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Agriculture.

THE CROPS IN STANLEY.

Very encouraging accounts come from Stanley regarding the crops; they are reported as "looking extra well for the season." Though the weather has been rather against hay-making, the yield will be over an average. Wheat promises very well; rust, however, is appearing on some wet spots. Oats will be a heavy crop. Potatoes are good. Tomatoes are not forward having suffered a good deal from "the fly," but they are rather behind, as they have a long time for growth they may yet make up for their backwardness at first. Buckwheat is looking very well. On new land the crops are rather late, but they will be good unless afflicted by early frost.

The farmers of Stanley are, we hear, preparing for the Provincial Exhibition. If they do, as they have done in the past they will make a creditable appearance at it. At the Annual Show held by the Stanley Agricultural Society, October 1st, they will make the exhibition for the Exhibition. "On Stanley on."

We have received the August number of the Scientific Farmer, Magazine published by the Scientific Farmer Company, Boston. It contains a variety of articles on matters connected directly or indirectly with farming. Under the Chemical Department there is an article by Prof. G. C. Caldwell, of Cornell University, against the use of "Silicated Fertilizers," the gist of which appears to be contained in the statement that, "no proof whatever has yet been published, either by experiment or experience, to show that the supply of Filica accessible to vegetation in every arable soil is not amply sufficient for the needs of any agricultural crop." The article "Rotamsted," notices the field experiments of that distinguished agriculturalist John Bennet Lawes, Esq., at Rothamsted, Hertfordshire, England. For nearly fifty years Mr. Lawes has been experimenting "to determine the actual relations of the various crops grown on farms to the soil, and the various manures or fertilizers used to promote their growth; and to do this on a scale of such magnitude, both for area and time, as would settle upon a strong and safe basis the fundamental principles of agricultural practice." So great an enthusiast is Mr. Lawes that he has, it is said, set apart \$100,000 (nearly \$50,000) in order that the researches may be carried on after his death. Under the head "stock" there is an article "Deception a Fine Art" which we will re-produce next week. In another article the question is asked, "Is it possible, nay, does it not look probable, that, judging from the results of the Paris Exhibition, the Shorthorn, hitherto regarded as the royal herd, the unapproachable breed, may not have to acknowledge the equal merit, at least, of the Angus, a breed which only yesterday had the advantages of a herd book? And it is answered affirmatively on the strength of the splendid show made by Mr. McCombie, of Tillyfour, to whom was adjudged the £100 prize for the best group of cattle, bred by exhibition, and reared out of France; and the £100 prize for the best lot of beef-making animals bred by exhibition, and fed in any country; and a number of ordinary prizes besides. The farmer who reads this magazine is sure of coming across something instructive or interesting.

We have also received "Wallace's Monthly Magazine," that is devoted to domesticated animal nature." The founder and editor Mr. J. H. Wallace, being abroad, his friends have induced the acting editor to play "a little joke" upon him, and publish his biography, with a portrait. Mr. Wallace is author of the "American Stock Book" and compiler of the "American Trotting Register," a work that cost him enormous labor. His portrait gives one the impression of a man of indomitable energy and will. Among the contents, is the history of George M. Patchen, described as the best trotting stallion of his day and one of the greatest progenitors which have contributed to the turf of America. This magazine is, we should think, indispensable to "horsey" men. Published 212 Broadway, New York.

The farmer of New Brunswick sometimes may grumble at his lot, which is not extraordinary, for it is human to grumble. He may envy the lot of fellow tillers of the soil, who in other countries cultivate more richly yielding lands—but he at least stands a freeman on his own acres. In Scotland (in some parts of which farming is carried to the greatest perfection) for instance, farmers are groaning under many burdens, and

The Agriculturist.

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

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

VOL. 1. FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1878. NO. 18.

HEAD STAGGERS.

