

Agriculture.

For the "Agriculturist."

VICTORIA COUNTY NOTES.

The heat of the last few weeks has dimmed the prospects for heavy crops. The grain crop will be good average...

The County Council of Victoria were only in session two days. The business before the session was the ordering of debentures of \$2,400,000 in addition to \$2,500,000 previously ordered.

July 8th, 1878.

We have received some very large heads of Timothy—measuring from 8 to 12 inches—grown by Mr. Smith who resides on the Miramichi road, a few miles from this city.

From the Honorable Wm. G. Le Duc, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, we have received the Departmental Reports from 1870 to 1876 both inclusive, and also a Report upon Forestry, by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, issued by the Department, for which we tender our thanks.

CATTLE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.

We have given our readers a good deal of information lately in reference to the shipment of cattle from the Canada and the United States to Great Britain, as we are anxious to impress upon our farmers the importance of this trade, which is peculiarly adapted to this Province.

The opportunity is a good one for enterprising farmers, who are trying to improve their live stock—with a view to the large and weekly increasing demand for well-bred steers, sheep, and hogs for the English market.

The Agriculturist.

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

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

TERMS: \$1.50 per year, in Advance.

VOL. 1.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1878.

NO. 14.

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Inserted for 6 months or 1 year on moderate terms.

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.

The grade stock included in these June sales averaged one half heavier at any given age than the common stock at the same age; that the price per lb. obtained for the grades averaged one-half more per lb. than that for the common stock; and that the grades took very little more feed (if any at all) to bring them to their profitable condition than the common ones did to make them utterly unprofitable.

The same story comes to us from all quarters of the Dominion—and a stronger lesson still from across the Atlantic. The latest market reports from England tell us that beef in the London market ranged from 9 1/2 (19 cents) per lb. down to 1 1/2 (15 cents); and Mutton from 10 1/2 (21 cents) per lb. down to 8 1/2 (16 cents) per lb.

This thing is utter folly. Common stock does not pay; good stock does. The market for good beef and mutton is inexhaustible; the market for common stuff is always heavy and precarious, even if it paid. Canada is admirably adapted for raising first-class stock, and our farmers have a splendid field opening out to them in Europe for the ready absorption at great prices of every good beast they can raise.

The animals to be sold next week at Bow Park are just the class of stock to form the nucleus of thoroughly good Canadian herds. It is not necessary that all the beasts on a farm should be thorough-bred; but the farmer who can command the means to buy one or two good, sound, thorough-bred animals, and hold on to them and their progeny for a few years, and does not do it, wastes the best chance of realizing a handsome return that the pursuit of agriculture affords.

Under the stimulus of cheap corn the export movement of American beef cattle, also of the hog produce in the shape of lard and bacon, is acquiring an importance never before reached, with prospects of indefinite expansion. Most noticeable of all facts is the unprecedented volume which this traffic has attained within the last few months, and especially since the first of June.

The Rural New Yorker has the following to say of the grange, and farmers in public life: The grange has done an excellent work in bringing together the people of rural neighborhoods. The social features of the Order are without doubt those of greatest importance. It has, doubtless, added dignity to the farmers' calling; but it has done this chiefly by arousing his social nature stimulating his intellect, and thus making the farmer more deserving of public approbation.

Encouragement for continued and more liberal shipments is found in the fact that Englishmen are learning to relish American beef, notwithstanding any prejudices which may have existed in the past, and the indications are that the more they receive the more they want; that prejudices against Yankee beef are being over come under a diet so genial. True, like the best American beef comes from Canada, but if the cattle are fat the story certainly is "thin." Another favorable circumstance is the recent action of the British Parliament in amending the prohibitions against importing live stock, so far as concerns several principal ports, fear of the rinderpest being only imaginary and of less moment than the popular clamor for a ban on the importation of live stock, and "hold for a rise," instead of immediately slaughtering and selling off under compulsion. As live cattle are worth in the foreign market four times as much per pound than dressed, the omission here noticed has an important bearing.

Losses at sea are a serious drawback, usually the result of bad weather, though it is observed that like the human kind, the animals of wandering habits suffer more than others from a change to sea life. It is necessary, therefore, to ply them vigorously with purgatives, such as epsom salts, nitre and molasses, to set them thinking seriously of the propriety they are committing. It would not be difficult to demonstrate that

ORCHARD GRASS.

The merits of orchard grass do not seem to be well understood or appreciated by farmers generally; and it is a pity we are obliged to wait until this season of the year in order to show them examples of it. Of course we could have no better time only that the time of seeding is past, and before another spring many will forget all about the value and importance of this grass. Many instances of its value are seen in yards in this city, but the most marked that we remember this season was that in the of Hon. J. W. North—very much shaded by large trees, but yet covering the ground completely and standing thick and tall. This was cut on the 13th of June, just before blossoming, at which date it measured over two feet in height, and yielded we should judge fully two tons of hay per acre.

