

Agriculture.

THE POTATO BUG.

Sir.—The subject of insects and diseases is daily attracting more attention, for their depredations are daily becoming a greater evil, and the importance of entomological investigations is every day more plainly seen. It is less than fifty years since Dr. Harris first published his work on "Insects injurious to vegetation," and great is the debt of gratitude which we owe to him and to the succeeding investigators who have given their lives to studying the habits of these little creeping things which are upon the earth that they may teach us how to destroy those which prey upon our trees or plants, and to distinguish our friends from our foes. Every plant imported from abroad, brings with it new insects or diseases; and the dissemination of new plants and varieties, without which there can be no progress in Horticulture, inevitably disseminates their insect enemies. On this subject the words of Edmund Burke are appropriate:—"The most vigilant superintendence, the most prompt activity, which has not such day as to-morrow in its calendar, are necessary to the farmer or gardener. The neglect of battling with these vile creatures is the great bane to successful cultivation, but as long as moral evil exists in the world so long may we expect there will be evil in the natural world, and he who is not willing to contend against both is not worthy of the name of either christian or cultivator."

We hope to belong to that class who have faith in the ultimate triumph of good over evil in the moral world, and our faith is not less strong that the insect plagues shall, if not exterminated, at least be subdued, so that the labor of keeping them so far in check, that no material harm shall be caused by them, will be comparatively easy.

Means have been discovered for preventing the ravages of the currant worm curculion canker worm, caterpillar, melon bug, and aphid, and the mildew and other diseases of our vines. If we can do this, it is not reasonable to think that we can discover remedies, or the means of preventing all the diseases and depredations as they come into existence or under our notice. We have the potato bug here making bad work, but I see they are advertising a remedy in the St. John papers that I have no doubt will be effective. I wish, it is said, borax is the principle ingredient. We would advise all to apply the remedy at the first appearance, and not wait until it spreads over the whole field or lot.

Yours, &c., J. BERRINGTON, Gardener, Fredericton July 22, 1878.

For the "Agriculturist."

MR. EDITOR.—Thinking a few words from this section in reference to the state of the crops might prove of interest, I write you.

The general appearance of the country leads us to expect a fairly abundant harvest. Hay, which from the extensive intervals on both branches of the Oromocto river is the principal crop, is said to be greater in quantity and better in quality than that of last year. In the uplands from what cause is unknown, sorrel seems to be interspersed to a much greater extent than heretofore whilst on the intervals polly pod appears to be diminishing. Haying has been commenced on a limited scale, the weather, however during the past week not proving as desirable as could be wished for.

Wheat, of which there has been sown probably twice the number of bushels than in any previous season looks exceedingly promising, strong and hardy, and gives promise of a bountiful yield. The varieties are "Lost Nation," "Fife" and "Black Sea." The latter was the importation of the Government, and will no doubt from present appearances realize all the expectations formed in regard to it.

Potatoes, of which large quantities have been planted, look thriving the rains of the past week being of great benefit thereto. Potato bugs have made their appearance in a few places but not in any very large numbers. The damage done by them has been slight, owing to the vigilance and care of the farmer whose efforts in destroying them have so far been successful.

Corn, turkeys, mangolds and cabbages are raised only in small quantities sufficient for home consumption. There seems to be a want of appreciation of the excellence of these products of the field in so far as the feeding of stock is concerned, which is to be much regretted as the favorable

The Agriculturist.

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

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher. VOL. 1. FREDERICTON, N. B., JULY 27, 1878. NO. 16.

opinion of stock raisers so frequently given through the columns of your paper, should in a slight measure at least be heeded at especially when attended with such beneficial and profitable results. The only exception to this rule of whom the writer is aware is the Hon. W. E. Perley, whose extensive fields of turnips etc. give evidence of his regard for the benefits arising from a large and thorough culture thereof.

Our farmers generally are fully aware of the necessity of the most modern improvements in implements for farm purposes and are well supplied with Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes, Steel Ploughs, Cultivators, etc. in fact everything that will facilitate operations in the field.

Attention is now being directed to the raising of sheep which will no doubt prove highly remunerative to those about engaging therein. Speculation is rife as to the results for which, however, we must await another year.

A writer in the "News" of last week makes some references to the purchase of Horse Rakes by the "Blissville Society" and from inquiry I am led to believe that much truth is contained therein. The transaction does not appear to have been conducted in that straight forward manner one would wish or expect.

