

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 it to 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.

Crops on the Grand Trunk Railway. A Report upon the Crops along, and in the vicinity of the Grand Trunk Railway has just been made, a copy of which has come to hand. The Report is divided into Districts for convenient reference, and the names of the different sections in localities given. It is altogether too long a document to transfer to the columns of the FARMER, but our readers are here presented with a synopsis. This is made under three heads—Good, Fair, Poor, which answers all practical purposes. In some cases particular crops, hay for instance, is reported as an abundant yield, and in the generality of cases said to have been secured in the best possible condition. Oats too in some instances are remarkable crop. Many grains are reported much above the average. Fruit appears abundant in some few cases also. The method, however, we have adopted will give a good idea of the harvest within the range of the Report. The figures indicate the number of stations or places heard from, and the word following the character of the crop.

EASTERN DISTRICT. Portland, Riviere Du Loup, and Quebec. Hay 58 good, 4 fair, 10 poor; Potatoes 34 good, 10 fair, 5 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Black-wheat 11 good, 2 fair, 2 poor; Corn 27 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 2 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 6 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

CENTRAL DISTRICT. Montreal to Toronto. Hay 9 good, 9 fair, 16 poor; Potatoes 12 good, 9 fair, 7 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Black-wheat 11 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 2 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 6 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

WESTERN DISTRICT. Toronto to London, Stratford, Sarnia and Detroit. Hay 16 good, 3 fair, 3 poor; Potatoes 14 good, 3 fair, 3 poor; Peas 17 good, 11 fair, 1 poor; Corn 27 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 2 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 6 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

CHAMPLAIN AND PROVINCE LINE DISTRICT. Montreal to St. John's, Roussell Point and Province Line. Hay 2 good, 6 fair, 3 poor; Potatoes 3 good, 4 fair, 1 poor; Peas 13 good, 4 fair, 2 poor; Black-wheat 11 good, 2 fair, 2 poor; Corn 27 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 2 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 6 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

BUFFALO AND GOODERICH DISTRICT. Buffalo to Goodrich. Hay 13 good, 2 fair, 4 poor; Potatoes 6 good, 4 fair, 4 poor; Peas 8 good, 5 fair, 4 poor; Corn 27 good, 1 fair, 1 poor; Barley 23 good, 6 fair, 2 poor; Rye 10 good, 1 fair; Wheat 36 good, 9 fair, 6 poor; Oats 46 good, 11 fair, 3 poor; Hops 6 good, 2 fair, 1 poor; Fruit 2 good, 3 fair, 10 poor; Roots 24 good, 4 poor.

Drouth in New York. Exchanges speak of the drouth in many parts of New York as something "perfectly terrible." Not in the memory of the oldest inhabitant has the country presented such a desolate appearance as it does now. To add to the misery, fearful fires, set by sparks from locomotives, have spread in every direction, burning up and destroying the woods and in many an instance the growing grain. The potato crop is a total failure. Hundreds of persons are compelled to feed their cattle to prevent starvation, while water is scarcely to be had without driving miles for it.

GRANGES. The Dirigo Rural affirms that the Grange Trade has effected a great saving in the aggregate among its members, although that trade has been almost exclusively confined to a small class of groceries. Referring to the organization in the vicinity of Bangor, it says—"If all the members of the Granges who trade in this City should mass their trade and give it to one man in the different kinds of business, the person getting it could well afford to sell for a very small margin, for the sake of having and keeping such a trade."

The great point appears to be, after all, the selection of a proper person to make the arrangements. A man may make a very good farmer, but a very bad buying or selling agent. If care is taken in this particular, farmers can purchase at considerable discount under the Grange system, as well as sell at the best advantage. It has been seen by the interests of some people to deny Granges, and to circulate reports to the effect that the institution is fast dying out, and will soon be numbered with the things of the past. The membership is possibly in some cases not so great as at the first, and the Rural is correct in stating that nearly all such persons as have left, went "in with inflated ideas, or notions of personal gain, without having to give a just equivalent, in other words they were in 'on the make,' and quickly discovered they had not found the goose that laid the golden egg—at least not to their satisfaction."

The retirement of this class of persons has been of advantage, and the Grangers wishing to do business in a fair and legitimate way, have not been hampered by persons who, while determined to live themselves, have no wish that others should.