We made a memorandum of this handsome grass on the day it was cut, with the intention of writing an article on its merits and advantages—but just here comes the Country Gentleman, with an article from the pen of Mr. Lewis F. Allen of Buffalo, N. Y., giving his experience with this grass which seems so well adapted for our latitude that we copy it entire. Mr. Allen, it will be remembered, is one of the best informed agriculturists in the country, and the author of several standard works on different branches of farming. He says:—

"On this 11th day of June, 1878, I am cutting a piece of orchard grass of about one acre, which has stood in the lawn of my dwelling for the past thirty years. It averages fully three feet high, and portions of it run to four feet and upwards. It is in full bloom, and to let it stand some days longer would deteriorate it in quality for hay purposes. It is more or less mixed with red clover, now in full bloom, and both in perfect condition for the best quality of hay. The soil in which the grass grows is a strong clayey loam. It has had little stable manure for years past—none at all for several successive years—and last year a liberal dressing of unleached wood ashes on the stubble after the grass was cut. To appearance, the grass now yields fully two tons or more to the acre.

The real value of orchard grass is not well known. Cut when in bloom and the stalks full of sap, it is an excellent hay for all classes of farm stock; and mixed on the ground with red clover, as it should be (for they are both in cutting season together, and the cover fills in the spaces between the tussocks of orchard grass, as the latter grows in compact bunches), both together form a thorough matting over the ground, and the clover, with occasional top-dressing, will stay on the soil as long as the orchard grass remains. People not experienced in the growth of orchard grass, suppose it will run out after a few years' occupation of the ground. To confute such an idea, I have about an acre of it on my farm, sowed by myself about forty years ago, mixed with red and white clover, timothy and blue grass; soil clayey loam. It has been mowed and fed closely every year since, with no manure at all, or scarcely so; that I recollect, and it is now a heavy crop for hay uses. I admit that the present season is an uncommonly early and favorable one in this vicinity for grasses. Yet the orchard grass is always as good and productive as timothy, with the advantage of being nearly two weeks earlier for hay purposes, coming in exactly with red clover, the latter matting for cutting too early for timothy, when grown together. For soiling (green food uses), orchard grass is the best I know. Sow in the spring of the year, two bushels to the acre.

Another advantage for orchard grass is its earliness, as well as tenderness, for pasture and its hardiness and duration in the soil. It will not run out sooner than blue grass (Poa pratensis)—at last I have had them together for forty years, and they look equally good now as ever. Any good grass, no matter if tenacious or clayey in composition—not loam, gravelly or sandy—will yield orchard grass in perfection. I admit it does not make a marketable hay, as most men who buy hay don't know anything, but timothy—a very common sort, in my opinion, for farm stock uses, and quite inferior to the mixed grass usually grown. Another advantage orchard grass has over timothy is not running out, which the latter in most cases does in five or six years from seeding, when the land requires breaking up, and an alteration of two or three grain crops before re-seeding to timothy. If I were some years younger, and lived on my farm myself I would have a hundred acres of orchard grass meadow in two years from this."—Maine Farmer.

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.

Not the least important of the many different items of farm work is that of mulching fruit trees. The fact that frequently, for weeks at a time, trees are subjected to a severe drought, during which the soil around the trees, and even the roots of the trees, become dry and parched, and the leaves become shrivelled, and almost crisp, is enough to show it the imperative duty of every grower to mulch his trees. Even if trees will grow and do well in an indifferent sort of manner, the fact of their continued and profitable existence is insured by timely mulching, is enough to convince a prudent man that it is not the least of his duties. Fruit trees, to do well, should be planted in mellow soil of continued and regular moisture. The soil should also be frequently cultivated after the trees are set. To keep the soil moist in this climate, is a difficult matter. Where there are few trees, resort may be had to watering. This is an impossible task in a large orchard, and it behooves the careful cultivator to seek some substitute. This is only found in some light material that can be spread on the soil around the tree, protecting the soil from the sun and preventing evaporation. It is not economical to use for mulching, material that possesses value for any other purpose. Chip manure, sawdust, and shavings are frequently used; damaged hay, straw, and marsh hay are all superior for mulching purposes. With me the best article is straw which has laid in the cattle and all winter and is about half rotten, and also the straw that is used to litter the early calves. I usually have a quantity of half-rotted straw that possesses a merely nominal value for manure. By using it for mulching it is subjected to the elements, and in three or four months it reaches such a state of decomposition that it is profitable to spread it over the adjoining land. This is an unimportant matter compared with the benefits arising from having the surface of the soil for three or four feet around the fruit trees, protected from the rays of the sun during the warm months. Mulching should extend farther than the roots of the trees. The material depending somewhat on its character, should be from four to eight inches deep. If trees are mulched at all, it should be done effectually. After trees are mulched there is danger from the wind for a few days only, as the mulching settles and in a few days becomes quite compact.