A correspondent of the Weekly Globe and Canadian Farmer, having a horse which showed symptoms of head staggers, asked the editor what was the best treatment in such a case. The editor answered:— When you think an attack of staggers is coming on, if the animal is in full condition, bleed him, and give him gentle aperient medicines, such as two ounces of sulphate of soda. This may stave off the attack. Sometimes head staggers is due to a disordered liver. This may be known by the yellowness of the lining membranes of the mouth and the corners of the eyes, irregular habits, staring coat, and usually constipation. A half-drachm dose of calomel should be given one day, and about two drachms Barbadoes aloes the next for a week, and this will usually prevent the rash of blood to the brain which causes the trouble. Oftener, however, the trouble is due to organic disease of the brain or nervous system. In such a case the animal cannot be trusted for a moment. He must never be incited to over exert himself, to pull up hill, or work in a tight collar. When the attack comes, take of the harness, and sponge the horse's mouth and nostrils with cold water, and dash cold water on the head. Often the attack becomes more frequent until the animal has to be destroyed.

BREEDING AND MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Who is to grow the calves for the future beef and dairies of the country, is likely to become an important question. Probably it can be done at the West and Southwest. Even here the improved stock can be grown profitably; but with our ordinary native cattle this cannot be done. It costs more to keep an ordinary calf till it is one, two or three years old than the animal is worth at either age. If the calf is a heifer, and of good milking strain, it will usually sell for more at two years old with a calf than a steer at the same age. But this does not make a profitable business, even with the best of success in breeding. If the cow should prove a failure for milk or butter, as natives from the best strains often do, there is the loss of another year's keeping before the animal can be fit for the butcher. The principal loss in keeping the calf till it is a year old. Very often a fat calf at six or seven weeks will sell for about as much as the same animal kept a year longer. It is a mistake to suppose that calves can be kept cheaply in good thrifty condition. A good deal may be done with oatmeal made into porridge as a substitute for milk; but if we count the labor and time lost in feeding, the calf will be a dear one at a year's age. If not fed well, the first year, the calf will soon become unthrifty, and can never be made a good animal. Milkmen never raise their own cows, and the same used to be true of butter and cheese dairymen. The increasing difficulty of buying the choicest dairy cows has forced some good dairymen to raise their own. They all consider the method a costly one, more costly than they could afford if they had any other alternative. For a good milch cow, known to be a deep and continuous milker, shrewd dairymen will offer what may seem to many farmers an almost fabulous price. They can well afford to do so. The cheapest native cow I ever knew were two which my father bought years and years ago, paying seemingly the extortionate price of \$99 for one, and \$100 for the other. One was four and the other five years old. They proved to be really remarkable milkers, holding to their milk through the year. One time one of the cows was (by mistake) milked till the day she calved. Usually a rest of three to five weeks was given without milking. The heifer calves of these cows were all good milkers, and most of them kept up the supply of milk till nearly calving. Of such cows, I need hardly say that the calves should all be raised, unless very evidently inferior. It costs little more to keep a good milking cow than a poor one. The difference in product is sometimes enough in a single year to pay the price of a good cow, rather than to accept a poor milker as a gift. The time that a cow will go dry is often a matter of great importance. Some cows which yield a fair mess at first will not milk more than six or seven months per year. Such a cow is scarcely worth owning, except to fatten for beef. The length of time a cow may be milked depends much on previous management. If a heifer is milked after her first calf as long as possible, and has good milk-producing food to stimulate the flow of milk, she will retain in this habit through life. More care should be taken in feeding and milking heifers on this account. Give them roots, and milk as long as a drop can be got. I like

TO HAVE HEIFERS COME IN THE FIRST TIME

when not over two years old, and a little younger if possible. Then let them go farrow several months, so that the heifer may get greater size, and also to let the milk secretion run on as long as possible, unchecked by a new pregnancy. In this way if the heifer is naturally a good milker, she has the best chance to test her capacity, and also to increase it. Much depends on the way a cow has been kept. Cows accustomed to a great variety of food are invariably good eaters and almost always heavy milkers. Thus, the best cows in a neighborhood are usually those of poor men whose one cow is made a pet of, and has all sorts of food. Such cows are usually a good bargain at almost any price, though they will rarely do as when taken from their own old homes and turned in with the less varied fare accorded to larger herds. Milkmen have learned that it is important to give cows a variety of food. Hence their purchases of brain, meal, roots and oil-cake. It may not pay farmers to take so much pains, but they can promote the thrift of their herds, and their own profits by changing the animal's food as often as possible.—Cor. Country Gentleman.

