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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.

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Agriculture.

For the "Agriculturist."

Mr. Editor, I will try and give you a description of what I saw in one of my rambles on and along the N. B. Railroad. I started from the mouth of the Keswick; along the valley of the Keswick I saw the farmers harvesting wheat, oats and buckwheat, all of which seemed well filled, and the growth of straw greater than it had been for years previous, and the anticipated yield one-third greater than any year for the last four years. I noticed that some of the stations along the line were not used, showing that the company's expectations of business had not been realized. Along the Upper Keswick the country presents a rather barren appearance, and I guess its appearance is not deceptive. We saw nothing that looked like farming or business after we left Keswick until we came to Millville where we stopped for a few minutes. Millville seems to be quite a business place and the farmers in the vicinity seem prosperous, having made great improvement since the railroad was built here. I learnt on enquiry that William Hays, Esq., does quite an extensive business with his saw mill here, and finds a ready market for all the lumber he can manufacture. On leaving Millville we found the country presented the same barren appearance it did between Keswick and Millville, nothing of interest to be seen until we came to Woodstock Junction, where we found quite a party of pleasure seekers awaiting our arrival. Here we stopped half an hour for tea, and after the inner man had been satisfied we stepped on board the cars to find our seats occupied by the excursionists who had come on the Woodstock Branch, and as they did not seem inclined to relinquish their seats, and as there were more passengers than seats we had the pleasure of standing up and peering our elbows into each other from there to Hartland where we left the train. Hartland is quite a pretty village, the houses and out-buildings looking new and neat, but some of the residents told me it had not grown any the last year or so; they need some manufacturing establishments to give them a better home market for their produce and goods. I drove out into the country from here where I found the farmers were not a bit behind other parts of the Province in farming. In several places along the roads they were hauling hay out of their barns and stacking it to make room for their grain in the barn. I found farming carried on quite extensively in every direction around Hartland, and most of the farmers who let lumbering alone and follow farming doing well. Hartland and traveled along on the cars as far as Tobique, but as the most of the way was after dark and on my return it was so foggy I could not see I can't give you much of a description, but what I did see led me to think that it was a fine country for farming, that the crops were excellent with the exception of potatoes which were about all killed with the rust, and in some sections were beginning to rot.

Now, Mr. Editor, I must not close without saying a few words about the N. B. Railroad. I found it smooth and pleasant to ride over, and the cars comfortable and easy to sit on; but the officers obliging and attentive; but I think the company made a big mistake by not taking it along the river all the way from Fredericton to Tobique, had they done so they would have carried a big local traffic along the road from Hartland where now the local traffic don't amount to anything comparatively speaking. As I am taking up too much space in your valuable paper, I will close for the present by giving you a few Bear Island items. Grain crops of all kinds good, rather better than an average; wheat is an excellent crop. Mr. William Slipp sowed four bushels of "Lost Nation" wheat and he thinks he will have over ninety bushels of first rate quality. Mr. William Scribner bought one bushel from Mr. Slipp last spring, sowed it on common potato ground and has thrashed out twenty four bushels of first rate wheat from the bushel sown. Who will say now they can't raise wheat in New Brunswick? The Bear Island Reform Club intend holding a picnic in a few days.

A YORK COUNTY RAMBLER, September 7th, 1878.

GREEN PICKLES.—Bright green cucumber pickles do not look tempting to an old fashioned housekeeper, because she knows that they cannot be spoiled, and must therefore be comparatively tasteless. Don't be afraid to put little bags of ground spice into your vinegar, and learn to look wise and say "viriol," whenever anybody tries to overawe you with her emerald green pickles.

