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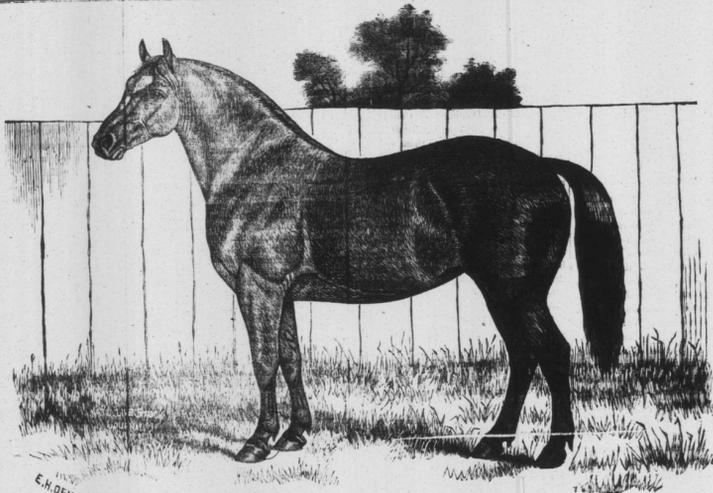
The Agriculturist.

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

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 5, 1879.

NO. 13



Undine, the property of M. W. Dunham, Esq., Wayne, Ill., U. S.

Agriculture.

Rot and Mildew in Grapes.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who has given much attention lately to the subject of grape rot and mildew, treats it at length in the following terms:—

1. Rot and mildew and other fungous growths can injuriously affect plants of the higher order, like the grape, only when they are in a debilitated condition and there is an interruption of the processes of elaboration of the plastic material, during which elaboration the plant, by its vital functions, is enabled to resist the advance of germinating fungous spores.

2. This debilitated condition in the case of the grapevine is, as a general rule, brought about by two separate causes: First, the partial exhaustion of the soil in the inorganic and organic elements of plant food—the grapevine, as well as any other fruit-bearing plant, demanding inorganic or mineral substances in the soil, and notably the salts of potash and phosphoric acid, together with a corresponding proportion of nitrogen and other organic substances, which are furnished partly from the soil, but chiefly from the atmosphere.

Second cause of debilitation arises from the sudden changes of temperature. According to the distinguished botanist Sachs, all plants perform the functions of growth and development between two definite limits of temperature—limits which never fall below 32°, or the freezing point, on the one hand, or rise above 122° on the other. Thus the vital functions of the plant may be partially arrested, intercepted, or at least rendered less active, by extremes of temperature, which in case of those plants most affected by rot and mildew will be found to be between 50° and 113°.

But during the processes of growth, the transformation of plant food from its crude state into plastic material, and its assimilation by the plant, takes place most actively and healthily at something near the mean of the two temperatures, say at 80°—these processes being slackened and finally arrested as the temperature falls on the one hand, or rises on the other.

3. The functions of the plant being arrested by a too high or too low temperature, it is deprived of the power of resisting the attacks of fungi, and an approach to both these extremes of temperature favors the development of certain fungi, the assaults of which are made when the grapevine has the least power of resistance, and the fungi have the greatest power for attack. Thus the grapevine, under ordinary methods of cultivation, is not only sufficiently fed with potash, phosphoric acid and other mineral substances, but it is also made to suffer from the debilitating effects and influences of a high temperature at mid-day and a low one at night. In fact, the vine is subjected to starvation and exposure both, and it is not strange the result is almost universal mildew or rot.

4. The vine districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, so far as climate is concerned, are liable to great extremes of temperature between summer and winter, and also between one summer or winter and another. The same wide divergencies characterize the atmospheric conditions in summer—sometimes the vine having to submit to blazing hot and humid days, with cool, or even cold and dewy nights, and in others to undergo the trying ordeal of heat and drought, with the mercury at 120° to 125° at 2 o'clock, and twelve or fourteen hours thereafter to a fall of 40° or 50°.