THE GOOD FARMER.

1. He considereth a field and buyeth it. He looketh well to the title, that his children may not become out-casts. 2. He fences it around with a strong wall. His flocks and herds do not trespass upon the domain of his neighbor, but increase and fatten within his own bounds. 3. He ploweth deep. He harrows liberally and manures abundantly. He feeds the earth with rich food. At the harvest he respecteth much grain. 4. He doth his land with fruit trees. His apples fill his chambers, and his vineyards run over with pure wine. 5. He riseth with the lark. The morning sun finds him at labor. He cometh from his fields when evening shadows gather, but he resteth from his labors in the heat of the day. 6. He buildeth barns and store-houses. His cattle increase in numbers, and his purse is filled with plenty. Whatever he doeth prospers, for his labor is directed by the wisdom of experience. 7. He pays cash for his necessities. His name is not found on the ledger of the merchant. His name is not a familiar one in the courts of justice. 8. He pays tithes without grumbling. He bears his share of the public burdens. He casts his ballot as a free man and seeks no office. 9. His home is a paradise of beauty. Flowers and vines, in great abundance please the senses, educate the taste and purify the soul. 10. His sons and his daughters are known in the land. They dispense his charities. The poor, the sick and the afflicted are sought out and receive comfort, sympathy, relief. 11. He storeth the chambers of his brain with exact knowledge. His head and his hands are co-laborers. He reads the papers and profits by their teachings. 12. He gives from his fountain of knowledge all who ask. He is not puffed up with vanity or filled with self-conceit and arrogance.—Our Home Journal.

WHAT TO DO WITH PLANTS IN SUMMER.

The lovers of flowers are always troubled more or less about getting them through the winter seasons of our northern climate. They are in danger not only from the cold but some kinds need but little heat, and others cannot stand much heat at their season of rest. Insects too, constantly annoy the grower of house plants, from December to May. In summer time there are less difficulties to contend with, yet nearly all have their trials. As a rule, very few plants in our climate do well in the house during hot weather. They need plenty of light and air, together with moisture in the way of dew and rain. So that persons who have no yard in which to plant out things in summer cannot be really successful the year round, although they may have splendid flowers in midwinter. The general practice with amateur florists is to plant things in the open ground, but in this case much difficulty is experienced when taken up in the approach of cold weather. If put in large pots and then set into the ground on a level with the surface, and watered occasionally in dry weather one may have a fine show in the house during fall and winter. They will be prepared to exhibit good specimens at the fairs in pots, which is no small consideration with many florists. Geraniums, achanias, heliotropes,

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.—To

farm profitably one must think correctly; and correct thought comes from reflection and training. It is the veriest folly to expect from the recent graduate a trained experience; but we should ask for a trained mind which can quickly receive the teachings of experience, and fit for profitable uses. We do not ask, for our part, for our colleges to graduate practical farmers; we but ask that they graduate men educated to act from principles, and to think correctly, and in whom the charms of a country life and the possibilities of a farming career have taken root. When farming, practical farming, has the sympathies of an educated class of men, there is everything to be hoped. When men trained to think, and whose thought is trained to take expression in action, enter upon the arena of a farming life, the possibilities of our soil and location are more developed to an extent little realized. A class of educated farmers, means greater opportunities for the common farmer whose education has been derived from toil—some experience and the conflict of trials. It means better and more practical lectures, more useful agricultural societies, a higher toned agricultural press, the exclusion of dead-beats from agricultural influence, and a healthier tone in agriculture generally. Education brings self-respect, and self-respect draws to itself the respect of others. This is our agricultural politics in a nutshell.—Scientific Farmer.