AN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS. A glance at even a few of the American agricultural papers shows that there is in the United States much mental activity amongst the agricultural class. It is a kind of mental activity of which little is shown in Canada, and displays itself in "Field Meetings" meetings of farmer's clubs and conventions, culminating in a meeting of a National Agricultural Congress. There is such a thing as sampling too much, and advanced and go-ahead as are the United States, their agriculturists are hardly able to carry out with success such a great project as a National Agricultural Congress. The Congress that met a week or so ago, at New Haven, Connecticut, was formed in 1872 by the union of two organizations, "the Cotton States Agricultural and Mechanical" and "the National Agricultural Association" of Georgia and Tennessee. The editor of the Maine Farmer was present and in his issue of last Saturday gives his impressions of it. He met there, we may remark in passing, several writers and editors of well-known agricultural papers, "Friend Thomas of the Country Gentleman," who does more work on that admirable journal than many think—was present, with his faithful crutch by his side. An old man, but young in feelings, and who is always practical in what he says, and says some things well worth hearing. Brother Wetherell of the Traveller, with his venerable white beard, though he is a young man yet, was diligent in making notes, and did not seem himself to us, as he took but little part in the discussions. Brother Cheever of the New England Farmer was also present, note book in hand, and his bronzed farmer-like face and bronzed hands showed him to be the honest, practical farmer which he is, as well as a sensible writer on what he knows about farming—which is a good deal. The results of the Congress are thus summed up by him. A three days' convention at which papers were read to very small audiences, and a considerable variety of topics—some of them important, others commonplace—by distinguished gentlemen, which but for the agency of the agricultural press in publishing an account of the same for the benefit of those most interested would exert but little influence upon agricultural thoughts or practices. The idea of such a Congress, in carrying out its work, and being so cumbersome in its management as to fail of accomplishing the object it has in view. He does not think, however, that such a Congress is impossible, but ventures to predict that the day is not far distant "when an association composed of the Secretaries of the various boards, departments, and Societies of Agriculture in the several States, with the Presidents of the State Colleges of Agriculture, will be formed; which shall hold a two weeks' session once in two years, at a time and place to be given for fully considering measures relating to the prosperity and advancement of all the agencies for the promotion of agricultural knowledge and practices, and where time shall not be taken up with tedious discussions on the results of applying different fertilizers to different soils, and similar matters. And even then we believe the most good must and will continue to be accomplished in a positive way, by our Farmers' Conventions, local club meetings, and the agricultural press, agencies in which we have the most unshaken faith, because we see the results every day, in the different States where these agencies are at work, of what they are accomplishing, gradually, but surely, in behalf of our agriculture."

HOW TO RAISE AN EXTRA ACRE OF CORN OR WHEAT.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer gives his experience on the above subject and it may prove suggestive to some of our readers. As it takes everybody to know every thing I thought I would advance a few ideas on making and saving fertilizers for our farms; and what I am now going to write is from experience. Farming on most of the farms in Maine is unprofitable without manure but with it, it may be very profitable. We will take it for granted then, that dressing is the key note to successful farming. Now how shall we make any more dressing than what our cattle will make? I will tell you how I make it. I have a barn cellar in which I have two wells dug under each end of the stable, four feet deep and six feet wide covered over without stoning. Where these shafts wells are it is lower than any place in the cellar or barnyard; consequently every rain we have the water finds its way into these wells carrying with it the liquid dressing from the barnyard and hogyard and privy. In these wells I have a small chain pump that pumps half a barrel a minute, costing only three dollars each. I haul muck and dirt into the barn cellar and every leisure time we have I pump this liquid on to the muck and it is so thick sometimes it almost ropes. The result is, this muck without anything that gives my best corn and beans. If a farmer has no barn cellar he has a sag in the barnyard, if not he can soon make one. There let him dig a reservoir and begin his compost heap with the dirt he throws out of it. And if he cannot afford a pump it will pay him to bale it out. If he cannot get muck got dirt or sods beside the roads, or any substance that will absorb the liquid. These pumps are very cheap and simple in construction so much so that most any boy can make one after seeking it. Some will say they have no time to haul muck. I say to such to take time just as you do to work out your highway tax. You had better neglect something else, say let that old field go one year longer, or knock around the rocks on a certain piece of land that you would like to haul off one year longer.

I claim that any man who keeps a few head of cattle and sheep and a hog, can with a little labor this fall make dressing sufficient for an acre of good corn or wheat provided he will prepare a place to hold the liquids from his yards and manure heaps. It is better to let your compost heap remain till spring as you then will have any amount of liquid to apply to your heap. You can make your heap as broad as you please as you please as you can make broad spots to conduct the liquid all over it. You will find your horse heap will contain hogsheds of this liquid and it keeps it from drying or burning up. You want your pumps high enough with a staging around it to stand on the months of April and May, you can haul on to your dry mowing fields almost continually the very quintessence of a fertilizer; and in being a liquid it finds its way at once to the roots of plants and is leached with rain. A man might as well try to whistle successfully without an under lip as to undertake to raise an extra acre of corn or wheat successfully without some kind of fertilizers—I mean on old run out fields.

A MAN WHO MADE FARMING PAY.—Farming will pay even in these hard times, with industry and perseverance. Seven years ago a party bought a farm in Worcester County, Mass., of 140 acres, for the sum of \$10,000, which he mortgaged to a relative for the whole purchase money retaining his entire capital of \$3,000 for the purchase of stock and tools, also for the building of a \$600 barn. With no assistance except his own, now nine years of age, and seven weeks hire of a man annually, to assist in harvesting, the farmer has paid the mortgage, owns his farm, free from debt, besides having one horse, one yoke of oxen, twenty cows, six hogs and quite a quantity of personal property. Is not this a far better record than most merchants and manufacturers can exhibit?—American Cultivator.

