Colonial Farmer.

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Editorial.

RENEW! RENEW!! RENEW!!

A large number of subscriptions to the FARMER are now falling due. We hope our friends will not neglect to RENEW PROMPTLY, and thus prevent their papers from being discontinued. It only takes ONE DOLLAR. We have no Agent travelling this summer, so it will be necessary to forward the amount of subscription direct to this office. Register your letters and they will be at our risk. Please attend to the matter at once, friends.

GRANGES.

The increase in the number of Granges within a short time in this Province, particularly York and Carleton Counties, has led to some enquiry as to what is likely to be the effect of these institutions in our midst. What *may* possibly be the effect cannot be ascertained until they are more generally spread over the Counties. Then it is very likely that their influence in all matters affecting the interests of Agriculture, will be felt. Many run away with the idea that the Granges are the neuclus of a political movement, and that interested parties are encouraging their growth with a view to certain political results. This is an error. Party politics and party politicians have no existence among them. Their politics, if such they have, are summed up in a few words—Mutual assistance and protection, and elevation of the social condition of the farmer, his wife and children. To secure these, Grangers may, as individuals, be careful in the selection of the person who is to receive their support for a seat in the Legislature, or other position of importance, in which they may have a voice. But that as a body, they are to combine, and as a unit act so as to put torward, and force by reason of their strength, any individual to such a position in the interest of any party, is entirely opposed to the spirit and meaning of their Constitution and Laws. The institution offers to the farmer advantages that cannot be had in any other way, and it is surprising that any farmer should neglect to avail himself of its benefits. Among these are, means of combination and harmony of action, in relation to the business of their every-day life—a concert of action through branches of the order, from the governing body down to the weakest Grange. The same objects and purposes directs and controls the whole machine, if we may so call it, and this unity is the main-spring of success.

Certain fixed principles and laws govern the order, and hence while every one of its members enjoys the right of free expression of opinion at its councils, and may to the best of his ability sustain his views upon whatever subject is under discussion, yet everything is brought to such a test as either proves the opinions advanced to be either sound or unsound.

There is one grand feature among the Grangers which deserves notice, and that is the perfect submission of the minority to the will of the majority. The minority do not by this method change their ideas or opinions, but having failed to make their brethren take their view of the subject, they immediately, upon the vote being cast which settles the question, assist by every means to carry into effect the decision of the majority. Consequently there is no opposition—no division. Individual opinions and differences are laid aside, and a spirit of harmony and union pervades the whole body.

Some persons who looked into the Constitution and Rules of the Grange, have concluded that they were unnecessarily stringent. We who have belonged to various institutions, entertain a widely different opinion. Those Societies which are the most conservative in some respects, and approach as near perfection as possible in their code of discipline, are the ones that live the longest and succeed the best in the end. There are numbers of institutions that have gone out of existence, because they have yielded more and more to popular clamor among their members for what they called reform, but which resulted in nothing more or less than a lax system of conducting business, and an individual independence which entirely destroyed the principles of unity and harmony of action. Our advice to the Granges is, stick to first principles through thick and thin. Permit no infraction of by-law or Constitution. Allow no changes whatever to be made; and above all, keep party politicians out of your Granges. Members of Legislatures, who may be farmers by profession and practice, will no doubt seek positions among you. Such men you must of course receive, but watch them well. Remember they belong to one party or another, and have their masters, whose bidding they do. Watch them—keep them in their place, and only trust them as far as you have proved them, and not one inch further. Trust to no promises—they don't stand. A nod, a wink from their leaders, and promises are forgotten.

Let members of the different Granges be faithful to themselves and to each other, and farmers will soon learn what is best for their own interests, and having learned it, will be able to secure it.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer

RURAL TOPICS.

WATERING TREES.

Sometimes it is necessary to water fruit and other trees, which were set this or last season, to save them in a severe drouth. Once a week is often enough to water them; but it must then be done copiously. I usually apply from 10 gallons to half a barrel of water to each tree when pretty large. I take a 10 gallon keg, and a butter firkin to pump the water into, set the keg on a wheelbarrow, fill from the firkin, then fill the firkin, and place it by the side of the keg, then fill a large waterpot, set that on also; and thus I carry about 20 gallons at a time, with a piece of carpet over the whole, to keep the water from slopping out. In this way a large number of trees can be watered in a short time. The nose of the waterpot should have holes that will let the water out rapidly. August is generally the severest month we have on trees, and it pays to attend to them.

HOW TO APPLY LIME.

Lime should always be slaked before applying it to land. It ought to be as fine as flour, or as fine as slaking can make it, then spread it on plowed land, and harrow it in at any season of the year you please. It is impossible for any farmer to know in advance what the benefit of applying lime will be, as no man can tell what substances his soil contains that lime will act on in a chemical way, and thus benefit the soil for any crop. As an experiment, 50 bushels per acre are enough.

GARGET OR SWOLLEN BAG.

When a cow has a swollen bag, or udder, it is called garget. The udder should be bathed frequently with cold water. Give the cow, in a bran mash, 7 or 8 drops of tincture of aconite once a day for three or four days. "Scoke root" fed in the mash will also generally abate the inflammation in a few days. Another remedy is as follows: Give a dose of epsom salts morning and night until its action is perceived. Three quarters of a pound is not an excessive quantity. Dissolve this in a bottle filled with warm water, then pour it down the animal's throat. Don't look her in the face now, for ough she assuredly will.

PACKING BUTTER.

Stone jars are the best vessels to pack small quantities of butter in. Tubs should always be made to hold brine, and of wood that imparts no bad flavor. The butter should be well worked to get out all the buttermilk; then in packing press it down firmly, so as to exclude the air, cover with brine till you can fill the firkin, then cover with a cloth over which a layer of fine salt is to be laid, covering the entire surface, and your butter will keep well till sold.

TICKS ON SHEEP.

No good farmer who keeps sheep will allow them to become covered with ticks and make no effort to destroy them. Here is the way a successful wool grower manages his sheep: "Seven years ago, two weeks after shearing, I immersed my lambs in tobacco water, being careful to keep their eyes and noses out. As soon as they were dry, I commenced feeding sulphur to my sheep with their salt, being careful to feed soon after a storm, in order that the sheep might not get wet while the pores of the skin were open from action of the sulphur. During the past seven years I have avoided driving my sheep into a sheep wash until the yard has been empty at least twenty-four hours. I have seen but seven ticks on my flock of 100 during these seven years, and they were introduced by the purchase of rams."

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

Some fowl breeders are restless under the ordinary way of hatching chickens, and are looking around for an artificial incubator to hatch out 500 to 1,000 at a time. To such men I would say, don't look any further, as it is entirely useless to think that you can succeed with such a "machine." There are several artificial incubators now advertised for sale in the United States; but none of them will give satisfaction when we have changes in the weather suddenly of from 30 to 50 degrees, as we often do. The fact that such incubators have been in the market from time to time, for 40 years, without anyone having been able to succeed permanently with them, ought to show that they are more interesting in theory than in practice. Keep your money and use hens.

A CHEAP WOODLAND FENCE.

Take unsharpened rails, make the fence three rails high, as follows:—Let one end of each rail rest on the ground, raising the other ends as high as you want the fence. The first rail is secured in its place by two stakes driven into the ground in the form of an X. The next rail is placed some feet behind the one staked, so that when two stakes are driven into the ground, and resting on the rail already in position, they will support the second rail at the proper height, and thus the fence is continued, the stakes supporting the upper rail, and also holding the next under one firmly down under the cross.

CARPENTER TOOLS FOR FARMERS.

Farmers should always have certain useful tools to enable them to do any little job on rainy days or in the winter season when one has no outdoor work to do. A plane or two, bits and brace, one or two augers, chisels, files, drawing knife, screw driver, two good saws, one small one for fine work, and a few other things will make a good "outfit" for a farmer. Then go to the hardware store, and buy a year's supply or more of various kinds of nails, screws and brads suitable for all kinds of "tinkering" and you will be sure to use them sooner or later. Buy screws by the gross, and the finer kinds of nails and brads by the paper, as they cost but little, and are always worth their cost. Farmers owe a duty to their sons to learn them to use such tools before they go out into the world to earn their living, as no man ever regretted the time spent in his boyhood to learn how to use carpenter tools, because there are often things to be repaired or made that any man ought to be able to do, and not send for a mechanic.

GRAPE ROT.

In many places grapes are affected with the black rot and drop off. Frequently only a part of the surface of the grapes is affected, yet the fruit is of no value. The cause generally is allowing the vines to overbear. When your vines set an immense quantity of fruit, it is always best to take a pair of scissors, when the grapes are very small, and cut out about one-third of the clusters—the smallest.

SETTING POSTS.

From many experiments made, it appears that the upper ends of posts, as they grow, when set in the ground, last much longer than the butts do. The reason is, that the pores of the wood of the upper ends, when turned down, carry out the water, while the pores of the butts carry it into the wood.

Miscellaneous.

Timely Hints to Poultry Raisers.

As the warm days advance, so increases the tendency of the fowls to breed vermin in their nests. It is only through repeated care for these little hot-beds that the constant revisiting hens can be kept free from lice in warm weather, and their places for egg-deposit can be rendered comfortable to them.

Distribute the powdered sulphur judiciously, therefore, around the laying nests, and see to it that the perches are occasionally smeared (in the day time) with the kerosene wash. Thus you may keep this trying hot weather pest at a distance effectually.

A single feed daily and the allowance of a good range in field pasture, will keep your birds in a fine condition during the summer, after they have laid out their litter and are in moult.

During hot weather bear in mind that you must feed more sparingly, for young fowls' best health, than you need to do in the cold seasons. Especially is this precaution necessary with the heavy Brahma and Cochin varieties.

These incline naturally to corpulency, as we all know. The Chinese or Asiatic varieties fatten easily inwardly; and not to mention the usefulness of encouraging this quality, we remind the poulterer that while this extra inward fattening process is going on the natural formation of meat declines in proportion as this internal adiposity increases.

In hot weather laying hens not unfrequently drop soft-shelled (or no shelled) eggs, breeders have observed. This is a weakness occasioned by various causes. Over-fat hens are subject to this disorder. Fowls which are abused either by their own companions in the house or in other ways outside of it, will deposite this kind of shell-less egg. The absence of material for forming shells (when the bird has no range) is another cause for it.

To cure this trouble, the weak fowl should be taken away from the others, fed on dry, soft food, sparingly, for a week, placed upon fresh ground or gravel, and she will come round all right again in a little time.—*Poultry World.*

Farming in Nebraska.

Mr. E. W. Smith, of Ashland, Saunders County, came to Nebraska in 1870, from Grant County, Wisconsin, and bought 320 acres of land, at $8.00 per acre from the B. & M. Railroad Co., now worth $20.00 per acre. He has 250 acres under the plow, and he finds the country adapted to all kinds of grain and vegetables. The climate he says is the best, the winters are short, stock can feed among the corn stalks and do well the most of the season. It is the best country I ever saw for hog raising, and corn can be raised very easily. Since I came to Nebraska 31 families from Grant County, Wis., have settled around me, and they are all doing better than ever they did east. One of my neighbors had $5,000, and bought 240 acres of railroad land at $14 per acre. In three years he has doubled his capital. Nebraska is a state where a man with means may settle with great advantage.

Near Harvard, in Clay county, John A. Bishop settled in 1871, taking up a quarter section of land. At that time he only had a span of horses and a plow, and very little other means. He has now a house, corn crib and granary, and owns two cows, several head of fine stock, and a small herd of fine hogs. His wheat harvest in 1875, averaged 24½ bushels per acre; 6½ acres in China tea wheat, reaching 30 bushels to the acre. Twenty acres of corn produced 1400 bushels, of an average of 70 bushels to the acre; 13 acres of barley, 44 bushels per acre. Mr. Bishop has a young orchard of apple, peach and cherry trees, and all the trees are in thrifty condition. He says, "a man with the same amount of labor, can get a bigger yield from Nebraska soil than from the soil of any State east of the Missouri river."

Garget in Cows.

"Will you please inform your readers, and myself in particular, what is the best remedy for Garget.—N. L."

Garget sometimes occurs from drying up a cow suddenly, but more frequently shortly after calving, especially when the animal has been highly fed. It must not be inferred from this statement that in order to avoid garget, cows that are about calving should be kept on low diet. Such a course would be worse in its effect than an attack of garget. Cows with calf, should be kept in good condition, for reasons which naturally suggest themselves to every mind.

