

# Colonial Farmer.

LUGRIN &amp; SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year.

OLD SERIES VOL. 13, NEW SERIES VOL. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1877.

NO. 16, WHOLE NUMBER 699

## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.  
LOCAL TOPICS.

It pays well to take good care of cows in milk in the winter season. They should not be exposed to cold storms, so as to become chilled and wet, because by nature they are not designed to suffer such exposures without feeling their injurious effects. The result of a cow in milk becoming thoroughly chilled in sleep, or a winter rain, may not be perceptible to her owner, but cows are thus injuriously affected, more or less, and it is better to keep them housed in cold or stormy weather. When a farmer has a good herd of cows, he should see that they are well cared for—well fed, watered regularly and kept warm. Nor should any man expect to obtain a large flow of milk from poor feed. One may almost as well attempt to extract gold from turnips as to expect a cow to produce 12 or 15 quarts of milk daily from poor hay and other improper food. Cows require the best hay in the fore part of winter, and the poor qualities may be fed later. They also require a change of food; hay alone is not sufficient for cows in milk. Roots, meal and good hay are all that any cow requires at this season of the year. Corn meal is very nutritious, and it may sometimes put on too much fat, otherwise there is no objection to giving a cow four quarts of this meal daily, with all the hay she will eat. Bran in all shapes, as shipstuffs, middlings, &c., is excellent for profit. This is what milkmen feed on who do their best to make their cows profitable.

## POOR HAY AND STRAW.

Some months ago Professor Atwater stated, in the *American Agriculturist*, that in Germany scientific farmers, by long and patient experimenting, had discovered how to "make valuable fodder of poor hay and straw." But the method he has of doing it has never been given to the American farmers, and never will, because it cannot be done. This pretending that science can and will change the entire management of farms in the crops growth and in feeding stock, is simply a humbug. Science has done wonders in the invention of farm implements, but it can go no farther to benefit the masses of our farmers, beyond what is already known by our most skillful agriculturists. It appears plain, or ought so to appear, to any farmer of common sense, that it is impossible to take "poor straw" without any nutriment in it, and make "valuable fodder" of it. Of nothing we can make nothing, and if we mix with our straw something that is good food to make it eatable, of what value is it then? It produces no milk, satisfies no appetite, puts on no fat, and the manure it makes is of very poor quality. Out straw, when the grain cut in a slightly green state, possesses some nutriment, and may be fed any stock, as a change, and for what it is worth; but purely dry straw—that which was dry when cut, contains no nutriment, and if cut and mixed with what is nutritious I cannot see that farmers gain anything by feeding it. Indeed, I consider their time and straw thrown away, as straw is salable everywhere. It may be baled and sent many miles to market at a profit.

## RAISE YOUR OWN COWS.

Many dairymen sell their calves, and buy cows when wanted, but this is not a good practice, as I claim that cows can be raised cheaper than they can be bought—that is, really good cows, which have a large flow of milk, and are a breed, or grade, valuable for beef. Dairymen should breed from stock that is extra valuable for milk. Such cows are obtained by degrees; they may be stock, as a change, and for what it is worth; but purely dry straw—that which was dry when cut, contains no nutriment, and if cut and mixed with what is nutritious I cannot see that farmers gain anything by feeding it. Indeed, I consider their time and straw thrown away, as straw is salable everywhere. It may be baled and sent many miles to market at a profit.

## BUTTER CREAM.

Cream becomes bitter by keeping it too long before it is churned. A butter-maker says: "In summer there is little butter milk or cream, because the cream is churned sooner than in winter, seldom reaching us third day. Sometimes, where there is a single cow kept, I have known the butter to show on account of the small quantity of cream accumulating. The summer practice is reversed in the winter. There being too little milk to require frequent churning than—say one, and sometimes two churnings a week—account readily for the evils complained of. Of the fore part of the season, when milk is in greater quantity,

the eyes full and lustre; the ears small and not too thick; the head well set on the neck; the distance between the ears and the angle of the jaw short, but the width behind the ears considerable (no dairy cow should have a short, thick neck); the chest wide and deep; the girth, taken immediately behind the shoulders, should correspond with the length from behind the ears to the rise of the tail; the carcass of a barrel shape, for a thin, flat-ribbed animal eats largely, thrives badly, and is usually liable to diarrhoea; there should be but little space between the prominence of the hip and the last rib; the quarter large; the measurement from the prominence of the haunch backward to the hook as great as possible; the lower part of the haunch thick and broad; the hide thick and pliant, smallness of bone is a sure indication of early maturity and aptitude for fattening."

