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The Agriculturist.

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

ANDREW LIPSETT, Publisher.

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

ANDREW ARCHER, Editor.

VOL. II.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 7, 1879.

NO. 9

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

P. M'PEAKE

Has Removed

CUSTOM TAILORING

CLOTHING

WILMOT'S BUILDING.

Fredricton, May 3, 1879.

Highest Awards

COOLEY CREAM BUTTER.

THE 250 HIGHEST AWARDS...
The Silver Medal...
The Gold Medal...
The Bronze Medal...
The First Prize...
The Second Prize...
The Third Prize...
The Fourth Prize...
The Fifth Prize...
The Sixth Prize...
The Seventh Prize...
The Eighth Prize...
The Ninth Prize...
The Tenth Prize...

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Send stamp for circular before purchasing.
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Agriculture.

On Sowing Wheat Late.

A correspondent of *Dirigo Rural* gives us his views on sowing wheat late. He is decidedly of opinion that wheat sown in or about the 1st of May, taking the average of season, than when sown early in June. It is less likely, he thinks, to suffer from a drouth, and one gets a better catch of grass in case of seeding down, and what is also very important it ripens off before the foggy weather of dog days sets in, thereby insuring it against rust. But he adds:—

"I could not sow wheat before the 10th of May, I should postpone it till into June, then the probability would be that foggy weather would give place, during the ripening process, to that of clear, cool air, which is the remedy of rust. While the stalk is green, it seems to have the power of resisting the injurious influence of dog-day weather. Here on the Upper Peninsula, the fly does not seem to trouble late sown wheat, and many think that about the 15th of June is really the best time for sowing. I have had wheat do well both ways—early and late—and see no reason why the product of this one, any more than the other, should yield less than the average amount of flour.

I refer to the Lost Nation wheat, which, I think, has proved a "gold-sand" to the farmers of Maine. There may be other varieties of plumper kernel, and giving more corn to the bushel, yet, as a hardy standard crop it will not be superseded by any other kind.

In conclusion, I would say to my fellow-farmers, sow all the wheat you can, and don't be afraid to sow late. Put it by till your potatoes are planted. Perhaps potatoes will also be a tramp crop for a few years while they are rotting so badly in other parts of the country.

Turnip Culture.

The turnip is one of the best vegetable we have, and is suited alike for stock feeding and for the table. In Europe the cultivation of roots for feeding is an important industry on every farm, while in England thousands of acres on all of the large sheep-farms are devoted to the culture of this vegetable. The present season will inaugurate a new era in the culture of root crops, since our New England farmers will plant several hundred acres with sugar beets. The culture of Ruta Bagas, Russian or Swedish turnip, is also being carried on quite extensively, and are considered valuable both for stock and the table. The turnip will grow on nearly all kinds of soil, but succeeds best on a light sandy or gravelly soil, well enriched with stable manure. The fertilizers should be applied to the land after ploughing, but not before harrowing the ground. For early turnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring either in drills or broadcast. The drills should be from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out early to six or nine inches in the row. The main crop, however, should be sown from the 1st to the 5th of July; but if a succession is wanted, as in the case with market gardeners, sow at intervals of a fortnight until the last of July. The main winter crop, however, may be sown at any time during July and August; but we prefer the former month, since the roots will get a much better start, and will ordinarily do better than when sown later in the season. When grown for the table, choose new land, say a piece of ground recently cleared of its growth of timber, and the turnips grown will be very sweet and delicious, free from all bitter taste, which is too often the case when grown on ground that has long been cultivated. In England the turnip is grown very extensively for feeding sheep in connection with bran, and this method of fattening them has given the mutton of England a world-wide reputation. The fame of English chop-horses is heralded by all American travellers, who may not have known how much their favorite horses owed to the growers of turnips in Devonshire and Kent. True, we cannot expect to grow so large a crop of turnips to the acre as our English brethren, since the soil and climate are wholly unlike. In England the soil is moist, and the climate is *temperata*; to use a familiar expression, frost occurs rarely every month, and it is impossible to grow Indian corn in any part of the island. Of late many varieties of the turnip have been introduced to our attention, the finest of which, the New White Egg, promises to be a decided acquisition to our already long list of sorts. Of the yellow kinds, both the Yellow Stone and Globe are excellent, while they