The following, from an exchange, is said to be an excellent remedy for Garget:—Take one pound of Epsom salts, half an ounce of ginger, half an ounce of nitrate of potassa, and dissolve them in a quart of boiling water, then add a gill of molasses, and give it to the cow lukewarm. Bathe the udder frequently with cold water, which will assist in reducing the inflammation. Gently hand rubbing the udder in the first instance, and gradually increasing the pressure without causing the animal to suffer is also of benefit during bathing. We have known some persons, when garget has occurred, and been confined to one side of the udder, to attempt removing the obstruction by forcing small wire, or some such sort of thing, into the teats, under the impression that they can remove the obstructions. This practice is not only useless but cruel. It inflicts additional pain, and has the effect of increasing the inflammation, if not of doing a permanent injury. If your cow is effected with garget, do not fail to let the calf run with her, as she is likely to be benefitted by the efforts of the calf to abstract the milk.

Fodder Corn.

Fodder corn is, in this State, the standard crop for fall-feeding; it is easily raised and cut, and when properly grown, is highly relished by cows. Its value, we think, depends almost wholly on the manner in which it is grown. If sown broadcast on good ground it soon becomes a perfect swamp, into which the rays of the sun do not penetrate and were all is darkness and dampness. This causes the stalks and lower leaves to rot and mold, and only makes the crop sour and unpalatable to stock, but prevents it from maturing enough to contain much value as food. But if sown in drills and properly tended, it will so mature as to be relished by stock and to supply the place of the succulent grasses, which are depended upon early in the season.

It should not be cut when too green, and should, therefore, be sown early enough to give it time to tassel out before it is needed for use; and if the plot which a man devotes to this crop is sown at different times, it will better answer the purpose for which it is intended. We perfer a sweet corn (Stowell's Evergreen,) as it grows less rank, is more nutritious, and more palatable. A fair coating of manure and a mellow soil are needed to grow it to perfection. The rows we would make not less than 2½ feet apart, and seed not more than 20 kernels to the foot. It need not be hoed at all, but a cultivator should be run through it two or three times befor it gets to be too large. A great quantity can be grown on a small space, and from the first of August to fall-feeding time it can be used with profit.—*New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer.*

A Question for Farmers.

When the season is favorable for the discussion of questions relating to farm economy by clubs and correspondence, one question always prominent is the improvement of the homestead, and how to prepetuate a growing interest therein among the younger members of the household.

Improved estates and beautiful homes are doubtless the strongest attractions that bind the affections to the parental hearth, and when with these allurements are added the conviction that the requirements gained by the father may be perpetuated by the son, the latter can only feel that by his own industry and labor his interests are promoted. Where such is the relation of the father and son their labors are truly mutual, and the beauty of a homestead property should advance with each succeeding year. The farm should be known as the family residence, transmitted from one generation to another, where each succeeding one reaps benefit from the labor and skill of his ancestors.

Do we find it thus throughout the Dominion? How few farms become known as family homes. A few can be named in a township that have been the home of father and son, and possibly one in a county that dates its record back to colonial titles. But why should not a hundred be thus found whose present owners count back their ancestors who 150 or 200 years ago tilled the same fields and lighted the same fires in the first rude cabins that have since given place to more elegant homes.

Why is it thus, this frequent change? I ask the question of farmers' clubs and those practical men who now, in the beginning of the centennial year, revert to the past and anticipate the future. It is not enough to say our farms are worn out, or that better reward to husbandry exists in newer fields. Canadian farmers reap annually more profit from the acres they till, and are in the enjoyment of more comforts, even luxuries, than are meted out to the tillers of the soil in any other section.

Why does the son, at sixteen or eighteen years of age leave the farm for the shop, store, or profession? Nine out of every ten feel that by so doing they save themselves from future embarrassment and debt, which the possession of the farm will entail on them, while the tenth, after years of continuous labor on the farm, sees it divided among those who have not shared in its toils; then to preserve it intact, a mortgage banishes rest thereafter and the home is forced on the market for one half its value. Farmers who have sons, I appeal to you. Look after their interests when their youth is their own, and leave not the one, whose help has supported you in your decling years, to see his labors wrested from him by an unequal division, and with his locks grown gray and little ones trusting him for support, find himself without a roof for to shelter them.

English land-holders do not submit to such short legacies of real estate, and may not here lie one great reason of their advance over American agriculture? Our merchants and manufacturers suffer no such ruinous systems of change as we yearly witness on hundreds of farms. By joint stock associations and carefully conducted systems of trade, business firms suffer little loss in reduction by the retirement of a partner from whatever cause, but the farm that has absorbed the active labor of a generation goes into decay by the settlement of an estate and is thereafter set down as proof against success in agriculture. The Dominion wants but one change whereby her farms may take place with her manufacturing and mercantile associations, and that is when this constant change of ownership is broken off, and the wealth acquired on the farm can be expended and enjoyed thereon.—*Exchange.*

To Remove Spots from Carpets.

Mix half an ox's gall with one quart of water; wet and rub the spot with this. Then, with a clean scrubbing brush, warm water and soap, scrub the spot well, and wet and half wring a clean floor cloth in clean cold water and rub the soap and gall out of the carpet; rub the spot with a dry, coarse cloth until it is nearly dry, then pin a piece of thin brown paper over the spot to prevent dust from settling on it while wet, and leave it to become perfectly dry. If the spot occurs near the side or end of the carpet, undo a few tacks, and slip under the spot a thickly folded coarse towel to absorb the water which runs through, and prevent the wet carpet from lying in the dust; after washing the spot, remove the folded cloth and slip in its place a piece of brown paper, and leave this till the carpet is perfectly dry.

Remedy for Founder.

Wm. H. Bonner, of Gordon County, Ga., contributes the following to the *Country Gentleman*:—

As soon as you find your horse is foundered, bleed from 1½ to 2½ gallons (or more if the horse is able to bear it) from the neck vein. Then dissolve a piece of alum, a little larger than a black walnut, in a bucketful of water, and let your horse drink it. If he will not drink it, you would do well to drench him with it, and let him have green feed, or wheat bran wet up like dough. Give him no other water to drink, except water with alum as above, for two or three days, at the expiration of which time he will be well, if not fed with corn and not permitted to drink other water, to contract his muscles or cause a relapse of the disease. Founder is only a contraction of muscles. This is far preferable to many of the old-time remedies, such as scalding their legs with hot water, burning their feet with turpentine, and various other things of a barbarous nature. I have never known it to fail, and I have seen it tried in some of the most severe cases I have ever witnessed, and speedy relief is always obtained.

Seeding on Sandy Soils.

Sand is easily worked, says the *Rural New Yorker*, and farmers accustomed to ploughing and cultivating it are not easily persuaded to take and work heavier lands. The chief difficulty with sand is that of getting grass, and especially clover, to succeed well on it. While rich enough, there is no trouble; but sand needs frequent manuring, and a yearly addition of vegetable matter from some source. Ploughing under a growth of clover every third year will keep the soil up, and a "black sand" with plenty of vegetable matter is one of the most productive of all soils. But if several hoed crops have been taken in succession the vegetable matter is speedily exhausted. The fields become incapable of holding grass roots, and frequently in winter large hollows in the drifting sand are dug by the wind and blown away. What to do with those light sands is a difficult question. It is practically impossible to manure them all, and without manure, much of the most valuable part of the soil will be blown away, so that there will be nothing for clover to take root in the following spring. We will mention a method practiced by some farmers who own some of this difficult soil to manage. They sow buckwheat early in July, which is ploughed under in August or first of September, and rye and timothy seed immediatly sown. The decaying buckwheat keeps the soil moist, and both grain and grass get a good growth before winter. The roots hold the soil and the top of the plant keeps the wind from reaching it. In April or March following, clover is sown, which gets a better start than as through the field has been left naked.

SUNSTROKE IN HORSES.—The extreme hot weather in various parts of the country is having its usual effect in producing sunstroke in men and horses. Very much of the danger from sunstroke in men may be obviated by wearing a cabbage leaf, horse radish or plantain leaves in the hat, over the head. So a light piece of muslin depending from the rear of the hat down the neck will be found beneficial. A damp sponge or light shade over the top of the horse's head will also be found a great protection from distress of this kind. It is usually supposed that an attack from sunstroke is instantaneous. Such, however, is not the fact, although the alarming symptoms are suddenly developed. The premonitory symptoms are loss of appetite, dryness of the skin, a slow, weak pulse and a hot mouth. Whenever an animal of any kind shows symptoms of exhaustion from heat, it should be immediately released from work and allowed to lie in the shade, or better, a cool box in the stable. The head should be bathed with water, stimulants should be given—either sulphurous or nitrous ether well diluted with water. In cases of complete prostration, however, great care should be exercised in administering medicine, before reaction takes place. Keep blankets wrung out of warm water to the body, and bathe the head with cold water; or, better, apply pounded ice. As the pulse becomes stronger, and the animal begins to notice surrounding objects, give cold water a little at a time. Get him to his feet, and when he partially regains strength, give a bran mash. It must be remembered, however, that an animal that has suffered sunstroke will be feeble for some time to come, and must be carefully used until the system fully recovers from the stroke.

Paris Green on Potatoes.

At a meeting of a farmers club in Elmira, N. Y., the following is a condensed report of what was said on the application of Paris Green on potatoes: Mr. Banfield remarked that the poison is of a subtle character, and we must therefore be very particular to prevent inhaling it or bringing it in contact with the hands, if the skin be broken. Last year he had a sifter made, and attached it to the end of a stick like a hoe-handle. The poison was mixed with flour, and then the person operating walked to the windward of the row to which it was to be applied, and sifted a little on each hill. The effect was immediate.

John Bridgman put a table-spoonful in a pail of water, and went along with a small whisk broom, sprinkling the tops. This was his first use of Paris Green. The second time he put a little flour in the water, which had the effect of making it adhere better to the leaves, and he thinks was better. The two applications completely cleared out the bugs. He saw many persons using common sprinklers, and he believes they were successful.

Mr. Strouse had three and a half acres, and had to put the poison on but once. The rows were thirty rods long, and the potatoes planted in drills eighteen inches in the rows, so it required a considerable sprinkling to go through a row. He put the poison in water, which was supplied by a cask at each end and one in the middle of the field. Three men did the sprinkling in half a day, and a boy carried the water to supply the casks. He bought two pounds of the poison, and there was a quarter of a pound left. The field gave a good crop, with no further trouble from the bugs after the sprinkling was done. Joseph Hoffman stated that wheat shorts is better than flour to mix with, as it will not work into lumps so readily. So is buckwheat flour.

Improving Wild Fruits.

I think there is no doubt but the huckleberry can be domesticated and raised so as to pay in a majority of gardens, especially when the fruit cannot be picked on the wild bushes or bought in the market, which is the case in the Western prairies. Mr. Hammond in the August number of *The Horticulturist*, speaks of the different varieties of huckleberries, that no one had given a description of the different kinds. Prof. Gray, in his "Field Botany," described ten varieties of *Vaccinium corybosum*. The blueberry of New England States, growing from three feet to ten feet in height, answers the description of the kind described by Mr. Hammond. That there is a great difference in the quality of the berries of this same variety there is no doubt, and if we go into the cultivation of the berry let us begin with the best, and by a course of reproduction the fruit will be very much improved. Of the different native fruits of our country the grape has had the most attention, and the result has been very satisfactory. The same may be done with the native plum, persimmon, and the native berries, all better fruits in their wild state than the apple or pear was. All fruits and flowers that have been brought into cultivation have been much improved. All flowers in their wild state are single. Cultivation and reproduction make them double; equally as great changes can be made in the quality of our wild fruits.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

The farmers have had beautiful hay weather the past week.

What to do with Non-heading Cabbages.

Last autumn I was mourning over an unusual number of half developed cabbages, which were only fit to be fed to the cows, and mentioned the fact to a Duchess Co. farmer, who is in business in New York, and has lately bought a farm near us, asking if his crop had turned out badly. His answer was, that he had no more soft heads than he wanted, or to the effect that he would feel disappointed if he had not a considerable number. Now we, neither of us, raise cabbages for market, but for our own consumption mainly, and I was utterly at a loss to know what he could do with a quarter of his crop that failed to make heads.

He told me that he dug a wide trench, so deep that after some top soil was thrown in he could set the cabbages out in the trench as close as they could stand, and their heads would not come up level with the top of the ground. When planted, he covers the trench with boards and some brush, corn-stalks, salt-hay, and earth on the top, keeping it open at the ends or elsewhere until cold weather, and then covering it in close. He said they would all have firm, solid heads in the spring.