I can say from experience, that the difference between trees that are mulched annually and those which are not mulched is most extraordinary. While a tree that is mulched will grow more wood in a season, and ripen it perfectly in the fall, a tree that is not mulched will very often not grow half as much wood, and instead of properly ripening what it does grow, it too frequently commences to dry up a month or six weeks too soon in the fall. I know that a tree in bearing, which is regularly mulched, will produce more and better fruit, than a tree that is not mulched, and will produce with greater regularity.—Country Gentleman.

A WORD ON PIGS.—A correspondent of the Milk Letting insists upon the necessity of letting pigs have access to plenty of moist sand or earth in some form or other, and considers that the system of feeding them almost exclusively on skim milk, meal, and such materials is responsible for many of the ailments of the intestinal canal so frequently met with. He states that allowing pigs to often quickly restored to health by simply putting a trough of wet sand in their sty and recommends that a supply should always be kept there for the inmates to help themselves ad libitum. Pigs roaming about at large consume a considerable proportion of earth with the various acorns, roots, larvae, &c., that they grub up, and they should not be deprived of it when in confinement. Any one may convince himself by observation that it is a natural habit. A suckling pig but a fortnight old, that has never left the sty but turned into the open, will at once begin to eat sand greedily if that be accessible, or in its absence will indulge in earth or cinders with almost equal satisfaction.

Benjamin Franklin has the credit of being the first person in the country, who made use of gypsum or had plaster as a fertilizer. The manner in which he used it may be somewhat forgotten. He sowed it in the presence of a number of skeptical farmers on a portion of a field of grass on a hill-side, in the form of large letters, spelling his name. After a few weeks the grass upon which the plaster was sown so far outgrew the rest that the name B. Franklin could be plainly read for a long distance. From that time there was no doubt in the minds of those who knew the secret of the land plaster as a fertilizer for grass.

GENTLE HINTS TO YOUNG FARMERS.

When commencing your Agricultural life, remember that industry, economy and integrity will insure success, and form the best capital that can be employed. Plow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within six inches of the surface. Cultivate thoroughly if you wish to reap abundantly. Do not waste your means, and fritter away your time by raising a crop of noxious weeds with your cane or cotton or corn. Keep a watchful eye upon the farm and its surroundings. But it does not follow that you should imbibe "eye-openers" at public houses, beer shops or corner groceries. Sheer your sheep at the season when you shed your coat for the season. Be then careful that some smart "travelling agent" does not pull the wool over your eyes and shear you. Dress your lands with fertilizers rather than yourself with broadcloth. The one reimburses the amount expended with interest—the other returns nothing, but continually clamors for further disbursements. After your crop has been raised, it will be wisdom to raise any mortgage which may be resting upon the farm. This will raise a heavy load from your mind, and raise your courage and spirits beyond measure. Do not curry favors with the rich or great. If you must do something of the kind, just curry your cattle and horses. This will do them good, and benefit you also. When, by reason of inclement weather, you cannot cultivate the soil, it will be wisdom to your part to cultivate the mind. A valuable harvest will reward all earnest and faithful culture. Never allow yourself to be inveigled into "running in debt." When you are tempted to do so, go into your field and plant an extra acre with some edible crop. The Sheriff is an undesirable acquaintance. Avoid him as you would a pestilence. This can easily be done by paying cash on the spot for everything you purchase. Remember that everything of value we honestly obtain is the result of diligence and intelligence. Do not, therefore, expect prosperity unless you are willing to work for it. Make the collection and composition of fertilizing materials a constant employment. The odor of your manure heap should be more attractive to you than the smell of the whisky shop. Of course you will become the owner and raiser of stock. No farm is complete that ignores stock raising. Get the best, which is always the cheapest in the end. Give scrubs a wide berth. Never purchase farm utensils because they are cheap. Cheap tools are an unmitigated nuisance. The best workman in the world cannot make a good job with them. It is economy to buy the best, no matter what the price may be. Do not "wisely imagine" that you will be able to "get along" without books and papers relating to agriculture. Successful farmers read extensively and consider the money they spend for the purpose their best investment. Occasionally, some ignoramus gets rich by "main strength and awkwardness." This is an exception to the rule, however. Read good agricultural books and subscribe for at least one agricultural journal, but it will pay to take several.

SALT FOR STOCK.—The use of salt for dairy cows varies with the season and the flow of milk. The larger the flow and the more immature the feed the greater the amount of salt required. In June, for example, when the flow is abundant and the grass tender, more salt is required than in November, when there is less milk and the grass is better supplied with mineral matter. In the former case the cows want salt where they can have access to it every day or often in the latter twice a week will answer all demands. The best way I have tried for salting cows is to keep a little salt in the manger, where they can have access to it every time they come into the stable to be milked. They will lick a little every time they come in when the grass is very tender. Salting twice a week is then not enough, as tests made upon the quantity and quality of milk have proved. Later in the season they will take it less frequently. If salt can be had ad libitum cows will never at any more than is required for their good, but if it is only at long intervals they often neglect their duty. For salting young stock the best arrangement I know of is to place rock salt in suitable boxes, or half barrels, where they can have easy access to it, and under a cover, so as to protect it from wasting by rain. This avoids both excess and deficiencies, and requires the least labor and attention.—Prof. L. B. Arnold, in N. Y. Tribune.

