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The Agriculturist.

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

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1879.

NO. 17.

Agriculture.

Buckwheat-Its Varieties and Culture.

Of all grains grown on the farm, doubtless buckwheat is one of the most profitable, since the labor employed in growing and harvesting a crop is one half that bestowed in the growing of oat, wheat, etc. In some sections of the country, particularly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and some of the New England States, this is an important product, for the reason that it flourishes comparatively well on poor soils, and is usually a sure crop to plant. Its uses are various, and the demand always good. It is used as one of our principal breadstuffs is well known, and 'hot griddles' are a necessary appendage to every good breakfast, particularly during the winter and spring months. When mixed with other grains, especially corn and oats, it makes a most excellent kind of provender, and is greatly relished by swine; and for winter feeding is excellent, as it is of a heating nature, and for this reason should only be fed in moderate quantities. For poultry it is one of the best grains we have, and is only surpassed for egg production by refuse wheat. Buckwheat requires a light, warm soil, mellow and not over fertile, and, like beans, when planted on rich soil, the straw is more abundant than the grain, and therefore too rich soil is not favorable for a large yield.

Properly speaking, there are only two sorts, the black or brown, and the silver hull. The first variety is mostly planted, and is excellent for all the purposes for which the grain is used. The latter sort is claimed by some to be much superior to the former, while others who have tested it pronounce it inferior. The silver hull ripens a few days earlier and continues longer in bloom, while it is claimed by some growers that the yield per acre is nearly double under the same conditions. The grain is of a fine light gray color, varying slightly in shade, and the corners are much less prominent than in the ordinary variety, while the husk is a trifle thinner. 'The flour is whiter, more like wheat, and is quite as nutritious' as the black variety. As a honey plant it is quite valuable, but gives a dark shade to the comb and is heavy bodied, but the flavor is ordinarily good, though not equal to that made from white clover. The seed should be sown from the first to the fifth of July, at the rate of from three pecks to a bushel to the acre, and should be harrowed and bunched in. It is a rapid growing grain, and matures in September, and should be cut before the grain is too ripe, to avoid shelling. Cut when the dew is off; and after the straw is dry rake into little bundles and stand on end, giving the top a little twist, so that the straw will hang together and not fall over.

The yield on good soil is from fifteen to twenty five bushels to the acre, the former figures giving about the average yield. The straw heretofore has been considered worthless save for bedding; but a late experiment made in steaming and adding a little meal has resulted in proving conclusively that when fed in small quantities it can be utilized as a very good mash for stock. There is doubtless very little nutriment in the straw, but when sprinkled with meal it becomes valuable and palatable. It is said to be of a loosening nature, hence it may be fed with decided advantage during the winter. A variety of food for stock especially valuable, and by occasional feeding the straw in connection with hay and cut straw, will no doubt result in decided good to farm stock. Almost every farmer has some piece of ground adapted to this grain, and, while not rich enough for corn and other grains, will produce a good crop of this sort of wheat. On new land the crop is most abundant, while the grain is plump and large. We can confidently recommend the growing of buckwheat to all who do not ordinarily grow this important product. It will help to eke out the other sorts grown, and the result in feeding will be satisfactory. -Farmer's Advocate.

Drying Hay.

The following seasonal hints on drying hay are given by a correspondent of the *Director Rural*:-- Although there are, and for many years have been, a few farmers who believe that the common methods of drying hay are wrong, and who insist that it is better to put grass into the barn while it is in its natural state, the great majority of practical men still hold to the old system of evaporating the moisture. That some men have succeeded pretty well in keeping their grass when it has been put into the mow in a green state, I do not deny. But there is plenty of evi-

dences that many others have tried the same plan and failed. I have never tried to keep grass without drying it, but with all my care have often had smoky hay. This result has frequently followed the storage of hay which, on account of poor weather or because the grass was extremely thick, did not receive as long an exposure to the sun as was usually given. From what I have seen and heard and read, I am convinced that it is the best way to dry grass quite well before storing it in barns. Not only does hay need to be dried well but it is also important that it should be dried quickly. The best hay is made from a good quality of grass which is cut in just the right stage of its growth and dried very rapidly. It is very much better when it can be done, to secure a certain amount of drying in one day than it is to have the process extend over two days. With heavy grass it is not always possible to secure a sufficient degree of evaporation in a single day. This is especially true early in the season. As the grass ripens, and the hot weather continues, the hay can be dried in a much shorter time than it can if cut early.

Motion is a powerful agent in facilitating the drying process. Hay that is turned three or four times a day will dry very much faster than that which is only stirred once. For several years I have used a tedder and have found that there is a great gain in time, as well as a saving of labor, to be secured by its use. The turning is done quickly and the hay is left so light that it dries extremely fast. By turning both before and after noon, hay which would otherwise need two days' sun can often be sufficiently cured the same day that it is cut. Of course, much depends upon the condition of the weather and the degree of ripeness of the grass. The point to be kept in mind is that frequent and thorough stirring greatly facilitates the drying of hay.

While I firmly believe that it is not merely best, but absolutely necessary that hay should be dried before it is put into the barn, I am also confident that a great deal of hay is over dried. There are extremes in both directions. The best rule is to dry grass just enough to have it keep perfectly and then stop. The hay cured in this manner will have a fresh appearance which over dried hay does not present. If dried too little, the hay will be smoky or moldy. If dried too much it will be hard, brown and of only second quality. Hay which is raked and put into the barn during the first part of the afternoon, while the sun is hot and there are no traces of dew, will keep better than that which has been equally dried, but is allowed to remain in the field until five or six o'clock.

As the value of hay depends, to quite an extent, upon its being properly dried, and as the difference in the various kinds of grass is so great, the weather is so variable, and so many other uncertainties surround the case, it will pay the farmer to make the subject of drying hay a matter of careful thought and study.

Breeding for Milk.

The property of milk yielding is hereditary. It would indeed be contrary to reason if it were otherwise; for milk is structurally a portion of the cow, and even its liquid portions are influenced by the character of the structure through which they must pass to appear in the reservoirs of the gland. We thus find individual cows of great excellence in any breed which has been used in the dairy for generations, as well as other individuals of poor quality, and we are enabled to determine which ones are large milkers by external signs of structure. The popular appreciation of this fact of hereditary qualities is evidenced by the generally favourable opinion of the Ayrshire breed as of large milking capacity and the difference of opinion as to the milking quality of short-horns. In the one case a breed kept and reared for milk, and milk in large quantities the recognized product; in the other case, a breed kept and reared either for milk principally or for beef purposes, and hence opinions modified according to the character of the breeding which is under observation. The average yield of the so-called native cow, although she has been subject to years of unconscious selection and oftentimes careful selection in her breeding, cannot be in excess of 1300 quarts yearly for the best dairy regions of America, although individual selection by good farmers may increase the average yield of first class herds to 1800 quarts annually; the highest average results we can figure for single years being about thirteen hundred quarts per cow. The Ayrshire breed has, however, been bred for milk, and as a consequence the yield of average herds can be at about two thousand