In the spring we enjoyed the best cabbages we ever ate. They are rather small to be marketable, say 4½ to six inches in diameter, solid and sound, crisp and tender, as delicate as cauliflowers, and what is more remarkable, I never know when they are going to have cabbage for dinner until I see it upon the table. The great objection I have to this most wholesome and delicious vegetable is, that it usually fills the house with its perfectly detestable odor, so to have cabbage without this drawback is worth all the trouble it costs. If these winter-headed cabbages could once become known in the market, I am confident their merits would command for them a ready sale all through the spring. The cabbages in market at this season are pretty poor. They are very apt to be slightly decayed, will keep but a little while, as they wilt at once, and soon after rot. I wish now that I had enough to test the market with, but I have not, and write this partly in the hope that somebody else will do it next year. While on this subject I would like to mention a delicious kind of cabbage, which I saw for the first time in the Island of Jersey this winter. It is a non-heading variety, growing like a kale, but with perfectly smooth leaves, and is known as Couve Trouchouda, or Portugal Cabbage.

Fraud in Graham Flour.

Because Graham flour is recommended as a very healthy article of food, it should not be assumed that all Graham flour is equally good or even nutritious. The fact is Graham flour has rapidly come to be as much an article of suspicion as ground coffee or spices, or any one of the thousand and one adulterations that are daily practised. The commonest form in which Graham flour is seen is that made from a medium or poor class of wheat, and, while not properly adulterated, it may be justly characterized as swindling of the meanest kind, for the reason that the product is largely used by dyspeptics and others in imperfect health. The miller who palms off on his customers Graham flour made from anything save the choicest of wheat, is one of the meanest of all villains, and if he is not aware of it, should be told so. Graham flour properly made is nearly as costly an article as bolted flour ground from the same wheat, and therefore when you are offered Graham flour at much less than the best bolted flour, you are being victimized; it is either adulterated or is made from inferior wheat. A common form of adulteration, and one that is practised by at least one retail flour dealer in this city, is to take a barrel of flour costing about $5, add to it about 60 pounds of bran, 25 pounds middlings, and the same quantity of corn meal. The result of the mixture is 306 pounds of stuff costing about $6.45, or a fraction over two cents a pound; while Graham flour made from the best wheat cannot be sold now at less than 3½ to 4 cents a pound. And yet this vile stuff is being swallowed by people in search of better health, when they would do as well on a diet of hot white biscuit. There is a fortune in store for the miller here in St. Louis who will make a strictly pure article of Graham flour from the best winter wheat, from which the outer husk of the bran shall have been removed before grinding. That man will establish a good reputation, make money, and confer a blessing upon thousands of his fellows.—*St. Louis Trade Journal.*

Canada at the Centenniai.

The editor of the *Farmers' Advocate* has been on a visit to the Centennial Exhibition, and this is what he says about the products there:—

The British colonies make grand display. The Colonial Governments have appropriated public moneys for such a purpose. Great Britain made no public grant for the exhibit, therefore England's glory is not displayed. Only a few private persons exhibit at their own expense. For instance, the world-renowned steam plows that are only made in England, and are used in America, are not to be seen at this exhibition. We hear the reasons stated thus:—America will not admit our manufactures to her markets, but they will copy and steal our improvements, therefore we will not exhibit at her exhibition.

Nova Scotia exhibited good corn and horse beans. We were surprised to see such produce from that part of our country. Prince Edward Island sent excellent samples of wheat, oats and barley. Mr. John Harvey & Co., of Hamilton, exhibited 83 samples of Canadian wools, but good as this display is Australia exhibitors far surpass us in fineness of quality. A great deal of the Australian wool appeared nearly as fine as silk.

The oats exhibited by New Brunswick were of quite a superior quality, while her display of the mineral productions of the colony told of her great undeveloped resources. The mineral department of all the Canadian provinces was something marvellous.

Our apparently insignificant sister colony, British Columbia, astonished us by the display of wheat, which was far finer than any wheat we had ever seen before. We thought Australian or Californian wheat would have surpassed that of other countries, but we award the palm to British Columbia. Perhaps our award may not be borne out. We were also much surprised when shown a specimen of wild tea and wild hops from Manitoba. The hops had a fine smell and the tea a good flavor. They may both indicate future wealth from our vast uncultivated domains.

Foot Disease in Sheep.

Veterinary surgeon Felizet, draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It is very laborious to touch the feet of a numerous flock of sheep with the usual astringent, solution of copperas, white vitriol, calcined alum, or spirits of turpentine. Instead form a species of enclosed "run," fifteen yards long by two wide. Make a well-trodden floor; raise a border with pudded clay round the enclosure, so as to secure the uniform depth of nine inches towards the middle of the run; pour into this bath four barrels of water, and distribute over the bottom 2 cwt. of quick lime, covering all with a dozen bundles of the refuse fodder from the racks so as to form a carpet. Drive the sheep into this foot bath 100 at a time, and compel them to well pass and repass from one end to the other. The spread fodder prevents the feet sinking too profoundly, and acts as a brush at the same time for forcing the caustic solution to enter the nails. The bath must be made entirely new once a week, as the lime absorbing carbonic acid loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quick lime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary advantages.

Keeping Eggs.

The *Farmer's Advocate*, London, recently offered a prize for the best method of keeping eggs for winter. The following recipe took the prize: "Whatever excludes the air prevents the decay of the egg. What I have found to be the most successful method of doing so is to place a small quantity of salt butter in the palm of the left hand and to turn the egg around in it, so that every pore of the shell is closed; then dry a sufficient quantity of bran in an oven (be sure you have the bran well dried.) Then pack them with the small ends down in a layer of bran and another of eggs until your box is full; then place in a cold, dry place. If done when newly laid they will retain the sweet milk and cured of a new laid egg for at least eight or ten months. Any oil will do, but salt butter never becomes rancid, and a very small quantity of butter will do a large quantity of eggs. To insure freshness, I rub them when gathered in from the nests; then pack when there is a sufficient quantity."

MILKING COWS.—The milk of cows soon after they have calved contains more butter, and it is much more easily churned than it is afterward. About five months after calving the milk undergoes a change, and the cream is not only less in quantity, but the butter globules are smaller. The reason why milk froths in churns, is that when it sours, alcohol is formed by the decomposition of the sugar of milk, and this causes the milk, when shaken or beated, to foam or froth. If this froth exists to a large extent, butter will not come, and the milk is useless for churning purposes. The longer a cow is milked after calving the less is the yield of butter, and the less nourishment is there contained in her milk.—*Land and Water.*

Carrier-pigeons to the number of twenty-seven, belonging to various Paris societies, were sent off from Marseilles on Saturday, July 8th. The contest rarely takes place over such great distances. However, by Wednesday, the 12th, they had nearly all returned to their homes.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer

THE WATER QUESTION.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the City Council held on the 3rd inst., I submitted a proposition from "The Waterous Engine Works Company" for supplying the city with water, and which I am pleased to find was favorably received by the Board. It is a very great mistake, on the part of some members of the Board, to imagine that I am so wrapped up in the Waterous Engine Works as to be unable to see any good in others. Such is not the fact. I only know and feel that this is the best and cheapest system, and the most practical for the city of Fredericton, and a system that is entirely within the means and capabilities of the citizens.

I regret, however, to observe by a Report of the proceedings published in the *Daily Telegraph*, that His Worship the Mayor and Mr. Ald. Beek, have taken offence at a letter written by Robert Marshall, Esq., to me, bearing upon the subject of water supply and insurance rates in this city. Any unprejudiced mind would be unable to observe one offensive word in that letter, but, on the contrary, every line is most decidedly in the interests of the citizens, and particularly is it so to the owners of property in the business portion of the city. Notwithstanding all the indignity expressed by those gentlemen, I am firmly of opinion that the letter but expresses the feelings of ALL the underwriters resident in St. John, and consequently would affect the action of their agents in this city.

His Worship has not kept a record of current events in this city for the past few years, for he is reported as saying—"Our facilities will compare with those in St. John, and since the Steamers have been here with good hose, *no fire has spread to any building other than that in which it caught.*" I think on reflection His Worship will withdraw those remarks, for it must be in the memory of all our citizens that such has not been the case—that since the advent of Steam Fire Engines we have suffered to the extent of $202,330, and confining the fire to the building in which it originated has been the exception only. Mr. Alderman Beek thinks Mr. Marshall has libelled the city, but there are very few who can read his letter and agree with the learned Alderman. As the letter has been referred to a Committee, we will probably hear in due time wherein the libel lies. Mr. Beek refers to the inexhaustible river and the hose. This relying on the river with our present appliances has cost the city many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will continue to cost us large sums until some better system is adopted. We had the river and the hose at the time the City Hall was burned, we also had the river, hose and Steamer when Fisher's Corner was destroyed, and buildings through to McFarlane, Thompson and Anderson's Foundry. Had we depended on the river last winter we would have mourned over a much heavier loss on the occasion of the burning of Mr. Grieves' barn. Providence favored us the evening Mr. Hoyt's barn was destroyed. I might name many instances when the river was depended upon to our cost. I had at first purposed replying to the remarks of Ald. Gregory, but as there came to my mind the unfortunate defeat of a learned Divine, who once in the heat of passion threw three royal octavo volumns at a skunk and yet got worsted in the discussion, I decided not to cross the Alderman's path till a more convenient season.

Other engagements have prevented my obtaining statistics on supply of water from the hill, but I hope to do so in my next.

Yours,
JOHN RICHARDS.

For the Colonial Farmer.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE TANNERIES.

MR EDITOR,—I see by the last *Reporter* that Mr. James Farrell the Superintendent of the Board of Health has made a report upon the sanitary condition of the City, and I am glad to find that the report is satisfactory as regards the health of the people. Mr. Farrell is a very good officer and performs his duties to the entire satisfaction of every body, and I am sure no better man could be found for the office, and many others will agree with me in this opinion. If there are any wrongs to be righted yet, I am sure the fault is not with Mr. Farrell, as it is well known that he makes a full report of what he sees to the Board of Health. Now Mr. EDITOR, I should like to know, what is the reason that the *Reporter* puts in such a statement about the Tanneries, as not being unhealthy. Is it because the members of the Board of Health live down town, or is it because some of them are interested in them. Why, Mr. Editor, the stench that comes from the Tanneries is so bad that people are nearly suffocated by it this warm weather. People have been made sick by it. But this is not all. There is a small building near one of them where some sort of patent composition is made, the smell of which fills all the houses in the neighborhood and stifles and chokes every one. Some say that the McCausland Tannery empties all its filth into the street sewer and this is one cause for the bad smell which exists. Now, Mr. Editor, it is very nice to talk about the Tannery smells not being unhealthy, but let these who think so, try it for a while—let them have to close all their windows of a hot night, and then not be able to keep out the stench, and they will change their minds I think. The Board of Health will not do their duty if they neglect looking after the Tanneries and try and save the people near there from the sickening and unhealthy smells that fill their houses sometimes both day and night.

RAPH.

Great heat has prevailed in England during the past two months as well as here, yet we learn from official reports that the average rate of deaths throughout the kingdom has not exceeded 20 per 1,000, the lowest being 13 in Nottingham. In London the death rate was 20.

The forts now in construction around Paris will be ready to receive the troops in the course of next year, 1877. The fort of Cormeilles, one of the most important, is nearly finished. Accommodations are being at present made for two companies of guards, who are to occupy the place at once.

A German paper concludes an article on the Eastern question with the following words:—"Should Russia again stretch forth her arms to the further end of Europe, each power which gives her a thoroughly paralyzing blow, should be glorified as the champion of real culture, and as one who is not to be misled by quacks and forgers of history."

Departed this life, at Notre Dame, Indiana, on the eve of the Feast of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin (July 1st) Sister Mary Aimee de Jesus (Miss Edith Dechene, a native of Upper St. Basil, N. B.) of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, in the 23rd year of her age and the second of her religious profession. —*Ave Maria.*

The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., AUGUST 14, 1876.

The death of the Hon. John Robertson, which lately occurred in England, makes a vacancy in the New Brunswick representation in the Senate. Mr. Robertson is the third Senator who has died since Confederation, the others being the Hon Mr. Steeves and the Hon. Mr. Hazen, but owing to the provisions of the Confederation Act which limited the number of representatives from New Brunswick in the Senate to ten, twelve having been originally appointed, the present is the first occasion when a new appointment will be necessary. Some newspaper writers claim that the French, who form a very large proportion of our population, ought to have a Senator selected from their numbers. There may be something in this; although in view of the already large influence which Quebec has in Parliament, it may be questionable whether it is desirable in the present state of political parties to fill the vacancy with a Frenchman. The character of the *claims* which are put forward in their behalf would be well worth considering if there appeared to be any probability that they would be recognized by the Government. St. John is, we think, clearly entitled to the vacant seat, and ought to have no difficulty in securing it. The name of Mr. Deveber, M. P., for the city is mentioned in connection with it, and he is said personally to desire the appointment. He has this in his favor that he was returned by the people as their representative at the last election, which fact shows that he then possessed public confidence. He is not, perhaps, a very brilliant man; but then if he was he would not want to go to the Senate; and in the absence of any especial degree of merit it is more fitting that men who have received the support of the electors should be chosen for public appointments rather than that offices and positions of honor should be conferred upon those whose public career has only been that of an "election sergeant" on a greater or less scale. Should Mr. Deveber be appointed, a vacancy would occur in the St. John representation in which case Mr. Attorney General King would probably be a candidate.