SHORTHORNS ONCE MORE.—A farmer

of Maine, writing to the Maine Farmer in reference to the discussion on the merits of Shorthorns and Jerseys says:—

I consider it just as reasonable for a man to introduce a breed of sheep that would not shear any wool and keep them for their lambs alone, as to introduce a breed of cattle that is good for nothing but a little yellow butter—for that is all they claim for Jerseys, while the shorthorns are good for working oxen, beef and butter, and besides there is some pleasure looking at such a herd. I think the Shorthorns are the best breed every thing considered, for Maine farmers in general. If a man only keeps one cow I presume the Jersey is profitable but for us to stock our farms with them, I think is a step in the wrong direction. I think if you will pull that Jersey cow's head out of that bag of shorts and cotton seed meal, and put a Shorthorn cow's head in, you will have a good cow.

"THE WILLOWS OF BABYLON."

Professor Asa Gray, commenting on an article by Mr. B. G. Northrop, says: "I do not in the least condemn Mr. Northrop's endeavors to secure the planting of weeping willows, when I explain that some of the historic characters, as well as the botanical name of this tree rest on unistoric foundations. Professor Northrop may safely venture the assertion that this tree is now common in almost every country than in its native habitat, near Babylon; for it is probable that it never grew there at all. Although it has ever been said, up to within a few years, that there can be little doubt that the trees upon which the captives of Israel hung their harps belonged to the species named Salix Babylonica, yet the hardness of this tree, betokening a colder climate, should have awakened suspicion. And it is now, on good evidence, concluded that this tree is a native of China or Japan, and that, although it may have been brought across the country to Persia and Assyria, in comparatively modern times, it was not there in the days of the captivity. The willows which Bochart refers to as abounding on the Euphrates are probably the same as those mentioned by the Rev. Mr. Porter, who found there only a low, scrubby species. Upon the ancestors of these willows the Jews could have suspended only the diminutive harps which are nowadays associated with their names. The trees referred to in the noble psalm, and which the uninspired translators have called willows, were probably poplars (Populus Euphratica). Still the weeping willow is none the less useful and beautiful." Boston Journal of Chemistry.

RUST IN WHEAT.—Rust is a fungus

that is propagated by spores that are always present in the air, and that as soon as they find a suitable home, germinate and send forth millions of other spores. They are not more prevalent in the air in wet than in dry season, but it is in the wet seasons that the most damage is done to the winter wheat. When wheat plants are in a perfectly healthy state they are proof against the attacks of rust, rusty coating of the stem presenting no resting place for the fungus. But when the are weakened through being grown on land that has been over cropped, or over manured, or through seed of some worn out variety being sown, they become a ready prey to the rust. A shower passing over the crop on a warm day will leave it in just such conditions that the rust spores can attach themselves and thrive.

The Allgemeine Hopfen-Zeitung states

that the cabbage butterfly, as also its caterpillar, cannot endure the pungent smell of the Anethum graveolens, or Dill, and that not only the plant itself but also beds of other vegetables, such as greens and turnips, among which it is interspersed, remain absolutely free from the attacks of the extremely destructive creature. Gardeners would do well, therefore, to have a few of these unobtrusive plants here and there among their crops. The bill is most accommodating in his habits, growing freely in almost any sort of soil, and when introduced will readily be produced from year to year, without further trouble, by simple self-sowing. The ripe seeds of the plant can also be utilized in making speed cheeses, or other preparation in place of the curraway generally employed, so that it is worth cultivating for that purpose alone, independent of its protective power against the attacks of insect plagues.—London Farmer.

The number of weeks an advertisement is to be inserted should be clearly stated. When this is not done it will be continued until ordered out, and charged the full time it has been inserted.

ties to this subtle allotropism from those named, and hence the question as to the important part it plays. It will speedily cause death, if present in a very concentrated form, by which is ordinarily termed congestion of the lungs—and it has an irritating influence on the mucous surfaces of the respiratory passages, diminishing the number of respirations per minute, and lowering the temperature of the body. But in the very reason of these conflicting properties, is to be found an argument for the constant and patient examination of this matter, till truth is eliminated and all its known values ascertained. Earnest workers are now solving these points, and in time its full importance will be well understood. When it is, we feel confident something will have been gained towards solving what now seems a mysterious problem—why farmers can work harder out of doors in the terribly hot weather of summer, without any greater personal injury, than in seasons of the year which seem far more advantageous for such labor.—Maine Farmer.