quarts; of superior herds 2500 quarts, and at 3000 quarts even, per cow per year. As we near countries where breeding is not carried on for the purpose of milk we find but small yields. The wild cow yields but sufficient for the use of the calf, among the table lands of Columbia, where the cattle are but partially domesticated, it is only by allowing the calf to run with the mother by day that a small quantity of milk can be obtained at night. Among the Damaras of South Africa a first rate animal rarely gives more than two or three pints daily, and this only in the presence of her calf. The small cows of Brittany, on the other hand, have yielded, as an average for five dairies including 82 cows, 1,243 quarts in a year; a dairy of the small Keries in Ireland reports 2,337 quarts for an annual yield; the Washshakum herd of medium sized Ayrshires in Massachusetts, as an average for 13 animals, yielded 2,812 quarts per cow in 1872; the herd of six at the New Jersey Agricultural College, of heavier animals under high feeding, averaged 2,258 quarts per cow in 1872. The heavy Friesland and Dutch breeds, 1,450 pounds, in the neighborhood of Harlem, an excellent pasture, as stated by Dr. Starling, Inspector of Dutch Agricultural Schools, to average 3,188 quarts per cow per year. The individual range of cows varies exceedingly. We offer for maxima in this country:--Ayrshire, weighing 900 pounds, 9,593 pounds milk; in Scotland, 13,486 pounds; Shorthorn, weighing 1,400 pounds, 11,705 pounds milk; Holstein, weighing 1,225 pounds, 11,681 pounds milk, cross between Holderness and Durham, weighing 1,590 pounds, 11,118 pounds milk; grade shorthorns, 10,757 pounds milk. -Scientific American.

Pruning in Midsummer.

It is many years since, from our own experience, we recommended people to prune at midsummer, although we knew it was opposed to the views of many eminent horticulturalists. At that time it was regarded as a bold innovation on established rules; and we have often since seen articles to show that summer pruning must be wrong. The reason by which that is supported is no doubt very good. It does seem by the reasoning we have referred to that it ought to be wrong to prune at that season; but on the other hand we have the evidence of our own senses not only that no harm, but absolute good resulted from the summer pruning of trees. But it seems to be forgotten by many good people that there are two sides to every story, two sides to winter pruning and two sides to summer pruning. Few of these horticultural operations are unmixcd good or unmixcd evil. In any case what we have to accomplish is to be gained, sometimes at a little expense of good points--good if we are after some other object. So in this summer pruning question. It is said by persons whom the whole horticultural community respect, that 'winter pruning strengthens while summer pruning weakens trees,' and if one were to deprive a tree of the whole of its foliage this would probably be true enough to work serious injury. It is on the principle on which noxious weeds are destroyed. Denuded of every leaf as fast as one appears, a plant is often killed in one season. But may not this be different when only a few branches are taken off? The remaining leaves and branches have more food at their disposal. What was intended for a thousand branches is now to be divided among nine hundred. But we are not supposed to enter into these minute points of physiological science. It is enough for practical men to know that the cutting away of a few branches has never been known to work any serious injury; while the case with which the wound heals over is in striking contrast with the long time it takes a winter wound to get a new coat of bark over it. We have seen in a vigorous, healthy tree a stout branch of two inches in diameter taken off, in which the new bark nearly covered the stump in two years; in winter the same spot would have been several years in closing over, and perhaps the parts would decay first, and thus lay the foundation of future disease in the tree. So well is this known that, in many places where winter pruning is practiced to any great extent, it is not unusual to have shellac or some other composition ready to paint over the wounds, to keep out the weather until it shall have closed over the new bark.

Of course a heavy loss of foliage would be a serious loss to a tree; but it is very rare that any tree has been so much neglected as to need the half or even the fourth of its branches taken off in summer time. But there are in many cases branches here and there along the trunks of trees which

it is an advantage to the tree to lose; and thinning which may be done in various ways to advantage, and in such cases summer pruning will tell a good tale. -Germanton Telegraph.

Another Plea for polled Cattle.

Some five years since, we purchased a polled cow that had had a good reputation as a milkier (and, by the way, this was about the only point sought after in making our purchase; we cared but little about horns or no horns), but, after observing her quiet, gentle ways, we became a thorough convert to the idea that polled cattle are the safer and more profitable when kept for the dairy or for beef purposes than horned cattle of like excellence in all other respects.

Had we statistics to show the amount of damage done by such cattle worrying each other and going horses and sheep, to say nothing about the human lives lost, the converts to this idea would multiply rapidly.

During the past summer, a neighbor of ours had a valuable mare running in pasture with his cows. One day he found her dead in the field, with pools of her blood lying about her, and yet he was slow to believe that one of those gentle cows was the culprit. The blood-stained ornament that adorned the head of one of them convicted her in open court.

Such cases as this we hope are rare ones, yet they are known more or less to every community in the land. Some thirty years ago, Gideon Pitts, of Honesoye, N. Y., was a breeder of shorthorns. One day, while riding along the road near Pittsford, he saw two polled animals in a field adjoining the highway, one a cow, and the other a year old heifer. The thought occurred to him to purchase them and breed them to his shorthorn bull as an experiment. The cow was purchased at once, but the owner could not be induced to part with the heifer till some months later. The result of the cross has more than equalled Mr. Pitt's expectations. The heifer dropped a promising bull calf the following spring which developed into a noble animal, possessing in a marked degree the type and characteristics of his shorthorn sire, with a crown as smooth as a Norfolk red.

He proved very positive as a sire in this particular; nearly all calves of his get were polled, whether the dam was a shorthorn or of the common stock of the country.

A few years since, John G. Briggs, of Honesoye (now Deceased) had an excellent herd of his descendants, that like him were essentially shorthorn in form and contour. Quite a number of this race of cattle are still owned in the vicinity; and of late years they have attracted considerable attention from a few breeders. Nearly half of the cattle on exhibition at the two last fairs of the Hemlock Lake Agricultural Society were polled cattle: some of them were pure Norfolk reds.

Recent experiments with the shorthorn cross like the one made by Mr. Pitts have given the same results. We believe there is no one feature or characteristic among cattle more readily obtained when the right crosses are made, or more positive transmissible, than this of being polled or without horns. When our American cattle breeders wish to secure this excellence in their herds they need not go far, nor expend a large amount of capital to secure it. -Wallace's Monthly.

The Cattle Export Trade.

The Toronto Mail, in a late article, on the movements of the cattle export trade from Canada this season, which have been successful hitherto, holds that there is every reason to think that it will go on increasing. It refers to the part which Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick is taking in it. It says:-- Although the cattle export trade from this continent to Europe has already reached large proportions, its continued development is assured by the dearth of cattle in almost every continental country as well as the United Kingdom. France, especially, is said to be falling behind in its domestic supply, and is obliged to import more largely than hitherto to meet the requirements of an increasing population. The importation of cattle into Germany, chiefly from Russia, shows an increase of 20 per cent from 1872 to 1878; that of hogs, 110 per cent, and of sheep, 214 per cent. Even Belgium is now importing live stock from Denmark. Russia and Austro-Hungary are reported to be the only nations which can furnish their neighbors with surplus cattle. These facts afford good ground for the belief that the cattle trade from America to Europe will steadily increase and furnish encouragement to our farmers in extending their stock-

raising operations. Among the new features of the trade are the preparations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick farmers to enter into stock breeding for exportation; the proposal to ship store cattle to Ireland; and the prospect of Canadian American butchers' stalls being opened in London and other British centres for the sale of American beef at American prices. English papers received by the last mail refer to the fact that foot and mouth disease was detected in a cargo of sheep landed from the United States, and entertain the apprehension that the Order-in-Council for the slaughter of cattle and swine landing in England from American ports will be immediately extended to sheep. Last year the United States exported 43,740 sheep, and recently the shipments have been on a large scale. Should the order prescribing compulsory slaughter at the port of entry be extended and continued, of which there is every prospect, as pleuro-pneumonia still prevails extensively in the Eastern States, the demand for Canadian cattle and sheep will be increasingly brisk. The outlook for the trade is an exceedingly favourable one, and farmers may rely upon obtaining good prices for good stock.