Eggs are very nutritious articles of food. They contain about as much flesh-forming and meat-giving substance as an equal weight of butcher's meat.

SOWING FALL WHEAT.

The following article from the Canadian Farmer will be found, we think, both interesting and seasonable. There are special reasons why farmers should be more than generally cautious about the seeding of their fall wheat this year. The experience of the past season has proved our anticipations of the spread of the Hessian fly to have been correct. We doubt if the crop in a single county in Ontario altogether escaped injury. The unusual vigor of the plant, however, enabled the wheat to recover in a great measure from the injury inflicted. What the situation would have been if the season had only been an average one is more than we can guess. There is no reason why the Hessian fly should be allowed to assume the dimensions of a national plague, as it threatens to do. No insect is so easily annihilated. All that is necessary is late sowing in the districts where it is known to exist. But this late sowing must be done in concert. It will be useless for nineteen farmers to sow late and thereby incur the danger of attacks of rust, if a twentieth obstinate man persists in putting in his wheat early, and thus furnishing young plants on which the Hessianians may lay their eggs. Though the insects are so delicately framed, and in their winged form are so swift lived as to be incapable of long migrations, still they are easily able to travel a few miles, and it is useless to expect that a wheat field can be concealed from them. For the last dozen years there has been an increasing tendency toward early sowing of fall wheat. Many farmers now strive to get their seed in before the end of August, and many more during the first week of September. This is the exact condition necessary for the perpetuation of the Hessian fly. That insect, as it comes from the chrysalis, finds the young wheat above the ground in just the stage of growth to receive eggs, furnish food for the larva, and allow them to get into the chrysalis form again before the advent of severe frost. Now, if the sowing be delayed till after the middle of September, and the normal character, frost will catch either the mature insect or the larva, and in either of those stages is fatal to them. Those eggs which, in the absence of wheat, have been laid upon native grasses allied to the cereals, may be left to furnish food for the parasites which prey upon the Hessianians.

Another but less effectual way of fighting Hessianians is to pasture sheep repeatedly upon the growing wheat, never allowing the surface of the field to remain green for more than a week. Of late years another wheat pest of a somewhat similar nature to the Hessian fly is increasing unpleasantly. It is the joint-worm, *Scorpaena borealis*. It is less formidable than the Hessian fly in that it has but one brood in a year. The perfect insect appears in June and lays its eggs in the growing straw near the first or second joint. A tiny footless maggot, about the eight of an inch long, and of a pale yellow colour is the result. This feeds upon the sap of the plant, and deprives the grain of nutriment. Infested stalks may be known by the swollen joints. The insect continues in the larval or grub stage all winter, in which it differs from the Hessian fly. In the spring it goes into the chrysalis form and emerges from it in June, when the egg-laying goes on as before. There is but one remedy against the joint-worm, and that is to burn all the straw of the infested field.

CATTLE FEEDING.

Professor Stewart lately informed the American dairymen's association that he had tried an experiment with ten cows, giving each three quarts of corn meal a day, fed alone. This was continued a month. Then three quarts, mixed with a peck of cut and moistened hay, were fed daily to each cow. By weighing the result showed a gain of 25 per cent. in favor of mixing the meal and cut hay. If the meal is fed alone, it is better to feed it dry, as this favors digestion. This food was given raw. If cooked, the fodder is brought back nearly to its original green state. But it will not pay to cook for only five or ten animals, as it requires nearly the same labor to cook for ten as for forty. An experiment was made to ascertain how much an acre of corn was worth. It was fed when in a raw or roasting state to 194 cows in October, and it lasted them four days. This is equal to feeding one cow 46 days. Prof. Stewart recommends as a cheap way to cook corn, running ears and all through the cutting machine, and then passing them to the steam tank mixed with water. This saves husking, shelling and grinding.

LARGE VS. SMALL BREEDS.

A writer in the Rural New Yorker has the following very sensible remarks on the effect of large breeds in deteriorating a farm: Few farmers take into consideration the weight of bones, when deciding whether to raise large or small breeds of swine. Yet there is no element of a virgin soil so completely exhausted from what we call worn out lands, as is the bone-forming material, neither is there an element so difficult to restore. In the face of the fact that the continual drain of bone material from the soil, is slowly but steadily telling upon its productiveness, we must, first, make the demands upon the soil for bone material as small as possible; second, restore all the fertilizers of this nature that are available. In order to lighten the demands upon the soil, I would advise breeding with two points constantly in view: First, small bones of fine texture, such as

FARMERS' WANTS.