Busy life prevails the country, politics have been assigned to a later period for discussion and all appear to be happy. More anon.

Yours truly, J. Blissville, July 22, 1878.

For the "Agriculturist."

USE AND CARE OF MOWING MACHINES.

A letter from L. W. Johnston, Manager of Agencies for G. M. Corsett & Bro., about the use and care of mowing machines.

To the Editor of the Agriculturist. Sir.—I wish to draw the attention of your readers to some hints as to the use and care of their mowing machines, which long experience in the trade has proved to me to be valuable.

1 Before commencing work see that the cutter-bar lies perfectly level, equal in height at both ends and with the guards neither up or down then the stubble will be smooth and even.

2 See that the outer end of the cutter-bar does not sag back; some make of others increasing the draft very much.

3 See that all nuts on the mower are turned tight. Five minutes labor thus spent may save half a days forced idleness from the loss of a bolt without which the mower can not be worked.

4 Buy the best oil. Poor oil will gum up and cause the shafts to run hard. Sperm oil is the best, and the next best for mowers is a mixture of one part coal oil to two parts castor oil, which are usually to be had in every house.

5 Keep all bearings well oiled, including the buttons that hold the scythes down to plates in the guards.

share in it. Its manufacturers have a fine opportunity offered them to prove that the disaster that fell upon their city has neither touched their spirit or impaired their powers. But as yet there is no apparent sign that they are bestirring themselves. Is it not time that the press was making enquiries and stimulating exertion?

THE POTATO BUG.

Good advice given to the farmers of New England may be profitably taken by the farmers of New Brunswick. The potato bug has made its appearance in the fields of Maine so thickly as makes it impossible to get rid of them by hand picking. The farmers are advised to try in the first place, a Lewis Extirminator and the potato bug killer. Several gallons of liquid may be made at a cost of 50 cents—enough for a fair trial—and it should be applied freely to the hills that are covered with the pests, before they get large enough to shift quarters. This process failing, the farmers are advised to use Paris green in water. Directions for its use accompany each extirminator. A good way to prepare the Paris green is first to get a mackerel kit with two heads which will hold about two common pailfuls, then bore a two inch auger hole, fill the kit two thirds full of water, then add the Paris green according to directions—then stop the hole with a tight fitting plug when the kit may be shaken as much as necessary. Care should be taken in handling the Paris green by those who have cuts and sores on their hands.

CANADIAN LIVE STOCK TRADE.—Mr. Dyke, the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool, reports that 5211 head of cattle, 401 horses, 3318 sheep, and 838 pigs have been brought to Great Britain by the Canadian steamship lines during the six months ending June 30. In consequence of the available space in these steamships being secured until September, 2761 head of Canadian cattle, 963 sheep, and 386 horses have been conveyed by steamers sailing from Boston and New York, also 38 head of cattle and 203 pigs by sailing vessel from Montreal—making a total of 8010 cattle, 4281 sheep, 1041 pigs, and 787 horses. The imports from Canada in the year 1876 were 2767 cattle, 2607 sheep, 332 horses, no pigs; 1877—7412 cattle, 628 sheep, and 373 pigs.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS BULL.

The Warley herd has sustained a great loss in the head of its herd "Royal Benedict" (27348). He was calved on July 1, 1867, by "Prince Christian" (23531), dam "Royal Bridesmaid" by "Prince Alfred" (3494), of the famous Strawberry or Hainaly family. He was a celebrated getter, being sire of many animals of the Warley and other herds.

ONTARIO SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

In an able report on the Agricultural Colleges of America, to which a gold medal was awarded by the Highland Society of Scotland, and which appears in the recently published volume of their Transactions, a full and very interesting notice is given of our School of Agriculture at Guelph. The writer is Mr. James Macdonald, Scotsman reporter, Aberdeen, who visited the institution in connection with several others of a similar character in the United States during the summer of 1877. It will be gratifying to the friends of the College, and encouraging to its zealous and efficient staff of teachers, to have the formal testimony of so able and disinterested an observer, who evidently regards our agricultural school as doing a most important work for the country, and in some respects already ahead of several analogous institutions in the neighboring Republic. After giving copious details of the character and management of the farm, and literary and scientific studies, Mr. Macdonald observes:—

