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Highest Prices paid for all kinds of produce.

In the line of PUMPS we lead all competitors, and in prices they are not in it with us at all.

Do not buy of agents when you can buy of us a Better Article at a far Less Price.

We have now in stock the celebrated CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS. MYERS' Double-action Force Pump, with Brass Cylinder, Glass valve seat. This is one of the best working Pumps for drilled wells there is on the market to-day.

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THE GLASSVILLE NEWS,

A monthly chronicle of Local News and Current Events.

Published at Glassville, N. B.

E. A. WELCH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
25CENTS A Year, Post Free.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Permit us to present to your notice the first number of the third volume of *The Glassville News*—a comparatively new comer in the field of journalism.

When we first had the temerity to appear on the scene we asked no one's permission to come in, and have entered simply because we thought we had discovered a little corner which we could cultivate with some success; and, with profit to our subscribers, and without loss to any one but ourselves. We did not discover any of the "long-felt wants" that have so often furnished ambitious editors with plausible excuses for throwing their hats into the editorial arena. The "want" which weighs us down and bears most heavily upon us, is the want of sufficient subscribers. We are just egotistical enough to believe that if you will send in your name and subscription, we can do a good part to make the acquaintance mutually profitable. We wish to extend the circulation of our paper, we want to let the 'outside world' know that there is 'A GLASSVILLE,' that there is such a place, a small metropolis of a fine section of agricultural country as the sun shines on to-day, a place that is improving every day, a place that will still remain an everlasting monument of the prowess and perseverance of the "Saxon and the Gael," (our readers will observe that we don't want our Scotch friends to arrogate all the honour) a place that is inhabited by an intelligent and prosperous people, who, in less than a third of a century have converted "The forest primeval" (as our friend Longfellow observes) into one of the finest settlements in the province. One that has excited the admiration of all; and the envy of the many. Besides cultivating our own little corner, we will be collectors from the great field of literature, particularly that section that is devoted to the science and art of our staple industry agriculture.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead," an Abandoner who is too narrow minded to spend a "quarter" in a paper devoted to the interests of the district? "If such there be, go mark him well" or at least bring him before our tribunal, and as the genial Artemus Ward says: Let us wither him with one of our sparkling epigrams. At least we will try and convince him that the twenty-five cents will not be thrown away, for he will get a 'real live newspaper' delivered at his own post office twelve times a year for that small amount; moreover, he will be helping to benefit the whole country, and at the same time assisting in the extension and improvement of this popular little venture.

Though *The Glassville News* is small I like it, and look for it just as I look for Sunday.—W. W. March 22nd, 1895.

THE CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM, BY THE EDITOR.

INTRODUCTION.

Agricultural Chemistry or chemistry as applied to the farm has for its objects all those changes in the arrangements of matter connected with the growth and nourishment of plants; the comparative value of their produce as food for man and beast; the constitution of soils; the manner in which lands are enriched by manure, or rendered fertile by the different processes of cultivation.

Enquiries of such a nature cannot but be interesting and important, both to the theoretical agriculturist, and to the practical farmer. To the first, they are necessary in supplying most of the fundamental principles on which the theory of the art is based; and to the second, they are necessary for directing his labours, and for enabling him to pursue a certain and systematic plan of improvement.

Supposing that a piece of land of apparent good texture and condition is sterile and unproductive, there must be an excess of some injurious ingredient in the soil, or a deficiency of some necessary constituent; and, common observation and common practice afford no means of ascertaining the cause, or of removing the effect. Herein comes the advantage of a knowledge of 'Chemistry as applied to the farm.' The application of chemical tests is obvious in such cases, to discover this noxious ingredient and to devise means to destroy it.

If the salts of iron are present, they may be decomposed by lime. If siliceous sand be in excess, the system of improvement must depend upon the application of clay, marl and calcareous matters. If there is a deficiency of calcareous matter, the remedy is obvious. If there is excess of vegetable matter, it may be removed by liming, paring, and burning. If there is a deficiency of organic matter, it must be supplied by manure.

It is scarcely possible to enter upon any investigation in agriculture without finding it connected, more or less, with doctrines or elucidations that are derived from chemical investigation.

The ancient Egyptians—no doubt reasoning from the fertility caused by the periodical overflow of the Nile,—taught that water was the great productive element, the substance from which all things were capable of being produced, and into which they were capable of being dissolved. This doctrine was adopted by the Greeks, and from them carried to other nations even down to 1610, when Van Helmont conceived that he had conclusively proved that all the products of vegetables were capable of being generated from water. Chemistry however, soon demonstrated the fallacy of such reasoning, and a few years after the true use of water in vegetation was shown by Woodward and Cavendish.

Other writers, in modern times, especially Tull, and Duhamel, have attempted to prove that finely divided soil alone, was necessary to produce crops, year after year without the addition of manure or any extraneous substance. This, while doing good by encouraging habits of industry in cultivating the soil, did not convey the real facts, as chemistry has long since demonstrated the fallacious nature of these conclusions; and practical men have for all time abandoned such a theory. Even sacred writings refer to the beneficial effects of manure, and cultivation, centuries before these theoretic speculators were born. *Vide Luke, c XIII v 6-9.*

Sufficient has been said we trust, to prove that the connexion between Chemistry and Agriculture is not founded on mere speculation, but that it offers principles which ought to be understood and followed, and which in their progression and ultimate results, can hardly fail to be highly beneficial to the community.

A synopsis of the subjects to be treated in these papers will, we hope, be a proper introduction to the series. It will inform the reader what to expect; it will afford a general idea of the connexion of the different parts of the subject; it will enable me to give some historical details of the progress of this branch of knowledge, and to reason from what has already been ascertained, what remains to be investigated and discovered.

The subjects treated will comprise: Soils,—how formed,—constituents of soils,—classification and adaptability to different crops,—analysis of soils. Manures.—General principles with respect to their use and application. Vegetation.—How plants are nourished,—the principles that influence growth,—the chemical action of light, heat, and the atmosphere,—laws of their combinations and arrangements. Artificial manures,—action and uses of Salt, Lime, Bones, Gypsum, the alkaline salts Potash, Ammonia, Soda. The improvement of lands by sowing and burning. Fallowing, its uses, and its disadvantages. Convertible husbandry,—the rotation of crops. On pasture,—what plants and grasses to grow. On various agricultural objects connected with chemistry. &c, &c.