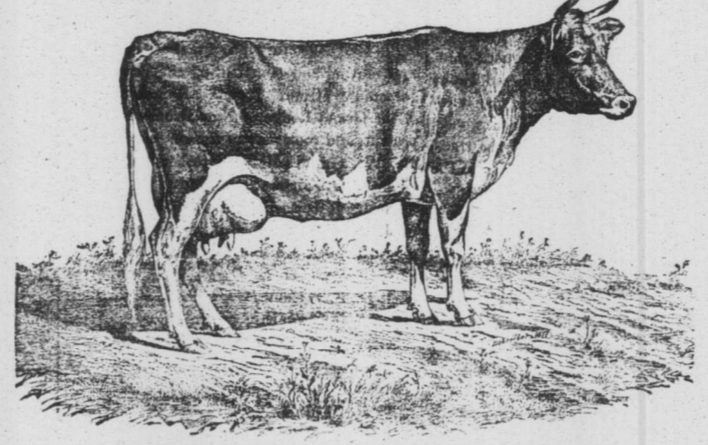
are good croppers when grown on rich soil. Robertson's Golden Ball is without doubt one of the finest table sorts we have, is a fine keeper, and is of a beautiful bright yellow color. For early sowing we would plant the Early Dutch, Red Top Strap Leaf, and White Strap Leaf, all of which are excellent table sorts and command good prices in the markets. The Long White or Cow Horn, as it is familiarly called, is well suited for deep, rich soils, and matures very quickly; the flesh is very sweet, and it is without doubt one of the best table sorts we have. This variety is grown all through the South; and in the lower Southern States the crop remains in the field all winter, and the bulbs are gathered for use as wanted. On some of the plantations large quantities are grown, and it is a pleasant sight to see the young darkeys go for them, especially when they have been discovered by the owner, and on being asked why they took them, reply, "Why, I j's want a turnip," conveying the idea that they had only taken one, when they doubtless had stolen a peck or more for their own and their friends use. The T. Van or small Berlin is the smallest of all turnips, and the roots taper like a spindle, and grow entirely under ground. The kind has a peculiar flavor, and is not cut off, since this part of the root enhances its value. This sort is cultivated very extensively in Germany, and by our German farmers at the West; they slice the turnip and use for flavoring soup. The Seven Top is a curious sort of turnip, having nice large leaves which are used for greens. The Green Globe and Green Braid are very good sorts, and are thought highly of by some growers.

Of Ruta Bagas the Improved American Purple Top still continues to be the leading variety, and is worthy of extended culture. Skirving's Purple Top is another excellent variety, good for table or stock, and is a fine keeper. Laing's Improved is a very early sort, of good quality and a very hard some bulb. The Large White French is at the present time attracting very much attention on account of its superior quality for the table. It attains a large size, is very sweet and rich, is firm of flesh and a most excellent keeper, and, in short, possesses all of the qualities desired in a turnip. The English Rape cannot be called a Ruta Bagas, although it closely resembles it; it is grown for its tops, which are very valuable for feeding, being greatly relished by stock. It forms no bulb, but has a good-sized top. Of all root crops the turnip can be grown more early than any other, especially when sown broadcast. Ruta Bagas, however, do best when sown in drills two feet apart; and after the young turnips have appeared, thin out to six or eight inches. Sow the seed from the 20th of June to the middle of July, on rich soil, warm and moderately moist. The practice with our farmers is to cut the tops off before storing for the winter. In England they are put into pits or cellars without cutting, and are fed entire. Some of the sheep get nothing but turnips all winter, while other flocks are fed with bran, or oats and bran ground. Without doubt a great saving of hay and grain might be made if more turnips were fed; and the trial should be made by every farmer this season to raise a good crop.—*Scientific American.*

CORN.