GOLD ON THE UPPER ST. JOHN.

It is perhaps upwards of thirty years since one of the lumbermen on Tobique river brought down to the settlement at Andover a large white stone in which were imbedded small bright yellow particles, that to the eyes of the people who examined it seemed curious enough. This stone lay about the hearth of one of the settlers for some time, until at length a returned Californian examined it and pronounced it a rich specimen of gold bearing quartz. Whether this is the same stone as Dr. Bailey speaks of in page 5 of his "Report on Mines and Minerals," as having been found on the Wapskahagan, a tributary of the Tobique, by Mr. Essington, of this City, and calls "a very fair specimen of gold," we do not know; but the writer has examined what were said to be pieces of it and they looked very rich. This stone, or if they are not the same, these stones led to numerous examinations of the streams and rocks of the Tobique Valley, and with later discoveries have led many individuals to believe that there exists good grounds for the opinion that, in what is known as the Quebec group of rocks, which extends across the Province from the St. Croix to Bathurst, gold may be found in sufficient quantities to render mining profitable. Another find of gold was reported from the Wapskahagan, and this time a Mr. Giberson was the discoverer. It is positively declared that the specimen he exhibited was of the richest character, and he himself claimed that the deposit in the locality where he obtained it was very large. He declared his intention of abandoning lumber and taking to mining, but the value of his alleged discovery never could be ascertained as he died shortly after making it. In 1872 the writer with others visited a locality whence it was alleged Mr. Giberson had obtained his specimen; but there were no indications of quartz either auriferous or otherwise. The probabilities are that the stone found by Mr. Giberson came from nearer the head of the stream than the locality visited, and one or two persons who have tried washing further up the stream report that they frequently found scales of gold. Between the years 1860 and 1870 numerous attempts were made to find gold upon the Tobique. Mr. S. Shea met with such success that he took out a license for twenty square miles on the Serpentine, a tributary of the Tobique, and for several square miles in other localities. He did nothing practically to develop the mineral resources of the district. Several gentlemen from Andover and Grand Falls, (we may mention W. C. Burpee, Esq., of the latter place as the most persistent of them all,) spent considerable time and money in explorations. They obtained mining leases in several places, tried washings at all favorable points, and in one place on the Serpentine began to sink a shaft in a quartz vein which cropped out upon the side of a high conical hill. Their explorations were by no means fruitless so far as encouragement for further investigation went. Many specimens of gold were taken from the beds of different streams, and a sample of the quartz taken from the shaft referred to was reported as having yielded a very valuable assay. The writer accompanied this exploring party once as far as the Serpentine falls, some 85 miles from the St. John, and saw gold washed from the clay on the bank of the stream. When on the Serpentine he was told by an Indian of a high hill between the Serpentine and the Momozekel, upon one side of which were two parallel veins of quartz of several feet in width and extending to the summit.

In the summer of 1803 gold was found by washing in Little River, which forms the line between Victoria and Madawaska, and on several occasions since specimens have been obtained there. In 1873 gold was washed out of the clay on the hill to the west of Grand Falls Village; and in 1874 Mr. Burpee and another obtained numerous scales, and one or two fair sized grains of gold from the bed of Falls Brook on the eastern bank of the St. John. The latest discovery is in the Miuniac Valley, and the proposition to form a Company to thoroughly test this locality has led to the publication of this article.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the history of the gold explorations on the upper St. John. Let us now hear what the scientists say. Dr. Bailey on the page of Report we have cited above says—"I cannot help thinking, however, that the occurrence of auriferous rocks among the primary slates near the head waters of these (the Wapskehsgan and the Serpentine) and other neighboring streams is highly probable." Prof. Hind, on page 224 of his Report published in 1865, says that he found gold in the alluvial drift in the Campbell River, (otherwise known as the Right Hand Branch of Tobique,) and on the dividing ridge between Long Lake and the Miramichi. On the Serpentine he found gold in the drift above the rise of the river. In the Blue Mountain Brook from one and a half gallons of earth he obtained "several scales and grains of gold about one eighth of an inch in diameter." On page 226 the Professor says, alluding to the localities spoken of and some half dozen others in different parts of the Province—"With capital to erect and conduct hydraulic operations to wash the drift, there can be no doubt whatever that the clays in some localities would amply remunerate the outlay." The writer in 1872 met a Professor of Natural Science from a New York College who had made a trip up as far as Serpentine Falls, and this gentleman's observations corroborated the opinions arrived at by Messrs. Bailey and Hind. He stated also, and here he is also in accord with these gentlemen, that scientific men alone can never solve the mineral mysteries of New Brunswick. The labor of exploration in a wilderness like that of New Brunswick is extremely arduous. Indeed it is questionable if any correct idea of what mineral wealth the Province does possess will ever be had until the country has been opened by settlement. Even then some localities will be almost sealed from exploration by ordinary methods. So deep are the debris of the forest and the moss which cover the mountains where metallic deposits are most likely to be found, that the wealth of India might lie beneath the feet of the explorer and yet be unobserved. But these facts ought only to be incentives to exploration, and we hope that the gentlemen in St. John who talk of forming a Company will put their ideas into execution. If they fail at the Muniac let them try Tobique, and in that case we commend to them Mr. Burpee, of whom we have spoken, as a host in himself so far as knowledge of the auriferous localities and indomitable pluck and perseverence go.

We understand it now. It was sarcasm which prompted the line we quoted last week from the *News* about there being no change *as yet* in the Railway policy of the Government. That it must have been sarcasm is evident, because a little while ago the *News* cried "no repudiation—stick to your policy," but they did not stick, and they did repudiate and now after a week or two waiting it slyly says there is no change as yet. Preposterous *News!* Just as if the Government ever did change. But then how comes it since his colleagues have not come around to Mr. Willis's way of thinking on so vital a matter that he still makes one of the happy family? Has he again put his opinions in his pocket?

THE MOONLIGHT EXCURSION given by Victoria Lodge, I. O. O. F., to the members of the Grand Lodge and other invited guests on Wednesday evening, was a grand success. The Steamers *City of Fredericton* and *Ida Whittier* were lashed together side by side for the occasion, steam being kept up on the *City* only. Refreshments were provided on the *Ida Whittier*. Bryson's Band furnished music, and there was dancing on the lower deck of both boats. The excursion party numbered fully six hundred. The course taken was down river, nearly to the Wilmot Bluff and back. The evening was all that could be desired, not a breath of wind stiring or a cloud in the sky, and although the day had been very warm the temperature on the water was delightful. Taking the excursion in every respect it must be pronounced the largest and most successful ever given in this City.

And now they say that the Chief Commissioner threatened to resign if the Central Railway was subsidized. On the principle that of two evils one should choose the least we are almost sorry that the bottom fell out of the Central. There is another way of looking at it. The annual over expenditure and waste in public works would about pay the interest in the Valley subsidy. So we might have built both roads and got rid of Kelly.

A New England correspondent of the *Telegraph* expresses surprise that the wonderful scenery of Grand Falls is so little known in the Province, and comparatively speaking, so rarely visited. It is passing strange indeed. We venture to say that there are five visitors from the United States to the Falls to one from New Brunswick, yet no one who has visited them will refuse to acknowledge their claim to be not less interesting than Niagara. This is not an exaggeration. Of course Niagara as a cataract is not to be rivalled by anything in these parts, but in other respects very many tourists place Grand Falls in a higher grade. If the reader don't believe it he had better go and see for himself.

CHRISTIAN STANDARD.—This is the title of a newspaper issued from the Printing Establishment of Messrs. J. A M'Millan, St. John. The name indicates the character of the paper, which is under Congregational control, and adopted by the Y. M. C. A. as their medium of communication with the public. "It will," the Editor says, "be Evangelical always, but Sectarian never." The *Standard* is an eight page paper, of very handsome appearance, and reflects great credit on the publishers. Rev. Chas. B. Woodcock is Editor-in-Chief. Rev. gentlemen of all denominations are among its promised contributors. The *Standard* is issued monthly; Subscription $1 per annum, including postage. We wish the enterprise every success.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Baptist Church at Jones' Forks was struck by lightning on Monday evening. The spire was considerably damaged.

Benjamin Burt's house in the same place was also struck and slightly damaged.

Bendict Jones' barn in the Bird Settlement was also damaged.

Wellington Jones' Barn, Tripp Settlement, was struck, set on fire, and burned with all its contents. Mr. Jones' loss is heavy, as his hay had just been got in, and his horse, wagons and harnesses were also in the barn.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday, Justus Fairley, lumber merchant on the South-west, procured from the Bank of Montreal fifteen hundred dollars in three parcels of five hundred dollars each. Wrapping up the cash he deposited it in the boot of his wagon and proceeded home. He made a halt at Christopher Parker's, Derby, where he took the money from wagon, placed it in his coat upon a bed in his room, and went out for a few moments. When he returned, the coat was disturbed, the parcel open at one end, and five hundred dollors missing. Officers are on the thief's track, but no account as yet of cash.

THE CENTENNIAL REGATTA is to take place between the 4th and the 9th of September.

A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH at Campbellstown was dedicated on Sunday last. Bishop Rodgers conducted the Services and the Rev. Mr. O'Leary of Grand Falls, preached the dedication Sermon.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the lower Provinces was in Session in this City on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The following is a list of the elected and appointed officers:—

Robert Heckin, Grand Master;
W. W. Stumbles, Deputy Grand Master;
Harris Van Blarcom, Grand Warden;
J. C. P. Frazee, Grand Secretary;
H. A. Taylor, Grand Treasurer;
John E. Hughes, Grand Marshal;
R. R. Pringle, Grand Conductor;
Thos. Johnston, Junr., Grand Guardian;
Theo. Chapelle, Grand Herald;
W. A. Moore, Grand Chaplain;

D. D. G. MASTERS.

Thos. Robertson, District of Halifax:
P. G. Master Mitchell, Township of Egerton, Pictou, N. S.
D. G. Master Stumbles, Charlottetown, P. E. I.;
Caleb Schurman, Summerside, P. E. I.;
John Richards, Fredericton;
Gilbert Murdoch, St. John;
Harris Van Blarcom, Annapolis;
D. D. Davidson, Kings;
D. B. Stewart, Cumberland and Colchester;
Thomas Robertson and John Richards, Grand Representatives;
N. A. Cliff, James Mitchell and William Desbrisay, Trustees.

The Grand Secretary reported the number of Lodges in the jurisdiction 24; the number of applicants rejected 49; the number initiated 450; admitted by card 35; reinstated 5; withdrawn by card 95; suspended 104; expelled 3; died 12. The net gain during the year was 276; and the total number of Odd Fellows in the jurisdiction 1,624, of whom 137 are Past Grands. The number of widowed families relieved was 13, the amount paid for relief of Brothers $1,108.39; of widowed families $102,50, for burying the dead $338,70. The total for relief was $1,634.59, the revenue of subordinate Lodges was $8,407.45, and the total assets of the subordinate Lodges was about $12.00.

The Report of the Grand Master and the Historiographer also contained much interesting matter.

CROPS IN KING'S CO.—A correspondent at Hampton, King's County, writes as follows:—

We are having fearfully hot, dry weather for the last ten days, the atmosphere is so dense with smoke one can hardly see across his farm. The upland haymaking is about done, and a fair average crop is housed in good condition. The lowlands, which a month ago wore a shabby and discouraging appearance, are now looking well, and a fair yield may be reasonably expected. Oats are fast turning ripe, owing to the dry weather. This crop promises remarkably well; Barley promises a good, fair average. Buckwheat is getting a good growth, but some fears are entertained that the unusually dry, scorching weather, will injure the blossom. Potatoes are showing strong and luxuriant. The Early Rose have generally reached maturity, later sorts show no signs of blight, and one good result of the drought will probably be to stave off the disease till later than usual. Turnips, Carrots, &c., are not so forward, as is usual at this time, but look well. Corn is looking splendidly, and Beans are looking as well as usual. The Fruit prospects are not so encouraging as they were, but a fair yield may be reckoned upon.