AN ENGLISH CURE FOR POTATO DISEASE.

It is too early yet to predict, with any approach to certainty, whether this autumn's potato crop will be generally diseased like those of the last two years. There are, however, many indications pointing to this conclusion, for it seems beyond doubt that the disease has already made its appearance here and there in some parts of the country. Farmers would do well, therefore, to experiment with the simple specific recommended by Mr. Sargeant in the *Lancet*. The method of cure was adopted by this gentleman for several years past—and always with perfect success—was to spray all the whole of the bottom the moment the disease shows in any part. The operation may be performed either with a spray nozzle or a reaping hook, and water it is completely watered means should be immediately started away. By these simple means, Mr. Sargeant claims that the disease absolutely stopped, and although the potatoes do not subsequently increase in size, what there is of them at the time of the operation remains perfectly good in the ground until due. Perhaps it may be said that the cure would be almost as bad as the disease, inasmuch as it would stop growth altogether and delay ripening. These demerits must be admitted, but they are not of much consequence if the theory be true that a patch of potatoes once attacked by disease never increases in size or quality. On the other hand, the suggested process has the great advantage over immediate digging—the plan is generally followed by gardeners—that it is immeasurably more speedy in execution. A smart man, armed with a scythe or a hook, could cut down the haulms of a potato field in much less time than he could dig the tubers themselves. This is a very important consideration, as the disease generally makes its appearance about harvest time when all available labor is engaged in getting in the crops. As Mr. Sargeant has himself proved the efficiency of his specific to a certain extent, the experiment is not altogether untried. It might therefore come in very useful this autumn should the disease appear, as there seems some reason to fear, in the middle of harvesting operations.

INFLUENCE OF CULTIVATION.—The

effect of selection on the character of plants and on the flavor of the fruit is well indicated by the history of cultivated plants. The wild cabbage is the source of our many varieties of cabbages, cauliflowers, broccolis, etc. From the seeds taken from a single umbel of highly manured rod cowslip, Mr. Herbert—the experiment afterwards being confirmed by Professor Henslow—raised a primrose, a cowslip, oxlips of the usual and other colors, a black polyanthus, a hose-in-hose cowslip, and a natural primrose, bearing its flower on a polyanthus stalk. The wild crab of the fields has been transformed into the apple; the sloe modified into a plum; the peach has been changed into the apricot, etc. We thus must conclude that what gardeners call "sporting" is part of the scheme of nature, and that man's intelligence is able to fix variation through the effect of the power of selection.

GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE AHEAD.—A

sad-disaster has befallen the agriculturists of various parts of the kingdom of Italy by the invasion of two huge armies of grasshoppers. One of these has thrown itself upon the western coast of Sicily, whence detachments have found their way to Sardinia; and the other, pursuing its march through Calabria, Apulia, and Benevento, has already extended its advanced guard as far as the Roman States.—London Farmer.

UPWARD OR DOWNWARD.

The altitudes of every age have denounced its moral shortcomings. They have all written as if they were a high moral standard which people had at some time or other lived up to, but from which their ancestors had sadly fallen away. When this sublime attitude was attained, it is not at all clear...

was far too firmly convinced of the truth of his antagonistic remarks. In his notes on Canada, the other day, I sorely alluded to their educational deficiency, which is extremely large and fine. It comprises a great variety of the material...

THE PRIVATE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE Edinburgh Scotsman writing July 28th, says:—Some interesting details of the visit lately paid to the Samson group by Sir Armine Gordon and his wife, Corrie, of Fiji, have been received here in a private letter from Samson. It appears that the Governor...