IOWA.—The Report of the destruction of crops in this State is now said to be greatly exaggerated. vast swarms of grasshoppers were moving through the air, stopping now and then to feed, and hence their ravages have not been general.

Correspondence. For the Colonial Farmer Notes from Grand Lake Stream.

The past summer has been marked throughout the country as one of unremitting and incessant heat, and it is a pleasant prospect to think that these "melting days" are over, at least for a time, although the thought brings with it a presage of the hard cruel winter near at hand. The chief business throughout the State, and indeed throughout the whole United States, is the elections, and there is a great amount of hickings and calculations incident thereto. It is very probable that this will be the "lightest" election that has been known for years, as the Democratic and Republican parties are about equally divided and each are bound on "victory or death." It is generally thought by disinterested persons that the Democrats will regain their power again and overthrow corruption, as a great many leading Republicans seeing their error, have joined their ranks, and their numbers are likely to still greater increased by a large foreign vote.

The people of Grand Lake Stream do not take much interest in the elections, partly because their village is not incorporated, and they would have to go to Princeton to vote, and partly because the largest number of them are Province men and disinterested; but the other towns are in a fever of excitement. Large flags are raised by each party with the names of their candidates inscribed thereon, and speakers of each party fill the halls every night.

The general election of State and Municipal officers takes place early in this month, while the Presidential election does not occur until November. With an apology for intruding on your space so much of American politics, which may perhaps prove distasteful to some of your readers, will prepare to give you a few brief notes and items.

The Tannery at this place is running on full time, although the water is so low as to only run the machinery with about half the former force, and consequently not over half work can be done. With a view of getting better water the Shaw Bros. constructed a "wing" above the dam across the mouth of the Lake for the purpose of carrying the whole force of water down the Canal, but as this stopped the fishway it was soon ordered to be removed by the Fish Commissioners. The steamer "Princeton" still continues to ply between Princeton and here, although the lowness of the water prevents her from reaching the Princeton wharf by about half a mile. The freight and passengers are conveyed that distance in a row-boat. An attempt to cut the wages of the employees in the Shaw Bros. Tannery down to 75 cents was not altogether successful. If we can believe newspaper reports the condition of things will not be as bad as was at first expected. Labor is springing up again, and although wages will be small there will be a prospect of work and a competence for all. A few fishermen have made their fall visits to this place for the past ten weeks, and a few still remain, but they will soon have to leave as the time is pretty nearly expired during which they are allowed by law to fish, it being the 15th of this month. A good many of them and the residents also will persist in catching them in violation of the laws. Such things ought to be seen after. Yours truly, MARTIN BUTLER.

For the Colonial Farmer RURAL TOPICS. CARE FOR SICK ANIMALS. The most of our domestic animals are like human beings, when sick—they require a dose of medicine to act promptly on the bowels. One of our most experienced veterinary surgeons says that sulphate of iron (sulfate of iron), is one of the most reliable and cheap remedies for sick animals, that farmers can use. This remedy may be given to horses, cattle, sheep, swine or dogs, with equal good results. The dose as a purgative is as follows:—Horses.—One-half ounce. Cattle.—One-half ounce. Sheep and swine.—Three or five ounces. In these doses it is always resolved to give it as a drench, dissolved in water; but when given to horses in small doses, as a stimulant, diuretic or laxative, it is generally readily taken dissolved in part of a pail of water.

HOLSTEIN COWS. Mr. G. S. Miller, Madison county, N. Y., imported three Holstein cows in 1859, their ages being 4, 5, and 6 years. He kept an account of the weight of their milk for six years, what it weighed daily, which was very near 29 lbs., or 8,738 lbs. per cow annually. The largest daily yield for one day was 68 lbs., 10 oz., and 76 lbs. These cows were fed in the following manner:—One-half ton of good spring hay six quarts of grain, and a peck of roots daily, from time of calving until pasture was good (about June 1), then nothing but pasture until September or October, according as the season was wet or dry. During the fall, previous to milking the cows at night, they had a peck of roots or four quarts of grain—the greater part of the time roots. After going into winter quarters they had four quarts of grain and a peck of roots daily, until time to dry off.