5. The development and growth of rot and mildew are found to be most pronounced and active where these changes of temperature and atmosphere are most marked. During and after electrical storms, with heavy rains, interrupted or followed by bursts of sunshine which almost scald, and followed by warm and wet, or cool and very dewy nights, both rot and mildew immediately appear in their most active and virulent forms. On the contrary, where the summer season is long, warm and dry, but not too dry, where all the conditions are adverse to fungous growth, then the grapevine is making a comparatively slow growth, and ripens wood and fruit equally well.

6. So, when foreign and tender varieties of grapes are planted out of doors, though ample soil and border preparations are made for them, and complete winter protection afforded, they sooner or later suffer and succumb to rot or mildew. But when those same vines are given shelter, and are protected from night dews, radiation and evaporation, and other adverse atmospheric influences, they

make splendid crops, without the intervention of artificial heat. And so of the tender kinds of native grapes, when they are trained along a wall, and more or less protection afforded by projecting roofs or partial cover of anything, which, while it does not deprive them of food, light or heat, interferes with the fall of heavy dews and active evaporation, and radiation, these vines more or less successfully escape mildew and rot.

7. But even when the conditions of soil and temperature are best suited to the vine, as on the grape-producing islands of Lake Erie, the vine now rots and mildews nearly as badly as elsewhere, notwithstanding there is no perceptible change in the winter or summer temperature, or in the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere. For twenty five years grapes were grown on the same spot successfully, without manures or fertilizers of any kind. During the earlier part of this term, rot and mildew were scarcely known, but in later years both have developed to such an extent that their crops have become almost total failures. This state of affairs seems to point to the important consideration that while soil, situation and temperature have much to do with successful grape growing, the main point is to keep the soil up to its original fertility, by the liberal use of fertilizers, especially the salts of potash, lime and phosphoric acid.

8. Successful grape growing then seems to depend on two important conditions: The soil must be kept in a state to afford all needed organic and inorganic elements of plant food, and in unfavorable seasons some contrivance must be used to prevent mildew or rot, by protecting the vine from heavy dews and sudden changes of temperature, between the day and night. Those delicious table grapes, the Chassels in variety, and the Muscats and Hamburgs, with which the tables of the wealthy of Paris are supplied, are mostly grown in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau, near that city, in the open air. But the vines are trained after a peculiar system, on stone walls about seven feet high, having a metal or wooden coping projecting about 40 inches. This wall and coping are said to be equal in the matter of grape ripening, to a south of two and a half degrees of latitude, independent of the insurance which they afford against heavy dews, too sudden evaporation, and the frosts which are apt to follow from active radiation.

In conclusion, it may be added that several more strong points may be made by more or less clearly pointing out how our grape propagation has had an inevitable tendency to weaken the vine, and finally to destroy its constitution, hardiness and vigor. Most hardy native sorts suffer from mildew and rot in direct proportion to the length of time they have been propagated, and bought and sold as common stock, in the commercial nurseries of the country. In the propagation of the vine there are certain well known principles which must govern in practice, or the result will be a rapid deterioration of the vine, and its final extinction.

Hints on Sheep Husbandry. It should be the object of the farmer to keep those domestic animals which will pay the best for the food they consume. A certain amount of every kind of stock is necessary for carrying on the farm, and this the farmer must keep without regard to direct profit. Sheep husbandry, to be successful, requires intelligent and careful management, but when well managed, there is no stock that the farmer can

keep that will pay better, if as well. The mountain is the natural habitat of the sheep and other things being equal, hill or mountain pastures are to be preferred, but the sheep has been so long domesticated that his natural habits have somewhat changed, and as a rule, he will do well anywhere, where there is enough of food and good water. Another requisite is plenty of shade trees where they can retire in hot weather. We desire to emphasize this latter point, for sheep will not thrive in summer where this is neglected. In lowland pastures this is the only substitute possible for the lower temperature and cool breezes which his natural home, the mountains afford.

The winter management of sheep is of still greater importance, for fatal diseases rarely prevail in a flock while they are in the pasture. It is when they are subjected by the rigor of our climate to confinement at the barn that they are the most liable to disease. They should not be kept too warm nor yet exposed to driving storms. They require and must have an abundance of fresh air. Sheep are naturally so well protected from the cold, that except in the case of cold and driving storms they prefer to remain outside. But they should always have a warm shelter with a tight roof where they can retire at will. A driving rain in winter is damaging to sheep, as their fleeces will hold a large amount of water which will require a long time to dry out. Early cut hay is better for sheep, and in fact for any kind of stock. Provender such as shorts, oats, beans, and especially roots, should be judiciously fed. It is better not to have too many sheep in one yard. From seven or five to a hundred is about the extreme number that will do well together.

