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SPEEDY RELIEF.

ONLY requires MINUTES, not Hours, to relieve pain and cure acute diseases.

Fellows' Speedy Relief,

In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease, may suffer,

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysteria, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Sprains, Pains in the Chest, Back or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

Fever and Ague

Fever and Ague cured for 25 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all Malarial, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers so quick as Fellows' Speedy Relief. It will in a few moments, when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœ, Dyspepsia, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant. Miners and Lumbermen should alway be provided with it.

CAUTION.

All remedial agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, opium, strychnine, aconitica, hyoscionus, and other powerful remedies do, at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second dose may aggravate and increase the suffering, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF will stop the most excruciating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant or adult.

The True Relief.

FELLOWS' SPEEDY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

To Mark Neville of Fredericton, in the County of York, and Margaret, his wife, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and made between Mark Neville of Fredericton, aforesaid, Merchant, and Margaret his wife of the one part, and John Smith of the said City of Fredericton, Gentleman of the other part, duly recorded in Book K 3, of York County Records, pages 460, 461, 462 and 463, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture, default having been made in payment thereof as provided in and by said Indenture, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on MONDAY, the sixth day of September next, at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture as follows, viz:—

"The following lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and bounded as follows, to-wit: beginning on the westerly side of Waterloo Row in the City of Fredericton, in the easterly angle of the lot belonging to the Peters Estate originally granted to Cornelius Akerman thence running along the northerly boundary line of said Akerman lot and its prolongation to and along the northerly line of Mrs. Stevens' lot, north fifty-eight and one-half degrees west one hundred and thirty one feet to Sunbury Street, thence along the south east side of said street, sixty-seven feetstx inches to Mrs. White's occupation; thence along the same south fifty-eight and one half degrees east two hundred and seventy-eight feet to Waterloo Row above mentioned, and thence along said Row southerly sixty-eight feet to the place of beginning, containing one rood thirty perches more or less," together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges to the same belonging.

Dated May 28th, A. D, 1880.

JOHN SMITH, *Mortgagee*

RAINSFORD & BLACK,
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

PEOPLE'S HOTEL.

Nearly opp. the New Post Office,

QUEEN ST., - FREDERICTON.

THE subscriber having fitted and furnished the House formerly occupied by MR. JOHN MOORE, is now prepared to accommodate the public with a first-class Country Boarding House. The House has been newly painted and papered throughout. The Furniture is new.

MEALS may be had at any time by giving a few minutes notice.

There is good STABLING and a large yard connected with the House.

Parties having parcels may feel safe in leaving them.

☞ Come and see us, we know you will come back.

PRICES as low as the lowest.

J. A. LYNCH, *Proprietor.*

Fton, May 6,—3 mos.

Waverly House,

REGENT STREET,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

☞ Convenient to Public Offices, Free Market, and Steamboat Landing. Terms moderate. Stabling and yard accommodation of the very best.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD LOTS

IN FREDERICTON.

THE subscribers have been authorized by Col. STEWART to sell the following Lots of Land, viz.:

That well-situated Lot on Brunswick street, opposite the Cathedral, between Mrs. Pennefather's property and the School-House.

Also a fine Lot situate on *Waterloo Row*, between Dr. Harrison's and Mr. Stephen Whittaker's.

And several lots on Charlotte and George sts.

For further particulars apply to

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, Nov. 27, 179.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property

Near the Mouth of the Keswick,

Bright, on the Road leading to TRIPP SETTLEMENT,

The Farms consists of seventy-five acres of good land on which is a New Dwelling House.

☞ Price made to suit the depressed state of the times, and terms of payment reasonable.

T. CLOW S BROWN.

Fredericton, an. 8, 10—tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THAT LOT OF LAND situate on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George I. Dibblee, deceased.

☞ For particulars apply to undersigned,

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton May 23, 1879.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE,

situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York.

THE Subscribers are authorized to sell for Colonel Stewart and Eliza Saunders, his wife, that valuable Farm and tract of land fronting on the River St. John, situate at the mouth of the Nackawick, in the Parish of Southampton, thirty-five miles from the City of Fredericton, and about twenty-eight miles from the Town of Woodstock.