THE ADVANTAGE OF CULTIVATING THE SOIL IN SUMMER.

Soil cultivated regularly and frequently will cost the farmer nothing for weeding. This is one item of profit. The judicious saving of expense is clear gain. The frequent stirring of the soil effectually destroys such weeds as are annuals. Uprooted when they germinate, the tender germ perishes, and, hardy as many of them are, the injury to the germs is certain death to them. The roots of other weeds are also checked in their growth, if not killed. The general drought of our Canadian climate makes the killing of weeds by the frequent stirring of the soil certain and comparatively easy work. This continued disturbance of the roots destroys them, although by the same cultivation the soil is kept moist rather than it would otherwise be, and the growing crops are nourished, care being taken not to disturb their roots. During the driest weather it is most necessary that the cultivation between the rows of drilled crops be continuous, as the more you stir the soil during drought the more moisture the growing crop imbibes. The freshly turned soil possesses the property of attracting the dew during the night; the dew rests heavy on it, while undisturbed soil around receives little benefit from it, and this dew sinks into the soil and nourishes the thirsting roots. Soils of every variety are better for this frequent stirring, but on none are good effects so easily discerned as on the lighter soils. Morning and evening the horse and cultivator should be kept going between the drills. The weeds may have been utterly destroyed and the soil may seem loose and mellow, but the stirring of the soil should continue. Ammonia, a necessary element of plant food, is conveyed to the earth in the dew, so that the nutriment from the atmosphere is supplied in greater abundance to the plants growing in the soil that is well tilted to profit by it by the hand of the diligent. Another great object in the cultivation of the soil is to make it so loose as to afford free access to the air heated by the sun's rays, an absolute requirement for growing plants. Heat and moisture, as is well known, are the great stimulants of civilization, and they are thoroughly incorporated with the soil by continuous summer cultivation more than by any other means.—Farmers' Advocate.

LOSS IN OLD PASTURES. A Scotch correspondent of the Journal of Forestry in an article on "Improving and Laying Down of Permanent Pasture," refers the above subject as follows: A still more formidable enemy to restrain and extirpate in old pastures are the encroachments of the mosses. They are to be found thriving more or less in almost all situations, and in every description of soil, but more particularly are they to be found in all their luxuriance on moist, inferior soils. Where it is inconvenient or undesirable to plough up and crop land thus overrun with coarse grass and moss, something may be done to eradicate them by going over the surface with sharp, close-toothed harrows, crossing and recrossing till the moss is thoroughly scratched up; clear off the rubbish, and thereafter apply a good top-dressing of lime, or lime compost. Unquestionably pure lime is preferable, and put on as hot as can be conveniently applied, at the rate of from five to six tons per imperial acre. The month of April and up to the middle of March, would seem to be the best time for this operation. After the lime has got a good shower of rain, brush or chain harrow it into the ground, removing all rubbish gathered up by the harrows, refuse of the lime, &c. In about a month afterwards, and not later than the middle of April, sow a mixture of the best permanent grass seeds, at the rate of from twenty to thirty pounds per acre, which can be obtained mixed and ready, and suitable to the nature of the soil, from the seedsmen with whom you are in the habit of dealing. If there be any talls or tussocks of coarse grass it would be well to root them out. Brush harrow again, and finish up by rolling with a heavy roller. On sheltered rich lawns, and parks surrounding mansion houses, where sheep only are grazed, and where from various causes the pasture is not eaten sufficiently bare by the sheep, we have seen moss and decayed vegetable matter collecting on the surface to a depth of an inch and a half, the ground feeling like a Turkey carpet under the feet. To such a length does this sometimes go that sheep cannot be kept more than a couple of months on it before they are afflicted by foot-rot. In the end of the year we have seen the expedient trial of putting on for

a few months an extraordinary stock of hardy wintering sheep for the purpose of bearing it down as far as possible. In some instances we have seen a crop or two of hay cut. The second year's crop being the heaviest, best quality, and easiest to cut. After the first crop has been removed a perceptible decrease in the thickness and sponginess of the surface will be noticeable, and if the second crop is a heavy one, and closely cut, all superfluous sward and moss will have disappeared. The following year the grass will be much cleaner and finer, and the sheep stock can be kept on throughout most of the season. We have seen a lawn so treated let for season's grazing at an increase of one pound per acre, while the hay crop of the two preceding seasons yielded a profitable return. But, as our agricultural friends are aware, the best of these methods for improving permanent pastures are but half measures, and are not always attended with the desired results.