THE APPOSTOLIC DELEGATE, the Most Reverend George Conroy, Bishop of Arad, Longford, Ireland, died suddenly of heart disease, on Sunday last, at the residence of Bishop Powers of Newfoundland. Mgr. Conroy was sent out to Canada and the United States on a special mission, to settle some difficulties in connection with the government of the Roman Catholic church on this continent, and in the course of his labors he visited different parts of Canada, and was everywhere received with distinguished respect.

THE AUSTRIANS, by latest accounts from the East, are still meeting resistance in their occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Porte has been suspected of secretly fomenting the insurrectionary movement, but that is probably nothing more than an idle rumor.

THE MILITARY.—The "selected men" of No. 5 company, 71st Batt. Commonwealth are now drilling their full complement of men. It is now announced, on good authority, that the general elections in the Dominion will come off in the first week of September.

THE YORK COUNTY Rifle Association holds its Annual Meeting on Tuesday evening next, in the office of the Association.

THE NATIONAL Insurance Company was held at Montreal on the 24th inst., the result of which was the appointment of Messrs. Donohue, M. P., P. J. Bab, Thomas, and others, to constitute a committee to confer with the Directors to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the company, and that the committee report at the next meeting of the stockholders to be held on Tuesday, 2 p. m., upon the best course that can be pursued in the future.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the "Agriculturist." MR. EDITOR.—The Reporter in his last issue having devoted a column and a half of his valuable space to me, and as I am obliged to be absent from the city for a few days, I hope to be permitted to answer Mr. Geo. P. Fisher's comments and, also, Mr. C. H. B. Fisher's editorial in your next issue. Yours very truly, JOHN RICHARDS. Fredericton Aug. 10, 1878.

For the "Agriculturist." MR. EDITOR.—I troubled you last week with a few remarks, with regard to the assessment. I wish now to point out, that, by the present law, a great injustice is being done to many of the rate-payers. The law requires that any person liable to be assessed in the city of Fredericton, may within thirty days after the publication of the Assessors notice, give to the Principal Assessor a statement in writing, under oath, before the Mayor, City Clerk or Principal Assessor, of his or her property and income, according to a form provided. Now, sir, it is stated by the Assessors, that not a dozen of the taxpayers make a statement previous to the Assessor's Roll being landed to the City Treasurer; but as soon as notices are served, comes in the appeals. In 1877 \$120,000 was sworn off, and this year, 1878, up to the present time, \$100,000 of personal property has been sworn off. Is this fair and just to persons who pay taxes. Do the persons who appeal and have their assessment amended pay a just proportion of the city taxes? I think not. Should not parties be compelled to make a statement, and not neglecting to do so, they should be liable to appeal, if their assessment was increased, without their assent of the previous year.

Those persons who appeal, and in some instances have their assessment reduced one-half, do not pay to the city a fair proportion of the city taxes, besides giving to the Assessors more trouble to alter and amend the assessment than to make up and apportion the Assessment Roll in the first instance. An Overseer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 10, 1878. THE AGRICULTURIST.

CONTEST IN YORK. According to the statements of the friends of Mr. Fisher and Mr. Fisher both of whom gentlemen stand sure to win in the coming election. They are themselves each a sore disappointment on one side or the other. There is a great difference between well-grounded confidence and the assumption of confidence. Mr. Fisher, who after ten years of service in the Government, has not made the least effort to improve his mind, and he has done this by the force of the great body of the electors, has some grounds for confidence that he will be again sent to Ottawa. Mr. Fisher has the confidence of his ambition and ability. He goes on the assumption that the electors will vote for him, and he desires a change in the representation of the county and a change in the Government of the country—and he feels that he is the man to give the electors the impulse to vote on the side he wishes. His confidence cannot be called well grounded. It is the confidence of the adventurer, which as often brings grief, as success. He has himself to create the position for it, it is not a gift. If he is to be successful, he must be able to create the position for it, it is not a gift. If he is to be successful, he must be able to create the position for it, it is not a gift.