Enjoying many blessings peculiar to his calling, the farmer is subject also to many needs not felt by those in other walks of life. You need only take up the last newspaper to find some writer (probably not a farmer) indulging in rhapsodies upon the bliss of country life. No doubt a farmer's life is enjoyable and healthful, and we hope that most farmers appreciate these facts and are contented and thankful for the blessings of their lot, but the farmer's life is not without its peculiar wants, and to these we would call attention in the hope of supplying them in such small measure as we can. Chief among the inevitable wants of the farmer is his want of intercourse with his fellow men; he is by necessity a half hermit; his companions, the few haired men he can afford to employ—perhaps foreigners, certainly men of little intellect or culture; with whom he must work day after day, and when the day's toil is at last ended and the tools cleaned and put away, there is in general little intercourse with the neighbors; they are too far away for an easy walk, and the horses perhaps are too tired to drive. So our farmer sits down and goes to sleep almost as soon as his tired limbs are fairly stretched in a comfortable position. Such habits are not conducive to a healthy and happy state of mind. At the busy season of harvest they are not to be indulged in so much as to be difficult to change in the more leisurely seasons of the year. The occasions of social gathering among farmers are less frequent than formerly. We hear our fathers tell with glowing words of the husking bee and the house raising and the apple tree and other festive occasions of rural mirth and jovial merriment. They are not the fashion now and we need something to take their place. The farmer's club is a very useful thing in its season, and we hope most of our readers belong to one and make it useful—but at this season of long days and short nights and heavy toil, the farmer has little opportunity or time for anything in the social way except his newspaper.

Let us then try as best we can, and as we always have to make this a social paper; it is thus that it serves to bring together in a measure the distant workers of the farm for a social chat, without the inconvenience or expense of a long journey. We cordially invite you to write anything in your daily experience that you think of daily interest to other farmers, and invite you also to ask for any information you may need in regard to any period of farm management. The communications of practical farmers are always the most valuable matter in any paper; they deal with practical details, familiar to the man who comes face to face with difficulties and overcomes them. The editor can select such items of news or general interest as he thinks will be interesting and useful, but to build up a truly useful and practical paper he must rely very largely upon the assistance of practical men. We are well aware that such men very often find a difficulty in expressing themselves clearly and correctly in writing. But if they really have anything worth saying they need not be prevented by any difficulty in education or by want of practice in writing—say what you have to say simply as if talking to a neighbor, and if too tired or busy to write yourself get some other member of the family to write for you, but write by all means if you have anything to say. Write as a duty to your fellow workers who may be helped and cheered by what you can tell them. Write as a pleasant recreation after the monotonous routine of daily life on the farm.—Patron's Helper.

It is producing properties, corn has 7 per cent, oats 6 per cent. It will be seen, therefore, that when equal weights only are compared, corn has the advantage as a fat producer. But taking the cost in consideration, there is no choice in this respect. Another decided advantage of oats for our climate, and especially for summer use, is that while they supply more muscle, they are less heating and debilitating to the work animal consuming them. Still another advantage is freedom from rotten grains and weevil, which frequently causes corn to injure stock.

WORKING BUTTER.—Do not work too much or too fast. Work slowly until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed. Otherwise the butter will not be of uniform color. Working it too fast will destroy the grain, and the butter becomes salty and lard-like in its texture. Let it stand or put it away in the tray for twenty-four hours. Then work it enough to remove all the buttermilk or surplus brine, so that the butter may become dry or like a piece of cheese. Mould into rolls, and set these away for twenty-four hours or until they become hard and firm. The cloth should now be put on, so as to cover one end, while the other is left open for the stamp. The cloth should be cut in pieces of exact size and dipped in brine, and the butter rolled when the cloth is dripping wet. Butter should never come in contact with the bare hand. When in bulk it can be easily handled with a ladle and a flat paddle.—Exchange.

SALT AND WATER IN PASTURES.—If animals while pasturing can drink whatever they wish, they will do so often but never take much at a time but if they can get a drink only twice or three a day, they will frequently swallow enormous quantities, a thing that cannot be healthy. The same is true with regard to salt. If salt is always within reach, animals will lick it once or twice a day or once every couple of days, just as they system may need it, whereas, if they are given salt only occasionally, they should not be allowed all they are inclined to take. Both salt and water should be always within reach of cattle, and where this is impossible, they should be watered at least three or four times a day, especially in warm weather.