THE ORIGIN OF NITRATES IN THE SOIL.—In a recent number of Nature, Mr. Robert Warrington supplies a highly interesting resume of the recent researches of Schloesing and Mantz on this question. Artificially nitre is produced by putting ammoniacal matters, such as stable manure, on to soil, when the ammonia becomes oxidized, and the nitric acid so formed unites with the potash in the soil to form a nitrate. When manure is added to the land a similar process of nitrification takes place. All this is well known. The difficulty has been to give a rational explanation of the why and the wherefore. No perfectly satisfactory account has been given, and the one now brought forward by Schloesing is so startling that, though by no means a priori improbable, yet it will need to be very thoroughly investigated before it can be accepted as more than hypothesis. Nitrification, according to the chemists we have named, is no mere chemical process; it is the work of a living organism, which thus acts in bringing about a chemical change, just as the yeast plant does in promoting the fermentation of saccharine solutions. Substances and forces which are inimical to living beings, it is stated, stop nitrification: thus chloroform, boiling water, heat, bisulphide of carbon all stop the process; while, on the other hand, the addition of a small quantity of the nitrifying body (the ferment) is sufficient to effect the process. At Rothamsted a solution of ammonium chloride, potassium phosphate, tartaric acid, and calcium carbonate was completely nitrified in a few weeks by the addition of a small quantity of mushroom spaw—that is to say, of soil taken from the fairy ring of a meadow. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of these researches, which bid fair to modify alike the theory and the practice of manuring.—Gardener's Chronicle.

CARE OF HORSES.—Horses kept in stalls and not doing much work, should be regularly cleaned and fed. Some farmers seem to think that unless a horse is to be taken out to work he does not need cleaning. Such a man to be consistent, ought not to wash himself unless he is going to town? We feed our horses one bushel chopped straw (say eight pounds,) moistened with water and mixed with two quarts of corn meal, to each team, three times a day. They are allowed straw in their racks; but it is a good plan to take it out of the racks at say eight o'clock in the morning, and let them have no food before them until noon. Then feed them and remove all that is left in the rack at two o'clock, and feed again at night, letting them have all the straw they will eat until morning. In this way horses that are standing in the stable will eat much more heartily than in the food is before them all the time. If they are worked feed a little more grain or hay. A few rutabagas or carrots may be fed to the horses with great advantage, say half a bushel per day to each team, as spring approaches feed more liberally.—Rural.

APPLES FOR MEDICINE.—Apples, in addition to being a delicious fruit, make a pleasant medicine. A raw, mellow apple is digested in an hour and a half, while boiled cabbage requires five hours. The most healthy desert that can be placed on the table is a baked apple. If eaten frequently at breakfast, with coarse bread and butter, without meat or fish or any kind, it has an admirable effect on the general system, often removing constipation, correcting acidities and cooling off febrile conditions more effectually than the most approved medicines. If families could be induced to substitute apples, ripe and sound, for pies, cakes and sweetmeats, with which their children are frequently stuffed, there would be a diminution in total sum of doctor's bills in a single year, sufficient to lay in a stock of this delicious fruit for the whole season's use.

THE CHINESE AS CONQUERORS.

Since we drew attention in these columns to the strange reverse of energy in an empire whose subjects divide as is conjectured the entire population of the globe...

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

From the London Times we find the following with regard to the Chinese famine, written from Shanghai by an eye-witness...

The Agriculturist.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., JULY 13, 1878.

This week's issue concludes the labors of the present Editor upon the AGRICULTURIST. The arrangement by which we wrote for the paper was only temporary, and has now been terminated by mutual consent...

Communications.

BOYS SPARE THE SPARROWS.

Sir.—A few years ago a large number of Sparrows were sent out from England to the English sparrow hawk. I was one of the first to see them in New Brunswick...

FREDERICKTON, JULY 12, 1878.

THE RESULTS OF THE CONGRESS.

We remember with what varied feelings the different powers beheld the assembling of the Peace Congress in Berlin. Russia, fresh from the losses, the sacrifices and the victories of a costly and somewhat prolonged campaign...

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THE NEW TREATY.

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WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

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SOME OF OUR READERS MAY REMEMBER THAT

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THE INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

The days of magic, we are assured, have gone by, otherwise it would certainly be believed that the magician of old, who troubled Aladdin and his palace with a magic of situations...

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THE UTILITY OF MACHINERY.

The following translation from a French paper published in France by M. Menier, entitled "The Tax on Capital, furnishes some suggestive facts for the consideration of those who are interested in the subject...

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THE CHINESE AS CONQUERORS.

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THE TWELFTH IN MONTREAL.

The greatest fears were felt all over Canada as to the proposed celebration of the twelfth by the Orangemen of Montreal.

The military under General Smith, had been sent to the city on requisition of the military directors.

Notwithstanding the fact that this day has long been looked forward to, it has passed without the battle of the Boynes being waged over again on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The wards of our hospitals, both Protestant and Catholic, fully prepared themselves for the arrival of the sick and wounded.

The Orangemen were shut up in their hall all day, being manacled by a dangerous mob on one hand, and by two hundred soldiers on the other.

The Orangemen are about to renew hostilities, this time on a large scale. They purpose getting up a grand demonstration on the 14th inst.

PERSONALS.—Prof. Foster left Fredericton this morning for his holiday tour.