## Miscellaneous.

### The Silk-worm Trade.

The *New York Times* of December 20th says: "A large cargo of silk-worm eggs, shipped from Yokohama on the steamship City of Peking, reached San Francisco on the 14th inst., hence they were sent by rail across the continent, and arrived last Friday at the Union Line Dock, Jersey City. About half the cargo was shipped on Wednesday by the City of Berlin, via Liverpool, for Havre and Paris. The remaining portion will be forwarded next Saturday, by the steamship Labrador, direct to Paris and Havre, where the eggs will be distributed through different parts of France, Italy and Switzerland. The eggs, which are placed in 1,872 bags or cases, occupy seven cars, and their value is estimated at \$3,000,000. The agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, Mr. Nolan, says that the cargo arrived in good condition, and that the eggs are healthy and have not been injured by their long journey. A regular trade in the silk-worm eggs has been established for several years between Yokohama and Europe. The steamer *Gaelic*, which arrived at San Francisco from Yokohama in the 21st inst., had on board a cargo of 237 bales of the silk-worm's eggs en route to Europe. Large as these consignments are, the trade is increasing daily, and the supply of silk-worms shipped this year exceeds that of the previous year. This is owing to the fact that there has been a great shortage of the crop in the silk-producing countries of Europe. The decrease in France within the year has been at least one-half, and the supply in Italy has fallen fully one-tenth, making a short crop of 30,000 bales of silk in Europe this year. This failure is attributable to frosts and wet weather, and has increased the value of the raw material. The supply in the United States is known as the silk-worm disease, broke out in Europe with great virulence last year, and destroyed a large number of the worms. The silk-worm shipped from Yokohama for the European market is round, slightly flattened, and as small as a turnip seed. The seeds will stick wherever they have been laid by the female moth as they glue on pastebord, paper, cloth, or even the very cocoon."

### Success in Breeding Horses.

Many breeders have plans to start with, but often forget them at the critical moment, or change them so that their selections point to no clearly defined method. This is nearly always the experience of the novice. He is educated only by experience, and gains his knowledge by the mistakes he finds he has made at the start. Hence we find many places with a few choice animals, and a large number of ordinary ones, that it would be desirable to dispose of could a purchaser be found, but which are generally held because the owner dislikes to face the necessary sacrifice. The first loss is generally the best in such cases, and that fact is coming to be generally understood with the present depression in the selling value of even choice animals. Where lack of means dictates selection, it would not appear so strange that animals wanting in some of the essential qualities for breeding, should be changed in the hope that their deficiency may be counterbalanced by other superior features, and overcome in a proper cross, but with ample means at command, many young breeders make their purchases at random, and completely squander their advantages. Sooner or later most of them better their condition by either selling out entirely, or weeding out their stock and repurchasing. The writer has noticed in an extended observation of some years past, that frequently the poorest beginners have afterwards become breeders of excellent judgment. Experience is an expensive but very effective teacher, provided the recipient of the lesson is capable of learning. But there is now and then a clever business mind that takes up this subject of breeding and makes a study of it before venturing to put its deductions into practice. Such men determine what they want before they buy at all, and then keep

## The Farm.

When a farmer can so manage his farm as to make "both ends of the year meet," even if it be with the most rigid economy, he should be contented with his lot. If we take a survey of the business men of our villages and cities, we find that only three or four in a hundred realize a competence for old age. Then imagine the unhappiness of those who, sooner or later, fail to support themselves and families respectively—the cares and anxiety that constantly produce pangs and tortures that no farmer ever felt. These men may appear to lead pleasant lives, as the outside world cannot witness the emotions of a man who daily strives every financial nerve to meet his notes falling due at the bank. The time between one and three o'clock every day, in the city of New York, brings more anxiety to business men than all the farmers of the United States realize in a lifetime.