The tract in the whole contains fourteed hundred acres, one hundred acres or thereabouts of which is intervale and cleared land, the remainder is good land, the greater portion of which is covered with a fine growth of hardwood, hemlock and spruce.

The tract has been laid off into lots, a plan of which can be seen at the office of the subscribers, and at H. A. DAVIDSON's, Esq., near Halfway House, Dumfries, York County.

The road from Fredericton to Woodstock on which Her Majesty's Mails are carried runs through the premises.

The steamer plying between Fredericton and Woodstock on the River St. John runs directly by the premises during the summer season.

There are two small houses and two barns on the premises, and there is a Grist and Saw Mill, with a good road to them, not more than three miles from the property.

A new Tannery is now being erected within two miles of the lot, and as there is a very large quantity of hemlock on the premises, and as bark is increasing in price, this makes the property doubly valuable.

For further particular apply to the undersigned in Fredericton or to H. A. Davidson, Dumfries.

RAINSFORD & BLACK.

Fredericton, March 23rd, 1880

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, County of York, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of September next, between the hours of twelve o'clock, noon, and five, P. M., all the right, title, and interest of JAMES R. HENERY, of and to all that certain other piece or parcel of land bounded as follows, to wit:—

"Beginning at a stake on the southerly angle of lot No. fourteen, north-west range, Maple Ridge Settlement, and thence running by the magnet south fifty degrees west, along the reserved road eighteen chains of four poles each, thence north forty degrees west twenty-eight chains or to the bank or shore of the Nackawick Stream, thence along said bank or shore, northerly or up stream fifty-five chains, or to intersect the north-easterly line of lot No. fourteen above mentioned, and thence along said line, south forty degrees east, seventy-five chains, or to the place of beginning, known as lot No. fifteen and part of lot No. sixteen, containing one hundred acres, a little more or less, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same, belonging and appertaining to the same, having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the County of York at the suit of John M. Wiley, and various other executions against the said James R. Henery.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
June 18th, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the Estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in Equity, that Alanson Hagerman had, or was entitled to on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1879, of, in, to or out of that certain tract or piece of land, described as follows, to-wit:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying, and being in the Plainville Settlement, in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, aforesaid, and known and described as the back or rear part of Lot No. 1, beginning at the rear line and running in towards the River St. John, as far as to contain 50 acres of said lot, being by estimation twenty-five rods in width, more or less, bounded on the east by land owned by Henry Hagerman; on the west by land owned by Isaac Hagerman; and on the south by land owned by George Brown, containing fifty acres, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and privileges and appurtenances to same belonging, the same having been seized and taken under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick, at the suit of John H. Murch against the said Alanson Hagerman.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Sheriff of York Co.

Sheriff's Office, Fredericton,
July, 19th 1880.

House for Sale.

THAT beautifully situated House and property belonging to the Estate of the late WILLIAM A. MCLEAN, is now offered for sale. The property has a frontage of about 80 feet on Sunbury Street, and includes House, Stable, Barn, Woodshed, and a large garden, and is one of the most pleasant and desirable localities in Fredericton. It is offered for sale on very easy terms.

For further information apply to A. A. STERLING, Esq., or to

WM. A. MCLEAN.

Fredericton, March 25, 1880

Canadian Pacific Railway

TENDERS FOR ROLLING STOCK.

THE time for receiving tenders for Rolling Stock for the Canadian Pacific Railway, extending over four years, is extended to 2nd August,

By Order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 23rd June, 1880.

GAS FITTING, Plumbing, &c.

THE subscriber keeps on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE.

of every description, and made to order

He has engaged the services of Mr. ILLIAM REID, who is thoroughly acquainted with Gas Fitting, Plumbing, well Boring, and putting in Pumps.

SOLE AGENT

FOR

ELLIS' Patent Burner

He makes it a specialty to regulate the above when putting them up.

All orders promptly attended to, and work satisfactorily done.

☞ Gas Fittings always in stock.

A. LIMERICK,
York Street.

Fton, April 20, 1878.