He will spend some time in Boston, and go thence as far west as Niagara. He is under engagements to speak at the Great Summer Temperance Conventions in Gimby, Ontario, Framingham, Mass.

W. Vanwart, Esq., of the legal firm of Vanwart Ross, has turned his face westward for a tour of combined business and pleasure.

Messrs. Hanson, Gamon, Fenwick and Prof. Rivet have gone for a fortnight fishing on the Miramichi. They anticipate good sport, and we hope they will not be disappointed.

Z. R. Everett, Esq., leaves for Europe and the Exposition on Thursday next. Mr. Elbridge Thompson, son of the late Jas. Thompson, Esq., Sheriff of Victoria County, is in the city on a visit to his many friends.

At the Baptist Parsonage, St. Mary's, July 10th, by the Rev. R. N. Hughes, Mr. Moses G. Peckard of Keweenaw, York County, and Miss Emma Stone of the same place.

At the Methodist Parsonage, Nashwaak, on June 10th, by the Rev. R. W. Weddell, Mr. William Stewart, to Miss Christina Reed, both of Upper Nashwaak.

At Nashwaak Valley, on the 8th inst, by the same, Mr. Alexander McEwen, to Miss Mary E. Finest.

At the Baptist Parsonage, St. Mary's, July 10th, by the Rev. R. N. Hughes, Mr. Moses G. Peckard of Keweenaw, York County, and Miss Emma Stone of the same place.

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Diamond Borer FOR SALE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, will be received at the Office of the Board of Works, Fredericton, until SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purchase of the same.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Cheap Travel. GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR HOLIDAY EXCURSIONISTS.

I am instructed to sell during the month of July and August, Excursion Tickets over the above Railway, good for 30 days, as follows: From St. John to Summerside, Charlottetown, and return, \$10.00.

DOC TAXES. A.L. persons in the City of Fredericton, liable to pay Tax for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1878, are hereby notified that a Law has been passed by the City Council, on the 21st day of July, 1878, imposing a Tax on the owners and possessors of Dogs, and also on the keepers of Dogs in the City of Fredericton.

INSURANCE! NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. of Montreal. TRAVELLERS LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford.

THRESHING MACHINES AND WOOD CUTTERS. SMALL & FISHER. WOODSTOCK, N. B.

NOTICE YORK COUNTY DEBENTURES. THE holders of York County Debentures for \$1000 each, payable in ten years, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on the 1st day of August next.

OPENED TO-DAY, 2 Cases of CHEAP DRESS GOODS. ALSO—4 Bales of GREY COTTONS. GOOD VALUE.

DEVER BROS. YOUNG PIGS For Sale. THE subscriber has on hand a lot of young Pigs for sale.

HAYING TOOLS. Now in stock and for sale at bottom prices: 45 Doz. American and Canadian Scythes; 12 Doz. Scythes; 12 Doz. Hay Forks; 12 Doz. Hay Rakes; 12 Doz. Hay Traps; 12 Doz. Hay Hooks; 12 Doz. Hay Knives; 12 Doz. Hay Axes; 12 Doz. Hay Saws; 12 Doz. Hay Chisels; 12 Doz. Hay Picks; 12 Doz. Hay Spades; 12 Doz. Hay Shovels; 12 Doz. Hay Axes; 12 Doz. Hay Saws; 12 Doz. Hay Chisels; 12 Doz. Hay Picks; 12 Doz. Hay Spades; 12 Doz. Hay Shovels.

CHEAPEST AND BEST FLOUR OF Whittier & Hooper, Edgecombe's New Block, York St.

Organs & Pianos. THE subscriber is prepared to furnish PIANOS & ORGANS (EACH INSTRUMENT WARRANTED) at Lowest Prices and favorable terms.

NEW GOODS, ALDION HOUSE, SUN SHADES

DEVER BROS. HAVE RECEIVED and now ready for inspection 42 CASES AND BALES OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

DEVER BROS. Largest, Cheapest and best selected Stocks in the Trade.

DEVER BROS. Making one of the Summer Trade.

DEVER BROS. These goods are marked at such PRICES as will give the buyer the BEST VALUE in the City.

DEVER BROS. SELF Sealing, AIR Tight PRESERVE Jars, ALL SIZES AT

DEVER BROS. E. E. Phair & Co's, Opposite the Normal School.

DEVER BROS. REFRIGERATORS. JUST Received from Brockville, Ontario, 1 LARIC; 1 PALACE; 1 QUEEN.

DEVER BROS. H. RUTTER, SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER, DEALER IN WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, BLANKETS, BITS, Etc., Etc.

DEVER BROS. LUMBER FOR SALE. THE Subscriber begs to announce to the Public that he has always on hand a good and varied stock of SPRUCE, PINE and HEMLOCK LUMBER,

DEVER BROS. HAYING TOOLS, &c. 16 Doz. Clipper Scythes; 12 Doz. Cast Steel Scythes; 12 Doz. Hay Forks; 12 Doz. Hay Rakes; 12 Doz. Hay Traps; 12 Doz. Hay Hooks; 12 Doz. Hay Knives; 12 Doz. Hay Axes; 12 Doz. Hay Saws; 12 Doz. Hay Chisels; 12 Doz. Hay Picks; 12 Doz. Hay Spades; 12 Doz. Hay Shovels.