Corn loses one-fifth by drying, so it is as profitable to sell it now in the fall for 80 cents as in the spring for \$1.00, to say nothing of risk from vermin and fire.

CHEESE MAKING.

A Professor Arnold on "Cheese Making," says:— For making cheese under any circumstances a few things are absolutely necessary. One must have a vessel large enough to hold the milk. It may be any clean tub, boiler or kettle. A wooden tub is best, because it will lose the least heat while standing. There must be means for warming, which can be supplied by a cook stove. Rennet for coagulating the milk must be provided and soaked beforehand. A strong hoop for pressing the curd, with a capacity of at least six cubic inches for every quart of milk used, and power for pressing equal to at least the weight of a ton. These being provided, warm the milk in any convenient way, without burning, to about eighty-four degrees and add rennet enough to have it begin to curdle in fifteen minutes and cover the milk to keep it from cooling. The quantity of rennet to use must be found by trial. A good rennet, well soaked and rubbed, in time will curdle about two thousand quarts of milk, but there is so much variation in their strength that only an approximation to the quantity required can be made. When the curd has become so hard as to cleave before the finger when passed through it, it should be cut with a blade that will reach to the bottom of the vessel into columns an inch or so square, and then covered again to let the whey separate. After it has stood fifteen or twenty minutes the whey which can be conveniently removed may be dipped off and the curd carefully broken with the hands into pieces of the size of chestnuts or even finer.

When this is done the whey which has been dipped off, or what is better an equal bulk of water heated to 100 degrees, may be turned into the curd and stirred enough to make all parts of the curd warm up alike. The curd should again be covered to prevent cooling, and left standing fifteen or twenty minutes, or as long as it can be without sticking firmly together, when the whey may again be dipped off, the curd broken up fine again, and more hot whey or water turned on and mixed evenly with the curd by gently stirring, so as not to riddle the whey and waste the richness of the curd. Cover the curd again and repeat the operation until the mass is raised to a blood heat. The stirring should be repeated often enough to prevent the pieces of curd from adhering, and the whole covered and left standing for the curd to harden. When it has stood so long as to become hard enough to squeak between the teeth or spring apart readily when pressed in the hand, or what is better, to respond to the hot iron test, the whey may at once be dipped off and the curd strained on a strainer cloth, laid over something which will allow the whey to run away steadily, like a large sieve or a basket. When the curd has been stirred 'till it is freed from whey and becomes a little cool and the large lumps broken up fine so it will receive salt about alike, salt at the rate of one ounce for each ten quarts of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly through the curd and then put to press.

As soon as the curd is well staked together, so it can be handled safely, remove it from the press; put on a new prescloth, turn the under side up, fold the cloth evenly over and press again till the press is wanted for the next day's cheese. Upon taking it from the press let it stand an hour or two till it becomes dry, then rub it over with some soft grease and turn and rub daily till it is cuped, which will be from thirty to sixty days. On small cheese, for home use, no bandage will be required. The surface must be greased often enough to keep it from drying and cracking. In making small cheese for home use, the press, though desirable, is not an absolute necessity. If a curd is properly made it will form itself into a cheese of good texture by its own weight. In moulding a cheese without pressing, the hoop should be made of perforated tin, so the whey can readily escape, and should have a cover of the same material for its top and bottom, shutting over and out side of the tin like the cover of a pill box, and should be only just about large enough to hold the curd to be moulded. A cover is placed upon the lower end of the hoop, the warm curd filled in, and the cover put on the upper end, and set on a level foundation. After standing a few minutes the hoop is turned quickly upon the other end, the curd slides down and strikes a smooth surface on what was at first the upper end. By turning the hoop a few times while warm, both ends get an even surface, and then, by standing still, the curd will permanently adhere and remain firm when taken from the hoop. To succeed well in moulding cheese without

WHAT FARMERS SUCCEED.—That farmer will succeed who makes up his mind that the whole secret of success is in himself; that it is the man and not the business that tells. He will succeed if he brings to bear the same amount of skill, forethought and energy, economy and judgment that any other branch of business requires. He will succeed if he sticks as close to his farm as the mechanic does to his shop, and not expect to work three or four months and then take his ease the rest of the year. That farmer will succeed who takes the papers, and digests what he reads, and is not afraid of new ideas and new methods of industry. He will succeed if it is his intention that whatever he sends to market shall be the very best, and so made and put up that when seen it will be captivating for its freshness, cleanliness and purity, and will be unhesitatingly taken on account of its well known character for honesty of weight, measure and count. Those who have farms may think themselves fortunate for although they will not fortunately find sudden roads to wealth, they will certainly prove that persistent farm labor will bring a sure reward. It is worthy of notice, that the adventurer and speculator, with blasted hopes and shattered health and fortune, have in the end to come back to the farm for health and safety. Agriculture is the basis of national strength and wealth, and a most certain and liberal support of all who follow it intelligently.—Exchange.