The nutritive value of corn as compared with other cereals and in connection with the greater amount which can be produced upon an acre, should not be lost sight of. Its relative value as a nitrogenous or health giving and sustaining food, is not only shown by analysis, but is well understood by every farmer. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following as the constituent principles of the best varieties of Indian Corn: Gluten and albumen, that which goes to form muscle, 12.60; gum, starch, sugar, oil, etc., which keeps up the animal heat and forms fat, 77.09; mineral salts which enter into the formation of bone, 1.21; water 9.09. In corn, therefore, is stored up in nearly the proportion required for the use of man and animals, all of those elements or proximate principles which are essential to keep up the animal heat, restore the waste, and build up the system in all its parts.

For worn out farms, there is nothing better to renovate them than corn culture. The fodder and corn will do much toward wintering stock necessary to carry on the farm, and keeping stock is just what is wanted to bring the soil round to a state of fertility. If the soil has been exhausted, in the first instance, proper commercial fertilizers must be applied, and no crop has been more successfully treated with chemical manures than corn. After the first year or two, if all the crops are fed out on the farm, there will be an abundance of stable manure.



"Tiberia," one of the Herd of Jerseys which took First Prize at the Centennial. Property of Chas. L. Sharpless, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Bad Fences make Bad Neighbors.

I think I should rather live in a country where there were no fences than where all the fences were bad. It is better to have no watch-dog at our door than to have one which only makes a pretence of watching, unless indeed we know that he is only there as a scare to bad waters. But to put trust in bad watch-dogs and bad fences will alike ensnare us. They give us a sense of security where there should be none, and lead us in to trouble unawares. They are a pretence, and may answer for a time; when some day, unexpectedly, in the case of the bad fence, some one knocks at the door. A boy is there: "Father wants me to come down and tell you, sir, your cattle are in our corn he thinks they must have been there all night. They have broken down heaps of it." Now the tone of the boy, the message he brings, will depend much on whether his father intends to be a good neighbor to you, or is willing to make trouble with you. I heard of a case the other day where the hired man was sent, and after making much talk said Mr.—would be willing to settle the damage for ten dollars. Now this ten-dollar man must have self-polluted eyes; for when the case was looked into a little, not more than forty hills of corn were trampled, nor more than forty-five ears eaten or bitten into. I think people are very willing to see damage in some cases; but the worst thing about bad fences is, not that cattle jump them and you find it right to pay something for the damage they have done,—the worst is, that bad fences make bad neighbors.—*E.*

Fowls in Orchards.

Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now. The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift, which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was vigorous, and the foliage remarkably luxuriant; the fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. The excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculion in their reach, even the canker worm. He found less trouble with their rooting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the condition of the fowls or the orchard sections seemed to require.—*Poultry World.*

THE PERCHERON-NORMAN.—No horse now known can show so ancient a lineage as the Percheron-Norman, for here he is at this day of precisely the same type, so far as we can learn, that he was so fortunately cast over a thousand years ago. No horse of the large draft class can show so perfect and fine a form or exhibit better power, action, endurance, pluck and docility of this admirable race. This is the reason that in Europe he has so long taken the precedence over all others of his class, and the reason, also, that as fast as he becomes known in America he is taking precedence here.

Now let our farmers look well to their own interests, and if they wish to breed horses of the greatest utility and such as are sure of a quick sale at good paying prices. They cannot do better than turn their attention to the Percheron-Norman for at least a part of their stock.

The period at which clover is cut for hay materially influences its quality; thus according to Wolff, the amount of nutritive substances in Red clover at beginning of flower is 11.26 per cent.; Red clover in full flower 13.04 per cent; Red clover hay, cut at beginning of flower, contained 55.43 per cent of nutritive matter, while the same cut in full flower contained 46.07 per cent.

Fertilizer is not Brain.

