

& NAPKINS.

Grey and White

Cottons and

Sheetings,

English & American Prints,

and every description of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, April 10, 1877.

IN STORE.

Meal. Meal. Meal.

130 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

140 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

150 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

160 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

170 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

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740 Bushels Yellow Cornmeal, sound and well

MCDONALD

& KEDEY,

FREDERICTON,

Immense

Importations

—FOR THE—

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

—OF—

1877,

consisting of a large lot of

DRESS GOODS

an inspection of which is most cordially

invited—the department being

managed by the proprietors.

MILLINERY.

Hats in all the New Shapes

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

together with all the requisites required

in that department, which is under

the supervision of an

EXPERIENCED LADY.

Shawls, Mantles,

a grand variety of

Staple Goods,

all of which are open for

inspection.

CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

McDonald & Kedey.

Fredericton, May 11, 1877.

DEVER BROS.

JUST RECEIVING,

Matelassie Cloths,

—WITH—

BRAIDS AND BUTTONS

TO MATCH.

ALSO—

64 BLACK CASHMERE,

—FOR—

DRESSES.

DEVER BROTHERS.

S. OWEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Bees to inform his friends generally that he has

just returned from the United States, after

visiting a great many close friends of his, and

having a very large stock of goods, and having

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FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE!

Now is the Time.

Come and see what ready Money will do!

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Prices to Accommodate Everybody! Examine our Goods and be

convinced! Our prices are based upon Cash payment. We have

but one price! Judges or not all will agree. All goods

sold as advertised! No deception possible!

Our boast: Workmanship, durability and

cheapness. Nothing like the stock was

ever before shown in