The Government have backed down nicely on the 14th Regulation. I think they will also be obliged to retract some other items of their policy.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAINS.—As the afternoon train over the Chatham Branch Railway was running towards the Junction on Friday last it passed over and crushed a fence rail which had been placed across the track about four miles from Chatham Station. Little importance was attached to the circumstance until afterwards, when it appeared that the obstruction was placed on the road with the intention of wrecking the train. On the return trip the engine was behind pushing the tender and cars, when Hon. Mr. Kelly, who was on the platform of the passenger car running ahead, observed a sleeper laid squarely across the rails within a distance of about a hundred yards from the train. There was no time to signal the engineer, so Mr. Kelly and the conductor put the brake hard on just as the wheels struck the sleeper, a stick about 9 feet long and 6x9 inches in thickness. Fortunately the car bid not mount the obstruction, but the wheels embedded themselves in it and slid it along on the rails until the train was brought to a stand-still. It will be a pity if such a diabolical outrage cannot be punished. —*St. Lawrence Advance.*

ST. ANN'S LODGE BRITISH TEMPLARS, No. 166.—The following Officers were duly installed last Monday:—

Bro. S. Macky, W. C. T.
" R. Maxwell, W. V. T.
" — Perrige, Sec.
" Israel Smith, Treasurer.
" John Thomas, Chaplain.
" Charles Young, Financier.
" Bart. Howard, Marshal.
" Aaron Colwell, I. G.
" Harvey Clark, O. G.
Sister Craig, R. H. S.
" Morgan, L. H. S.
Bro. B. Needham, A. S.
Sister Brown, D. M.
H. Le Baron Smith, P. W. C. T.

LIVE STOCK.—An attempt was made yesterday to hull the bank of British North America. It was successfully resisted by three Stockholders, who after two hours hard tugging, took the hull by the horns and led him off to the slaughter house. One of the bank officials, who was somewhat frightened by the events, was reassured by a spectator remarking that the animal was only a depositor.

THE CATHOLIC PIC-NIC at the Hermitage on Wednesday last was largely attended and passed off well. The boat race was the most interesting feature of the day. Three boats started—the "Little Wave," Oromocto, the "J. R Hawes," from the boom, and the "Waterwich," of this city. The Oromocto crew won easily, the Fredericton boat coming in second.

THE BAND of the 71st Batt. has been delighting our citizens with open air concerts on Phœnix Square on different evenings the past two weeks.

We presume that if a suitable hand stand were erected in some portion of the city we would be often favored with music by both the Battalion and Bryson's Band, Will not some one take the matter in hand.

MR. J. W. BRAYLEY has disposed of his beautiful residence on the corner of Brunswick and Westmoreland streets, to Dr. Brown. Mr. Brayley, we understand, intends removing to Montreal, his business having extended throughout the whole Dominion, he finds it necessary to establish his head quarters in a more central locality than this city affords.

Work is progressing rapidly on the foundation of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Society's Hall, on Regent Street.

The City Hall is fast reaching completion. The past week has been comfortably warm. We have had every degree of heat form 90° to 107°, and still live.

A LETTER to the London *Daily News* dated Philippopolis, July 31st, says: "Investigation into the recent atrocities is proceeding. It will probably be reported that sixty villages have been burned, and 12,000 persons killed. Mr. Schuylan thinks the reports of the atrocities committed by the Bulgarians are unfounded. There are horrible scenes at Batok. Seven thousand bodies have been lying there since May 12th, rotting in the sun. No crime invented by Turkish ferocity has been left uncommitted. There is urgent need of assistance for the starving families."

CROPS IN WESTMORLAND.—The crops are generally promising. The Hay crop is not equal to that of last year which was much above an average one. That of the present year can be safely put down as an average one. Other crops promise fairly. The weather all that could be desired for haymaking. The heat is somewhat oppressive, having reached the nineties in the shade, which the oldest inhabitants never before experienced in this locality.

PIC-NICS.—We are to have an unusual number of pic-nics the present season. The St. Ann's Boating Club purpose holding one at an early day, at which there will be a regatta. St. Ann's Lodge of B. T. are making arrangements for one to come off shortly; and St. Paul's Sabbath School intend holding one next week.

A SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT occurred at St. Stephen on Tuesday, by which two children of a Mr. Stanhope, of Calais, were drowned. The children were brother and sister. The boy had gone out on a log, to catch minnows, when he fell off, and his little sister, in an attempt to save her drowning brother, rushed into the water and got beyond her depth. Both were drowned.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The new chappel at Upper Aboushagan was struck by lightning on Monday afternoon, and caused damage to the amount of about $50. Among four of the carpenters at work, three were knocked senseless for a while.—*Post.*

There was some trouble among the sailors on board the bark "Lothaire" as she was towed out of St. John harbor on Monday afternoon, and one man, pursued by others, jumped overboard, and was drowned when the vessel was off Reed's Point.

We regret to learn of the death of Miss Fanny Botsford daughter of Geo. Botsford Esq., of this City. Miss Botsford will be sadly missed in the family and social circles Funeral Sunday at 5. p. m. from her father's residence.

The St. Lawrence *Advance* thinks it better that the Richibucto R. R. "should be abandoned than that the Province should be committed to the Central." Which is about as near right as the *Advance* has ever been. We congratulate our pugilistic contemporary on his discovery.

The Boiler in the Sawdust furnace in West Head mill, Carleton, St. John, exploded on Friday, severely injuring several of those who were employed in the mill; one of them, Joseph Harned, a young man of 19 years, dying from his injuries the same night.

JOHN SPROUL, Sussex, N. B., Proprietor of that popular Hotel, the Olive House, writes, that after being disabled for many months by RHEUMATISM he finds himself totally cured by the use of one bottle of SPENCER'S VESUVIAN LINIMENT.

A party of ladies and gentlemen from this City spent a very pleasant day on Thursday on an excursion and picnic to Grand Lake and back, on the Steamer *City of Fredericton.*

The *Bordarer* says that George Forsyth was sent to the Penitentiary for five years for "possessing a Bank of Acadia Bill." Here it is not considered so much a crime to possess as not to possess a Bank Bill.

MR. ALEX. MITCHELL has been appointed by the Government to superintend the building of the Normal School. He is to receive $3.00 per day.

A SKELETON was dug from the earth in course of the excavations for the foundation of the St. Dunstan's Temperance Hall on Regent Street. The original owner is unknown. He is dead probably.

A CURIOUS CUCUMBER may be seen at Mr. Martin Mackey's Store, Queen Street. It consists of three cucumbers grown together, in an odd manner. It is quite a curious freak of nature.

ANDREW GOODINE, who was serving out a term of five years inprisonment in the Penitentiary for robbery, escaped from that institution a day or two ago, and has not since been heard from. He belongs to Kingsclear.

TREES NEGLECTED.—We notice that several of the young trees planted round the Methodist Church, are sadly in need of some guiding hand.—*Reporter.*

We should imagine they would find one on top of the church steeple.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—Nova Scotia is to have a Provincial Exhibition this year. It will be held at Truro during the second week in October. Prizes to the amount of $5,332 are offered.

FIRE AT ST. STEPHEN.—On Wednesday morning a house and barn, owned by Archibald McBride, on Union Street, St. Stephen, were destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $2,500.

The *Globe* man thought it was hot on the night of the Odd Fellows' Excursion. How would he describe, well, say any day during the last fortnight?

The St. Stephen people say it was 100° in the shade there on Sunday, American currency we presume.

Copper toad thermometers will be necessary if the heated term continues. All ordinary ones will be worn out at the top.

REMOVAL.—The *Aroostook Valley Sunrise* has been removed from Presque Isle to Fort Fairfield.

THE CONTRACT for seating the New City Hall has been awarded to Mr. Robt. Sutherland, Jr., of this City.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS in this City will be reopened on Monday 21st inst at 9 o'clock a. m.

The Byron memorial fund is progressing steadily. A large sum has already been raised. In the plan proposed for the monument the statue of Byron is to stand under a dome of white marble, supported by Ionic of Corinthian columns.

MONDAY.

It is reported that the Government will soon issue orders whereby Indians now on the warpath and at agencies will be cut off from obtaining supplies of ammunition.

The Agency Indians will be deprived of arms, and strong military garrisons were placed at agencies to prevent mutinous attack and prohibit savages leaving.

The Turks have secured an important victory, having, after five days fighting near Tressibaba, compelled the evacuation of Gurgusovatz by the Servians.

Samuel E. Baker: wood engraver last evening, without any provocation, shot, and seriously wounded officer James McGarrigh, on Kneeland street Boston.

Professor Huxley has arrived at New York, much improved in health.

General Terry hopes to encounter Indians on the tenth. They appear to be massing for fight, 3,000 strong. He has a full battery of Gatling guns and reinforcements.

Agencies turned over to War Department.

A special Berlin despatch says communications have passed between the Powers with a view to renew diplomatic intervention in Turkish war.

A Constantinople special says an official despatch to Government has the following:

Gurgusovatz was taken on Saturday. Turks stormed Servian redoubts and after a severe battle penetrated the town, driving Servians before them. The latter remained with guns and material. Gurgusovats was set on fire and many buildings were burned. The early fall of Satschar is confidently expected. The main Servian army is retreating on Passitchin. The troops are much disheartened by recent reverses and are greatly demoralized.

TUESDAY.

The Democrats carried Alabama by 20,000 majority. They also claim Kentucky. Henry Watterson, editor of the *Courier Journal*, was elected to Congress in the latter State.

On Sunday afternoon ten persons were drowned while crossing Putnam's Pond, Essex Co., N. Y.

There is more talk about an armistice in the Servian struggle.

Despair reigns in Belgrade. The foreign Consuls are removing the archives to places of safety. The richer families are leaving town.

Russian volunteers are arriving to rescue Servia.

The Turks are burning and destroying everything in their way.

Preparations are being made for a complete abandonment of Saitschar. The families are ordered to the interior.

By a collision on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, between a London train and an empty excursion train, 12 persons were killed and 30 injured.

An animated debate occured in the House of Commons last night on the Bulgarian atrocities. Bourke, under Secretary of Foreign Department, assured the House that the Premier was disposed to give the subject his anxious consideration. It was incumbent on him not to say a word without the gravest circumspection until he has ascertained the exact truth, but if the atrocities turned out to be true no man would more sternly vindicate humanity.

Berlin despatch says Servia is despairing of a successful issue of the war, and has requested the Powers to mediate in favor of peace.

Servia's attempt to raise a war loan in Russia is a failure.

The Turks have occupied Saitsclar unopposed.

WEDNESDAY.

A special despatch from Vienna says that the Powers have arrived at an understanding in respect to the basis of discussion for European Congress to meet in Vienna.

The Porte has given assent in principle to the following points: 1st, Re-establishment of status quo ante bellum in Servia; 2nd Montenegro to receive an accession of territory including a seaport on the Adriatic, and to form one province under special charter.

The Porte intends punishment of perpetrators of atrocities in Bulgaria.

The roads from Saitschar and other captured towns are crowded with Servians, their wives, children, cattle, and household goods all flying before the invaders. There is a spreading panic everywhere.

It is believed in German military circles that war will end in a fortnight.

The Servian Premier interviewed the British consul at Belgrade, and negotiations for an armistice were opened.

It is announced that three secret committees in Crete, Samos and Chios have issued manifesto calling Greeks to arms against Turkey.

The Russian Government has made overtures to Austria to mediate for peace between Turkey and Servia. Austria acquiesces in the proposition provided Germany cooperates.

In regard to the Montenegrin mediation it is considered impossible until the Montenegrins are driven off Turkish soil.

The *Times* says the capture of Gurgasovatz is a severe if not fatal blow to the Servians, and warns Turkey that it will not be allowed to make wanton use of the victory. If they think, on the soil of Servia, their troops may safely commit one-hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria, they are victims of infatuation. Other States than Russia would not be disposed to let Servia again fall under the rule of Turkish Pashas, or even allow Belgrade to be again occupied by a Turkish garrison.

THURSDAY.

W. H. Bennett, paying teller of the Mechanics' Savings Bank of New York City, has been arrested for swindling the Bank of $100,000.

Ristics, the Servian Premier, is preparing a note to the Powers giving an account of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Servia. The latter are accused of mutilating the wounded, burning villages, and carrying petroleum in their knapsacks for the purpose.

Panic prevails in Belgrade. The populace vehemently demand the dismissal of Ristics and that the populace be appealed to to avert ruin. The railways in Russia have been preparing for the possible transportation of troops. There is no immediate danger, however, of Russian intervention. Prince Milan is ready to negotiate or abdicate.