We occasionally, nay, not infrequently, meet with people who so express themselves concerning fertilizer that we must assume they expect to buy in a bag of superphosphate or Stockbridge manure, not only the plant-food, but also climate, soil, season, and good judgment. We find land selected upon which the farmer is unwilling to plant corn, let us say, with manure, because he knows the land is unsuited to corn; yet this same farmer may put this unsuitable land into corn, apply fertilizer, fail in his crop, and then find out, as he may and often does say, that fertilizer is of no account; that fertilizer-dealers are swindlers, etc., etc.; and the worst aspect of the matter is that he appears to believe it; and now we have the fable of the fox who lost his tail repeated in a new form. The man who lost his fertilizer because he had no brains strives to convince other farmers that they must lose their brains in order to secure that independence of judgment they can see in him. It speaks well for the general good sense of the community, that farmers acts are often better than their talk, and that fertilizer is sold more largely each year.

Now fertilizer is plant food,—simply this; plant food in a form which may be available to plants. Whether the plants get it, depends on other agencies. No matter what fertilizer may be used, or how it is applied, there is always a chance that drought may injure the crop, a frost may mar it, or cut-worms may ravage the field. It is time, then, that farmers should realize that they themselves are important factors, and that fall as much depends upon their good judgment as upon the fertilizer.

The man who studies his fields and gets closely acquainted with his farm, who knows what to expect from each field under the ordinary customs of farming, is the man who can afford to experiment on new ways and use new methods, because he has that information which shall allow to tell him of the comparative efficacy of his new attempts. Such a man will not use fertilizer on a swamp, plant his corn, and blame the fertilizer because there is no harvest. Such a man will not plant his potatoes on a dry, droughty knoll, apply fertilizer, and then blame the fertilizer because drought has checked the formation of tubers. Such a man will not plant his squashes, use fertilizer, and blame the dealer because the almost universal worm destroys the crop. Yet we have actual instances of each of these cases in mind as we write.

We wish farmers would realize fairly and squarely, once for all, that they must supply the brains, and the dealer the fertilizer, and that the sale of brains along with the fertilizer is neither the duty nor the province of the dealer. If then there is a failure from any cause this year, let farmers carefully ask themselves who is to blame and what the cause, and let up a little on the making of dealers a scape goat for every complaint. When the dealer furnishes an honest article, fully equal to what he represents, he has his responsibility ends, and the farmer's responsibility begins. If you suspect the dealer, have a portion of his commodity analyzed, and see whether you are getting what is purported to be sold; if you are, then whatever loss results is clearly and manifestly your own; if you are being cheated, the remedy at law is in your own hands.—*Scientific Farmer.*

The largest orchard in the world is doubtless that owned and worked very successfully by Robert McKinstrey of Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y. The orchard is situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, on high rolling land, and contains more than 21,000 apple trees, 1700 pears, 4000 cherries, 500 peaches, 200 plums, 200 cranberries, 1500 vines, 6000 currants and 200 chestnuts. The orchard is intersected by roads over six miles in length for the passage of wagons, and is bounded by a continuous row of apple trees, set ten feet apart, for four miles and a half. The apple crop of last year was 20,000 barrels. Twenty-four men and fourteen horses are employed hauling out the crop or in ploughing.

A GOOD LAWN.—No greater fallacy exists than the idea that spading is better than ploughing of an equal depth. No tith can be better than that given by the plough, followed by frequent and continual applications of the harrow. Leveling with the spade can then be executed in the most perfect manner, and the finishing touch can be given by a light cross ploughing and harrowing. Seed should be always liberally applied, and, instead of the various lawn grass mixtures, we believe in the use of simple reitrop seed, together with a very little white clover; and when it is thus applied (during quiet hours of the day that it may fall evenly,) two or three years should suffice to grow a lawn, velvety turf. Weeds are the greatest enemies of good turf, and every lawn should be kept as free from these pests as a flower garden. The employment of good artificial fertilizers greatly help to secure permanent freedom from weeds, since foul seeds cannot very well lurk in them.

Oil Cake in Cattle Feeding.

One of the most valuable aids to meat production is almost entirely disregarded in this country. The flax seed cake made here finds its market mainly in England. It is true that corn is cheap, but there are feeders in this country who have proved the economy of a small ration of oil cake. No less than 201,299 tons were received in Great Britain during 1878; and a large quantity besides, is manufactured there from imported seed. The sum of £1,625,863 was paid for it, more than \$5,000,000. The quantity exported from this country during the fiscal year was 342,446,400 pounds valued at \$5,065,163.