CATTLE WITHOUT HORNS.—The editor of the New England Farmer writes as follows of one object he has in view with his own herd of dairy cattle: We are trying to breed off the horns from our stock, because we believe that the domestic cow has no need for such appendages. Like pistols in boy's pockets, they are dangerous to those who carry them as well as to others. Cattle that are to be transported in freight cars or that are to be kept in close quarters, as when fed by the soiling system, have no need of horns, and they are certainly very much in the way both of their comrades and their attendants. We venture to suggest that a rapid stride towards the accomplishment of the desired end, might be obtained by the use of a Norfolk Polled bull. This breed has an excellent reputation in producing good milkers, in quantity, in continuance and quality; it is claimed to be of hardy constitution, but responding kindly to good care and feed, and turning out well when fed for beef.

Nowadays, one hears the farmers characterized as "born grumblers," or the most grumbling class of men in the community. They are never satisfied, according to some of their critics. A great deal of this kind of remark is exaggerated, or unfounded. In recent years farmers have only had too good cause to complain. The seasons have been sadly against them. Then it should be borne in mind that the farmer's business and capital are more exposed to the elements than is the case in almost any other profession. Commercial people are apt to forget the great extent to which the scene of the farmer's operations—and indeed their whole business and capital—is exposed to a treacherous climate, and in many cases a sterile soil. If the situation of farmers as regards the direct effect of the weather—changeable enough in this country certainly—on their income and prospects were only considered, they should hear less of the so-called grumbling propensities. Any other class of the community, similarly at the mercy of the elements, would be quite as loud, if not, in fact, louder with their complaints. Farmers, as a class, put up with, and say little or nothing about hardships or grievances which, we venture to assert, would not at this time of day be tolerated by any other class possessed of the same means, intelligence, and social status.

It would indeed be better for themselves and for the country, if farmers, as a rule, assumed a more independent, manly attitude.

In harvesting corn do not lose sight of the value of the stalks for fodder. Save it as much as possible by gathering as soon as the corn is picked. Binding in small sheaves is a good plan.

Flow deep. The wealth of the soil is not all within six inches of the surface.



EXHIBITION.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until September 20th, from persons wishing to rent the REFRIGERATION ROOMS and the privilege of supplying the same during the Exhibition in October next.

JULIUS L. INGHEES, Office for Agriculture, Sept. 12, 1878.

MISS VASOUR, Theory and Music

TEACHER OF PIANO AND THEORY OF MUSIC. RESIDENCE: ST. JOHN STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. Sept. 11-6 mos.

FIRE AND REMOVAL! S. F. SHUTE

DEALS to announce that he has REMOVED his Stock, saved from the late fire in Cox's Block, and hopes to do business as usual on September 14.

\$10 REWARD.

THE subscriber offers a Reward of \$10 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who are guilty of the theft of the Fire Department's stock, saved from the late fire in Cox's Block, and hopes to do business as usual on September 14.

TO LOAN.

NO LOAN UNTO APPROVED SECURITY. Apply to J. A. & W. VAN WAIK, Bankers, F. Ton, Sept. 14, 1878.

THANKS.

ON behalf of the Fire Department of the City of Fredericton, I return their sincere thanks to Messrs. J. A. & W. VAN WAIK, Bankers, for the loan of \$5000, which they have so liberally advanced to the Fire Department on the 11th inst.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber hereby tender his sincere thanks to his friends in particular, who have assisted him in saving his property from the disastrous fire on last Sunday morning, and to the Fire Department for the assistance which they have so liberally rendered.

CARD OF THANKS!

I beg to tender my sincere thanks to the many Officers and Fire Protection Company for their valuable services rendered on the 11th inst. in saving my stock at the late disastrous fire. My sincere thanks also to the Fire Department for the assistance which they have so liberally rendered.

CARD.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the prompt and efficient services rendered by the Fire Department on the 11th inst. in saving my stock at the late disastrous fire. My sincere thanks also to the Fire Department for the assistance which they have so liberally rendered.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

THE subscriber hereby returns thanks to all who have assisted him in saving his property from the disastrous fire on last Sunday morning, and to the Fire Department for the assistance which they have so liberally rendered.

Card of Thanks.