SEEDING TO GRASSERS ALONE. Farmers are beginning to learn that they may advantageously seed their lands to the different grasses, without a crop of grain to grow with them, and the best "catcher" can be obtained in this way, by sowing early in September. The land should be well prepared, finely harrowed, and some fertilizer applied, if it can be afforded, not from any necessity of over seeding, but from good management, as lands must be fed like cattle, &c., to give good results. Where time is known to be beneficial may be applied to the land well plowed, spread broadcast, and harrowed in, or used by a very fine tooth harrow, then roll the land; and the land not subject to having water stand upon it in places in winter, a splendid crop of grass may be expected the first season. I recommend orchard grass as a very early sowing variety, allowing one to commence cutting it 10 days before other grasses. It makes the best hay, and after being cut it will be grown eight inches high before other grasses get a start. Sow thick, two bushels of seed to the acre; but the seed is sowed with a great deal of chaff, so that in reality two bushels, as sold at the seed stores, does not contain over a half a bushel of clean seed. Farmers make a great mistake in not sowing seed enough, as all grass seeds are rather expensive, but they should grow their own grass seed and then sow thick. Double the quantity of seed sown will be found to "pay" well. Clover seed should never be sown in the fall, but every other kind of grass seed may be sown early in September.

CUTTING CORN PODDER. In order to cure swollen corn, to be fed out in the winter season, it should have got its growth as early as the middle of September. Then, as soon as the moisture of the stalks have dried out a little, it will be ready to cut. It is better to cut in rows. Cut it and lay it in piles, two rows to one of piles, each pile to contain an armful. Let it lie one day at least; and if wet by rain spread it a little and dry it before you put it in shocks, which should be done as follows: Two men will be required. Have double rye bands made, and each man take a bundle of stalks, and tie them around the tops, and they will stand all winter in fine condition, binding in bundles as the shocks are opened for removal.

CORN CRIBS. Farmers must be prepared to have crib room for their corn. A good corn house costs but little, and every farmer should have one disconnected with other buildings to keep out rats. There is probably no better way to build one than upon durable posts, about two feet above the ground, placing pieces of zinc on the tops of the posts, projecting all around about eight inches. Movable steps should be made for the door, to be removed a few feet after coming out. It is quite well to build a corn house with perpendicular sides as it is built in the old style of slanting in at the bottom, to protect the corn from storms. Let the roof project over three or four feet, and the corn will be protected enough. A temporary crib may be made of rails laid upon cross-pieces at the ends, six or eight feet high, and five or six feet wide, with boards laid upon the top so as to shed rain. The corn should be raised about a foot from the ground by a loose, open flooring.

SMALL FRUITS. The editor of the Fruit Recorder, (Rochester, N. Y.), says: "There are thousands of markets throughout this country that are supplied with small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, &c. &c. Plant such varieties of strawberries as Nisicor or Downer, Wilson, Green Prolific, Kentucky, Chas. Downing and Col. Cheney, and of raspberries of the red, Turner, Highland, Hardy, and the Philadelphia and Nisicor, and of black, Doolittle, Davidson's, Thornless and Mammoth Cluster; of blackberries, Dorechester, Kittatiny and Lawton, and of grapes, Hartford Prolific and Concord, and you may be sure of a crop on any soil. If but a small amount of land is set out and worked done by hand, set close and keep clean with hoe." My advice is not to plant either the Lawton blackberry or the Hartford Prolific grape. The Kittatiny is a much superior blackberry; and the Hartford Prolific grape is only suitable to grow where no other variety will ripen, as in a high latitude.

MERINO SHEEP. A breeder of Merino sheep says: "I consider Merinos better than the long woolled breeds, because a larger number can be kept together, and they are heavier shearers. Merinos at three years old will weigh, if well kept, 150 to 175 pounds, and shear seven pounds of good wool each year. I can keep three head of Merinos on the same food that I can two head of Cotswolds or South Downs. Our Merinos are better than the Spanish and French, because they are not nearly as greasy, and have longer wool."

Never use anything but light blankets as a covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the reason that it keeps in the exhalations from the pores of sick persons, while the blankets allow them to pass through. Weak persons are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed clothing, which often prevent their getting any sound sleep whatever.