South sends the most concentrated and nutritious of feeding materials, cotton seed cake, to foreign countries, and sends North for a portion of her needed meat; and what is worse, allows a large part of the immense supply of cotton seed to go to waste, for it is useless as a fertilizer and as a feeding of the cake to animals, with large quantities of less nutritious materials, would double the value of seed as manure, beside making the cotton States a cattle exporting region. The waste of rural wealth in this article represents a sum that would astonish the best informed farmers of the country. It is a waste, one of a numerous class, that has "millions in it."

The use of cotton seed cake is rapidly increasing in England; the receipts were 344,900 bags in 1878, and 297,000 in 1877. The value per ton there now is £6 15s, representing a decline on account of the price of maize. The best cargoes have averaged 18 per cent of oil and 42 of flesh forming materials. The *Agricultural Gazette*, London, calls this "the most valuable feeding stuff imported," and claims that by a liberal use of it the English graziers can successfully compete with the American. Cotton seed cake is gradually displacing linnseed in this country. As the seed of cotton weighs twice as much as the lint, the utilization of 1,000 pounds for every bale, of about 2,300 pounds per annum, would suffice to build the Mississippi levees, pay for the jetties, and make other demanded internal improvements in less time than would be required to get the money from the maternal Government. In cotton seed, cow peas, various native grasses and several other products of inland growth in that climate, the South has facilities for production of beef and pork to which other sections of the country are strangers. In this direction cotton may aid in repairing the injury which, as an imperial monopolist, has inflicted on the agriculture of the South.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

On Selecting a Horse.

One of the best horse men in the country offers the following suggestions, as the result of close observation and long experience, in judging of a horse by outward appearances:—
If the color be light, sorrel, or chestnut, his feet, legs and face white, these are unpropitious.
If he is unkind between the eyes, he may be depended upon as a horse of good sense, and capable of being trained to anything.
As respects such horses, the more they know of them the better you will be able to judge of them in return. Nor will a horse of this description stand a whit, or feel.

If you want a safe horse, avoid one that is dishonest. He may be so far gone as to gallop; but he will have too much goodness in him to be safe with everybody.
If you want a bold, but a horse of great bottom, get a deep bay, with not a white spot about him. If his face is not a little discolored, so much the worse. Let no man ride such a horse that is not an adept in riding. They are always tricky and mischievous.
If you want one that will never give out, never buy a large, overgrown one.
A black horse cannot stand heat nor a white one cold.
If you want a gentle horse, get one with more or less white about the head; the more the better. Many people suppose the parti-colored horses, belonging to the circus, show, etc., are selected for their pliability. But the sections thus made are on account of their great docility and gentleness.

It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backward when on a journey, because this stretching of the ear in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him; and while he is so doing he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to be no so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front direct their ears backward, those in the rear direct their ears forward, and those in the centre turn them laterally or across; the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety."

The celebrated English farmer, Alderman J. P. of the Free Hall, has but one rule for selecting pasture, and that is to select as an acre 200 sheep, and a fifteen to twenty head of cattle. All feed is cut and no manure is allowed to remain in the field. The sheep are always within a hurdle of the removed morning and evening.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

of all description

EXECUTED ON MODERATE TERMS

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ordinary advertisements, 10c. per line, 1st insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, 75c.

BUSINESS ADVERTISEMENTS

inserted for 6 months or 1 year on moderate terms.

The number of weeks an advertisement is to be inserted should be clearly stated. When this is not done it will be considered until ordered out, and charged the full time it has been inserted.

Barnum's Wonderful Stallions!

Barnum gives a long and varied programme of every performance of his "Greatest Show on Earth." Every act is fresh, bright and interesting.

The first of Barnum's people who appear at the performances are Mamuelke and Pachy who go through a series of gymnastic exercises.