"In midsummer (1877), the writer had an opportunity of seeing into the working of this College and its farm very fully, and it was indeed wonderful and gratifying to find everything moving on so systematically and efficiently in an institution which had only recently entered the third year of its existence. The staff seem most efficient, and work harmoniously together toward the same good end—the complete success of their institution. The students were employed mainly at outside work, some cutting and gathering peas, some carting, some tending live stock, some gardening, some engaged among the experimental plots, and some handling the plow, saw, and chisel in the mechanical department. The tone throughout seemed healthy and promising. Indeed, one could not help being struck by the practical nature of the foundation of a set of agricultural training that will be a boon, a blessing, and an honor to the great country that gave it existence. Short as the history of the College is, it is not altogether without the stamp of discontent. A few impatient citizens of the Dominion have been grumbling because the College has as yet 'done no good to the country.' It has done great work to accomplish, which, like all great works, can be accomplished only by small degrees. * * * * * Mr. Johnston, the able and energetic President of the College, assured the writer that once the College and farm were fairly established he believed he could carry on the institution with an appropriation of about \$10,000."

Since the date to which these remarks refer the new buildings have been finished, the number of students considerably increased, and the various appliances of scientific and practical education specially adapted to the wants of youth intended for farming pursuits have been advanced towards completeness.—Toronto Globe.

A QUESTION REGARDING CATTLE FEEDING.

A subscriber to the Cultivator and Country Gentleman having raised the question "whether, when steers which have been fed all winter are turned to grass about the first of May, double the amount of beef is put on by grass and corn as by corn and hay?" This is perhaps a strong statement of an important fact, and if cattle and other stock feeders fully comprehend it as a practical fact, it would represent millions in the practical result of cattle-feeding every year. Let us examine the foundation for his statement, that "twice the flesh may be put on with grass and corn as with corn and hay."

Nature furnishes succulent grass as the normal food of cattle. The young or grass is, the more soluble and digestible it is; and besides this, succulent grass is much richer in muscle forming matter and fat than hay. The common pasture grasses contain from 12 to 16 per cent. of albuminoid matter calculated without water, and 3 1/2 per cent. of fat. The young clovers are especially rich in albuminoid matter. It must be remembered that these succulent grasses are much more easily digested than hay—that both the albuminoids and carbohydrates are in the condition of being easily assimilated. It is also found that Indian corn, which contains 7 to 8 per cent. of fat, and some 65 per cent. of starch, is more digestible when fed with other food containing a larger proportion of water, than when fed with other food. It is thus seen that the condition of the food in summer is exactly adapted to produce a rapid laying on of flesh.

SHALL THE HORSE BE SHOD?

"We find the following article in Canada Farmer of July 19 inst:— An Englishman who has had great experience in Brazil with working unshod horses, writes to the London Times, proposing that the only important difficulty found with the asphalt pavement, viz., that on a wet day the horses cannot stand on them be solved by leaving them unshod. He says that he has worked unshod horses constantly over the hardest and roughest roads imaginable, and that the occurrence of anything the matter with their feet was almost unknown. He maintains that unshod horses could be used on London streets if they were used gently for a fortnight after the shoes were removed, and that in a couple of years after unshoeing all traces of corns, splints, and other nuisances would be gone. As to the objection that draught horses in starting a heavy load have to dig their toes into the ground, he says they do not have to do it when unshod, but start the heaviest load with ease from the flat of the feet. Probably very few horsemen will agree with these assertions in toto, but we have no doubt that there are many horses which might be left unshod to advantage. Especially do we think that there is an unnecessary amount of shoeing wasted on our farm-horses, and many good feet spoiled thereby.

LOSSES IN BREEDING.

A correspondent of the Cultivator and Country Gentleman (Albany N. Y.) writes on the "Losses in Breeding." It is the misfortune of all farmers to have occasionally some unprofitable stock. Sometimes it is a horse that has been reared at considerable cost, which in his yearling and two-year-old form was the pride of the farmer and his boys. At three years old, he was carefully broken. But now the colt of sound limbs and perfect health has changed into a horse of, perhaps, unsound limbs and constitution, or has developed vicious propensities that render the horse unsafe to keep and equally unsalable. The chances are very many in favor of a colt being injured in limbs, constitution or disposition before it becomes a well-trained and reliable horse. The greatest aggregate of losses results from animals bred for the dairy. The price of butter and cheese is low, and is apt to be low for years to come, and our scrub stock are inferior animals, and many are kept and bred from that ought not to be allowed to live. These would not be kept if the farmers kept an account of their cost and profit. Many of these animals do not pay the cost of wintering, to say nothing of breeding and raising.