Miscellaneous. Select Young Fruit Trees. Three years ago we purchased with others two Baldwin Apples from a well known nursery firm, the age of which may be guessed at from their size which was eight feet in height and three inches diameter of stem. They were specimens of health and symmetry and were received from the nursery in excellent order with as much spread of root and fibre as could be transported with safety.

Mulching Strawberries. Noticing a communication from your correspondent "Melius" in reference to mulching strawberry plants, and his assertion that the crickets have, to his certain knowledge, destroyed many plants, I would say that I have grown strawberries somewhat extensively in years past for market, and found it impossible to succeed without a mulch. Dirty fruit never commands a good price, and is hardly worth gathering. I have been troubled with crickets, but in this latitude the crop was well out of the way before they did any great amount of damage. As soon as the berries became small and trilling in my patch, it was my usual custom to turn loose my flock of chickens and ducks, some hundred or more, which soon made short work of not only the crickets, but many other vermin injurious to the fruit; in fact, the fowls did the work so thoroughly that I was but little troubled the following season.

How to Cure a Bad Memory. Your memory is bad, perhaps, but I can tell you two secrets that will cure the worst memory. One for them is to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is, to not only read but think. When you have read a paragraph or a page, stop, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them into words and speak them out. Faithfully follow these two rules, and you have the golden keys of knowledge. Besides inattentive reading, there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, items of news, smart remarks, bits of information, political reflections, fashion notes, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diluting the memory. Another is the habit of careless reading, hard to read, and the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to memory as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray-haired woman, a lifelong lover of books, who sadly declares her mind has been ruined by such reading. A help to memory is repetition. Nothing is so certain to keep your French fresh, and ready for use, as to have always on hand an interesting story in that language, to take up for ten minutes every day. In that case, you will not "forget your French" with the majority of your schoolmates.—St. Nicholas.

Rugs and Floor Mats.—A lady writes the American Farm Journal: As the making of floor mats and rugs has become so fashionable of late, I would like to tell my way of making a rug. In the first place I cut and sew my rugs the same as I would for rag carpet, each color by itself, then with a large hook I knit the diamond shape on a third of a yard long of each separate color, beginning with one stitch, and making one every two inches until but one remains; draw the rug firmly through this, and it will need no other fastening; knit two rows of black around the entire outer edge of each diamond, and then sew them together by placing the points together and with a large needle and strong thread, take up the outside stitch upon each diamond every stitch that you sew with the needle, to fill out the space between the outside points of the diamond, knit the same as you would for half a diamond; finish the whole by knitting three rows of black around the entire edge of the rug. Of course each individual can use their own taste in disposing of the different colors through the rug.

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CARE OF THE HAIR.—Brushing the hair every day, the more the better, is recommended to those who crave a luxuriant and handsome growth. If it is very oily, wash it occasionally with a lotion made by mixing one drachm of soda with half a pint of water and adding the well-beaten yolks of two eggs. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of rain water makes a good lotion for the hair; wash it in this frequently, dry it well, and brush it a long time; if the ammonia is too strong it will bleach the hair and injure it. The use of lead comb will darken flaxen and red hair, and, it is said, good authority, will water in which potatoes have been boiled. If the hair is thin, prevent their getting any sound sleep whatever.

TRANSPANTING EVERGREENS.—Each spring there comes numerous inquiries about transplanting evergreens, and many think success depends upon choosing exactly the proper time. In our experience we have not found the when so important as the how, having removed the trees in the fall, and early and late in the spring. If one can have his choice of time, no doubt that the period when the swelling of the buds shows that vegetation is active would be preferable, but we have succeeded with much earlier and much later planting. The one great and all important point is to keep the roots from becoming dry. If these are dry, send the tree to the brush-heap, as that will be its ultimate destination. If the trees are to be brought from a great distance, a dull day may be waited for, otherwise the roots must be packed in wet moss, or rotted, or some protection given them; they had better be kept soaking wet than to dry at all. Some ask what manure to use. Probably guano would kill them the quickest, but fresh stable manure will be pretty sure.—New manure an evergreen at planting. When well established, well decomposed manure will be of use. The top affects such an obstacle to the wind that all trees over two or three feet high should be staked.—American Agriculturist.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medicinal authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medicinal qualities:— 1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medicinal agents known to the profession. 2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone. 4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

TO AVOID SLEEPLESSNESS.—If you wish to sleep well, cut sparingly of early suppers. Avoid all arguments or controversial subjects near night as these are likely to have a bad effect on one who is troubled with sleeplessness at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