Those who desire to avoid the rush at the ticket-wagon would do well to purchase their tickets and reserved seats at a small advance on the price asked at Davis & Dibble's Box Store.

The London Spectator, speaking of England's Rijnian possession, says: "We wonder how many of our readers are aware of the extent of 'Eij' in the Rijnian provinces."

While strolling over his estate in the town near Avila, with his wife and daughter, the Duke of Medina-Celi, the premier peer and Grandee of Spain, accidentally stumbled over his gun, receiving the contents of both barrels in the body and was terribly wounded.

The Zulu Campaign.—Mr. Forbes, the well-known correspondent of the Daily News, who after describing the Afghan war, has now attached himself to Lord Chelmsford's army, sends a very discouraging account of the progress of the campaign.

The Presbytery of Ogleburg has ousted the Rev. J. L. W. from the pastorate of a church at Brasher's Falls. He habitually maltreated his wife. He whipped her soundly before the honeymoon trip was over, and finally checked her until she was insensible.

Communications.

For the "Agriculturist." Sir,—A rumor was afloat on the streets of Toronto, that a flagrant violation of the "Canada Temperance Act" had been detected, and prosecuted before Police Magistrate Marsh.

Yours, very truly, A. CITIZEN.

Fredericton, June 28, 1870. [We did not hear of the case of flagrant violation, "A Citizen" denounces on the strength of a floating rumor. There are, no doubt, many such rumors afloat at the street corners, where gossips congregate; but serious computations against public officers should be based on concrete and definite facts, not on the talk indulged in there. We cannot give our correspondent the information he desires. The only convictions we know of, are those of Mr. J. B. Grieve and Mr. Jas. Tans; in both cases a fine of \$50 being imposed; and proceedings under the distress warrant have been stayed by the judge until the decision of the last instance in the question that has arisen. In case of conviction for violation, the collection of fines will not probably be enforced until the stay is removed. The temperance party in the city have engaged the services of two legal gentlemen to look after and prosecute violations of the Temperance Act. "A Citizen" would be glad to be able to write on sure ground than floating rumors.—Ed.]

For the "Agriculturist." Sir,—I think it might be interesting to you and your numerous readers to hear from a colony with interest in the same. The Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. De Vaux, in his annual message delivered to the Legislative Assembly on the 29th of this year, stated that most people thought the islands about as important as the Sicily Islands.

Mr. McMonagle informs me that he has lost his best ram, also, from perhaps the same cause. The Government has a few days since and he kindly took me through his flock, his lambs are very fine animals. Messrs. Taylor and Parke's are very good and are crossed with the Border Leicester ram. Mr. Taylor informs me that he never had such promising lambs before. My breeding ewes are crossed with the Border Leicester ram, and the lambs are very promising; the ewes I shall keep for breeding and the bucks are all engaged for stock sheep.

Newton, C. C., June 2, 1870. [We would be glad to hear from others who purchased the imported sheep last fall, how they have wintered, and indeed any information that would interest the public. We will refer to the Border Leicester Sheep again.—Ed.]

Ontario Elections. The local elections throughout Ontario, took place on Thursday, and resulted in the triumphant return of Mr. Mowatt and the members of his administration, and of a decided majority of Liberal representatives. The Liberal victory is put beyond all question by the Dominion Government, the three 50 constituencies, and the Conservative 30. Alliance is yet to be heard from, and will possibly swell the Conservative minority by one.

The Intercolonial Railway.

There is dismay and distress all along the line of the Intercolonial Railway, owing to the fact that has gone forth from Ottawa, dismissing a number of employees from their positions, and reducing the salaries of others.

Every one knows the factory at the corner of Queen and Smyth Streets, which seven years ago grew out of the ruins of the old Dibblee stone dwelling house. It stands in the finest site in town, high and open, and its upper windows command to the west a bit of the finest scenery in the Province.

The prestige of the Empire being at stake there will be slackening in the prosecution of the war in South Africa until Ceterway and his border are brought into submission.