Per Schooner Paragon from Boston

41 BARS and 3 Bundles Norway Iron, assorted sizes.

6 Cultivators.

Wheel Hoe and Plow combined. All wrought iron frame and standards, tempered and polished cast steel blades. Without a doubt this is one of the best machines a farmer can have.

1 Garden Drill.

Wheel Hoe, Wheel Cultivators and Wheel Plow combined. This machine will sow any kind of seed regularly, such as Turnips, Onions, Peas, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage, Radish, Parsnip, Beans, Corn, &c.

Just received and for sale low by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS

June 16.

Agriculture.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

SIR,—As it has been some time since I have written anything for your columns, to-day I will once more attempt to do so, by writing what I noticed as well as the opinions of the prospects of the crops, given me by some of the farmers of the sections of the country through which I have lately passed. On Friday, July 9th, I was at Harvey Crossing, York County in this section of the country I found the grass not more than a two-thirds crop but grain crop looking well, the average sown to wheat is more than double of last year, some of the farmers having upwards of ten acres sown to wheat, potatoes looking well although there were rather more potatoe bugs than the farmers desired, but on the whole they were not doing much damage. Harvey Crossing is quite a business place, and it continues to grow by adding new buildings as well as increase its trade from year to year. There is now considerable talk about building a Railroad from here to the Lake George Antimony Mines, and thence on up the St. John River to Shogamoc, as shaw Bros. are building a large Factory near Pockiok, for the purpose of extracting the tanning properties from hemlock bark, they imagine it would give that part of the country better facilities for reaching outside markets.

I travelled from Harvey to the River St. John by the way of Long's Creek, all along the road I noticed all crops looked well excepting the grass which was below the average, but along the Valley of the St. John I thought it looked as though it would afford an average crop from Prince William to Fredericton, other crops looked well excepting now and then a patch of potatoes of which the potatoe bug had taken charge; their style of looking after the tuber dont seem to accelerate its growth, neither do I think it will add much to the number of bushels raised per acre, but on this point Dr. Mott, of Prince William will be able to give a deffinite decision next fall as he has given them full charge of a field he has in potatoes.

From Fredericton, I drove down through Maugerville, and Sheffield, where I found not only the potatoe bug, but what they called the army worm, this insect has destroyed a large quantity of grass, I believe it takes nothing but the timothy grass. I noticed several fields where it had taken all the timothy, leaving nothing but buttercups and stubble in many places, what was left would hardly be worth cutting and that too in a section of country where they usually cut heavy crops of grass; but where the worm had not troubled it the crop seemed good all the way to Jemseg, but from there down on the highland to the Washdemoac Lake, crop very light, grain crop below the average in growth for this time of the year, and in this section the army worm has also been, several farmers told me they thought the hay would not be more than a two-third crop, but the army worm had left. From the Washdemoak point to the Narrows hay light, other crops looking fair, not many potatoe bugs.

I crossed at the Narrows, and all along the road to the Long Creek road I found the prospects of both hay and grain crops improving, as they had been visited with showers quite often lately, while along the St. John River about Jemseg they had not had any rain.

From Long Creek to the Mill Stream I found the crops good on the Mountains, but not so good in the valleys. I have just arrived in this place, as yet have not been out of the village, but what I have seen has been of a favorable impression, everything in nature seems to be thriving, excepting a few maples that have been set out along the street near the Railroad Station, they have failed to put on their summer foilage and by their dead appearance I fear they never will.

I fear I have taken up too much of your valuable space with my rambling remarks, therefore I will close for the present.

Yours, respectfully,

YORK COUNTY RAMBLER.

English Correspondence of the "Maritime Farmer."

FETE AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

LONDON, July 3, 1880.

"My grounds," wrote a genial poet of the last generation, "should not be large: I like to go to nature for a range and prospect too; and can't expect that she'll comprise for me, even in a park, her all sufficiency." The same author's desire to have a garden wherein should be found "one spot for flowers—the restall turf and trees," is exactly realized in the Regent's Park retreat, where the two distinct characteristics are kept carefully apart.