Do Not Mow too Close.

There was true economy in the advice of the farmer who recommended that the lower joint of the grass be left in the field for the old blind cow, rather than be cut and cured for her. He was one of the numerous army of mowers who had learned there is nothing gained by cutting too close.

The testimony with respect to the height from the ground at which it is best to cut grass is conflicting, and tends to confound and oftentimes mislead a novice in the hay field. Cultivators vary in practice from one half inch, or as close as possible, to four inches. The general tendency is, however, to cut close, and many fine meadows have been seriously injured therefrom.

Close observation has taught that timothy cannot be cut low, in dry weather especially, without inflicting injury. All attempts at close shaving the sward should be avoided. Many of our most successful farmers cut timothy nearly or quite four inches from the ground. Others, in gauging mowing machines for this grass, take care to run them so high that it will not be cut below the second joint above the tuber.

Close mowing of upland meadows ought also to be avoided, as the action of the hot sun and dry weather following the harvest affects the roots of the grass unfavorably when left without some protection. On the other hand, low, wet mowing grounds will bear cutting as close as possible; these are benefited by the influences which would dry and burn up an upland meadow. Again, where the practice is followed of top dressing the grass, the mowing may be done low, and a smooth surface left to cut over the next time.

Generally speaking, grasses cut two inches high will start much quicker and thrive better than when shaved close to the ground; the finer grasses as a rule, when the season is not a very dry one, can be cut lower with safety than coarser sorts. -N. Y. World.

Pumpkins as Milk Producers.

The pumpkin is stated to be by those who used it, 'an important auxiliary in producing milk. When analyzed, it has been found that of the whole pumpkin, there is about 10 to 12 per cent of dry substance. It has a large per cent of water, but not more than the parsnip or fodder corn. It is comparatively rich in albuminoids.

In producing milk, some dairymen have got a prejudice against it, from the effect of the seeds when given in too large a quantity. The seeds have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and this has sometimes lessened the flow of milk; but if a small portion of the seeds is removed, the danger is wholly avoided. And probably the cases of injury have been occasioned from feeding more than the due proportion of seeds. Thirty pounds of pumpkins fed to each cow per day will increase the yield, and improve the quality of the milk; but more than this should not be given. They are very cheap food, since it requires very little labor to raise them. From two to three tons may be grown, with a good yield of corn, per acre, requiring little more than placing the seeds, at distances of 20 feet apart, in alternate rows of corns, after the corn is up. The cultivation of the corn will be sufficient attention to the pumpkin crop; and this will often be worth as much as 10 to 15 bushels of corn per acre. This crop is appropriate to the whole country, and will

well repay the attention given to it. Pumpkins are a good fattening food for cattle, sheep, and hogs. They are a good food for pigs, serving to counteract the heating effect of corn. They are easily kept from freezing, and may be fed in cold weather. They are cheaply gathered and stored costing much less than any root crop, according to value.

The Month.

Work, work, constant work is now calling your attention. Keep a little ahead if possible. Cultivate and destroy the germs of the weeds before they show the green leaf; this is the cheapest way to kill them. Do not be afraid of stirring the ground, especially if it gets dry. You increase the crop by sodding. The earth, if stirred, absorbs the moisture.

Do not let your hay crop turn to a woody substance before cutting; hay and grain are both better by being cut early. Keep down the Canada thistles; do not let them break in your fallow or among your hods crops. See how comfortable your neighbors' cows and sheep are under the shade of those fine trees. If you have none, make up your mind you will have a shade for yours in a few years. If your poor beasts have to suffer in the hot sun, do you not think it would pay you to set up a few posts and lay some boards on them, or get some green boughs and put on the top to make a shade? There is nothing like making animals comfortable if you wish to make the most profit from them.

You may perhaps complain about the price of butter or cheese. Do you think either of them will improve in quality while in your possession? If not, sell. Tons of cheese were sold last year for two cents per pound because it was kept till past its prime; tons of butter were sold for grease at five cents per pound. By keeping you may perhaps realize these figures.

Keep the potatoes free from the Colorado bug by applications of Paris green and plaster. If you do not perhaps you may lack potatoes in the winter. -Farmers Advocate.

Controlling Vicious Horses.

A new and very simple method of training vicious horses was exhibited in West Philadelphia recently and the manner in which some of the wildest horses were subdued was astonishing. The first trial was that of a kicking or 'bucking' mare, which her owner said had allowed no rider on her back for a period of five years. She became tame and gentle in about as many minutes, and allowed herself to be ridden about without a sign of her former wildness. The means by which the result was accomplished consisted of a piece of light rope, which was passed around the front jaw of the mare, just above the upper teeth, crossed in her mouth and thence secured back to her neck. It was claimed that no horse will kick or jump when thus secured, and that a 'bucking' horse, after receiving the treatment a few times will abandon his vicious ways forever. A very simple method was also shown by which a kicking horse should be shod. It consists in connecting the animal's head and tail by means of a rope fastened to the tail and then to the bit, and drawn tightly enough to incline the horse's head to one side. This, it is claimed, makes it absolutely impossible for the horse to kick on the side of the rope. At the same exhibition, a horse, which for many years had to be bound on the ground to be shod, suffered the blacksmith to operate on him without attempting to kick while secured in the manner described. -Lebanon Courier.

How to dry Flowers with Sand.

There are many of our brilliant flowers--such as dahlias, pansies, pinks, geraniums, sweet Williams, carnations, gladioli, which may be preserved so as to retain their color for years. White flowers will not answer for this purpose, nor any succulent plant, as hyacinth, or cactus. Take deep dishes, or those of sufficient depth to allow the flower to be covered inch deep with sand. Get the common white sand, such as is used for scouring purposes, cover the bottom of the dish with a layer half an inch deep, and then lay in the flowers, with their stems downward, holding them firmly in place while you sprinkle more sand over them, until all places between the petals are filled and the flowers buried out of sight. A broad dish will accommodate quite a large number. Allow sufficient sand between. Set the dish in a dry, warm place, where they will dry gradually, and at the end of a week pour off the sand and examine them. If there is any moisture in the sand, it must be dried out before using again, or fresh sand may be poured over them the same as before. Some flowers will

of all description

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Make the Table Attractive.