RUSSIAN PICKLE.—Take seed cucumbers (yellow on the vine), cut them in half lengthwise, and scoop out the seeds. Part them, and put into strong salt and water, to remain from four to nine days. Take out, drain, and wipe them. Then seal in sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover them. Drop in a small piece of alum, and boil gently until the cucumbers look clear. Then pour off the first vinegar, and to one gallon of fresh clear vinegar put one quart of small onions, half a pint of garlic, one pint of mustard seed, half a pound of horse-radish, a quarter of a pound of black pepper, three ounces of cloves, three ounces of allspice, two nutmegs pounded. Tie up very closely, in order to exclude the air and preserve the strength of the vinegar and spices.

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TRANSPANTING EVERGREENS.—Each spring there comes numerous inquiries about transplanting evergreens, and many think success depends upon choosing exactly the proper time. In our experience we have not found the when so important as the how, having removed the trees in the fall, and early and late in the spring. If one can have his choice of time, no doubt that the period when the swelling of the buds shows that vegetation is active would be preferable, but we have succeeded with much earlier and much later planting. The one great and all important point is to keep the roots from becoming dry. If these are dry, send the tree to the brush-heap, as that will be its ultimate destination. If the trees are to be brought from a great distance, a dull day may be waited for, otherwise the roots must be packed in wet moss, or rotted, or some protection given them; they had better be kept soaking wet than to dry at all. Some ask what manure to use. Probably guano would kill them the quickest, but fresh stable manure will be pretty sure.—New manure an evergreen at planting. When well established, well decomposed manure will be of use. The top affects such an obstacle to the wind that all trees over two or three feet high should be staked.—American Agriculturist.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medicinal authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medicinal qualities:— 1. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and least harmful medicinal agents known to the profession. 2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supersede the use of calomel in the cure of disease. 3. That he has successfully treated diarrhoea with this article alone. 4. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion. 5. That it should be constantly used for daily food. Either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most wholesome article in use.

TO AVOID SLEEPLESSNESS.—If you wish to sleep well, cut sparingly of early suppers. Avoid all arguments or controversial subjects near night as these are likely to have a bad effect on one who is troubled with sleeplessness at night. Avoid having too much company. Many persons become so excited with the meeting of friends that sleep departs for a time. There is probably nothing better after cultivating a tranquil mind, than exercise in the open air. By observing these simple rules, sleeplessness, in the majority of instances, may be wholly cured.

RUSSIAN PICKLE.—Take seed cucumbers (yellow on the vine), cut them in half lengthwise, and scoop out the seeds. Part them, and put into strong salt and water, to remain from four to nine days. Take out, drain, and wipe them. Then seal in sufficient quantity of vinegar to cover them. Drop in a small piece of alum, and boil gently until the cucumbers look clear. Then pour off the first vinegar, and to one gallon of fresh clear vinegar put one quart of small onions, half a pint of garlic, one pint of mustard seed, half a pound of horse-radish, a quarter of a pound of black pepper, three ounces of cloves, three ounces of allspice, two nutmegs pounded. Tie up very closely, in order to exclude the air and preserve the strength of the vinegar and spices.

A NEW THING. WALL SLATING! Save the Expense of a Black-Board. LO! AND BEHOLD!

M. S. HALL, FREDERICTON. All the newest communications from the Board can be obtained at Hall's Book Store.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE. Just Received, Eureka Glove Cleaner, Wyeth's Beef, IRON and WINE,

NEW GROCERY STORE. THE Subscriber has taken the store lately occupied by R. Wallace, next door above the People's Bank, where he has been selling his goods.

Ely Perkins. HAS 1500 lbs. New Backward Meal, for his Customers. Sampson's Confectionery.

Tea, Flour, Tobacco, FISH, MOLASSES, &c. THE Subscriber has just received the first shipment of his Fall Goods, which will sell at the very lowest prices.

Express Line. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES. SAINT JOHN RIVER. UNTIL further notice, the steamer "Fawn" will have no business for Fredericton.