There are, I presume, many good cows in common dairies, which paid their owners to raise, and if so, it will pay to raise their produce. I know at least a dozen good farmers, each one of whom thinks he owns a number of these good cows. To say nothing of a cow's milk-producing capacity, she must be docile, and a good feeder. A single breachi cow will run a whole herd.

It is true that ordinary cows can be purchased for less money than they can be bred, but really excellent stock, such only as it pays to keep for the dairy, can in no case be purchased for less money than the cost of breeding. Even where feed and grazing are cheap, calves are reared at a small expense, and the first season is necessarily an expensive one. I have a number of fine half-breed Jersey heifers, the result of using a Jersey bull on three-quarters bred Yorkshire cows. This spring I had four two-year olds, two of which came in and two did not. The two that came in were really excellent, although rather small. They were of good appearance and good milkers, giving rich milk, and each making over eight pounds of butter per week. They promise to be valuable dairy animals. These two animals are worth more than it cost to breed them. Now look at the other side of the question. Of these four heifers two have failed to come in at two years old. They cost just as much to keep for two years, as the heifers that give milk, and must be kept another year. At least such would be the usual course, but the heifers in question developed such a steership appearance that I sold them for \$15 apiece. This allows me \$7.50 per year for keeping them until they are two years old. I submit that any farmer who has tried this is willing to admit that there is in this a very small margin for profit.

To illustrate what I lost by keeping these heifers two years, I will state that when I sold them I had a calf just four months old, for which I received \$10. It is not pleasant to know that I kept these heifers twenty months for five dollars each. The possibility of heifers not coming in at two years old, is less remote than many accidents that may happen to them and destroy their usefulness for the dairy. Calves are too often underfed and as frequently overfed. They are quite often stunted the first season, and some are lost by accidents. After they come in, there is danger from abortion, losing teats, or acquiring breschy habits, or of being injured by each other. In no department of farm labor, is judgement, prudence, and patience, so much required to insure success in breeding farm stock.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

The most successful farmer is the one who knows how to save and wisely apply everything about his premises, in the shape of manure. After having exhausted every resource of his own, the farmer can look around for commercial fertilizers—if he should need them. In the first place that everything possible is saved in the horse stable. I like to have a tight floor of oak plank just a little sloping. I keep constantly on hand a good sawdust, and keep the floor littered with it. All liquids are absorbed by the sawdust, and being mixed with other ingredients, it becomes very valuable manure. It will heat quickly and become "fire fanged" if allowed to accumulate too long a time. My plan has been to

FEEDING VALUE OF CORN AND OATS.

The results of experiments that have been made with some 10,000 horses of the cab company in Paris, and published by the president of the company, Mr. Bixio, adds to the testimony of the omnibus company of that city last year, that the substitution of maize for oats affects a large economy while affecting no diminution in the working power of the animal. The 10,000 cab horses have been operated upon during a period of five years, their feeding being regulated according to the most scientific principles, and the no less important point attended to—book keeping. As compared with the year 1872 a saving of 19 centimes—nearly four cents per animal per day—was effected in 1877, representing a total economy for the year, of 1,058,610 francs.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description. EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. Ordinary advertisements, line, per insertion, \$1.00 each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS. 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.

haul and spread it almost as fast as made on whatever field I was pasturing or intending to plough for some crop. My method with cattle is different. In winter I keep them all stabled and have a constant supply of litter under them sufficient to keep them clean and dry. Whenever the accumulation of manure gets too large I haul it away, spreading it immediately. In the day time I let the stock run to a straw stack in the barnyard, which is small in compass and supplied with a pump for watering.

In the spring I pile all the accumulations of the farm-yard in a compact heap and let it remain until after harvest, by which time it will be thoroughly fermented and decayed. If there should be any dry straw remaining in the stack, I see that it is thoroughly mingled with the debris of the heap, so that it may be decomposed. I usually have a mowing-field which I intend to put in the next season. As soon as this is mowed, I spread on all the manure from the barnyard; I then pasture the field, and continue hauling manure upon it during the fall and winter, until it is covered. I have a trough which catches the waste water from the kitchen and wash house to a receptacle prepared to receive it immediately behind the pail. Here I have a large heap of sawdust, leaves, manure, etc. Each day the contents of this receptacle are poured over this heap with a long handled dipper. Settled in the ground under the pail is a tight box; every few days the water is turned into this, and then the contents poured over the compost heap. A thick layer of sawdust is spread in the hen house from time to time, thus keeping it neat and also diluting the droppings of the poultry until it becomes a most valuable manure and is easy to spread and handle.—Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

POULTRY IN SUMMER.