There is no doubt that the annexation of the Transvaal, by Sir Theophilus Shepstone, in April, 1874, was the cause that led on to the present war. The annexation was not sought by the British Government, and it brought about by Sir Theophilus, the Zulu call Sir Theophilus in disobedience to the Royal instructions, in which he was directed to make it, until the inhabitants of the territory, or the Legislature desired it.

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A Factory.

People generally overlook the things which they see every day. They are apt to neglect what lies at their own doors, or in their neighborhood. Upon objects which make part of their external existence, they look with an indifferent eye; they see them as common, as things neither to be noticed or admired, or inquired into, and yet they may know very little about them.

Every one knows the factory at the corner of Queen and Smyth Streets, which seven years ago grew out of the ruins of the old Dibblee stone dwelling house. It stands in the finest site in town, high and open, and its upper windows command to the west a bit of the finest scenery in the Province.

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Masonic Evening and Dinner.

Last Thursday evening there was a meeting in the Masonic Hall, for the purpose of consecrating and constituting the new amalgamated "Hiram" Lodge. Representatives of the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick were present, and took part in the ceremonies.

The members of "Hiram" Lodge and their visitors and guests then adjourned to the Barker House for supper, which was given at eleven o'clock. Sixty sets down to the tables which were laid out in a beautiful manner, and the choicest viands were supplied to the appreciative guests.

The drill regulations for 1870-71 have been published in the "Canada Gazette," Ottawa. The strength of the force to be called out in the event of a rebellion, is 20,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,270 horses, for 12 days. A certain quota of the 20,000 men is called out in each of the 12 military districts into which the provinces are divided.

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The eruption of Mount Etna, which is now in progress, is the seventy-ninth eruption of this volcano of which there is record. It promises to be the most memorable of this long list of eruptions, continually increasing and assuming vast proportions. Numerous showers of ashes have fallen in Messina, which is five miles north-west of the mountain, and have also reached as far as Reggio, in Calabria, nine miles south-west of Messina.

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City Council.

The City Fathers held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, when all save Alderman I. Simmons were present. Ordinary business of receiving the Auditor's report and passing accounts, and presenting petitions was transacted. The meeting would have been very quiet, had we not adjourned frequently to his feet, and inquired how, against the very loss by which he regained money was paid away—then, against the extravagance of increasing salaries to individuals whose only claim was the amount of influence they were able to bring to bear on members of the Council in order to further their interests.

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A Canadian Soldier.

Colonel Dyde, of Montreal, was on the 24th of May made Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, carrying the full powers of a Colonel. The Queen, the Canadian "Agriculturist" observes, has had no more faithful servants, and Canada has produced no better soldier than Col. Dyde.

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Literature.

The Daughter of the Dark.

At half past eleven on this same night, Mrs. Hford sends in a messenger...

ain't we, pals? This is evidently regarded as a time stroke of wit, for all laugh loudly...

At five minutes past twelve the flame of the gas changes from pale yellow to faint blue...

All over London at this moment has fallen a sudden pall of darkness...

At this moment, pale and trembling with terror, the little maid messenger from Shakespeare Road opens the door...

At five minutes past twelve the flame of the gas changes from pale yellow to faint blue...

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GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of TINWARE...

Practical Plumbing and Gas Fitting Establishment...

Excursion Rates! Chatham Branch!

Vegetine. Further Proof. Facts will tell.

Hall's Bookstore. Room Paper at Hall's Book Store.

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McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson's CELEBRATED FIRST-PRIZE IRON FRAME MOWERS.



Our Mowers received special Awards of Merit at Nova Scotia Exhibition, 1876.

TESTIMONIALS. Messrs. McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.

Boots and Shoes. Farmers, Attention!

Hats & Caps. Notice.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Insurance!

Insurance Agent. Royal Canadian Insurance Co.

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THE ITHACA HAY RAKE!



THE "BUCKEYE" Cossitt Buckeye Mower!

Johnston & Van Meter, General Agent for G. M. COSSITT & BRO., Brockville, Ont.

The Fountain Pump. Fire. Fire.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Wilcox & White. Organs. New Brunswick Railway.

Notice. Diptheria!

Agents, Read This. Sutherland Bros.