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 QUILTS, \$1.05. WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS, 10 cents. BLEACHED TOWELS, 12 1/2 CENTS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, 48 cents. CARPETING, ALL WOOL, 85 cents. The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

THE PLACE TO BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST GROCERIES, TEA, MOLASSES, TEA, TOBACCO, FISH, &c.

E. Vincent Hunt's, PHENIX SQUARE, FREDERICTON. September 18, 1876. Frederickton Railway!

WANTED. WE WANT reliable, energetic advertising agents in every town in the Dominion of New Brunswick.

Flour. ELY PERKINS. Flour. ELY PERKINS. Flour. ELY PERKINS.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

IN STORE FOR SALE LOW! Manitoba, Peacemaker, Cheltenham, White Pigeon, Howlands Choice, Teal House, Eagle, Oatmeal, Barbaodes Molasses.

DAILY EXPECTED: 1000 Watta's Fancy, 1000 Eagle, 200 Manitoba, 200 Sacks Salt, VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

You can Buy Your FLOUR & MEAL The Cheapest at E. V. HUNT'S, Phoenix Square, Fredericton.

MORE NEW GOODS From England, Germany, and the United States. S. GRAY'S containing...

Thoroughbred Stock AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY O.C. between 11 a.m. and 12 noon, I will sell at my store...

FASHION PLATE FOR SEPTEMBER. Just Received at THOS. W. SMITH, Custom Tailor, Queen Street, P.O. No. 30.

APENSION. I have a business for sale, with a large stock of goods, and a good location.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. I have a business for sale, with a large stock of goods, and a good location.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES. A complete list of American Newspapers, numbering more than eight thousand.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Tea, Sugar, Soda, MOLASSES, CODFISH, RICE, SOAP. For Sale by VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

LEMONT'S Variety Store! LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE! LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE!

E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS. Advertising Agents, 186 W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.

TRY DR. JAMESON'S EYE WATER AND CATARRH REMEDY. IT HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO FAIL.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY MRS. E. K. BEATHAM, 300 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THE END OF THE WICKED! I questioned them on the nature of their wickedness, and with a flood of tears...

Farm for Sale. A FARM containing 300 acres, in a good state of cultivation, with a comfortable house...

WANTED. I have a business for sale, with a large stock of goods, and a good location.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

FURTHER REDUCTION in Prices of SUMMER & SEASONABLE GOODS.

McDONALD & KEDEY'S. Preparatory to the first arrival of our extensive importations for the FALL AND WINTER.

AMERICAN PRINTS. Grey Cotton tully 37 inches wide, at 61 cents per yard, and upwards fully less than the cost of production.

INSPECTION INVITED. McDONALD & KEDEY, Fredericton, Sept. 18, 1876.

PROPERTY FOR SALE. 300 DOZ. THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable property situated on the College Road...

English Tea! JUST RECEIVED AT G. T. WHELPLEY'S, Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

Rankine's Biscuits, SWEET CHOCOLATE, PURE JAVA COFFEE, G. T. WHELPLEY'S.

CITY NOTICE. A LARGE quantity of operation belonging to the late firm of G. T. Whelpley & Co.

Fire Engines, HOSE, &c. I have a large stock of fire engines, hoses, and other apparatus.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

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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. 2,000, " 1.80. 2,000, " 1.50. 1,850, " 1.00. 1,000, " 0.80. 0.90, " 0.75.

1 Piece of Blue Irish Poplins, \$2.00, now offered for \$1.00. Colored Dress Silks, Blues, Steels, Greys, &c., ALL REDUCED SAME PROPORTION.

White Bed Spreads. Offered very low commencing at 95 cents. AMERICAN PRINTS—Fast Colors—selling for 8 cents.

LUMBER IS RISING, Flour is Falling! TO Buy Your GLASS, CROCKERY, -AND- FURNITURE.

PHAIR & CO.'S NEW STORE, OPPOSITE THE BARRACKS, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON. ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

FALL & WINTER MONEY TO LOAN. \$2,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. HENRY R. RAINFORD, JR.

Notice of Dissolution. THE partnership heretofore existing between G. T. Whelpley & Co. and G. T. Whelpley, is hereby dissolved.

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

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

Scullly & Collins, CLOTHIERS! Gentlemen's Garments made together in the latest styles and at lowest cash prices.

Flour as Usual, GOOD and CHEAP, FOR CASH. VIVIAN W. TIPPET.

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