Extreme caution should be used during our hot season, to keep the fowls in good health and thrift. That trite old maxim, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a very applicable one now. Guard carefully against disease in its first stages. That dread scourge of the poultry yard, the "cholera," can be avoided and prevented, but seldom cured. Be sure your roosting and laying houses are thoroughly cleaned, and kept well limed and free from vermin, that so often weaken the system of the fowls and make them an easy prey for diseases so common among fowls at this season. If disease has already got a foothold, better at once use the sulphur, and thoroughly, too; then cleanse, renovate thoroughly, and begin anew.

There are very many simple things that if remembered, will materially assist you in keeping your fowls in good health. Keeping a few old rusty nails in their water-dish is a good tonic. Be sure they are provided with a good dust bath; a soap box, or one larger sized, filled with the street dust is best; a part wood ashes are also beneficial, but clear ashes are too strong, and in wet weather the lye from them is injurious.

Another disease to guard against is the "scaly legs" in fowls. Various opinions are advanced as to their cause, but it is now generally conceded to be a small insect that adheres there and "builds his entrenchments" very much as the coral polyp does in a warm coral island. The best and simplest remedy is to use kerosene oil with a stiff brush. It being very penetrating will soon remove them; or kerosene mixed with lard and a little old-fashioned soft soap is a mild form of using it. The prime cause of the disease is want of care and cleanliness; and in fact nine out of ten of all the diseases fowls are subject to, may be traced to that source.

A NEW PATENT APPARATUS FOR LIFTING HAY.

Quite lately there was exhibited in the West Main, Edinburg, a patent hay-lifting, carrying, and elevating apparatus, the invention of Mr. J. B. Taylor, Seton West Main, Preston-pass. The apparatus is in two separate portions—one movable and the other stationary. The movable machine, known as the lifter and carrier, consists of a wagon with fixed front wheels. At the back are swivel wheels which can, by means of levers acting on both sides, be laid in a horizontal position. When so placed, the wagon forms a sloping platform, which is placed in front of a hayrick. Ropes are attached by means of hooks to the front of the wagon, passed round the hayrick, drawn forward over the wagon, and made fast to the horse's chains. On the horse moving forward the rick is drawn on to the wagon platform, which is restored to its normal position by means of the levers of the swivel wheels. The wagon so laden with the rick of hay is then drawn by the horse to the stackyard, where the stationary elevator is erected. It consists of a high sloping platform close to the lower end of which the hay wagon is drawn up. Ropes are once more passed round the rick to the end of the elevator, passed rick, taken through two pulleys, and then attached to a horse. The forward movement of the horse draws the rick off the wagon and up the sloping platform of the elevator, from which it may either be capered on to the haystack, or left on a level stacking at the end of the elevator, to be forked on to the stack. The chief novelty in the apparatus would seem to be the swivel wheels of the wagon.

Literature.

THE UNFINISHED PICTURE

The adoration of saints, and the miracle attributed to pictures and statues, prior to the Reformation, led to the ruthless destruction of most works of art, either in painting, sculpture, or stained glass, with which the churches of England were adorned, when the spirit of the people had been roused by the discovery of the gospels which had been practiced upon them.

William Elford was a young man and an artist, though he followed the trade of silversmith. Every spare moment he devoted to his art, and the walls of his little studio were covered with pictures of saints many of them displaying great talent. It was in fact a rooming and boarding place for a young man named Elford, who had just finished his studies at a university, and who was always kept looking, night and day, and often as William sat in his little shop and saw Donning and his agents go by, he trembled for his treasures, more than able than all the gold and silver in his shop. Dame Elford and one other were the only partners in his secret, and the only persons ever admitted to the little attic room.

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Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow, ATTORNEYS AND BARRISTERS AT LAW. Solicitors, Conveyancers, etc. MONEY NEGOTIATED, AND LOANS MADE.

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

ALLEN & WILSON, Barristers and Attorneys AT LAW. Office in Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

WAVELEY HOUSE FREDERICTON. This well known hotel has been improved, and the premises enlarged.

EDGECOMBE'S BLOCK York Street. American and CANADIAN FLOUR.