No, farmers, your lot is not a hard one. Your food may be plain and the cuts of your coats may not be as fashionable as those of the merchants of the day; but when you lie upon your pillows your repose is sound and sweet. The horrors of protested notes seldom keep you awake at night; and in the morning, as you go about to feed your flocks and view your crops that have richly given, you were in the arms of Morpheus, you may take more real enjoyment of life in one hour than many city merchants and manufacturers do in a year. And, besides, there is no need of being driven to the end, and your hard labor and judicious management, you come out in the end victorious.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR MANURE.—It is assumed by many farmers that if land is plowed as soon as a crop of grain is taken off, again after a lapse of six weeks, and a third time just before the setting of winter—going a little deeper each time—a benefit to succeeding crops will be derived equal to a coating of barnyard manure. There can be no question that frequent plowings enhances the fertility of the soil, as this is proved in corn-fields every season. The more frequently the ground is stirred, if done in a way not to injure the roots, the more rapid will be the growth and more abundant the yield. This renders what is in the more easily appropriated, while the absence of the atmosphere applied to the soil in an early state, it could not extract. It is true that frequent plowings involve expense, so does an application of manure—an article in many places hard to get and very expensive when obtained. The more deeply the soil is cultivated, and the more readily will the appropriate and impart to the plant the nutriment supplied by them, whether it be drawn from the atmosphere of from manure heap. In the case of the plow, the policy of frequent plowings as a preparation of crops would seem to be vindicated—the grain being certain to be largely in excess of the cost of the preparation.—*Ex. paper.*

Winter Care of House Plants. A lady correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives in that paper some excellent suggestions on the care of house plants in winter, from which we make an extract: "Always give water just before the sun reaches them, and be very sure to use warm water. On bitter cold days I give so water unless there is danger of their dropping for want of it. Baskets require a great deal of water, and I generally give it them twice a day. Boxes of plants I always sprinkle—never pour water on them. Do not open windows directly on them, so that they are chilled by cold currents of air—remember they are hot-house plants, delicate pots, and the winds of heaven may blow too roughly on them; but be very sure to have your room perfectly ventilated, so that they may have pure air. At night leave your room door open, or partially so, unless the weather is exceptionally cold; also put a newspaper between the plants and the window during all the cold weather. I am especially particular about this last item, as then you are protected from sudden lowering of temperature during the night—a thing which often occurs. At rare intervals give them a little bone-dust in water, or ammonia water. They should not be given this oftener than twice during the winter, if your soil is properly prepared. If insects, those terrible little pests, make their appearance, give them doses of Scotch snuff, or white hellebore, blown on from a bellows, or a shower-bath of soap suds; this last more especially for roses. Pick off any leaves that begin to turn yellow, and

put them in the earth about the plant—they soon turn to dust and help to fertilize it. The musk plant I keep standing in the sunniest spot I can find, with water in the saucer all the time; this keeps it beautiful. Ferns I put in my darkest, shadiest place and give but little moisture.

A SIMPLE POLITY HOUSE.—My new polity house is so simple it does not seem worth describing. I built it merely for a laying house—all one room from the sandy floor to the ventilator. It is only 16 ft. square, 10 ft. posts; ridge of roof 7 ft. higher than the plates, and then slatted ventilator of 3 ft. still higher on the ridge; windows with Venetian blinds inside of the house, for more air when wanted. It is match boarded up and down, with a shingle roof. On the south are two windows, each 4 by 8 ft., thus making 8 ft. square of glass. The windows come down to within 18 inches of the ground. They are covered inside with coarse wire netting, to prevent the fowls flying against the glass and breaking it. Outside poultry houses of same size as the windows, One door and window shoves to the right, the other to the left. Thus, when it is cold weather, the doors are shored open by day, and when one man swine the Chicks, quite warm, and promotes laying on the part of the hens. If moderately warm, both windows and doors are kept open all day. The doors are closed and locked at night to keep out cats and dogs. The house is on the south side, with a tight board floor, seven feet high all around. This lets in the sun keeps off the wind, thus making an admirable shelter in winter. A door opens from this yard into the house, where the poultry is permitted to wander at will in pleasant weather. A door, three feet by seven, is on the east side for the entrance of persons. The only distinguishing merit of this poultry house is that the roof is so high, with an ample ventilator on the top, that it keeps the air pure within, even when stocked with fifty hens. All animals want plenty of pure, fresh air, and, if beside this, you give them proper food, drink and exercise, you will rarely have disease.—*A. B. Allen in Country Gentleman.*