Antitch attacked Dervish Pacha near Sienitza, and after three days fighting the Turks were defeated.

A Constantinople correspondent says that very slowly and feebly the Porte has succeeded in restoring quite and confidence among the wretched Bulgarians, but so far not a Circassian nor Basoi Bazouk has been punished for murders or outrages under the last reign, or even for crimes committed since their license was withdrawn.

A letter from Stanley, the African explorer, states that he had a battle with the natives in which their loss was very great. Forty-two were counted on the field dead, and over 100 were seen to retire wounded, while on Stanley's side only two men suffered by contusions.

Yesterday a Russian woman fired a pistol at Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister to Switzerland, but the Prince was unhurt. The woman was arrested.

There is said to be a benevolent gentleman in Boston who gives twenty-five cents for religious purposes every time he swears. He has already sworn a new steeple on the Presbyterian church, and he is now engaged in "cussing up a gift" to the Home Missionary Society.

It is said the clerks of the Bank of Nova Scotia, through whose neglect of their duty an opportunity for the robbery was given, have been notified that they will not be retained in the bank after the first of September. The chances of recovering the money seem to grow smaller every day.

FRIDAY.

Ten thousand Pennsylvania State Militia paraded at Philadelphia yesterday. The Exhibition was thronged with visitors.

"Smuggler" made the best stallion time on record, yesterday, at Rochester, winning three successive heats in 2.15¾, 2.18, 2.19¼.

A Berlin special says the Porte has positively declared his willingness to negotiate peace whenever the Powers are disposed to intervene, but is not willing to agree to an armistice before the entry of the Turks into Belgrade.

President McMahon and wife were thrown from a carriage yesterday, but were not hurt. The coachman was badly hurt.

The extensive establishment of Grant & Co., engravers, lithographers, and publishers, London, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at £1,000 00. The firm have a branch establishment in New York.

She was an angel blonde, and she tripped through the market until she reached a stall where a handsome butcher stood. "Have you a heart?" she said, blushing timidly. "Have I a heart, Miss?" responded the butcher, "Do you think that I can watch you day after day and see your eyes droop as they meet mine—that I can feel your velvet breath upon my cheek as I stoop over to serve you—and not have a heart?" Ah, maiden, I am all heart, and you ask me have I one?" "Yes," she sighed, faintly, "this is beautiful, this is divine, but it ain't the kind I want this morning, so give me a bullock's heart quick, and trim it for stuffing, or my old man'll be raising Cain if his dinner ain't cooked."

THE "HOUSEKEEPER" OF OUR HEALTH.

The liver is the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system. Set the great housekeeper of our health at work, and the foul corruptions which gender in the blood and rot out, as it were, the machin

A NEW THING.

Prescribed by the Board of Education.

WALL SLATING!

By its use, School Districts will

Save the Expense of a Black-Board.

A trustee has only to daub a lot of it on the wall, when,

LO! AND BEHOLD!!

you have a smooth blackened surface that will retain its pristine color, until, it wears off, which is much longer than a painted pine board.

As an Educational Auxiliary it is worth more than Railroad Bonds.

SOLD BY

M. S. HALL,
FREDERICTON.

All the newest commandments from the Board can be obtained at Hall's Book Store.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

at the very

Lowest prices, sold by

M. S. HALL.

July 17, 1876.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Just Received,

Eureka Glove Cleaner,

For cleaning Kid Gloves, and for removing Grease, Paint, &c., from Silks and Woolens, will not injure the finest goods.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED,

Wyeth's Beef, IRON and WINE,

and ROBINSON'S EMULSION OF

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. WILEY,
DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY
Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley, Fredericton.

Fredericton, July 24, 1876.

A French physician makes the remarkable statement that one-half at least of the so-called drowned persons are buried alive, and that they may be brought to life by proper treatment after having been "several hours under water." His remedy is to get out the water, pour in and inject alcoholic stimulants, and use the whip energetically, or hot irons in bad cases. His statements have been partially confirmed by the resuscitation of a man after he had been under water in one of the Seine baths for more than twenty minutes.

James Hillier, an elderly man, was recently charged at the Thames Police Court, London, with the novel offence of hanging his son John, aged five years, out of the window. The mother, afraid of Hillier's violence, had run out of the house and sought refuge with a neighbor. Returning soon after, she was horrified to see her child suspended by a line out of the second-floor window. When rescued, the little one was exhausted, and there were red marks on its throat and beneath its armpits, where the cord had been.

In France, out of a population of 36,000,000, only 2,000,000 live on the revenue of accumulated wealth, the balance depending on the produce of labour.

While William Hirons was shearing sheep near Atherston, England, recently, one of the sheep butted him so violently in the stomach that he died from the effects.

The body of Bellini, the composer, which was buried in France, is to be brought to Italy, in a man-of-war and placed in a tomb in Catania with imposing ceremonies.

The British Governments is rapidly increasing the number of Gatling guns in the navy. All the large iron-clads armed with these, and several have lately been sent to Malta for issue to the Mediterranean fleet.

The introduction of female clerks into the goods offices of the London and North-Western railway, at Birmingham, has proved so successful the Directors have been induced to try the experiment in other large centres of traffic.

John Friel and Wentworth McKean, both of St. Mary's, were badly injured on the Grand Southern by the premature explosion of a blast.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical: J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you, and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. McGuire of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectaic Oil, I ar. nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodward, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reid, Ulverton, P. Q., write, "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write, "Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25cts.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized

MONEY TO LOAN.

$2,000 TO Loan on Real Estate.
676 HENRY B. RAINSFORD, JR.

OTTAWA, May 6, 1876.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

AUTHORIZED discount on American Invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs

CHEAP GOODS

To Suit the Times, at

Thos. Logan's.

GOOD GREY COTTON,

YARD WIDE,

9 cents.

Prints, Fast Colors,

8 cents.

DRESS MUSLINS,

5 cents.

Black Striped Grenadines,

12 cents.

WHITE QUILTT,

$1.05.

WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS,

10 cents.

BLEACHED TOWELS,

12½ *CENTS.*

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

48 cents.

CARPETING,

ALL WOOL,

85 cents.

The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

☞ An Inspection is Solicted. ☜

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, June 19, 1876.

DEATHS.

At Maugerville, on the 7th inst., Henrietta wife of the late Rev. Raper Milner, aged 83 years.

At the residence of John S. Covert, Esq., M. P. P., Maugerville, on the 7th inst., Lucy Sterling, aged 60 years.

In St. Mary's ferry, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her son, Winslow Tilley, Ann, wife of Joseph Reed, Springfield, York County, in the 61st year of her age.

At Douglas, on the 2nd inst., Margaret, wife of Edward Dunphy, aged 43 years. Her end was peace.

In this City, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., Fanny S., eldest daughter of Geo. Botsford, Esq., aged 21 years.

[Funeral at 5 P. M. on Sunday, from the residence of her father.]

Reflect, be Thankful.

IT is well that we refresh memory occasionally that we may more fully appreciate the blessings surrounding us.

"The cry was sore because of famine in the land."

Customers we have great cause for thankfulness that we live in this land of plenty, where the fields are covered with the beautiful grain and everything denotes a bountiful harvest. No Army Worm, no fly to snatch from your hand the fruit of your labor.

Ye need not go down to Egypt to buy Corn with the money in the mouth of your sacks—bring the sack to

Ely Perkins'
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
FLOUR STORE,

Keep your money in your pocket until you get there. All my corn is ground—Kiln dried and ready for use.

☞ About the Flour in store for my customers see memo. of brands:

WHITE PIGEON,
PEACEMAKER,
BRESLAN MILLS,
HOWLAND'S CHOICE EXTRA,
MANATOBA.

I am with respect,

ELY PERKINS.

F'ton, Aug. 14, 1876.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have 150 brls. Warwick now landing at the wharf from Schooner "Temperance Bell." E. P.

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' Periodical Pills!

THIS Individual Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue and Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES,
New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1 and 12c. for Postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

AGENTS.

Davis & Diblee, G. H. Davis & Co., G. C. Hunt, Jr, J. M. Wiley.

nov 1875

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 receipt 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 INMAN, station D, Bible House, New York City. June 26-6mos

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Ceder St., New York.

Feb. 7, 1876.—6 mos,

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Track-laying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for the Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 111 miles, viz:—The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

For Plans, Specifications Approximate Quantities, Forms of Tender and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No Tender will be entertained unless on the Printed Form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 1st, 1876. 676

Catarrh Cannot be Cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications.

Thousands of cases, some of forty years' standing, have been entirely cured by the

Great Constitutional Catarrh Remedy.

For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh, with certificates of cure, mailed on application to T. J. B. HARDING, Brookville, Ont.

WESTERN LANDS

HOMESTEADS.

If you want reliable information, where and how to get a cheap FARM, or government Homestead, *free*, send your address to S. J. GILMORE, Land Commissioner, Lawrence, Kansas, and receive *gratis* a copy of **The Kansas Pacific Homestead.**

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted, Outfit and terms free. TRUE, & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$25 A DAY commission, or **$30 A WEEK** salary and expenses. We offer it, and will pay it. Apply now. EUREKA M'F'G CO., Hartford, Conn. 672

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles, Agents Wanted, 9 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$20 made weekly by men, women, boys and girls selling our goods. Catalogue free. EUREKA NOVELTY CO., 29 Broadway, New York.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c., with age, height, colors of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband, or wife with name and date of marriage. Address, W. FOX, P. O. Box 57, 250, Fultonville, N. Y.

Price, Twenty-Five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVDRTISING

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proption to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y.

JUST RECEIVED TO-DAY,

7 BARRELS APPLES, 10 WATER MELONS, 1 BOX PEARS, 1 BOX LEMONS, 2 BOXES TOMATOES, 2 CRATES PEACHES.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

August 14, 1876.

LADIES. LADIES.

JUST Received, a new lot of the latest styles of highly perfumed Note Paper and Envelopes, very cheap.

J. L. BEVERLY, Bookseller.

F'ton August 14, 1876.

School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Public Schools in the City of Fredericton, will reopen on MONDAY, August 21st, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. S. LUGRIN,
Secretary.

F'ton, August 14, 1876.

Blacksmiths' Coal.

10 CHALDRONS Blacksmiths' Coal, (extra quality), for sale cheap by

JAMES S. NEILL.

F'ton, Aug. 14, 1876.—Rep.

Monster Pic-Nic.

BY RAIL & STEAMBOAT!

DURING the present month there will be several Monster Pic-Nics, and Refreshments of all kinds can be had at SAMPSON'S Confectionery Establishment, including Ice Creams, Soda Water, &c., &c.

We have a large Stock of Confectionery on hand, which we are selling off very cheap these hard times. Terms strictly Cash. Your patronage is solicted.

CHAS. A. SAMPSON.

Fredericton, August 7, 1876.

300 DOZ.

Receiver per Ship,

"Ellen Goodspeed,"

and Steam Ship "SCOTIA,"

FROM ENGLAND,

300 Dozens White Granite Table Ware, 1 Case Table Cutlery, 1 Case Albatta Spoons & Forks, 2 Cases Electro Plated Ware, 3 Cases Fancy Goods, 25 Bbls. Glassware, (from Boston.)

J. G. McNALLY.

F'ton, August 7th, 1876.

Farm for Sale.

MY Farm, situated about one mile from Fredericton, comprising 22 acres of land, fronting on the River St. John. There is a good cellar already to build upon; also 2 good Barns. The river front rents for $40 a year, and the annual interest derived from the Farm amounts to 10 per cent., the same being realized from working it on the share. The whole of the land is under a good state of cultivation. There are also a number of Building Lots which will in time be valuable. Any person or persons wanting a place like the above can find out all particulars by enquiring of

MARTIN MACKEY,
aug 7-1m Queen Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.

Charles E. Hilyard and Joseph Ruddick, Plaintiffs, and J. Alfred Russel, Defendant.

A WRIT of attachment has been issued in this cause.

Fredericton, July 24, 1876.
E. BYRON WINSLOW,
674. Official Assignee.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. Sure relief. Price 60 cts. ASTHMA. By mail, Stowell & Co. Charlestown, Mass.

THERMOMETER AT 97°

COOL SPARKLING SODA WATER,

With choice Fruit Syrups, or

PERUVIAN BEER,

Make the best drinks when the thermometer is up among the nineties.

GEO. H. DAVIS & CO,
673. Corner Queen and Regent Street, F'ton

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

Matches. Matches.

Having been appointed by Messrs. G. & G. Fleewelling, their agent for the sale of Matches, I am prepared to supply the trade at the St. John rates, adding freight from St. John.

aug 7 VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Flour Store.