If, in the clear daylight, it be scarcely possible to survey, or to measure at one view, the Royal Botanic Society's pleasure ground from any interior point, how utterly bewildering is the attempt when lines of light allure the eye in endless conflicting perspectives! The cobbler Mustapha, in the story of the Forty Thieves, could only find his way blindfold to the house in Bagdad, and really the best eyes in the world would have been useless last night, to any ordinary frequenter of those gardens who should have sought to make his daylight experience useful amid those labyrinths of artificial fires. On the broad walk alone could anyone be certain of his locality, strange to say, it was on the Park-like side, to the left hand, between that same long, broad formal walk, and the pretty Gothic cottage, where the Museum, Council Room, and Secretary's offices are located, that the most puzzling change was made. The wild little lake amid the rocks and ledges on the opposite side was less altered in character by the weird illuminations. Perhaps this fantastic pool lent itself more congenially to an elfin effect, and was in a more perfect degree at home in a fancy dress. The beautiful conservatory looked like a mosque of frosted silver; the Thododendron tent softly rather than brilliantly lighted, was a Himalayan Valley under canvas the banks of roses, centrally arranged in the large tent, wanted only the waters of Bendemeer to reflect their lovely hues; the noble trees, imported from all corners of the earth, and acclimatized here with such skill as to show their every natural trait of form and foilage, bore strange fruit of luminous ruby, emerald, and sapphire tint, lines of serpentine brilliancy coiling up many of the large trunks. Calm and still was the night, warm enough for the general discarding of wraps and overcoats; and a larger company than in any previous occasion began to assemble as early as nine o'clock, when daylight still lingered in the heavens. The military bands played alternately until past midnight. At ten o'clock the sudden sound of a maroon shot into the stillness, and at the signal the grounds were lit with colored fires, bringing out all the peculiarities of each known tree, the weeping ash and elm prominent among them. At a later period the grand effect was repeated, and the strains of "God Save the Queen," taken up in succession by the bands, told that the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Teck, president of the society, had come.

The Army Worm.

We called attention to the fact, in our last issue, that the army worm had made its appearance, and was doing some damage. We have since learned that at many points along the river the worm has been very destructive to the grass crops. Many farmers have suffered severely, some reporting their loss to be as high as thirty tons. Of the sections visited, the district from Gagetown to foot of Long Island has probably suffered most. We learn, however, that at points in Sheffield and Maugerville, the worm has been very destructive. In some places, the work of destruction is of such magnitude as to cause a feeling of alarm. The hay crop, which is much shorter than usual on account of the drought, is again greatly lessened by the ravages of this insect, and the farmers who have been, and are still carrying stock, are alarmed at finding their cattle food swept away from them. The damage already sustained has fallen on nearly all parties owning intervale lands. Nothing like it has ever been experienced by the farmers, and the ravages of the potato beetle is quite forgotten in this greater evil. So far as we have been able to learn, no attempt has been made to check their progress, and in almost every case, the injury was done previous to any knowledge of their being in the locality.

The appearance of the fields that have been visited by the worms looks more like a barren waste, than a meadow, every green leaf has been devoured, and the only index as to the vegetation that had existed is an occasional spear of timothy, headless and badly eaten. So clean have the worms devoured every thing that it would not be difficult to find a ten cent peice if thrown from you a distance of twenty feet.

The following description of the worm "abridged from the *Scientific American*" and published by the *Farmers Advocate* will be read with interest.—

HABITS OF THE WORM.

As Prof. Riley well observes, the fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the mind, that the travelling of the worms in large armies is abnormal. In sections where they abound they may be always found in the warm months of spring or early summer, by diligent search, in moist grass land that was not cut last year or grazed too closely the previous autumn. At these times they have essentially the habits of ordinary cut-worms, and are seldom noticed unless so abundant as to cut the grass entirely down and be obliged to travel to fresh pastures. Indeed, one may pass daily through a grass plat where they abound, and never suspect their presence until the plat suddenly begins to look bare in patches.