A great deal of enjoyment of a meal depends on the appearance of the table. A clean, smoothly ironed tablecloth and napkins are the first requisites. If those are carefully folded after every meal and laid in a box kept for the purpose, they will look well for several days. Where there are small children, a square white oilcloth bound with scarlet braid or simply pinked around and laid under their plates, will prevent much soiling of the tablecloth. A few bright pretty dishes add much to the appearance of the table. Now during the summer a pretty ornament may be secured for every meal by merely running into the yard or garden and gathering a few buds and flowers and sprays of green for a bouquet. This habit, if once commenced, will so grow upon the taste that the spoons or napkins will hardly be more indispensable. It is well to let the children furnish the table bouquets from their own flower beds. One day when our Willie gathered a cluster of apple buds and blossoms for the dinner table, a friend who sat at the table said to him, 'Those blossoms if left on the tree would have grown to apples.' 'I would just as soon have the blossoms,' was the answer. A pretty ornament for the table is made by placing a goblet in a shallow glass fruit dish and filling both with flowers. If the scarlet radishes are laid on the green lettuce in the salad bowl, it makes almost a bouquet for it. -Cor. Farm and Fireside.

Preparing Rennet.

It is always an advantage to the cheese that the rennet be prepared some time before it is wanted for use; an English dairymen recommended that it be made in February or March, and that as large a quantity be provided as can be consistently with the size of the dairy. They find large olive jars useful for steeping the rennet, some of which will hold thirty gallons. A hole is made at the bottom to draw the rennet, and they think it much better to draw this way from the bottom, than disturbing at the top by dipping out. A wooden tap should be used, as the acidity of the liquid has an injurious effect on a metal one.

They have a piece of board, with holes perforated in it, to put into the jar under the veils or rennet to prevent their getting to the bottom and obstructing the liquid running out. The rennet is prepared by first making a brine strong enough to bear an egg. It is then boiled for half an hour, and, when quite cold, put into the jar. For every two gallons of brine six veils are added and one lemon sliced. An ounce of saltpetre is also added to every two gallons. They claim that rennet should also be prepared at least two months before using. -Germanton Telegraph.

The Habits of the Colorado Beetle.

The editor of the Maine Farmer (who by the way, does not appear to have heard of or come across 'the treatise' of Professor Riley, entomologist of State of Missouri on this pest) writing of its habits, says:-- The habits of this beetle are briefly as follows: The eggs are deposited by the female to the number of six or seven; hundred, at intervals during forty days, on the leaves of the potato, in somewhat regularly arranged loose clusters. After the lapse of about six days they hatch into larvae which feed upon the foliage of the plant about seventeen days; they then descend to the earth where they change into pupae. The perfect beetle appears ten to fourteen days after the pupae is formed, begins to pair in about seven days, and on the fourteenth day the young female commences to deposit her eggs, thus requiring about fifty days from egg to egg again. This period is subject to variation, according to the condition of the weather and supply of food when in the larva state.

White hellebore is the best remedy for the currant worm. Begin with it as soon as the worms appear and use as often as they show signs of mischief.

It is related of a Kentish farmer that he condensed his practical experience into this rule: 'Feed your land before it is hungry, rest it before it is weary, and work it before it is foul.'

NEWS ITEMS.

The del of the city of Paris now exceeds \$50,000,000.

It is believed in France that a beech tree has never been known to be struck by lightning.

Boston disposes of 16,000 gallons of soda water and 30,000 gallons of root and tonic beer daily.

Women with flat feet are poor housekeepers and bad calculators, and you won't forget it if you marry one.

"Whin do you intend to go back, Mike?" asked one oxie of another.

Since 1867, 899,517,908 feet of lumber have been rafted in the Pine River, Saginaw region.

One of the features at the coming Harrie regatta will be a sailing race, for which the club are giving a prize of \$500.

A farmer in Prince Edward being much annoyed with crows pulling up his plants, placed a large umbrella in his field in order to frighten them away.

Queen Victoria has sent to the ex-Russ Eugene a frame made of violets in allusion to the photograph of the late Prince Imperial.

An ex-State prison officer of Massachusetts is authority for the statement that there are three schools in Boston, where the art of picking pockets and other such tricks are taught by professional boys.

Two large donations to missionary societies have been made within a few months, amounting to over \$3,000,000.

Frederick A. Blaine, brother of Mrs. G. E. Jones, of Birmingham, died at the residence of the latter from the effects of having swallowed a silver half-dollar about the time of testing the coin.

All the planets are visible this month. Venus can be seen in the evening twilight.

Mercury is visible as a bright star glimmering in the west just before sunrise.

The extent to which American goods are being imported into Australia and retained at prices greatly under the cost of the home produce is extraordinary.

Russia's expense during the late war was very heavy, and, indeed, are not yet fully known.

Down to the end of January last the military expenditure amounted to over \$400,000,000.

According to the Bonapartist journal the Empress Eugenie making an exception to her rule that she never publicly received a deputation of the press.

A few centuries ago Steadpin, even then one of the largest and most important towns of Hungary, was totally destroyed by fire.

Patti is going to Russia next winter, and is to receive \$5,000 a night.

One of the best points about our North American forests is that a camp at a time and come to no harm from poisonous shrubs or vines.

It is different in the tropics where the shrubs which are not so virulent as the European species, and an occasional poisonous Rhus, the mosquitoes and flies have no competition.

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The Agriculturist.

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 2, 1879.

Sir John Abroad.

Sir John A. McDonald, who must have felt pining the decision of the Legislature on a sea, politically, is now, in the plain meaning of the phrase at sea, and will soon arrive in England.

The Dismissal.

The papers on both sides of politics have been during the past week commencing with the dismissal of Mr. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Another Fishery Outrage.

A captain of a Gloucester, Mass. schooner has lately complained loudly of an outrage he was subjected to at the hands of Her Britannic Majesty's subjects at White Point, Cape Breton.

Remored Cabinet Changes.

Being gravelled for matter to form the subject of long editorials, a number of journals throughout the Dominion have been speculating on changes in the present Dominion Cabinet.

Irish University Bill.

A measure has been passed in the British Parliament which is another step towards giving "justice to Ireland."

Fire Works, &c.—McMurray & Co.

Have received their stock of Fireworks, Chinese Lanterns, Balloons, &c., and they are certainly the finest lot seen in this city for a long time.

Officer Square Fence.—John Pickard.

Has brought to the notice of Hon. R. D. Wilnot, the bad state of the fence around the Officers' Square, that gentleman has consulted with the heads of Public Works Department.

St. Dunstan Picnic.—The Ladies of St. Dunstan Church.

Will be seen by the advertisement in another column, purpose to hold their annual picnic on the beautiful Hermitage grounds next Wednesday.

BASE BALL MATCH.—A match between the "Nationals" of St. John, and the "Originals" of Fredericton, came off yesterday.

71st BATT. BAND.—The band of the 71st Battalion played a fine selection of pieces last Wednesday evening from their stand in the Officers' Square.

CHICKEN MATCH.—The Eureka and the Fredericton club had another trial of their respective play last Wednesday in the Officers' Square.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF FREDERICTON.

Will be held at the City Council Chamber in Fredericton, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 7:30 p.m.

The Vice-Regal Reception.

The reception to be accorded the Vice-Regal party in the capital of the Province, has been the one subject that has occupied all minds here during the past week.

The Beecher Lecture.

Last evening the great Beecher lectured for the first and probably the last time before a Fredericton audience.