The breed of sheep to be kept must depend largely upon the situation and object of the breeder. If he lives near a city or large village, or on the line of the railroad, he can probably do better in raising sheep for mutton than for wool. In that case the Cotswolds and South Downs are the best. But these produce good fleeces, but the finest wool, and are also good mutton sheep. If his desire is to produce fine wool there is nothing better than the Merino, though this animal is less hardy than some other kinds.—Maine Farmer.

Deep and Shallow Ploughing. It is an old and true saying that circumstances alter cases, and there is nothing to which it applies with greater force than to the question of deep or shallow ploughing. It is a question which has been much discussed among farmers, one upon their fertility and capacity will be thereby increased. From the New York Observer we clip the following sensible remarks bearing upon this subject.

"Some twenty years ago there was a mania among the agricultural theorists for deep ploughing. Every farmer, it was said, had a farm under his hands of great value, where the plow had not yet reached. No matter what the character of the surface and the subsoils were, the plow should go to its beam. But these men are beginning to get their eyes open. Mr. Geo. E. Waring, Jr., in speaking of the results of ten years' management of 'Ogden farm,' says: 'About six acres were, some seven or eight years ago, plowed about twelve inches deep. The subsoil of blue clay, which was brought to the surface, was a lasting injury to the land. It still shows the ill effect of the treatment, in spite of the manure. There are some soils

that would be benefited by plowing twelve inches deep, but they are scarce.' The rule may be said to be: 'Never turn up over one or two inches of unfertile subsoil in one season; and when so turned up the land should receive a dressing of manure.' Washing and Shearing Sheep. We believe the policy of making any pretence of washing sheep. We believe the practice often results in injury to the sheep, and, from the manner in which it is done, but increases the difficulty of determining the true value of the wool. It is the next thing to impossible to wash sheep in cold water anything like clean without keeping them in the water so long as to imperil their health, and the amount of dirt removed generally depends upon the honesty of the washer. Even if the owner of the flock is honest, his employees may not be, and the result is that many lots of wool claiming to be free from dirt as others which make no pretence of washing. If buyers would generally agree to discourage the practice of washing sheep, the matter of buying wool would be simplified.

We have had considerable practice in washing sheep, and we have seldom participated in such an operation without having our indignation aroused by the cruel, brutal way in which some of the men employed would seize the sheep by their wool plugging them into cold water, nearly strangling them, handling them so roughly as to cause them unnecessary fright and suffering, and finally turn them out upon the banks so weakened by their treatment as to fall down in the mud, to be again seized and plunged under the water to rinse off the mud. We think the sooner such washing is discontinued the better it will be for the sheep husbandry of the country.

to times drawn up around it. It is not necessary to hold the plants after the first operation. The only precautions are, not to earth up too much at a time, and to be sure that the earth is fine, and not lumpy or cloddy. Care should also be exercised to prevent any earth from getting between the stems of the outer and inner leaves.

Berkshire Swine.

The following are the approved points and marks of Berkshire Swine: Color black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail, and occasional splash on the arm. While a small spot of white on some other part of the body does not argue on impurity of blood, yet it is to be discouraged, to the end that uniformity of color may be attained by breeders. White upon one ear, or a bronze or copper spot on some part of the body, argues no impurity, but rather a reappearance of original colors. Markings of white other than those named above are suspicious, and a pig so marked should be rejected. Face short, fine and well dished, broad between the eyes; ears generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age, small, thin, soft, and showing veins; jaw full; neck short and thick; shoulder short, from neck to midding back from back down; back broad and straight, or a very little arched; ribs long and well sprung, giving roundness of body; short ribs of good length, giving breadth and levelness of loin; hips good length from point of hips to rump; hams thick, round and deep, holding their thickness well back and down to the hocks; tail fine and small, set on high up; legs short and fine, but straight and very strong, with hoofs erect and legs set wide apart; size medium; of a very light; hair fine and soft; no bristles; skin pliable.