WHITTIER & HOOPER, EDGECOMBE'S BLOCK, York Street. FINEST AND CHEAPEST.

LOOKS LOOKS. 8 CASKETS containing 30 doz. Rim and Mortice LOCKS.

GRIND STONES. ONE and a half TONS GRIND STONES. For Sale by JAMES S. NEILL.

New Livery Stable. THE Subscriber wishes to inform the public that he has opened a LIVERY STABLE.

T. W. SMITH, FISHER'S BUILDING, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B. EUROPE, CANADA, and the UNITED STATES.

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. FION LEATHER CO., KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

CASH FOR HIDES FOR THE GIBSON TANNERY. JOHN A. BECKWITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

SALT AND MOLASSES. AT ELY PERKINS. Landing this day—SACCS SALT.

PER SCHOONER MAUD'S BESSIE. 60 ROLLS Roofing felt.

HARDWARE. JUST RECEIVED: 4 DOZEN T Hinges; 4 DOZEN Glass Bases; 4 DOZEN Glass Bases.

PLOWS. PLOWS. 50 WROUGHT IRON BEAM AND STEEL MOULDBOARDS; 50 CAST IRON BEAM AND STEEL MOULDBOARD.

25 HAY KNIVES. R. CHESTNUT & SONS, Fredericton, June 4, 1878.

NEW STOCK, NEW DEPARTMENT. Youths' Clothing, YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

INSPECTION INVITED. COMPETITION DEFIED. THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor.

Are you in need of a Good Suit of Clothes! if so call and examine as fair assorted stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS, CAPS, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. A Perfect Fit in all the latest Styles Guaranteed, at BOTTOM PRICES!

THOS. W. SMITH, Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton. FARMERS! WHITTIER & HOOPER.

PAINTS. PAINTS. 75 KEYS BEST WHITE LEAD; 50 KEYS BEST WHITE LEAD.

Cheap Travel. IMPORTANT TRAVELERS who are in the neighborhood of Fredericton, should call on J. B. HARRIS.

SELF Sealing, AIR Tight PRESERVE Jars, ALL SIZES AT E. E. Phair & Co's, Opposite the Normal School.

LUMBER FOR SALE. The Subscriber begs to announce to the Public that he has always on hand a good and varied stock.

TO PAINTERS AND OTHERS. SOMETHING NEW. SAMPLE CASE of PREPARED KALSOMINE.

BY RAIL. 4 REFRIGERATORS. New and latest out. 15 New Patent Saws and Blocks.

Per Schr. "Jessie". FROM BOSTON: 25 PULVERIZED Bleaching Paper.

50 DOZ. Brooms, 50 doz. Pails; 1 doz. Brooms; 1 doz. Pails.

H. RUTTER, SADDLER and HARNESS MAKER. DEALER IN WHIPS, BRUSHES, CURRY COMBS, BLANKETS.

YORK COUNTY DEBENTURES FOR SALE. 40 GREENBACKS.

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. FION LEATHER CO., KING STREET, FREDERICTON.

CASH FOR HIDES FOR THE GIBSON TANNERY. JOHN A. BECKWITH, Secretary-Treasurer.

SALT AND MOLASSES. AT ELY PERKINS. Landing this day—SACCS SALT.

PER SCHOONER MAUD'S BESSIE. 60 ROLLS Roofing felt.

HARDWARE. JUST RECEIVED: 4 DOZEN T Hinges; 4 DOZEN Glass Bases; 4 DOZEN Glass Bases.

25 HAY KNIVES. R. CHESTNUT & SONS, Fredericton, June 4, 1878.

NEW STOCK, NEW DEPARTMENT. Youths' Clothing, YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

INSPECTION INVITED. COMPETITION DEFIED. THOMAS W. SMITH, Merchant Tailor.

Are you in need of a Good Suit of Clothes! if so call and examine as fair assorted stock of ENGLISH, SCOTCH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

Ready-Made Clothing, HATS, CAPS, &c. ALWAYS ON HAND. A Perfect Fit in all the latest Styles Guaranteed, at BOTTOM PRICES!

THOS. W. SMITH, Fisher's Building, Queen Street, Fredericton. FARMERS! WHITTIER & HOOPER.

PAINTS. PAINTS. 75 KEYS BEST WHITE LEAD; 50 KEYS BEST WHITE LEAD.

Cheap Travel. IMPORTANT TRAVELERS who are in the neighborhood of Fredericton, should call on J. B. HARRIS.