The reasons why they so easily escape detection in this, their normal condition is that, when less than half an inch long, the worms are scarcely recognizable as army worms, the characteristic dark, sinuous lines on the head being at this time obsolete, and the general color being pale green. The color is very variable at any stage of growth, and in some individuals brown predominates while they are yet quite small; but up to the last moult the green generally prevails and the longitudinal dark lines are less conspicuous. The broad stigmatal line is the most persistent, being distinguished when the insect is one quarter inch long. The worms in this their, normal condition, feed mostly at night, and hide during the day at the base of the grass, or under any other shelter at hand. If they venture to mount a plant and feed during the day—which they often do in cloudy weather—they drop at the least disturbance, and curl up in a spiral so as to simulate very closely a small shell of the *Helix* form. The worm loves cool, moist places, and is more often found around the margins of creeks and ponds than elsewhere. Last year, when the rains were so copious as to fill creeks and bottom lands and float numbers of the worms away, I saw many a one cling tenaciously to grass blades and continue feeding as though little concerned, even when partly immersed.

It is only when hunger impels them that they march forth from the fields where they were born, though after they have once begun the wandering habit they often pass through fields without eating everything to the ground. Invariably when the older individuals are attracting attention by congregating and travelling in armies, others may be found of all sizes in the more normal and quiet condition in grass that is yet sufficiently rank; they may indeed be found some time after the first worms have changed into moths; and the mower with his scythe often startles the moths in numbers during the latter part of June, while yet the worms are clinging to the grass that he is cutting, or hiding in the stubble that he leaves.

When travelling the worm "will scarcely turn aside for anything but water, and even shallow water courses will not always check its progress, for the advance columns will often continue to rush headlong into the water until they have sufficiently choked it up with their dead and dying bodies to enable the rear guard to cross safely over. I have noticed that after crossing a bare field or bare road, where they were subjected to the sun's rays, they would congregate in immense numbers under the first shade they reached. In one instance I recollect their collecting and covering the ground five or six deep all along the shady side of a fence for about a mile, while scarcely one was seen to cross on the sunny side of the same fence."

Though when hard pushed the worms will fall upon and devour each other, and will even feed upon some kind of vegetable, yet their attacks are mostly confined to the grasses and cereals, and their most natural food plants are the rank swamp grasses.

While in the more northern latitudes there is but one annual generation, there are at least two farther south. The insect hibernates in the perfect moth state, and is very frequently captured during mild weather of winter, especially in the Southern States. There is good reason to believe that it may exceptionally hibernate underground as a chrysalis. The worm has numerous natural enemies, which pursue it remorselessly whenever it becomes unusually numerous, so that it very rarely, if ever, appears in destructive numbers for two years in succession.

WHERE THE EGGS ARE LAID.

The favorite place to which the female consigns her eggs is along the inner base of the terminal blades of grasses, where such blades are yet double, and on both the green and dry blades. In fact the dry blades are preferred, and occasionally the eggs are thrust in between the sheath and stalk. The female, says Prof. Riley, having once commenced to lay, is extremely active and busy, especially during warm nights, and but two or three days are required to empty the ovaries, which have a uniform development. A string of fifteen or twenty eggs is placed in position in two or three minutes, and by the end of ten more, the moth will choose another leaf and supply it with a string too. The moth perishes within a day after having exhausted her supply of eggs. The egg is glistening white when first laid, and only becomes tarnished or faintly dull yellowish toward maturity.

REMEDIES.

Experience has well established the fact that burning over a meadow, or prairie, or field of stoppel, either in winter or spring, effectually prevents the worms from originating in such meadow or field. Such burning destroys the previous year's stalks and blades, and as a consequence of what we have already stated, the nidi which the female moth prefers. Burning as a preventative, however, loses much of its practical importance unless it is pursued annually, because of the irregularity in the appearance of the worm and the difficulty of anticipating its coming. Judicious ditching, *i. e.*, a ditch with the side toward the field to be protected perpendicular or sloping under, will protect a field from invasion from some other infested region when the worms are marching. When they are collected in the ditch they may be destroyed either by covering them up with earth that is pressed upon them, by burning straw over them, or by pouring a little coal oil in the ditch. A simple plough furrow, six or eight inches deep, and kept friable by dragging brush in it, has also been known to head them off.