DEVER BROS. TO THE ELECTORS OF YORK. WE are at work and doing well. Neither the man for the Dominion Parliament disturbs us, nor the man for the County of York.

DEVER BROS. HAYING TOOLS, &c. 16 Doz. Clipper Scythes; 12 Doz. Cast Steel Scythes; 12 Doz. Hay Forks; 12 Doz. Hay Rakes; 12 Doz. Hay Traps; 12 Doz. Hay Hooks; 12 Doz. Hay Knives; 12 Doz. Hay Axes; 12 Doz. Hay Saws; 12 Doz. Hay Chisels; 12 Doz. Hay Picks; 12 Doz. Hay Spades; 12 Doz. Hay Shovels.

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F. B. EDGECOMBE, (late Miller & Edgecombe.)

DRY GOODS. THOROUGHLY ASSORTED FOR THE STRIPED PERCALES, WHITE QUILTS, at \$1.20, STRONG TWEEDS, for Boys Wear.

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LOGAN'S.

LOGAN'S. New Frillings, WHITE SHERLAND SHAWLS, New Corsets, 'Cinderella,' 'May Queen,' 'Eclipse,' 'Abdominal,' 'Grand Opera.'

LOGAN'S. DRESS LINES, ORIENTAL-CAMBRICS, White Piques, STRIPED PERCALES, WHITE QUILTS, at \$1.20, STRONG TWEEDS, for Boys Wear.

LOGAN'S. STRAW HATS, SUN DOWNS.

LOGAN'S. THOS. LOGAN. Fredericton, June 1, 1878.

LOGAN'S. NEW CROCKERY STORE. CUPS and SAUCERS, PLATES, Pitchers and Basins.

LOGAN'S. NOVELTY OIL CANS. JUST received a lot of Novelty Oil Cans, a new and useful article.

LOGAN'S. FOR THE LADIES. JUST received a lot of Novelty Oil Cans, a new and useful article.

LOGAN'S. CLAPBOARDS, Flooring and Sheathing.

LOGAN'S. PINE and SPRUCE SHEATHING, DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c., &c., on hand, or made to order at short notice, at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LOGAN'S. NOTICE. Resuming Business. THE subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public generally that he has again commenced business, and will be found in the store in Galloway and Stuart Streets.

LOGAN'S. JOHN M'DONALD. Insurance Agent.

LOGAN'S. JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent.

LOGAN'S. JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent.

Gentlemen Electors OF THE County of York.

I SHALL be a Candidate at the approaching Election for the representation of this County in the House of Commons. I may tell you frankly that I am opposed to the present Administration, believing that it policy from the beginning, and all along, has been one destructive to the interests of the Dominion, and fraught with ruin to the whole Country.

June 1st, 1878. 200 barrels of Flour, Meal, and Fish.

Scrap Pictures. LARGEST Lot, best assortment, nicest variety in the City. Scrap Book Pictures and Portraits.

LAND FOR SALE. WE are instructed to offer the following Lots of Land for sale:

MONEY TO LOAN. \$500 TO LOAN UPON REAL ESTATE security.

20,000 Rolls HOUSE PAPER, JUST RECEIVED. English Room Papers!! From 6 cents up, up, up.

M.S. HALL. HALL PAPER! PARLOR PAPER! KITCHEN PAPER! BEDROOM PAPER! DINING ROOM PAPER!

HALL'S BOOK STORE, Opposite City Hall. All New styles and Patterns.

Jas. R. HOWIE. FAMED EDINBURGH Rubber Overcoats and Usters.

T. W. SMITH. Just opened a fine and fashionable line of Gent's and Young Men's Hats, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Golden Fleece. Just Opened: -NEW- CARPETS BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 2 and 3 ply, WOOL, HEMP and STAIR.

RUGS, MATS, AND Crumb Cloths. JOHN M'DONALD.

JOHN RICHARDS, Insurance Agent.

THOROUGHLY PREPARED FOR A LARGE BUSINESS.

We think the public for past favors, and respectfully announce that our Extensive Stock must be sold in season to make way for more New Goods. Plenty more where these came from. It is bad policy to allow goods to get old on the shelves.

Received Invoices of more New Goods from London ex "Polynesian." Further particulars on arrival of stock.

P. McPEAKE, Fredericton, June 8, 1878.

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Literature.

THE CAPTIVE RESCUED. A Story of Modern Greece.