OUR most sincere thanks are tendered to the Western Assurance Company for their generous assistance in saving my stock at the late disastrous fire. My sincere thanks also to the Fire Department for the assistance which they have so liberally rendered.

Card of Thanks.

THE subscribers take this medium of returning their sincere thanks to all those friends who have assisted them in saving their stock of goods from the fire of Sunday morning.

CARD.

THE undersigned having been disturbed in his business by the late fire, and will remove his former large stock of groceries and liquors (the greater part of which was saved) to the premises lately occupied by Mr. Myhrhall, two doors above the Queen Hotel, where he will continue as heretofore to supply his numerous friends and patrons with the best goods the market affords.

Card of Thanks.

THE undersigned having this day saved his premises, and sold to Mr. Barhill of this city all his stock-in-trade and goodwill of business, returns his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal patronage which he has enjoyed for the past twenty-four years, and to the friends of the same for their kind and generous assistance in saving his stock from the late disastrous fire.

Fire! Fire!

NO. 4. COY'S BLOCK, NO. 4. We have a splendid new assortment of cloth in a few days' possession. A. LUCY, Sept. 13, 1878.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the late Mr. Thomas W. Smith, of Fredericton, will on THURSDAY, the 21st day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, sell at public auction, in the Court House, Fredericton, the real estate of the late Mr. Smith, situated on the North East side of King Street, between the street and the street, and containing about 1000 square feet of land, and also the real estate of the late Mr. Smith, situated on the South West side of King Street, between the street and the street, and containing about 1000 square feet of land.

FIRE! FIRE!

NO. 4. COY'S BLOCK, NO. 4. We are at business in No. 4 COY'S BLOCK, directly opposite the Western Assurance Co. Building. SCULLY & COLLINS, Fredericton, Sept. 13, 1878.

NO. 4. COY'S BLOCK, NO. 4.

WE have in a few days' possession a splendid new assortment of cloth in a few days' possession. A. LUCY, Sept. 13, 1878.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

THE Collectors of Rates for the County of York are required to pay over forthwith to the undersigned all moneys in their hands, belonging to the County.

HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Jr., Secretary Treasurer York, Rep. 21st.

CAUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons found trespassing on my property, known as the 'Horse Farm', will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the Law.

Speed the Plough

Stanley Agricultural Show. The Stanley Agricultural Show, Fair, and Ploughing Match will be held at Stanley, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of September, 1878. The most superior lot of stock offered for sale will be found in the section of this notice. The Ploughing Match will be open to all comers.

RONDILETIA.

A Fresh Lot just received at GEO. H. DAVIS, Cor. Queen & Regent Sts., F. Ton, Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

SURE CURE FOR GRAVEL.

THE undersigned has a speedy cure for the greatest of punishments called GRAVEL. The very best cure ever used in a few days, as I can prove from both sexes in Fredericton, who suffer no longer.

GRAVEL MEDICINE.

A SURE CURE for Gravel, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. \$1.00 per Bottle. No Cure, No Pay. Manufactured by M. MACKAY, F. Ton, Sept. 7.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

JAMES LOGAN, MATTHEW LINDSAY, JAMES GIBBY, and WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs; and JOHN J. WARD, Defendant.

NEW GOODS, FRESH STOCK, New Prices.

We have opened this week and last week an immense stock of NEW GOODS, CONSISTING OF ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN, CANADIAN and DOMESTIC CLOTH.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

REFEERS, SUITS, JUMPERS, HEAVY WOOL PANTS. For the Wood's wear, (competition defied).

GENTS' Furnishing Goods.

A Job Line of Wool Knit Undershirts and Drawers. 20 doz. more of those English HATS & CAPS.

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JULY 1st, 1878.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE WESTERN ASSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1851. HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO. Hon. J. McMURRICH, President. B. HADDEN, Managing Director. J. J. KENNY, Secretary. JAS. BOOMER, Inspector. J. FRINGLE, General Agent.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - \$500,000.00. CAPITAL PAID-UP - 400,000.00. ASSETS: Cash in Bank, \$42,248.41; Government & Municipal Bonds, \$31,450.25; United States Bonds and Deposits, \$41,972.50; Bank Stocks, \$9,781.25; Loan & Investment Co. Stocks & Deposits, \$1,022.18; Mortgages on Real Estate, \$5,858.73; Bills Receivable (Marine Premiums), \$1,022.18; Interest Unpaid and Accrued, \$12,179.74; Company's Offices, \$2,750.51; Agents' Balances and other Accts., \$7,823.52; Total, \$1,176,321.61.