THE undersigned is continually receiving fresh importations of sound brands of

FLOUR & MEAL,

which with other goods he is prepared to sell wholesale and retail, low for cash.

aug 7 VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Pest poison is not only a Safe and Cheap DESTRUYER of the Colorado Beetle or Potato Bug, but of all insects which prey on Vegetation Cut and Army Worm, Green Fly, &c. Unlike Paris Green and other poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. Not injurious to plants,—Not dangerous to use,—Never fails to Kill,—Costs about 25 cents an acre.—Put up in half lb. boxes, enough for two acres.—Price 50 cents.—Send for Circular. Made only by the **Kearney Chemical Works, 66 Cortlandt Street.** P. O. BOX 3139. New York. 672

TEA. TEA.

Out on the Ocean Sailing.

E. PERKINS,

HAS a choice lot of English Teas to arrive in a few days from Liverpool, G. B. Don't forget it.

Just Received at

GEO. H. DAVIS & CO.'S,
CORNER, QUEEN & REGENT STREETS.

Campbell's Quinine Wine, Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Peruvian Syrup, Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Shoshonee's Remedy & Pills, Holloway's Pills & Ointment, Sages Catarrh Remedy, Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, Norway Cod Liver Oil, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Burnett's Cocoaine for the Hair, Vanbuskirk's Zazodont for the teeth, Hegan's Magnolia Balm for the Complexion, *William's Barbers' Bar Soap,* Singer's Gravel Paper for Birds, Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer, And all the standard Patent Medicines which we are selling at our usual low prices.

DOG TAXES.

ALL persons in the City of Fredericton, liable to pay Tax for keeping or harboring Dogs, under a law passed by the City Council, on the th day of September, 1875, entitled:

"A Law to impose a Tax on the owners and harborers of Dogs, and otherwise restrain the Keeping of Dogs in the City of Fredericton,"

are hereby notified, that such Tax must be paid to the City Treasurer, at his office, Fisher's Building, on or before the first day of August next; and all persons neglecting or refusing to pay said Tax within the time above specified, will be liable to a penalty of Four Dollars in addition to the amount of the Tax.

JOHN EDWARDS,
673. City Treasurer.

GOODS

Received by Schooners Don Pedro, Maud and Bessie.

A Large variety of Walnut Centre Tables, Picture Mouldiog to make Frames to order, Childrens Wheelbarrows, and Go Carts,

A large assortment of Glassware for Table use, Lamps, Burners, and Chimnies, Glass Dishes, Goblets, High Glass Stands, Bitter Bottles, Molasses Pitchers, Pepper Vinegar and Mustard Bottles,

Tumblers, Pickle Bottles, Walnut and Chestnut Extension Tables, Hat Trees, Cornices, Look Glasses, Matresses, &c.

RECEIVED BY SCHOONER EMMA, July 13th, 1876.

Parlor Suits, Bedroom Sets, French Bedsteads, Dress Bureaus, Sinks, Lounges, Bed Lounges, Rocking Chairs, Easy Chairs, Students Chairs, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Book Cases, Childrens' Chairs, Card Tables, Wash Stands, &c.

We shall sell these Goods very low for cash or approved paper.

Our Stock is large and fully assorted. Please give a call to

LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE,
July 17, 1876. Queen Street, F'ton.

SCULLY & COLLINS,

CLOTHIERS!

Gentlemen's Garments made to order in the latest styles and at lowest cash prices.

No Alterations Necessary,

A Perfect Fit being Guaranteed.

Always in stock, a good assortmen of

CLOTHS, TWEEDS, &c.

and a full line of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods.

July 17, 1876. SCULLY & COLLIN

ROBINSON'S

Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime.

FOR Consumption; Bronchitis; Aphonia; Tickling Coughs; Whooping Cough; Diseases of the Nervous System; Chronic Rheumatism; Scrofula; Tabes Mesenterica; Tumours; Diseases of the Bones, Joints, and Spine; Rickets; General Debility; Emaciation; Syphilitic and Scrofulous Ulcers; Anæmia; Amenorrhœa; Leucorrhœa; Chlorosis; Asthma, &c., &c.

It is prepared with the finest selected Cod Liver Oil,—one of the most esteemed remedies in the catalogue of the materia medica,—Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, which enters so largely into the formation of bone material and other important tissues of the body.—Phosphorus, the Great Brain and Nerve tonic and invigorator, in a form most desirable to obtain its fullest effects—together with other valuable remedial agents. These are all intimately combined in one delicate and homogenous appearance and delicate flavor, possessing remarkable power in arresting the decay and supplying the waste constantly going on in those abnormal conditions of the system affected by such diseases as pervert and impair nutrition, vitiate the blood and sap the vital forces. The beneficial effects of the continued use of this Compound in the first stage of Pulmonary Consumption can scarcely be estimated.

Price $1.00 per Bottle. Six Bottles for $5.00.

For sale in Fredericton at the Drug Stores of Messrs. J. M. Wiley, Geo. C. Hunt, Davis & Dibblee, and G. H. Davis & Co. 672

Made Clothing!

A Large Stock of Made Clothing, for Men and Boys, to be cleared off at greatly reduced Prices.

Manchester House, Queen Street.
SIMON NEALIS

Trunks, Valises &c.

A LARGE Stock of Trunks, Valises, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c., just received, will be sold very low for CASH.

Manchester House, Queen Street,
SIMON NEALIS.

F'ton, July 2', 1876.

GREAT

CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

SEASONABLE GOODS!

—AT—

McDONALD & KEDEY'S

FREDERICTON.

M. D. & in returning thanks to the public for the unparelled patronage they have enjoyed this season, beg most respectfully to announce their

SUMMER CLEARING SALE,

prior to the departure of one of the firm for England to select for the

Fall and Winter Trade.

SALE TO CONTINUE FOR FOUR WEEKS,

—COMMENCING ON—

MONDAY, JULY 10th, 1876.

This is indeed a Great Boon to the public at this time.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING!

All Stuff to be offered at cost

during the time mentioned, in order to effect a

COMPLETE CLEARANCE

—OF—

Summer Goods,

such as Dress Materials, Parasols,

LACE GOODS, MANTLES,

and all other stuff contained in the Warehouse, which space will not perm it to mer ate.

☞ An Inspection Invited. ☜

McDONALD & KEDEY.

300 BEDSTEADS 02 All kind at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

MANHOOD:
How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, in a sealed envelope, A Lecture for the relief of young men who suffer from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life, as Mental and Physical Debility, Nervousness, &c., by Rob. J. Culverwell, M. D.

The celebrated author, in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequence of Errors in youth may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers.

F. BRUGMAN & SON,
41 ANN ST., NEW YORK.

Post Office Box 4593.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry F. Blair and Arthur H. McLauchlan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will in future be carried on by Henry F. Blair who will collect all debts due the late firm and settle all bills against them.

H. F. BLAIR.
A. H. McLAUCHLAN.

F'ton, June 24, 1876.

THE subscriber thankful for the patronage bestowed on the firm, hopes for a continuance of the same. I have on hand besides Sashes and Doors, a large lot of Tracy's hand made Chairs and Bedsteads, warranted to last, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Don't forget the place—King Street between York and Westmorland,

June 26 H. F. BLAIR.

Now is the Time

TO BUY

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS

Cheap for Cash, at

MILLER & EDGECOMBE'S,

10 per cent. off For Cash.

WE have a choice Stock of Carpets in

HEMPS, UNIONS, ALL WOOLS, AND FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, A N D TAPESTRY,

NEW PATTERNS, 4-4 & 6-4 WIDE,

All of which will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices, and will also give the purchasers a

Discount of 10 cts on each Dollar

INVESTED.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,
"Albion House."

F'ton, July 3, 1876.

SAINT MARY'S
DRUG STORE!

St. Mary's Ferry, Opp. Fredericton.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully Prepared.

Drugs, Patent Medicines, Dyes, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Brushes, Stationery, School Books, &c., constantly on hand.

jly 3, '76. WINSLOW TILLEY.

We have Just Received 1 gross

WYETH'S Beef Iron and Wine.

THIS valuable Tonic and Stimulant has received the approval of our principal Physicians and is without doubt one of the best preparations of the kind compounded.

Also in stock—5 gross Johnson's Liniment, 2 gross Eclectric Oil

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
July 24 Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Fine lot of Knives & Forks received,

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

1 Lawn Mower,

Military Single Iron Bedsteads, cheap,

CHILDREN'S GO CARTS & WAGGONS,
674. At LEMONT'S Variety Store.

Cheap Cottons

600 PIECES

Cotton Prints,

AND

CAMBRICS,

200 PIECES

Dress Goods

at cost to clear the lot.

P. M'PEAKE.

F'ton, July 24, 1876.

Farm Wanted.

WANTED to a purchase a good, small Farm, with good buildings on the same, within easy distance of Fredericton.

Apply to H. SIMMONDS,
July 31, 1876.—tf. FREDERICTON.

1,300 Barrels Sold IN 42 DAYS,

—AT—

E. PERKINS
WHOLESALE & RETAIL

FLOUR STORE.

THE events of the past week is fresh in the memory of all, the Big Show, the great sales of Flour and general Goods at

ELY PERKINS

Store to first class customers is a pleasing reminder to me that my efforts to please Customers both in price and quality of my goods is a success beyond doubt.

☞ Don't you forget it, one Car Load assorted Brands arriving to-day.

I am with Respect,
674. ELY PERKINS.

Cheap Cottons!

JUST OPENED, Grey, White and Fancy Printed Cottons, Costume Cloths, Ducks, Bed-Ticks, Cotton Flannels, Shirtings, &c, which will be sold at very low prices for CASH.

MANCHESTER HOUS,

QUEEN STREET.

SIMON NEALIS.

CITY TAXES.

THE Assessment Roll for the year 1876, is now in the hands of the City Treasurer. All persons therein Assessed are hereby notified that they will be entitled to a Discount of Five per cent. on the amounts of their respective Taxes, if the same be paid to the City Treasurer, at his office in Fisher's Building, on or before the 15th day of August next.

JOHN EDWARDS,
673 City Treasurer.

JULY 1st, 1876.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

—AT THE—

ALBION HOUSE.

—TO COMMENCE—

MONDAY, JULY 3rd, 1876.

MILLER & EDGECOMBE,

Beg to notify the public that it is their intention to commence on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1876, to offer the following Goods at the reduced prices,

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

$3.50,	now offered for	$2.90.
2.50,	"	1.80.
2.00,	"	1.55.
1.35,	"	1.00.
1.00,	"	0.80.
0.90,	"	0.75.

1 Piece of Blue Irish Poplins,

$2.00, now offered for $1.00.

Colored Dress Silks,

—IN—

Blues, Steels, Greys, &c.,

ALL REDUCED SAME PROPORTION.

Drab Japaneese Silks now for 35 cents.

BROWN JAPANEESE SILKS, $1.00, NOW FOR 70 cents.

A large lot of French Printed Muslins, worth from 15 to 25 cts., now offerd from 7 to 15cts.

A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' SKIRTS, IN

Plain, White, Emboirdered, Striped, &c,, at cost prices,

Ladies' and Childrens' Cambric & Silk Parasols at Cost,

Lace Curtains by the yard and in sets much less than usual prices,

A large lot of **SUMMER DRESS GOODS** AT COST.

WHITE BED SPREADS Offered very low commencing at 95 cents.

Just received a large lot of American Grey and White Cotton, yard wide, commencing at 7½ cents; best value.

AMERICAN PRINTS—Fast Colors—selling for 8 cents.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

jly 3 MILLER & EDGECOMBE.

LUMBER IS RISING,

Flour is Falling!

SO NOW IS THE TIME

To Buy Your

GLASS, CROCKERY,

--AND—

FURNITURE.

AT

PHAIR & CO.'S NEW STORE,

OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

August 7, 1876.

FALL & WINTER

FASHION PLATE,

Just Received at

THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Fredericton, August 7, 1876.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
CITY OF FREDERICTON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of instructions received from the Board of Education bearing date the 15th July instant, "the summer vacation provided by Regulation 19, is extended, permanently, one week (i. e five teaching days,) to take effect the current term."

In accordance therewith, the schools under the management and control of the Board of School Trustees, will re-open on Monday morning, 21st August next, instead of the 14th day of that month, as previously announced.

CHAS. S. LUGRIN,
July 24 Secretary.

Notice of Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. Lester and Thos. W. Smith, under the firm and style of Geo. Lister & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. W. Smith retiring from said firm.

GEO. LISTER.
THOS. W. SMITH.

F'ton, June 29, 1876.