A Railway Across the Sahara.

The way in which France has borne up against, (if it cannot be said that she has recovered) the effects of the Comptrolleur.

The International Cricket Match.

Weathers of the willow will be delighted that, after a lapse of one or two seasons the International Cricket Match between the United States and Canada, is definitely fixed to take place this season.

Beautiful Pictures for All.

The Great Art Publishing House of George Sisson & Co., Portland, Maine, now steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently has no feeling of "fall times."

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The next great European war will probably be between Italy and Austria. The Italian Government is concentrating large bodies of troops in the north of Italy, and the Austrian journals are anxious to know what it means. From a table lately published in a Vienna newspaper, it appears that while Austria has only 8,500 infantry, 340 cavalry, 1,400 field artillery, 700 gunners and 200 engineers, or altogether a force of 12,740 men quartered in the neighborhood of her Italian frontier. Italy, on the other hand, has assembled 40,700 infantry, 10,300 cavalry, 7,200 field artillery, 3,700 gunners and 3,750 engineers, or a total force of 73,710 men of all arms of the service near the Austrian frontier, the four fortresses forming the famous quadrilateral being especially strongly garrisoned. It is also well known that much attention has been lately given by the Italian military authorities to perfecting the organization of the Alpine troops—the forces which, permanently quartered in the mountains on the northern frontier of Italy, would, in the event of the latter country becoming involved in hostilities with either of her neighbors on the north, be called upon to cover the mobilization and concentration of the main forces or act as an advanced guard to any forward march by them in the prosecution of an offensive campaign.

An instrument has been invented in France for aiding in the resuscitation of persons apparently drowned, or who have by any other cause been temporarily deprived of animation. It consists of a cylinder of sheet iron large enough to contain the body of an adult person. It is closed at one end, and the inanimate individual is inserted, foot foremost, in the receptacle, so far as the neck round which there is placed a padded diaphragm fastened to the cylinder so as to be airtight. An air-pump, attached to the tube, creates a partial vacuum, and the outer atmosphere, by its own pressure, forces its way into the lungs by the mouth and the nostrils, which are left exposed. By a reversed action of the pump the air is allowed to re-enter the cylinder, and respiration is thereby re-established. A glass plate inserted in the iron casing enables the operator to watch the movements of the chest, which rises and falls as in life, with the alternate working of the pump. This apparatus may be repeated eighteen times in a minute, an exact imitation of natural breathing being thus produced.

NINE NOVEMBER FAIR.—The great market of the eastern world has been held at this junction of the Volga and Olga Rivers in Russia every summer for centuries. Here the nations of Europe and Asia meet with their products for trade. Cosack, Chinese, Turk and Hindoo merchants and the Greeks with every variety of merchandise that mankind employs, from sulphur to grain, from tea, opium, fur, silk, tools and fabrics, and not least, food, medicine. J. C. Ayrer & Co.'s celebrated remedies from America were displayed in an elegant bazaar, where the Doctor himself might sometimes be seen. They are known and taken on steps of Asia as well as the prairies of the West, and are as effective as antidotes for the diseases that prevail in the youths of the North as well as the huts and cabins of the western continent.—*London (The Times).*

The Imperial Parliament has witnessed several scenes during the progress of the army discipline bill. On the 10th inst., the question of the position of colonial troops entering the field with the regular army, was debated for upwards of an hour. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that under the bill colonial troops would be liable to be engaged in any war which might be undertaken by British soldiers that which British and Colonial forces are serving together in any war, and that the bill is directed upon British soldiers that which the colonial soldiers shall suffer by the law of the colony for the same offense. This amendment was ruled out of order, but several hon. members urged upon the Government the necessity of considering the relations of England to the colonies. Col. Stanley promised to carefully consider the whole question.

DELICATE WOMEN, Palefaced, Sickly Children, the Aged and Infirm, alike, are benefited by the Strengthening and Blood Making Power of "Harrington's Quinine-Win and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the best medicine you can take to give you lasting Strength.

THE HORRIBLE, UNGOINGLY, BROUEN AND PIMPLED, and the SALLOW, COLORLESS COMPLEXION can be QUICKLY and EFFECTUALLY remedied by a CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN. This remedy is CERTAIN and EARLY PURCHASABLE, and is simply "Harrington's Quinine-Win and Iron" taken according to directions. Try one bottle, and you will be convinced. Price 50 cents per bottle; 6 for \$2.50. For sale by all druggists.

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sale now reaches every town in the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. ISMAN, Station D New York City.

Deaths.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Francis, fifth daughter of Francis A. and Alex. N. Block, aged twenty years.

In this city, on the 27th inst., Lily Mand, eldest daughter of G. T. and M. A. Wislitzky, aged 17 days and 8 mos.

In this city, today, 2nd August, Frederick S. Belmont, only son of Israel and Mary Golding, aged 4 years and 14 days.

Funeral to-morrow (Sunday), at 10 o'clock, P. M., from his father's residence, York Street.

New Advertisements.

TURPENTINE. PUTTY.

Just received per Schooner "Leila B" from Boston:

4 Cases Turpentine; 8 tubs Putty; 4 Cases Axle Grease.

JAMES S. NEILL, August 2.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

Convenient to Public Office, Free Market, and Steamboat Landing. Terms liberal. Accommodating in every respect.

CUT NAILS, HORSE NAILS.

To arrive in stock:

90 K 1/2 size Nails and Spikes; 30 boxes Horse Nails.

Having bought these Nails from the manufacturer, at low bottom prices for cash, I will not allow myself to be undersold. Please give me a call and you shall not go away dissatisfied. My express being paid, my price on nails and all kinds of Hardware will be made to suit the hard times.

To arrive in stock:

90 K 1/2 size Nails and Spikes; 30 boxes Horse Nails.

August 4, 1878.

Z. R. EVERETT.

**HERMITAGE.**  
THE Ladies of St. Dunstan's Church intend holding  
**A PICNIC**  
at the HERMITAGE, on  
**WEDNESDAY, 6th INST.**  
**THE USUAL SPORTS**  
Will take place under the management of an efficient committee.  
**REFRESHMENTS**  
To be had on the ground during the day.  
Music by 71st (Bryson's) Band.  
Admission to Grounds, 25 Cents.  
Children, 10 Cents.  
FRANK McPEAKE, Secretary to Com.  
August 2.—1 line.

**YORK COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION!**  
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YORK COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION for the election of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the  
"Agriculturist" Office,  
on  
**TUESDAY EVENING, 12th INST.,**  
at 8 o'clock.  
E. A. SMITH, Secretary.  
F'lon, August 2, 1878.

**NAILS. NAILS.**  
160 K 1/2 size Nails assorted; 2 Cases French Paint; for Roads, containing 75 cent of iron; 50 Grindstones; 100 Files; 3 Cases Paint Oil; 400 Carpenters' Bench Axes; 20 lbs. Brown Smalls; 20 lbs. Blue Smalls; 20 lbs. Pure Paris Green; 20 papers Finishing Sand; 20 papers Carpet Tacks.  
Just received, and for sale lower than ever by  
F'lon, August 2. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

**NEW PLATED WARE!**  
Two cases just opened, containing  
BUTTER DISHES,  
SPOON HOLDERS, PICKLE STANDS,  
CASTORS, CARD RECEIVERS,  
SALVERS,  
CHILDREN'S CUPS, VASES.  
Prices Extremely low.  
AT  
S. F. SHUTES,  
Shurkey's Block, Queen Street.  
August 2.