LIABILITIES: Losses under Adjustment, \$45,695.61; Dividends unclaimed, \$20.39; Dividend Payable July 8, 1878, \$30,900.00; Total, \$76,615.91.

ASSETS: \$1,176,321.61. LIABILITIES: \$76,615.91. SURPLUS: \$1,099,705.70. Capital subscribed but not called for, \$400,000.00. Total, \$1,099,705.70.

Income for year ending June 30, 1878, \$28,928,841.80. JULIUS L. INGHEES, Agent for F. Ton.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT.

THIS House and premises situated on King Street, in Fredericton, next the residence of the Chief Justice, known as 'The Woods Property'. Possession given immediately. Terms reasonable. August 30th, 1878. FRASER, WETMORE & WINSLOW.

BURN SALVE

Sure Cure for Burns. MANUFACTURED BY M. MACKAY, Fredericton, N. B. 25 cts. per Bottle. No Cure, No Pay. Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

New Goods

Per S. S. 'Hibernia.' 1 Case of Black Cashmeres, Black French Merinoes, BLACK VELVETS. DEVER BROS. Fredericton, August 31st, 1878.

REMEMBER!

If you want a first-class, reliable Watch & Clock CALL AT S. F. SHUTE'S, Queen St., Fredericton.

JEWELLRY

IN ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS. Solid Silver & Electro-Plated Ware. English and German Fancy Goods. Meerchaum Pipes. Port Monies and Purses. LAZARUS & MORRIS, CELEBRATED SPECTACLES and Eye Glasses. Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired promptly and warranted. Engraving of all kinds neatly done. Remember the place. S. F. Shute, SHARKEY'S BLOCK, QUEEN ST. Fredericton, August 30th, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

JAMES LOGAN, MATTHEW LINDSAY, JAMES GIBBY, and WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs; and JOHN J. WARD, Defendant.

PLUMBING

GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT. THIS establishment now having two thoroughly trained Plumbers and Gas Fitters in their employ, are prepared to do all work entrusted to them in a thorough workmanlike manner. Prices desiring to have their houses fitted with all the modern improvements in the above business, would do well to apply to the undersigned for estimates before any other firm is called in. A variety of Gases and PAINTS GAS FIXTURES for sale cheap. Gas Fitters and Hot Water Fitters, always in stock. Orders for the fitting promptly attended to. The undersigned has a large stock of the best material and workmanship to order on the premises at shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. J. & J. O'BRIEN, Open Office, Fredericton, N. B. F. Ton, Aug. 10, 1878.

HOUSE FOR SALE!

BEAUTIFULLY situated HOUSE and PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Wm. A. McLean, Esq., is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 70 feet on Sunbury Street, and runs back 200 feet. It includes a fine and comfortable house, a carriage house, a well, a garden, and a large lot of land. It is now offered for sale on VERY LOW TERMS. It is now offered for sale on VERY LOW TERMS. For further information apply to A. A. SCULLY, Esq., to Wm. A. McLean, Sunbury Street, Fredericton, July 25, 1878.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, his dwelling house situated on King Street, West End, Fredericton, N. B., and containing, with a large yard, the particulars apply to A. A. SCULLY, Esq., to Wm. A. McLean, Sunbury Street, Fredericton, July 25, 1878.

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NEW GOODS.

FOR CASH AT LOGAN'S. DEVER BROS. HAVE RECEIVED A LOT OF DRESS GOODS, 8, 10, 12, and 15 cts., worth double the price.

SUN DOWNS

Straw Hats. Cost Price! BLACK AND BROWN CAMBRICS, WHITE PIQUES, PRINTS cheaper than ever. NEW STOCK GREY AND WHITE COTTONS, Parks' Cotton Warps. THOS. LOGAN, Fredericton, August 3, 1878.

Golden Fleece.

Just Opened: NEW CARPETS. BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, 2 and 3 ply, WOOL, HEMP and STAIR RUGS, MATS, Crumb Cloths. JOHN M'DONALD, F. Ton, May 4, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

GEORGE T. WHELAN, Plaintiff; and ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Defendant. A WRIT of Attachment has been issued in this case, and the creditors are notified to meet at Fraser & Wetmore's Brick Building, on MONDAY, the 24th day of September instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive statements of the assets and to appoint an assignee if they see fit. E. BYRON WINSLOW, Official Assignee. F. Ton, Sept. 4, 1878.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

JAMES LOGAN, MATTHEW LINDSAY, JAMES GIBBY, and WILLIAM HARRIS, Plaintiffs; and JOHN J. WARD, Defendant.

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New Brunswick Railway.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. EXPRESS TRAINS make