Coloring Butter. A dairyman asks whether we regard it as a morally right to color butter, and thereby deceive the purchaser into believing its fine color indicates its excellence? We think our correspondent too morbidly sensitive on this point altogether. As butter made at the season when the grasses are at their best, has naturally a light golden color, and its flavor and aroma are then the finest, the consumer very innocently connects, the fine flavor with the color, and refuses to believe butter good unless bearing this pleasing tint. Now, as the natural coloring matter has no taste, and really has nothing in itself to do with the flavor, the color at its best is only an ornament. And when consumers insist upon this fictitious mode of valuation, what is even the conscientious butter maker to do? As a fictitious test is insisted upon, the better maker has no alternative but to allow the consumer the pleasure of tasting his butter through his imagination—when, looking upon its rich golden tint, he can smell the clover blossoms in January. Why should he be deprived of this pleasure? No, it appears to us that the butter maker is only responsible for the use of a harmless substance, which, while it does no injury, will add to the consumer's happiness as well as the producer's profit.—E.

Training the Tomato.

A report of the Maine Pomological Society contains an account of a novel method of training the tomato plant. Stakes, seven or eight feet long, were inserted in the ground the last of May, three feet apart, in a warm, sheltered location, and strong tomato plants were procured, which had been started under glass, and contained one or two blossom buds. These were planted near the stakes. The plant was then tied to the stake with list, and all the side branches which had pushed at the axillary or angles formed by the separation of the leaves were pinched or cut out with scissors, so as to compel the plant to grow on a single stem; and every week during the season these branches were removed, and the stems from time to time were tied to the stake. When a sufficient number of clusters had been formed, the remainder were removed, so as to concentrate the whole energies of the plant to the growth and ripening of tomatoes; and the heaviest branches were supported by tying them to stakes. As the result, the ripening of the tomato by this method is accelerated, and its flavor is improved because every part of the plant is exposed to the free action of the sun and air. It is not soiled by coming in contact with the ground; is not so apt to decay, and more ripe tomatoes can be raised in a limited space; but it requires constant care and industry.

How to Manage Celery.

Set celery in shallow furrows, drawn four feet apart by a light plow. The plants should be six inches apart in the row, and pains should be taken to have the soil pressed firmly about the lower part of the root. If the ground is thoroughly moistened at the time of planting, there is no occasion for shading the plants. All that is necessary in the way of culture for some time after transplanting is to keep the soil well stirred between the rows. When the plants have attained a height of from ten to fifteen inches, commence the operation of 'earthing up.' The soil is first thoroughly loosened upon either side of the rows; then as all the leaves of each plant are gathered together and held in an upright position, the soil is gradually drawn around it to the height of several inches. The operation is very simple, yet like everything else, requires some experience before it can be skilfully done. In our own practice, we have found that three men, or two men and a boy, working together, perform the work in the cheapest and best manner, one man standing upon each side of the row, and with a hoe drawing the earth about the plants, which are held in proper position by the third. As the celery grows, more earth is from time

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What Becomes of Our Bodies.

With a very new approach to truth, the human family inhabiting the earth has been estimated at 700,000,000. Now, the weight of the annual matter of this immense body...

A Canadian officer, Major H. G. Elliot, who hails from Lambton County, in this Province, has gone out to the Cape as one of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff...

It is noteworthy that in the British headquarters to inquire as to the terms on which his surrender would be accepted...

The Peruvian-Chilian naval battles have led to a vigorous discussion in England as to the merits of ironclads of enormous tonnage...

A boy seven years of age was seen to fall from a building in Hudson River, New York, on June 2.

Swarms of butterflies are reported from southern and central France. They first appeared in Italy, in the month of March.

A statement has just been published at St. Petersburg showing something of the present overcrowded condition of the Russian gaols.

American claims to be essentially democratic and to strictly maintain the doctrine that all men are equal.

When the Zulus rushed in on the small British detachment of Colonel Wood, and while there was yet an open road in one direction, Colonel Weatherly, an English cavalry officer, late Captain in the 6th Emancipator Dragoons, clapped his son, a boy of thirteen years of age, on his back...