In ordinary seasons, when it is not excessively numerous, it is seldom noticed: First, because the moths are low, swift flyers, and nocturnal in habit; second, because the worm when young have protective coloring, and when mature hide during the day at the base of meadows. In years of great abundance the worms are generally unnoticed during early life, and attract attention only when, from crowding too much on each other, or from having exhausted the food supply in the fields in which they hatched, they are forced, from necessity, to migrate to fresh pastures in great bodies. The earliest attain full growth and commence to travel in armies, to devastate fields, and to attract attention, about the time that winter wheat is in the milk, this period being two months later in the north than in the south; and they soon afterwards descend into the ground, and thus suddenly disappear, to issue again two or three weeks later as moths. The moths hibernate and oviposit soon after vegetation starts in spring. The chrysalids may also hibernate, and probably do so to a large extent in the north. The worms abound in wet springs preceded by one or more very dry years. They are preyed upon by numerous enemies, which so effectually check their increase whenever they usually abound, that the second brood when it occurs, is seldom noticed; and two great army worm years have never followed each other, and are not likely to do so.

Fall Seeding of Grass with Oats.

The severe drought that is now prevailing will, it is feared, prevent the newly seeded lands from securing a good catch of grass and clover seed. We notice that on fields that are usually dry, the seed after springing up, for a time, has, in most cases, become so completely parched and withered that it will scarcely recover, though we should have rains soon. It may therefore be found necessary to reseed during this autumn, we have done this on a small scale, and always had fair success. The grass of course will be rather later than when it is seeded in the spring, but when a failure in the spring's catch is had we should greatly prefer running the risk of fall seeding.

The *New England Farmer* gives the experience of a gentlemen in sowing a small quantity of oats with grass seed, as a protection from the frost, and as the matter is one of much interest, we give the results from the columns of that paper. The Editor says that:—

While viewing the large beet field of Mr. Warren, our attention was called to a field of English grass seeded in September last, from, one-half of which hay had just been harvested at the rate of some two or more tons per acre, while on the other half the yield was so small that it was almost impossible to cut it with a scythe or machine. These two parts were alike in character, and had been treated precisely alike, as stated by the proprietor, with this exception: that portion where the grass was stout had one bushel of oats per acre sown at the time of seeding to grass. The oats made sufficient growth during the fall to afford a good mulch to the young grass during the succeeding open winter. What little snow fell was kept from blowing off, and the alternate freezing and thawing of the surface was, in a great measure, prevented by the slight covering of oat leaves which, after hard frosts, fell among the young grass. Mr. Warren formerly worked farms in Upper Canada where this practice was found quite beneficial, and he believes it will prove equally so here in New England. The extra cost is a mere trifle, while the dead stalks and leaves finally act as fertilizing material for the grass crop. We consider the experiment one well worthy of trial by others.

How to Restore Fertility to Exhausted Farms.

In an attempt to renovate soil it is neither necesssary nor wise to rely on one method. The ordinary course of farming may be pursuee; and by combining rest, green manuring, crop rotation, and tillage, as the circumstances of the farm and the farmer require, increasing fertility from year to year will be apparent. But while this process is going on, the farmer must, to sustain himself, sell some crop or crops. It is, therefore, important to know whether it will make any difference in his work of soil restoration what crop he sells. Does one crop remove more of the prime elements of fertility from the farm than another? All plants are composed of the same soil and animal materials, but the proportions in different classes vary considerably. The cucumber takes about 2 per cent. of its substance from the soil, clover 10, and tobacco 20. Some store up large quantities of nitrogen; in others the proportion is small. Some are rich in phosphoric acids; others take comparatively little. The elements more generally deficient in soils, and which are the most difficult and costly to supply, are potash, nitrogen, and phosphoric acids; the farmer should carefully select for sale those crops which contain the smallest proportional quantity of those elements; and the demands of his market may possibly be such that they will yield the greatest money return. A ton of timothy hay is worth in market a third more than a ton of clover; but for feed and manurial purposes on the farm a ton of the latter is worth nearly as much as two tons of the former. Sell timothy, but retain and feed clover and those fine grasses known by the general name of English hay. As compared with the root crops, the grains are rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Therefore sell roots and retain grain. This rule is equally true when applied to animals and animal products. Milk is very rich in nitrogen and phosphate of lime; butter is nearly all carbon. Sell butter, but feed milk, and return its rich elements to the soil which produced them. Animals grown upon the farm are a soil product, made up of its choice elements, exactly the same as plants, and when removed to market deplete it. Mature animals brought to the farm and fattened in barn or pasture, and then exported, carry away the same substance as butter, and leave the soil as fertile as they found it.—*Corr. of Land and Home.*

Keep on the Farm.