**Powder, Shot, Caps, &c.**  
Just received from the Manufacturers, and in stock:  
50 BAON Shot; 10 kegs Powder in one hundred pound and half pound Flasks; 1000 Blasting Powder, 500 lbs. each; Powder Flasks and Shot Bags; at bottom prices,  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
F'lon, July 28, 1878.

**IRON. IRON.**  
Just received from Boston per Schooner "Leila B."  
**460 BARS** Rebar iron; 182 Bundles of Rebar iron; 20 bundles Tire Steel; for sale low by  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
August 2.

**DON'T** LINGER when your liver is giving trouble. Wake her up by taking a dose of  
"Harrington's Quinine-Win and Iron." It stimulates the circulation, improves the Appetite; and removes all impurities from the Blood. It is the best medicine you can take to give you lasting Strength.

**HALL'S BOOKSTORE.**  
Just received from Wm. Collins, Son & Co., Glasgow:

35 Beams Folio paper for Schools;  
20 " Flat Cap, for Printers;  
8 " Deny, heavy weights for Books;  
35 " Note paper;  
25,000 Envelopes, different sizes;  
20,000 Slate Pencils;  
22 doz. Ink, Carters, Thomas' French Ink;  
4 Cases Slates.

These will be sold low. Wholesale buyers will find it to their interest to call.

**CHOQUET**—A large lot daily expected from the manufacturers direct, and will be sold cheap. **BALLS, ARCHERY, and FISHING TACKLE.**  
M. S. HALL,  
F'lon, August 2.

**Now is the time** for a  
**GRAND DISPLAY!**  
TO ARRIVE the 1st of August, the largest and best assortment of  
Fireworks, Blue Lights,  
Chinese Lanterns, Balloons,  
Colored Bouquets,  
Vertical Wheels,  
Roman Candles,  
and Rockets,  
ever brought to this city, and will be sold very low, wholesale and retail, at  
**McMurray & Co's Bookstore.**  
Parties wishing to illuminate will find these goods just what they want, and at prices to suit them.  
F'lon, July 28. McMURRAY & CO.

"Just what the doctor ordered."  
**Duteher's Lightning Fly Killer,**  
SURE DEATH FOR FLIES at  
**GEORGE H. DAVIS' Drug Store,**  
Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.  
F'lon, July 28.

**\$300** A MONTH guaranteed, give a day at home made at home, by the instructions. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and anyone can go right at it. Those who are wise will see the advantage of sending us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly mail and telegraph fees are paid. Those already at work are having up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

**THRASHING MACHINES**  
WOOD CUTTERS  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE  
SMALL & FISHER,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow,  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS.  
Accounts collected and Loans negotiated.

**MUNICIPALITY OF YORK.**  
NO ICE TO COLLECTORS.  
THE COLLECTORS OF RATES are hereby notified that they are required by law to make their returns on the first Monday in every month.  
Dated this 28th day of July, 1878.  
HENRY B. BAILEY, Jr.,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**JUST RECEIVED.**  
100 B 1/2 size Nails, ground from article.  
GEO. HATT & SONS,  
F'lon, July 28, 1878.

**\$1500** TO \$200 A YEAR, or \$3 to \$24 a day to your family. No risk. Women do as well as men. Make more money than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money. Any one who does the work. You can do it in 30 minutes to an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. If you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and terms free. Samples worth \$5 also free; you can make up your mind for yourself. Address: GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**POTATOE BUG.**  
**PARIS GREEN**  
A sure cure for the POTATOE BUG.  
GEO. GILMAN,  
York Street, Fredericton.  
July 19 2 lines.

**CASH SALE.**  
AS WE are determined to reduce our present stock, we will sell a large lot of quality cutlery at a low price, everything in our line for **CASH ONLY**, notwithstanding goods are actually increasing. We will be pleased to see our friends and customers, one and all, as this is no sham sale. American money wanted in exchange for goods.  
CALL AND SEE US. 75.  
R. CHESTNUT & SONS,  
F'lon, July 28.

**HARDWARE.**  
CALL AT JAMES S. NEILL'S Hardware store and get the figures on tinware, hardware, such as Nails, Glass, Sheetmetal, Paper, Paints, Oils, Locks and Hinges, Tinsmithing, Putty, Ac., before purchasing elsewhere, as it will be to your advantage to buy from him, as he will sell at such prices as will defy competition.  
JAMES S. NEILL,  
July 28—Rep.

**COFFEE.**  
Just received per S. S. Nova Scotia: 18 S 1/2 Cask Guatemala.  
GEO. HATT & SONS,  
F'lon, July 28, 1878.

**Table and Pocket Cutlery.**  
A LARGE and well assorted stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery, such as Knives, Scissors, ANO RAZORS on hand and for sale very low for cash, wholesale and retail.  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
F'lon, July 28, 1878.

**SUGAR. SUGAR.**  
JUST RECEIVED:  
25 B 1/2 Boxes Pure Lard Sugar; 1 Doz Excellent Ground Coffee.  
GEO. HATT & SONS,  
F'lon, July 28.

**\$66** A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risk. You can give the business a trial without expense. No should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do in your own town. No time to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the work, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which will tell you all. \$3 extra free. Don't lose your chance. Address: R. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine.

**CHEAP DRY GOODS.**  
**Clearance Sale**  
OF  
Dry Goods, &c.  
LUSTRES, PERSIAN CORDS, REPPS, MERRINS AND CASHMERS, GLASS CLOTH AND LINENS, VERY CHEAP.  
P. McPEAKE,  
MILLINERY, &c.  
Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, Laces. Prices all reduced to clear.  
P. McPEAKE,  
CORSETS, &c.  
Corsets, unshades, Kid Gloves, Hosiery.  
All at Reduced Prices,  
P. McPEAKE,  
CHEAP COTTONS!  
TICKETS, DUCKS, JEANS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, Reduced Prices.  
P. McPEAKE,  
Canadian Tweeds.  
For red hard wear. Very cheap.  
P. McPEAKE,  
CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, GRUMB CLOTHS, DAMASKS.  
P. McPEAKE,  
CUSTOM TAILORING  
ALWAYS IN STOCK:  
WEST OF ENGLAND AND CANADIAN CLOTHS  
of the very best quality.  
A Perfect Fit in any case.  
**P. M'PEAKE.**  
Fredericton, July 28, 1878.

**DEVER BROS.**  
Are opening to-day, July 23rd,  
**BROWN CAMBRICS,**  
**BLACK CAMBRICS,**  
**NEW FRILLINGS,**  
AND  
**PIQUES.**  
**HAMBOURGS,**  
Black Satins,  
CHECKED DUCKS,  
DRESS BUTTONS,  
Dress Linens,  
**BLACK MERINOS**  
**DRAB**  
**CORSETS,**  
BLACK GRASS FRINGES,  
BLACK AND BROWN  
**SUNSHADES,**  
**BERLIN**  
**SLIPPER PATTERNS,**  
AND  
Table Linen.  
**DEVER BROS.**  
Fredericton, July 28, 1878.