According to the calculation of Mr. G. T. C. Bartley, an ounce of bread wasted daily in each household in England and Wales is equal to 25,000,000 quarter loaves...

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist." Mr. Editor.—Any person present at the meeting of the City Council on Wednesday evening last, could well understand the motives which prompted a certain Alderman...

Now, Mr. Editor, without expressing any opinion as to the truth or falsity of this serious accusation against the efficiency of our night force, it may be said that the Alderman in question the public interest at heart, he would have formally made the charges before the Police Magistrate...

A LAW ABIDING CITIZEN.

Fredericton, June 4, 1878.

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 4, 1878.

Dominion Day and Canada's Future.

The coming and passing of Dominion Day, July 1st, has awakened reflections on the history of the United Provinces in the past, and prognostications as to their future.

The Dominion, it may be said, has a great future before it, but if it goes on as it has during the last twelve years, borrowing great sums of money, constructing great and unnumbered works, indulging in legislative extravagance, there is a great danger that it will strike on the rock of financial embarrassment.

A pamphlet has been lately published in Montreal by a British emigrant to Canada of fifty-six years standing. The writer fears that reckless expenditures on unnumbered public works will be the means of destroying her independent life, and pushing her towards annexation.

Our Finance Minister now informs us that our obligations to the amount of \$40,000,000 will mature and must be provided for at different periods, within the next six years, and when he goes on a borrowing mission for this and the sums required for the same purpose, he will be required to go to the London market borrowing \$30,000,000 to enlarge them for the sole advantage of the Western States of Canada.

The Rival Kent Lines.

Last week we mentioned that Walter M. Beck and Edward Jack, Esquires, had been commissioned by the Local Government to make a survey and exploration of the line of the Kent Northern Railway, and that the Hon. Messrs. Landry and Hannington would accompany them.

American claims to be essentially democratic and to strictly maintain the doctrine that all men are equal. These professions do not always, however, agree with the practice of those who make them.

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A Stirring Week.

The last week has been a very lively one, probably the most stirring we will have this season unless H. R. W. Prince Louis visits us.

The first week in July is generally the commencement of the hottest spells of the summer, and it has certainly been so this year. It is the time also when the members of Synods and Societies flock together to hold their annual meetings and combine business with pleasure.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD.

The Diocesan Synod of Fredericton met at half-past five, on Wednesday morning, in the Madras School Room. A large number of clergymen and lay delegates were present who answered to their names when the roll was called by the Secretary.

FOREIGN MISSION MEETING.

On Monday evening the fifth Annual Mission Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions for the Diocese of Fredericton, met in the Temperance Hall, at which the Rev. Bishop presided. The report was submitted by Mr. W. M. Jarvis, which showed that \$3,400 have been sent from the Diocese to Foreign Missions, an expense of \$86.

DOMINION DAY.

Tuesday was Dominion Day, and the city kept the day as a public holiday. The day was spent in the streets, and the city was in a state of great excitement.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was opened in the Madras School room on Tuesday morning at ten. The reports of the Executive Committee and the Auditor, which showed successful work for the year, were read.

THE RHODES ABDUCTION.

The Khedive of Egypt who has been for a long time struggling to withstand the pressure of England and France, has been lately brought to a better state of mind, and has been able to secure the services of a more capable and energetic administrator.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Semi-Annual meeting of the County Council took place on Wednesday 2nd July, at the evening session, where there was a full attendance of the Board.

VERY REV. THOS. CONNOLLY, V. G., CLERIC.

Patrick Farrell, Fredericton, 1st Vice-President.

J. G. Gibbins, Milltown, 2nd Vice-President.

Timothy O'Brien, St. John, Recording Secretary.

John P. McGroarty, Portland, Corresponding Secretary.

Thos. Foley, St. John, Financial Secretary.

Thos. Bourke, Fredericton, Treasurer.

Daniel Donovan, Cork Settlement, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The next meeting of the C. T. A. Union will take place at Moncton on the 1st of July 1880.

I. O. G. T. GRAND LODGE.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, the ninth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was convened in the Orange Hall.

The Zulu War.