In these dull times, when scores of young men are out of employment, and others are crowding in from other places seeking for so-called "genteel" situation, it is well to give wide publicity to such facts as are set forth in the following extract from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:—One of the great problems of our day, too little discussed by those who have the ear of the public through the press or at the forum, is to furnish the young men of this generation with remunerative employment. The professions are all overcrowded. The shop-keepers are by far too numerous. Agencies of all kinds are so multiplied that the occupants tread on each other's toes, and are a nuisance to the general public. Clerks out of employment and willing to serve for a pittance are to be reckoned by their tens of thousands Book-keepers with hungry eyes are reading the advertisement lists in the vain hope of an opening for their applications. Collectors, messengers, door-keepers, watchmen, conductors, and the great variety of others, already expert, seeking employment in kindred callings, are anxiously waiting for some one to engage them. Every possible form of service that can be reckoned in the list of genteel occupations is eagerly sought after by the multitudes who have no other provision for their daily needs. The men who have been trying to live by their wits must go to work at the bench or in the field; of these the soil offers the most accessible, and at first the most remunerative employment. The mass of the unemployed must seek sustenance from the bosom of the mother earth. Land is cheap, and there is a wide area that awaits the tiller. The back may ache, and the skin blister in the sun, but the bread can be made without fear of failure, if the laborer will be faithful to his calling. It needs less wisdom and forthought than patient industry, and the man with a common mind may eat his harvest in peace.

ATTENTION TO FRUIT TREES.—There are a few operations, small in themselves, which are often overlooked in summer, the neglect of which results in positive harm. Trees which were recently set out, and are making their first growth in the orchard this year, should have the soil kept clean and mellow about them for a few feet on each side. Their success and thrifty growth depend largely on this care When the hot, dry days of summer make their appearance, newly set cherry trees are greatly benefitted, and often saved from destruction, by a copius mulching. Where grafts have been set on young or old trees, examine them and rub off all shoots springing up below the grafts. The present is the best time to remove suckers from the trunks of orchard trees—not by cutting them away and leaving stumps which will send up new srekers, but by pulling them off with a brisk jerk downward, setting the foot first on them if they are strong If low down, remove the earth about the tree. A gouge and mallet may be needed for large suckers. By timely rubbing off young supernumery shoots on young orchard trees, the tops may be brought into good shape without the necessity of heavy pruning in future. Register newly set trees in a book before the labels or names are lost.—*Country Gentleman.*

How to get rid of Witch Grass.

The true way to manage witch grass is to let it alone, except by mowing or pasturage, unless we mean destruction as a business. In the latter case, a considerable part of a year is required to kill it. The first step is to turn it under deeply, with spade or plough, by the rod or by the acre, according to what we own of it, and wish to destroy. Bury it deep enough to secure free, mellow earth above it. Then never mind the roots; let them sleep or sprout, but go for the tops every time they show an inch above ground. Very likely the surface will need working twice a week. The last patch I took hold of in this determined way was ploughed the 4th of July, and my journal of that year shows that we harrowed it ten and hoed it fifteen times before the ground froze. We wanted the ground for a strawberry plantation early the next spring, and, by the way, it had been nearly as full of Canada thistle as of witch grass, and during this fallow one sprouted about as often as the other. In April we wakened it early with a subsoil plough. That will shake the ground without turning it, you know. At the end of the first bout we found the plough clogged with roots, a half-bushel, perhaps, of them, but the roots looked as black as death in every inch or so of their length. We were prepared to run the harrowing and hoeing through another summer, but the witch grass gave in and died easily, only a few dozen spears showing during the spring. The strawberries were planted, and the summer weeding of them was very light. An old harrow was kept all the time right along side this patch of ground—some three-fourths of an acre—and whenever there was a team to spare for half an hour it was hitched to the work. The hoeing was done mostly by my own hand with a fourteen-inch thrust hoe Such a hoe will cover a great deal of ground with the smallest amount of labor, and the hoe was applied between harrowings to quell the rankest spots and produce an average desert condition.—*Conn. Courant.*

California expects to have 700,000 tons of wheat for export. Oregon rekons on an increase of 150,000 tons surplus over last year, or a surplus for export of 275,000 to 300,000 tons.