**PARIS GREEN**  
AT  
DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.  
**PARIS GREEN**  
AT  
DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.  
**PARIS GREEN**  
AT  
DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.  
**PARIS GREEN**  
AT  
DAVIS & DIBBLEE'S.

**Telephone Matches**  
Whittier & Hooper.  
**PAINTS. OILS.**  
Received per schooner from Boston:  
PURE Lead Paint, Priming Oil, Lubricating Oil, Colored Paints, in 1, 2, and 3 lb cans.  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
F'lon, June 9, 1878.

**SHINGLES, Clapboards, &c.**  
THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale a large stock of  
SHINGLES and other purposes. The stock at present consists of the following:  
100,000 Extra Sawed Cedar Shingles,  
20,000 Clear No. 1  
15,000 2nd class "  
20,000 Extra No. 1  
50,000 " Spruce Clapboards  
50,000 2nd class "  
50,000 Extra No. 1 Spruce Clapboards,  
20,000 Pine Plank, 2 inch,  
20,000 Black Ash Plank, 2 inch,  
10,000 " " " " " " "  
2,000 Hemlock Boards, 1 inch.  
The above number was manufactured by Mr. James Pinder, on the Noctwic, and will be sold at MILL PRICES, and may be seen at my yard, in the rear of my shoe store.  
Yours respectfully,  
DANIEL LUCY,  
F'lon, July 12.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the late firm of HICK & RICHIEY to make payment to him at the office of the BARBER ROUNS LIVERY STABLES,  
M. RICHIEY,  
June 18, 1878—2 lines.

**FULLY PREPARED**  
FOR THE  
**NEW TARIFF!**  
**T. W. SMITH,**  
Merchant Tailor,  
HAS one of the largest and most fashionable Stocks of Clothes and Clothing ever offered in this market, consisting of  
Extra Fine German Worstedes, ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, CANADIAN, AND DOMESTIC CLOTHS,  
**READY-MADE CLOTHING**  
**HATS, CAPS,**  
**CENTS' Furnishing Goods,**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
**LATEST FASHION PLATES**  
JUST RECEIVED.  
With a CUTTER who can give a perfect fit every time. Inspection solicited.  
**T. W. SMITH,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
April 19.  
To the Public.  
WE, the undersigned, having this day entered into a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the HAT & SHOE BUSINESS, lately conducted by Mr. Sutherland, do hereby beg to inform Mr. Sutherland's former customers and the public generally, a continuance of the favors shown him.  
Having a thorough knowledge of the Custom Book & Shoe Business, keeping only first-class stock, and having our work made up in style that cannot be excelled in the city, we hope to give entire satisfaction to every one who may favor us with their orders.  
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,  
NATHANIEL C. SUTHERLAND,  
P. S.—Respected in few days, a new set of Lasts, "French Toe" Pattern.  
F'lon, May 3, 1878. SUTHERLAND BROS.

**NOTICE.**  
ON the 1st of May I will retire from the Boot and Shoe Business, which I have heretofore conducted by my sons, NATHANIEL C. and CHARLES SUTHERLAND, and respectfully ask for them from all my customers and the public generally, the patronage so liberally bestowed on me for the past forty years. All parties with whom I have accounts will have their bills referred to that date.  
In the shop adjoining, I will keep a supply of Side and Upper Leathers, which I will cut in quantities to suit purchasers, also a selection of Stock Finishes.  
Just received from England, a Prime Stock of Ladies' Style Shoes in Patent, Elastic Button and Lace Shoes, also Ladies' Uppers in Side, Last and Button, made of Seal Skin and Glace Kid.  
By retiring from the Boot and Shoe Trade, I wish to thank my many customers for their patronage, and am desiring my long term of business in this city.  
GEO. SUTHERLAND,  
F'lon, April 28, 1878.

**NEW GOODS!**  
JUST received from England, one Case containing  
**ELEGANT JEWELRY**  
SSETS OF BROOCH AND EAR RINGS, BRACELETS, PENDANTS,  
Lockets, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, Scarf Pins, &c., &c.  
**Rich Gold Chains,**  
STONE CAMEO RINGS,  
Gem Rings, Lugged Band Rings, Wedding Rings.  
All kinds of Jewelry made to order. Call and see prices before purchasing at  
**S. F. SHUTES,**  
Shurkey's New Block, Queen St.  
Fredericton, June 7, 1878.

**Golden Fleece.**  
**NEW WALL PAPER**  
Over 25,000 Rolls,  
which I will sell at old prices, as I received them before the latest advance of duties on this class of Goods came into operation.  
**NEW CARPETS**  
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, WOLL AND HEMP RUGS to match.  
NEW SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, VELVETEENS, RIBBONS, GLOVES and HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, and a general assortment of  
**STAPLE & FANCY GOODS.**  
**JOHN M'DONALD.**  
Fredericton, May 10, 1878.  
**E. B. KIERSTED & CO.,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**FRUIT,**  
CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
**REID'S BUILDING,**  
Opposite R. C. Rooms.  
WE make a specialty of the manufacture of Cream Biscuits, Macarons, Almond Fine Havana Cigars and Tobaccos.  
We are in a position to sell at wholesale Havana's Best Domestic Cigars at bottom prices.  
GIVE US A CALL,  
F'lon, June 2, 1878.  
**PER SCHOONER "GLAD TIDINGS" FROM BOSTON**  
30 B 1/2 size Rebar Iron; 1000 Blasting Powder; 1 Case Rebar Iron; and for sale low by  
J. B. CHESTNUT & SONS,  
July 9.

**AGENTS, READ THIS.**  
We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expense, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. If you want what we sell, Sample free. Address,  
SHERMAN & CO, Marshall, Mich.

**SUMMER GOODS**  
Received and now showing at  
**LOGAN'S**  
FANCY DRESS GOODS,  
DRESS LINENS,  
GRENADINES,  
BUNTINGS,  
DEBAZES,  
Colored Hamburg Trimming,  
LINEN FRINGES,  
Prints,  
Muslins,  
Plain and Printed  
**CAMBRICS.**  
**SUN SHADES**  
—AND—  
**UMBRELLAS.**  
**25 DOZ.**  
**Drab and White CORSETS.**  
Double and Single Busks  
**Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Gloves, BLACK LACE MITTS.**  
Ladies' and Childrens'  
**CORSETS**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.  
Small wares and all kinds of seasonal Dry Goods  
**THOS. LOGAN,**  
OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.  
Fredericton, June 28, 1878.

**FREDERICTON LIVERY STABLE**  
Westmorland Street.  
**FIRST-CLASS TURN OUTS!**  
**CHARGES MODERATE.**  
GEO. I. GUNTER, Manager.  
Fredericton, June 28, 1878.

**BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS**  
F'lon Auxiliary Bible Society.  
THE DEPOSITORY is now at the Book Store of McMurphy & Co., Queen Street, next to Davis and Libby's Drug Store.  
**BIBLES** from 25 cts. to \$10.00.  
**NEW TESTAMENTS** from 5 cents to \$3.00  
Pulpit Bibles, Family Bibles, Paragraph Bibles, Octet Bibles, Testaments with Psalms.  
Bibles and Testaments for the Ag'd, Bibles and Testaments in French, German, Italian, Greek, Welsh, Spanish, Gothic, Hebrew.  
Separate Bibles of the Bible.  
M'MURRAY & CO.,  
Fredericton, July 12, 1878.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, are requested to make immediate payment by calling at my Photograph Rooms, Queen Street, Fredericton.  
All debts that remain unpaid by August 1st, will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. These debts are taken in order that I may be able to pay all demands due by me and that the year's business be cleared up.  
F'lon, July 5, 1878. GEO. W. SCHLEYER

**HAYING TOOLS.**  
30 Doz. "Hopper, Silver, Steel, and Cast Steel Scythes;  
20 " " " " " "  
10 " " " " " "  
5 " Forks;  
5 " Scythes;  
12 " Scythe Stones, Bush Scythes, Grindstone Cranks and Fixtures.  
Cheaper than ever, wholesale and retail.  
Z. R. EVERETT,  
F'lon, July 5, 1878.

**HAYING TOOLS.**  
NOW IN STOCK.  
47 Doz. Scythes (assorted) as follows: Chip-Per (Burr) and Black Stakes,  
20 Doz. West Wall Scythes,  
20 Doz. Scythe Stones,  
30 Doz. Fork Handles,  
1 doz. Iron Scythe Blades,  
1 doz. Iron Scythe Heads;  
For sale wholesale and retail at low prices.  
P. S. I would call your attention to my new scythe called the Black Snake. Call and see it.  
F'lon, July 3.

**OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL**  
TO ARRIVE.  
150 CHALDRONS, warranted the pure, best quality article, for sale from the vessel at  
**\$8.00 PER HALDRON.**  
Orders left at my office will receive attention.  
F'lon, June 28. JOHN RICHARDS.

**Valuable Building Lots FOR SALE.**  
I AM directed by the Trustees of the Methodist Church, to sell their very eligible Building Lots in this city, situated on the corner of Charlotte and Church Streets, being 30 feet by 115 feet each. Terms easy.  
GEO. A. FERLEY,  
Lead Agent  
June 28, 1878—1 line.

**A. A. MILLER & CO.**  
**NEW GOODS! NEW STORE!**  
Our Motto:  
**BEST GOODS**  
FOR THE  
Least Money  
**ONE PRICE TO ALL.**  
**INGHES' BUILDING**  
DIRECTLY  
Opp. City Hall  
AND  
**COUNTRY MARKET.**  
We have just laid in our Store the following Goods, and will give our customers the benefit of our large purchases  
16 Bales Grey Cottons.  
5 Cases White Cottons.  
6 Cases Prints.  
4 Cases Ducks.  
2 Cases Bed Ticks.  
2 Cases Cotton Flannels.  
1 Case Cottonades.  
2 Cases Shirtings.  
1 Case Corset Jeans.  
1 Case Knitting Cottons.  
24 pieces Plain Cambrics.  
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.  
Window Hollands.  
Table Oil Cloths.  
Small Wares, &c., &c.,  
All will be sold at LOWEST PRICES.  
**REMEMBER THE NEW STORE,**  
Directly opposite City Hall.  
**A. A. MILLER & CO.**  
Fredericton, February 22, 1878.

**SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,**  
And a full assortment of  
Gents' White Shirts,  
Gents' Night Shirts,  
Gents' Regatta Shirts,  
Gents' Collars and Cuffs,  
Gents' Scarfs, Bows, Ties, &c.,  
Gents' Socks and Braces,  
Gents' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,  
Gents' Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,  
Gents' Kid and Lisle Thread gloves,  
Gents' Sleeve Elastics,  
Gents' Shirt Studs,  
Gents' Turtle Sleeve Buttons.  
And a variety of other furnishing goods, which we will sell very low. Call and examine our Stock and Prices.  
**C. H. THOMAS & CO.,**  
Gents' Furnishers and Shirt Makers,  
NEARLY OPP. REFORM CLUB ROOMS QUEEN ST.  
Fredericton, August 2, 1878.

**ALBION HOUSE.**  
1879. SUMMER 1879.  
At very low prices.  
**NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS,**  
Linen Suitings,  
P. K. and Jaconet Suitings,  
DRESS TRIMMINGS,  
NEW CORSETS IN ALL DESIRABLE MAKES,  
Gloves and Hosiery,  
**SUMMER UNDERWEAR,**  
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.  
A STOCK OF COTTON GOODS,  
Unequalled for choice and quality.  
New Goods arrive weekly.  
**F. B. EDGECOMBE,**  
QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON, OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL,  
Fredericton, July 19, 1878.

Literature.

The Longest Night in a Life.

It was one of those old-fashioned winters in the days of the Georges, when the snow lay on the ground for weeks, when railways were unknown, and the electric telegraph had not been dreamed of...

The fire was really all the accommodation as the fire, as she wished to be in readiness to pursue her journey as soon as the coach could proceed.

that intensity of fear which desires almost to smother her, as she wished to be in readiness to pursue her journey as soon as the coach could proceed.

"VEGETINE," GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c. THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of every description, and made to order.

"VEGETINE," GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c. THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of every description, and made to order.

FARMER ATTENTION! I have just what you want. Lost Nation and Five Seed Wheat, Rough and Smooth Seed Buckwheat...

JUST OPENING! A FURTHER LOT of three perfect fitting Cross and Star WHITE DRESS SHIRTS...

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY. TIME TABLE. BEGINNING MAY 15, 1879. Passenger Trains. LEAVE A. M. ARRIVE P. M.

The evening passed pleasantly; music, dancing and ghost stories made the hours fly. It was long past ten—the usual hour for retiring—when Miss Stirling...

By-and-by the creature began to move, and it struck her feverish fancy that the evening was like that of a creature...

Vegetine. Will cure the worst case of Scrofula. Vegetine. Is recommended by physicians and apothecaries. Vegetine. Has effected some marvellous cures in cases of Cancer.

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So, she kept to her purpose, and early in February took her seat in the mail for London, being the only passenger who was looked for the whole journey.

The tiaw had continued for some days; the roads though heavy were open; and with the aid of extra horses here and there the first half of the journey was performed...

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They parted, and the door was locked outside. The key taken out, and Miss Stirling, standing by the window, watching her friend cross the narrow black path...

Very well, you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key at eight precisely. Good night.

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Yes! what had she to fear? No harm could happen to her from within the chamber; and, as she looked out from the side, and strong iron stanchions guarded the windows; there could be no possible danger. So drawing her chair one to the fire, and stirring it into a brighter blaze, she took up a little Bible...

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As you always are, uncle, a merry voice exclaimed. "We all say at Hawth tree that Uncle Atherton never can be wrong."

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A joyful exclamation and a rush into her arms were the young girls' ready reply to this question as she cried, "Thank you, Aunt Mary, do you know your old friend Miss Stirling?"

Very well, you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key at eight precisely. Good night.

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"It is the merest chance, too, that he is at home at present," she said; "he ought to have been in Scotland, but the state of the roads in this black country has kept him prisoner here for weeks."

Very well, you had better not fasten the bar at all, and I will send my maid with the key at eight precisely. Good night.

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