News of the date of May 21st, has come from the Cape. The correspondent of the London Standard writes—

A strong impression prevails here that satisfactory terms might be made with the Zulus, were the authorities so inclined. The manner, however, in which Zulu messengers have been sent and imprisoned, seems to point out that it is resolved to enter no negotiations whatever until a decisive blow has been struck.

The policy of imprisoning messengers is generally condemned, as even is the man who has come in as not sufficiently high in rank to be sent to the King to take a message to the King to that effect.

On Sunday, 31st, as at present arranged, Lord Chelmsford will move forward from the Orange River to the Orange River. The general impression is that the Zulu force will be met by the British force on the Orange River.

News up to the 6th of June tell of peace negotiations pending with Cetewayo, and of the expectation that they will be successful. The news is the close of a year in which British troops were engaged more ardently than in any other year.

The meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was opened in the Madras School room on Tuesday morning at ten. The reports of the Executive Committee and the Auditor, which showed successful work for the year, were read.

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WORDS TO THE ALERT.

Words to the alert.—As Lord Chelmsford's role in the Zulu war was widely discussed, it is not surprising that the public mind is filled with a sense of the importance of the Zulu war.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The quantity of grain exported from this country to the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1878, to June 21st, at New York, Boston, and other eastern seaboard ports, was 1,215,000 bushels.

The term "non-commissioned" officers is a term which is used to designate sergeants, corporals, and privates.

Horrible Murder.

Last Saturday, we copied from the Toronto Mail some remarks on the homicidal wave which has been sweeping over this continent...

The City Council met on Wednesday evening. Alderman Beck was absent from the Board. Attention was called by the Mayor to the destruction of trees in the streets, and a motion, offering a reward of \$25 for the arrest of the parties was carried.

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COUNTY COURT HOUSE MARKET.

The County Council are determined to hold a free market in the County Court House, as heretofore, and refuse to acknowledge the authority of the City Council, who seek to close it.

On Sunday afternoon, people in William Street heard noises coming from No. 292, but as rows were frequent there they paid no attention. About 7 o'clock in the evening Mrs. Meyers put her head out of the window and shouted "murder."

Mrs. Meyers tried to put off the murder on a man named Michael Flannigan, a laborer, who had been seen in the room on the afternoon before. But all appearances pointed to Mrs. Meyers being the principal perpetrator of the diabolical deed.

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Camp Mansuell.

This forenoon, the four companies of the 71st Battalion, who have been called out for the six days' drill, went into camp, which has been named after the gallant Adj. Gen. Mansuell.

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The Potato Bug.

The potato bug has made its appearance in several localities in the Province. In this vicinity we hear of it at Spring Hill and Musquodouit, on the upper St. John and the upper parts of the Country.

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Stanley.

Mr. Spear tells us that the crops in Stanley are looking well. Although they were late in consequence of the cold weather, they have improved very fast with the warm change of the past fortnight.

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Literature.

A DARLING LITTLE DUCK.

The Runaway Courtship.

Concluded.

I have no place to ask you, unless you sit on the fence, she replied, gaily, as the men help do, I believe, on Sunday nights, when they go a-court—

She stopped with a blush. Her light spirits had carried her further than she intended.

I have ceased to be on the fence, said Charley, pointedly. It was impossible to mistake his meaning. But she was not to be discomfited easily.

Was that a slap in the face? said Charley. But faint heart never won fair lady. And faith I like her better for her sauciness.

He did not want confidence in himself, you see, though his confidence was a good deal shaken, when calling at the farmhouse day after day, he always was told 'not at home.'

At last after several attempts, Charley found Miss Derwent in the porch sketching.

You don't seem to care to see me, he said, chagrined, as she looked up, nodding carelessly. I have been here daily for three days. I would not have found you at home now, I'm afraid, if it hadn't been raining.

I always go out when I can, she replied putting in a bit of color on one of her cheeks. Then, raising her eyes to his, she said, bluntly, Besides I don't like truant, and you are a truant, sir.

A truant! Yes! Mr. Charles Stafford, as I suspected when I first heard his name, of whom I know just the least little bit. He is at this moment a runaway, a truant.

You can't deny it, (said in your face) she added, triumphantly, as she saw his crestfallen face.