Exhibition Notes.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE ERECTION OF THE BUILDING—NUMBER OF MEN EMPLOYED—ITS LOCATION WHAT THE CONTRACTORS PURPOSE DOING.

On Thursday last, we paid a visit to the exhibition building now in course of erection in St. John, and found it the scene of active operations. A large number of men are now employed in its construction, and it is intended to increase the number of workmen during the ensuing week.

The progress made thus far has not been quite as rapid as perhaps could be wished, however, it should be remembered, that the foundation, which is most substantially constructed, and which measures at one of the angles of the building 14 feet in height, was a work of considerable magnitude, and must have necessarily retarded the superstructure.

THE FRAMEWORK OF THE BUILDING.

The building is now, at the time of our visit, almost entering into frame, except that portion of it which carries the central dome, and is being rapidly constructed. The massive posts of square timber which enter into construction of this portion of the building are taking their place, and impresses the mind with a feeling of security and strength of construction so desirable in a building where thousands of people will congregate. Our attention was particularly drawn to the floor timbers, which are of great strength, and upon which a floor three inches in thickness is already laid and smoothly planed. The gallery floor timbers are already laid, and ready to receive the floors. The window frames are almost all in position on the first story, and sheathing will be commenced immediately.

About twenty additional workmen will be engaged to begin work on Monday next. This will make a force of about 60 men on the building while quite a large force of men are engaged in the planing mills preparing the sheathing, and at factories making door and window frames and sashes, sawing brackets etc. The whole force employed in the construction cannot be much short of 90 men.

THE LOCATION.

The site of the building is very fine, and will be quite an ornament to the city, while the accommodation it will afford in connection with the Drill Shed, which will be reached by a covered passage way, will be quite ample for all purposes required.

BUILDING TO BE READY IN GOOD TIME.

The contractors are determined to have the building ready in good time, so that no obstacles may stand in the way of intending exhibitors making such preparations for the display of their goods as they may desire.

This assurance will be mort gratifying to all parties concerned, and will have its effect in prompting those who purpose making an exhibition of their goods.

It is to be sincerely hoped that all parties will make whatever preparations in their power, and that no indifference or luke-wormness shall retard or prevent a proper display of our Agricultural productions, or the handy-work of our Mechanics and Artizans; but rather that a friendly rivalry shall exert, prompting men to excell in the production of articles of superior merit in their particular line of manufactures.

We trust that our St. John contemporaries will keep the matter before their readers.

THE SUNFLOWER.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* recommends sunflower seeds as a cure for the heaves in horses, and says: A gentleman told me that there is nothing equal to sunflower seeds ground with two bushels of oats, and give to a horse two quarts of the mixed meal wet in water three times a day. He took the time when the horse was not used at hard work. In two weeks not a sign of the heaves could be observed, and the horse looked as sleek and bright as if his hair had been oiled. He cured two horses of his own of this distressing complaint, and recommended it to others, who had experienced a like result. In cases of horse distemper and coughs, it is an excellent remedy.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—Get five cents worth cocolus, or fish berries; steep an hour, put in a spoonful of lard, stew down; rub the hen thoroughly with this when you take her from the nest, and once a week after for a month, and your chicks will not have the gapes. But if you neglect this, and they get them, give them dry sulphur. Open their bills and put in as much as would make a pea if solid. If the first dose doesn't stop the gapes, give the second, and the third. It will cure them every time. I have tried it. The sulphur kills the worm that causes the disease, The fish berries on the mother hen kills the lice that produce the worms.

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