THE SETTLEMENT OF OUR FOREST LANDS. Nothing can be said, it may be asserted, regarding the settlement of the forest lands of the Province that has not been heard over and over again. And practically much has been done to bring about their settlement; it is not inspiring success has crowned the endeavours that have been made, it may be said, sufficient inducements to attract and retain a good class of settlers. But the New Brunswick and 3 Socialists have been elected. The Socialists are, it is expected that the results of the election would be to double the number of their representatives in the Reichstag, but they have failed to keep up the number to their former mark. So the terror of the time has had its effect. But the disorganizing of the German Socialists, and deeper than that to the Socialists, who are supposed to be a comparatively small and ill-organized party. Prince Bismarck is estranged both from his old friends the National Liberals, and old Liberals, by what were named called "mixed policies," or what is now called "pragmatic" policy.

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THE ELIZABETH PETITION CASE.—On Monday forenoon, Geo. B. Seely, Esq., of the attorney acting for the petitioner, Dr. Dow, and C. Allen, G. P. Gregory, and Henry B. Rainford, Esq., the attorneys of the respondents, Andrew G. Blair, Frederick P. Thompson, J. J. Fraser, and George F. Colter, Esq., respondents, appeared before Judge Duff, in his Chambers, St. John, on a summons for particulars claimed on the petitioner, his attorney, or agent, to give the said respondent particulars of the acts of bribery, treating, and undue influence charged against them; also the names of the persons alleged to have been bribed and unduly influenced, and the names of the bribers and intimidators, and the names of the places where the alleged treating took place, and all other such particulars as will ensure the respondents a fair and effectual trial of the matters charged against them. The petitioner acting in this case for the respondents, returned from St. John last evening, and they will probably be furnished with the information they require, early next week. The trial will come off either in October or November.

PRIZES.—On Tuesday next, the St. Dunstan C. T. A. Society holds its annual Picnic on Sheehan's Island, near the Fredericton Junction. This, without doubt, will be the best Picnic this season. Among the sports of the day will be a Base Ball Match, between the second nine of the "Mutuals," and the "Originals," and among the other attractions will be a Tub race and a Fat Man's race. Beyond the Band will furnish the music.

BYRON'S HAND INTENDING A PICNIC at Keegan's on Wednesday, the 21st inst. An efficient committee will have charge of the Sports of the day, who intend introducing several new and novel ones. Dancing will be kept up during the day and evening until 11 o'clock, so that those who patronize the Band on this occasion will get full value for their money. The Band is deserving of every encouragement, and we hope they will receive it on this occasion.

THE MEMBERS OF St. Paul's Church intend giving the children of the Sabbath School their Annual Picnic next Friday. As usual, a large number of the congregation and other well-wishers will be present to witness the picnic.

THE IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY picnic that was held in the "Pine Grove" was a most enjoyable and successful one. The party from St. John arrived about twenty minutes after eleven, but Mr. Keegan's grounds which were in the order, did not begin till until after dinner. The racing, jumping, the Irish gig and red dancing and archery were well contested, and enjoyed both by participants and onlookers; and about six from St. John took their departure well pleased with the day's amusement.

A fresh note of moral awakening that which linked the Siamese Twins together for life, is exemplified in the case of the St. Benoit Twins. These two female children perfect in every respect above the lower run at that point literally join into one. The perfect lower body of one child belongs to the perfect upper body of the other. One of the children appears perfect in its formation, but has another child from the waist up attached to its side. They present no monstrous, repulsive appearance, but are described as a pair of exceedingly pretty, healthy, wide awake babies remarkably well developed for their age, and at all appearances possessing good chances for continued existence as long as the human family.

THE TWINS were born in January, 1878, in the parish of St. Benoit—about 40 miles north of Montreal. Their parents, Drouin by name, are French inhabitants, and stout, healthy people. The twins are now being exhibited in the New York Aquarium.

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED to publish the following resolutions that were passed by the "Bloomfield Reform Club" at a meeting held on the 24th ult.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to the members of the Reform Club, who have been so liberally subscribed, and willingly paid by them in aid of the club building now in the course of erection in this place.

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