A runaway, a truant? he stammered, more confused than ever.

Yes! It means sir, shaking her head reprovingly, you are engaged to a head-achin' cousin, and just when you were expected to fill your engagement, you ran off. Such is the gossip, at least, that comes to me from New York.

How do you know if you haven't seen her? maliciously interposed his tormenter.

He took a turn, half-angry, up to the end of the porch, and came back.

The match was made up for me, he went on ignoring the interruption.

There can be no love in such a match. Love! I have anything to do with marriage, nowadays?

Don't poke fun at a fellow, he pleaded piteously. I hate Miss Thornydyke, Yes, I hate her.

Strong language, sir! And Miss Derwent put in some more color in some more trees. It is that the way you speak of all your acquaintances?

I didn't speak in that way of you, at any rate, retorted Charley, brought to bay.—I—

Miss Derwent interrupted him hastily. As we cannot even be acquainted acquaintances, she said, with dignity, perhaps you'd better not speak of me at all.

Come, Mr. Stafford, be a good boy; go home to your mother, marry Miss Goody Two Shoes, or whatever her name is; and live happily, as the story book says, forever after.

She had begun with great gravity, but now her eyes were dancing with glee again.

Sworn Statement

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GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

TINWARE.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of every description, and made to order.

He has also the services of Mr. WILLIAM REED, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, and putting in Pumps.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Practical PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS establishment now having two thoroughly Practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner.

Parties desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the gas and water business, would do well to apply to us for estimates before going elsewhere.

ESTABLISHED 1850. J. J. O'BRIEN, 1000 Broadway, New York.

Excursion Rates! Chatham Branch!

THE OFFICE of the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, is now open for the season.

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M'Farlane, Thompson & Anderson's

CELEBRATED FIRST-PRIZE IRON FRAME MOWERS.

For 1870!



Our Mowers received special Awards of Merit at Nova Scotia Exhibition, 1876.

Our ITHACA RAKE has the BEST HORSE-DUMPING ATTACHMENT, entailing less labor and greater durability.

We manufacture also two patterns of STEEL PLOUGHS.

"Canada Pattern Scotch Plough," and the "Barker Plough."

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. McPherson, Thompson & Anderson, Dear Sirs.—I have used your Mowing Machines in this place, and would say that last year when we were out of hay, and had a fair trial with others, before we had your Mower, we were not able to get our hay cut in time.

After having used one of your Mowing Machines for the last five years, I can say that they are the best I have ever used.

Every description of repairs on hand. For our implements at all times.

McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, 1000 Broadway, New York.

THE ITHACA HAY RAKE!

With Cossitt's Patent Horse-Dumping Lever.

1,000

These RAKES were in use in New Brunswick during the season of 1875, and the entire cost of repairs sold or given by us to repair broken ones did not average One Cent for each Rake.

For perfection of work, ease in management, a simplicity and thoroughness in construction, they are now, as they ever have been, THE STANDARD by which to judge the merits of all other rakes.

THE "BUCKEYE"

has for twenty-two years held its position as the leading Mower of all the hay-making districts of the world.

The price will be kept as low as the National Policy will permit.

Cossitt Buckeye Mower!

JOHNSTON & VAN METER, Fredericton, N. B.

General Agents for G. M. COSSITT & BRO., Brockville, Ont.

30,000

Mower Sections and Knives in proportion for every kind of Mowing Machines supposed to be in use in the Maritime Provinces are now held in stock by us.

JOHNSTON & VAN METER, Fredericton, N. B., Maritime Provincial Agents for the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., and Akron, Ohio.

THE FOUNTAIN PUMP.

The Fountain Pump is well made of brass with metal ball and disc valves, and having nozzle, sprinkler, and rubber hose attached.

JOHNSTON & VAN METER, Fredericton, N. B., Agents for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Fire. Fire.

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

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Gents' Furnishing Goods, which will be sold at reasonably low prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A great quantity of Goods having been slightly damaged at the late fire, will be sold at a low price.

"Marble Hall."

Jas R. Howie

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

NEW RICH BLOOD!

MAKE HENS LAY.

JOHNSTON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

AGENTS, READ THIS.

SHERMAN & CO, Marshall, Mich.

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