Inspection invited to a choice lot of Worsteed Coating, just received at

THOS. W. SMITH'S.

Ladies'. Ladies'.

Just Received;

A new lot of the latest styles of highly perfumed Note Paper and Envelopes very cheap.

675 J. L. BEVERLY'S Bookstore.

NEW CITY HALL DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

$16,000.00 CITY of Fredericton New City Hall Debentures, issued under Act of Assembly of last Session.

$7,000.00 have been disposed of in advance leaving $9,000.00 in my hands for sale.

A sure investment free from taxation, issued in amounts of $100.00 to $1000.00 to purchasers, interest 6 per cent. per annum, paid half yearly at the City Treasurer's Office, Fredericton, on presentment of Coupons.

Address personally or by letter.

July 24-tf JOHN EDWARDS, City Treas.

LOST.

LOST on THURSDAY evening, 3rd inst., A Lady's Gold Brooch, between Westmoreland Street and lower end of city.

The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at this Office. aug 7

FOR SALE.

FIFTY CORDS OF HARD WOOD, also, 3 YOUNG HORSES, found and kind, good roadsters, sold for no fault, the subscriber having no further use for them.

Apply to JOHN OWENS.
675.—3 mos. Queen Street, F'ton.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing known as I. ERB & McMURRAY, Photographers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Erb retiring from the firm. All debts due the said firm must be paid to J. F. McMurray, and all bills against will be paid by him.

ISAAC ERB,
F'ton, Aug. 4, 1876. J. F. McMURRAY.

Thanking the public for their liberal patronage to the late firm, I would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Having secured the services of a first-class artist, I am now prepared to make first-class Photographs finished in the best and latest styles known to the art for the very low price of $1.00 per dozen. Old Pictures copied and enlarged to any size very low. A large stock of frames on hand in Walnut, Rosewood, and Gilt.

Remember the place McMurray's Gallery, formerly Tuck's, opposite Stone Barracks.

J. F. McM.
aug 7

Smokers Attention.

CALL and examine my stock of genuine

Meerschaum Pipes.

IN BENT, STRAIGHT, AND FANCY PATTERNS,

Sizes from No. 1 to 18, also

Cigar Holders, Briar Pipes, Pouches, &c.,

AND

Real Turkey Morocco Cigar Cases,

Prices very low.

S. F. SHUTE,
June 24, 1876. Queen Street.

Select Story.

Never Despair.

MRS. PEASLEE had been a widow for two years, and did not want to be a widow any longer. She was very unhappy being a widow. Not that she had so much regretted Peaslee —oh, no. Indeed, if the truth were told, she had rather felt as if Peaslee were doing the handsome thing by her when he caught the measles.

He was seventy-eight or nine before he did this, and having escaped the contagion during his first childhood, he had a perfect right to it in his second. But it went hard with him, and after an interesting illness of four days, during which he "swore the very hair off her head," as Mrs. Peaslee informed her neighbor, Mrs. Brown, he passed away. He was a man of property, and of course Mr. Paisley wept becomingly at his funeral, and made herself as gloomy as possible with crape folds and bombazine.

She employed Paul Julius, the village poet, to write sixteen verses by way of an obitary notice—verses which Mrs. Julius, who was not ramantic, declared touching enough to ring tears out of a gridiron. She also had a tombstone set up to his memory, with a very-much-bent-over angel, with spreading wings, reclining against an urn which looked like a patent coffee-pot, and underneath the announcement of Mr. Peaslee's age, was inscribed this sentence from the Spanish —

"*Mas vale tarde que nunca.*"

She had asked one of her nephews, a wild young fellow just entering his senior year at college, for some expressive sentence from some foreign language to put on his Uncle Eben's tombstone, and the young rascal had imposed this—"Better late than never!" upon her, assuring her that it meant—'There is rest in Heaven!'

When Peaslee's will was opened, the widow was raging mad. All his property had been willed to a certain Jonathan Ebenezer Peaslee, a relative of his, and the widow had only her "thirds." But she charged the tombstone, angel and all to the estate, and recovered the price of it.

After that, finding she was a desperate woman, Jonathan Ebenezer bought out her "thirds," and the widow set up a house for herself. Directly crape began to give way to lavender ribbons. And when a widow begins to don lavender, the fact is significant.

Mrs. Peaslee was still young. She owned to thirty, but was really about forty and a very good-looking woman. I suppose she had an undoubted right to look after a second husband. Barzilla Bodge was her first flame. The courtship was made easy. Everything was lovely, and the course of true love ran smooth. The wedding dress, white silk, with pale lavender trimmings, was ready, the day was set and the cards printed. But, to use the language of the ninteenth century, life had soured on Brazilla, and a week before the wedding, he was seized with cholera morbus, and in a few hours [illegible]

Mrs. Peaslee was still a widow. She put [illegible] mourning—it was by no means [illegible] and wore it three months. At [illegible] time, she got a little billious, and black was not becoming, so she went back to the lavender. Squire Legro began to visit her. The squire was a man of wealth, and Mrs. Peaslee considered herself very fortunate when he proposed.

Again the bridal day was appointed. But, alas! fate was still unpropitious, and stepped in between the widow and her fond hopes of felicity, in the shape of Annie Tracy, the squire's seamstress, who threatened to sue the squire for breach of promise. This was too much for that worthy gentleman, and he packed up his movables and escaped. His hat was found on the shore of the river, together with a note directed to Annie and the widow, saying that he preferred death to disgrace, and announcing his intention "to shuffle off," etc.

His body was never found, and a year afterwards, he was seen in the flesh, full one hundred and eighty pounds of it, along with his wife, and a pair of twin babies. So, of course, he did not die when he expected to.

A month or two after the squire's exodus, John Nugent came to the town to engage in the very striking business of putting up lightning rods. Immediately the widow was seized with a terrible dread of lightning. She had rods put on all her buildings, hen-house included.

Mr. Nugent took a room at her house. When it thundered, she flew to him for protection. He protected her. When it did not thunder, she was afraid it was going to, and sought of him consolation. He consoled her. There was more lightning than usual that summer, and Mr. Nugent had his hands full. Altogether it was a delightful time [illegible] was happy.

August the [illegible] was set for the wedding. But, alas! on that day of all others, appeared at the Widow Peaslee's front door, inquiring for Timothy Jenkins, a freckle-faced woman, with five children. Mrs. Peaslee told her that she had not the honor of Mr. Jenkins' acquaintance. And she called Mr. Nugent down to protect her from the woman's abuse. At the first glimpse of him, the woman darted forward and seized him by the arm.

"Oh, Timothy, you heartless, unfeeling man you, to desert your affectionate wife and all your interesting children."

And then there was a fearful scene, during which a good deal of hair changed hands and everything was badly mixed up. And it all ended by Mrs. Jenkins marching Jenkins off with a young one on each of his shoulders, and the others hanging to his legs. Still the Widow Peaslee was a widow. At first she thought of falling sick, like the heroines in novels, when great emergencies occur, but on second thoughts, she changed her mind, and sought consolation in various little proverbs.

Scraps of poetry, also, came to relieve her mind. She thought favorably of the wonderful production which begins—"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

Then she remembered the spider--

"Three times the spider tried his web to fasten to the beam;
Three times to cross the stream had people tried before Columbus.
I will not give up to spiders, Spain, or aught but death.

quoth the widow courageously, and she bathed her eyes, for she had been crying a little, and prepared a plate of toast and jelly for old Peter Pray, who was rich and a bachelor.

But the Widow Jones was before her, supporting old Peter on her arm, and feeding him with mutton broth. Mrs. Peaslee was too late. She gave the toast to Jellison's dog, and went home almost in despair. But Providence favored her. A railroad was laid out in her vicinity. It was constructed, and brought a great many strangers that way.

Mrs. Peasley took some boarders—only single men. James Juniper was one of them. Juniper had charge of a blasting operations on a ledge of rocks a little distance off. The widow fascinated him, and in due time they were engaged. The day before they were to be married, a blast of powder went off without giving any notice, and as poor Juniper happened at the time to be standing directly over it, he went up. When he made his ascent, he had two legs and two arms; when he descended, it was found that one of each was missing.

The widow received him at her house —what remained of him. He lifted his powder-blackened face at the sight of her, and said, faintly—

"Hannah, are you going to give me up? Because, if you are, I won't have doctor's a-sawing off my bones; but if you'll stick to me, then let 'em saw."

But the widow was loyal, and James was raised up to life again, though one of his legs is a wooden one, and he has only one arm with which to embrace Mrs. Juniper. So you see, that patience and perseverance always bring forth their fruits, and when you feel inclined to despair, think of the Widow Peaslee, and renew your courage.

A little squint-eyed Chicago boy pranced up to his mother, one day this week, and said—

"Ma, hain't I been real good since I've begun goin' to Sunday school?"

"Yes, my lamb," answered the maternal, fondly.

"And you trust me now, don't you, ma?"

"Yes, darling," she replied again.

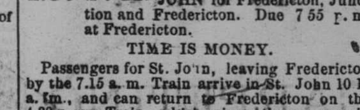
"Then," spoke up the little innocent, "what makes you keep the cookies up in the pantry same as ever?

A strange look entered that mother's eye, as she endeavoured to solve her little son's deepness with the heel end of her slipper.

A person was sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he got two they fought each other.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do do it with thy might.

RAILWAYS.



New Brunswick Railway

Fredericton to Woodstock, Tobique, Arestook, Fort Fairfield.

ON AND AFTER WEDNESday, 1st December, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—

8.00 a. m. Leave Gibson, due at Northampton 12.35, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40.

7.00 a. m. Leave Fort Fairfield, due at Northampton, 12.35, p. m., Gibson, 3.45, p. m.

10 50 a. m. Leave Northampton, due at Gibson, 3.45, p. m., Fort Fairfield, 4.40, p. m.

T. HOBEN, *Supt.*
Gibson, Nov. 29, 1875.

Fredericton Railway!

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

SIX TRAINS DAILY.

2 fast trains daily to and from St. John.

ON and after MONDAY, 19th June and until further notice, TRAINS will run as follows:—

7.15 A. M. Train leaves Fredericton for ST. JOHN, due there at 10.15, a. m.

8.15 A. M. Express Train leaves St. John for Fredericton and the West, leaving Fredericton Junction 10.55 a. m., and arriving at Fredericton 11.55.

9.30 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction, Harvey, McAdam, St. Stephen St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and western points.

3.00 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for F'ton Junction ST. JOHN, and intermediate points. Due 6.30 p. m.

4.15 P M Express Train leaves Fredericton Junction for Fredericton, after making connection with Train from the West. Due at Fredericton 5 15 p. m.

4.30 P. M. Express Train leaves SAINT JOHN for Fredericton, Junction and Fredericton. Due 7 55 p. m. at Fredericton.

TIME IS MONEY.

Passengers for St. John, leaving Fredericton by the 7.15 a. m. Train arrive in St. John 10 15 a. m., and can return to Fredericton on the 4.30 p. m. Train, which gives them over six hours for business.

THOS. TEMPLE,
F'ton, June 19, 1876. President F. R. R.

Estate Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the estate of THOMAS H. SEGEE, late of Lincoln, in the County of Sunbury, deceased, have issued to the undersigned. All parties owing the said estate are requested to make immediate payment of their indebtedness to Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Attorneys at Fredericton, and parties having any claim against the said estate will present the same duly attested to the said Gregory & Blair, within three months from date.
Dated this 9th day of June, A. D. 1876.
G. M. ADAMS,
667. Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE parties named below will please call and get their pieces of cloth which are dressed and ready for delivery. If not called for within 60 days the cloth will be sold to pay expenses:—

William Ballantine, William Grieves, John Cunningham, Mary Cronkhite, Peter F. Cronkhite, Ben. Jones, Geo. A. Love, S. M. Dickie, Thos. Russell, B. R. Cliff, Benjamin Jewatt, James Henn, Carthy, G. W. Slipp, Geo. Young, Israel Dow.
663 GEO. HATT & SONS.

THE COLONIAL FARMER.
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.
OFFICE.—Courser's Building, opposite the People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Subscription Price $1.00,—Invariably in Advance.

Subscribers whose number opposite their names on the printed addresses is less than the number of the paper on the right hand side will understand that their subscriptions have expired.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch of space, 1st insertion	$1.00
Each additional insertion,	50

Advertisements for three, six, and twelve months can be arranged for on application at the office.

The number of times an advertisement is to be inserted should be distinctly stated. When this is not attended to, it will be continued until ordered out.

Advertisers will please hand in their favors no later than Friday morning in each week.

Printing of all Descriptions executed at the office of the FARMER in the best manner and at moderate rates.

Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks constantly on hand.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.