Evening was falling over the rocky island of Scio, when a young and beautiful girl walked along the shore. Her way led by the foot of the cliffs between them and the sea, often so close to the latter that the water almost rolled over her tiny slippers as she came in.

signal, the discharge of three cannon, met Zoe in the little cove on the beach. The cruise of Seyd, after the meeting we have just described, was more than twice the ordinary length. While on Smyrna, he heard of a rich ship that had just sailed for Alexandria, and hastening in pursuit of her, succeeded in taking the valuable prize. The prisoners being set on shore, the ship burned, and the spoil safely stowed in his own vessel, he set sail for Italy, whither he invariably carried his richest cargoes, as there the best prices could be obtained for them.

At the first shot the mass of the Turk was cut in half, about ten feet behind the deck, and the sails fell consequently, in a wreck over the side, bringing the ship nearly to a pause. A hurrah went up from the crew of the Greek vessel, and the all was now hurry and confusion on board the Turk. Swiftly Seyd bore down on the enemy, spreading every inch of canvas his vessel could carry, for he saw several other Turkish ships heading toward his prey, as if to bring succor, and his object was to arrive first. The guns of the Greek opened on him, but he kept on his course, resolute to find revenge, or perish.

One large vessel seemed for a while to dispute his ability to reach his prey first. As this vessel, remembering the Turkish dread of a fire-ship, ordered his boat to be lowered to the edge of the water, as if he was about to desert his little craft, the cry of "A fire-ship! A fire-ship!" was heard from the Turkish crews, and the vessel that was coming up to the succor sheered off immediately.

With a crash the two vessels touched and the Greek was promptly made fast to the Turk's vessel. Then with a wild hurrah he gave the signal for the assault, and the gallant crew sprang on board the Turk. Had he possessed his original superiority numbers the assailants would have been overpowered, but fortunately for Seyd, at the alarm of a fire-ship, many of the Turks had leaped overboard.

Like a mountain torrent, impetuous and resistless, Seyd's little band of heroes burst upon the foe. In an instant the Greek vessel was a mass of flames, and the Turkish vessel, struck by the scimitar, and here and there a pistol shot, told how fiercely the strife went on.

Seyd had but one object—to reach the hatches, tear them open, and release the captives. The Turkish captain, availing his purpose, railed the bravest of his men around him and struggled desperately to save his prey. But in vain. Each man of the assailants fought with the strength of ten, the fisherman striking terrible blows at the side of Seyd.

At last the deck was cleared and the hatches removed, when Seyd sprang down foremost of all. A cry of delight and gratitude broke from the crowd of captives, as beholding the Greek dress of the intruder, they recognized a deliverer. But he pushed all aside, for he beheld Zoe, and to her he rushed. The next instant she had fainted in his arms.

He bore the insensible girl to the deck, ordering the remaining captives to follow as they valued their lives. Not a moment indeed, was to be lost! The neighboring Turkish vessels, now perceiving the true character of Seyd's ship, were fastening to the rescue of their companion. The only chance of the Greek vessel was to crowd into his light craft, set fire to the deserted vessel and endeavor to escape by superior fleetness.

FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AND BARRISTERS AT LAW. SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, ETC. MONEY NEGOTIATED, AND LOANS MADE.

BECKWITH & SEELY, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc. CITY HALL, FREDERICTON.

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers and Attorneys AT LAW. Notaries Public, etc.

WAVEFLY HOUSE, FREDERICTON. THIS well known hotel has been improved, and the premises enlarged.

HUGH McMONAGLE, Successor, King's Quay. NEW BRUNSWICK. Dealer of Ayrshire Cattle, and Lal-water Sheep.

SEEDS. SEEDS! FRESH GARDEN Field and Flower SEEDS.

SPRING STOCK OF SEEDS, Seeds, Garden, Field and Flower SEEDS.

NEW LIVERY STABLE, LIVERY STABLE WESTMINSTER ST. near Queen St. Will always keep ready for customers.

T. W. SMITH, PLOWS. FISHER'S BUILDING, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

CLOTHS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Notice of Removal. C. T. WHELPLEY. WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally that he has removed.

TAKE NOTICE! The Highest Prices in Cash paid for HIDES & BEEF TALLOW.

KEEP COOL. ICE. ICE. ICE. THE subscriber desires to return his sincere thanks to his customers for so liberal support.

Gibson Tannery. THE highest price paid for Hides for the Gibson Tannery, Moncton Point, G. B.

SALT AND MOLASSES. ELY PERKINS' Landing this day: 100 SACKS SALT.

PER SCHOONER MAUD & BESSIE. 60 ROLLS Brooming Hair, 12 Boxes Brooming Hair.

THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor. Are you in need of a Good Suit of Clothes?

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS, CAPS, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND.

THOS. W. SMITH, Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton.

FARMERS! A BACK SEAT. 50 BARRELS. THE Millers say all other brands have to take a back seat when it comes to the quality of their flour.

WHITTIER & HOOPER. AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FLOUR. As low rates as can be bought in P. M.

WHITTIER & HOOPER. Paints. Paints. 75 KEGS BEST WHITE LEAD.

Brushes. Brushes. JUST received by rail from McLaughlin's Brush Factory, Boston.

EMIGRANT Tickets via the Intercolonial Railway to the Great North West Territory.