THE WAY TO IMPROVE LAYING HENS.—There may be as much advantage gained in selecting hens with prolific tendencies, from any breed, as in selecting good milkers to improve the dairy stock, and the hypothesis—perhaps established fact—is one that stands to reason. Every one who keeps fowls is aware that certain hens are greater egg producers than others. The eggs of such only as these should be saved for the purpose to increase. One writer on the subject says that he is perfectly certain that the number of 200 eggs per annum may be attained with perfect ease in a few years' time, should the object be systematically sought. It is a matter within the means of all who feel interested in it, and one that can be easily tested without any knowledge whatever as to fancy points. If the poultry flock of the farmer can be made to produce double the eggs usually obtained from a certain number of hens, the improvement will be a paying one. Discontent, which hens lay a long time before they manifest a disposition to set, and save their eggs for producing chickens. On the contrary, mark those hens that desire to set frequently, and let their eggs be sold or employed for culinary purposes.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT AGRICULTURIST.—Portland papers announce the death of Mr. Samuel T. Raymond, which occurred at his home at Cumberland Mills, on Monday week, from paralysis, at the age of 61 years. Mr. Raymond was one of the leading business men and agriculturists of Cumberland county, having been for many years a Trustee of the Maine State Agricultural Society, and also President of the Cumberland county Society. More recently he has been the business manager of the Portland Packing Company, and was a gentleman esteemed and honored in all the social and business relations of life.—*Me. Farmer.*

A Specimen English Farmer. The London *Telegraph* says: "In the neighborhood of Newbury, not a hundred miles from the very place where John Hampden was born and bred, a sturdy yeoman has given us a specimen of what can be done even late in the Autumn of life by those who's scorn delights and live laborious days." Mr. Carlwood, a farmer and miller near Newbury, and some years past the prime of his strength, made a bet that he would, singly and unassisted, cart twenty acres of wheat between the earliest moments at which

he could see in the morning and the last moment at which he could see at night. He began his work on Friday morning last at 3:45 on the farm of Mr. N. G. Tranchin, at Crookham, near Newbury, and by 9:20 at night he had carted the whole contents of the twenty acres. The ricks built from his carting were five in number, three of which were ten yards by five, one ten yards by six, and one more which was—as the clown says in the pantomime—a little one in. It is calculated that while Mr. Carlwood was at work he lifted from two hundred to two hundred and fifty sacks of wheat and fifty or sixty tons of straw; and it is said that it would take three ordinary agricultural laborers an entire day to get through such a job. The physical power of the British farmer has always been exceptionally above the average. But at the same time it is seldom that we come across a man who is able in the course of one day's daylight to pitch into the wagon twenty acres of wheat. It is too much the fashion at present to utter mournful prophecies of national degeneration and to declare sadly and solemnly that the nation is going to the dogs. As far, however, as can be made out, the ordinary physique of Englishmen was never higher than it is now, and when one man swine the Chicks, quite warm, and promotes laying on the part of the hens. If moderately warm, both windows and doors are kept open all day. The doors are closed and locked at night to keep out cats and dogs. The house is on the south side, with a tight board floor, seven feet high all around. This lets in the sun keeps off the wind, thus making an admirable shelter in winter. A door opens from this yard into the house, where the poultry is permitted to wander at will in pleasant weather. A door, three feet by seven, is on the east side for the entrance of persons. The only distinguishing merit of this poultry house is that the roof is so high, with an ample ventilator on the top, that it keeps the air pure within, even when stocked with fifty hens. All animals want plenty of pure, fresh air, and, if beside this, you give them proper food, drink and exercise, you will rarely have disease.—*A. B. Allen in Country Gentleman.*

MUNICIPALITY OF YORK. Tuesday. (Continued.) Mr. Coburn said he would ask the plain question: If by holding the office, either as Valuator or as Surveyor, the Board would be disqualified from sitting here, by outside parties, and petition is presented, the matter would have to be determined by the Sheriff Court or by the Council. His opinion was, they would be disqualified. With no such action is taken the Valuator has a right to sit here, and are properly qualified to vote. Mr. Henry said it would be no use his proposing now, as the result of the Valuation would not be affected by which

A motion was made and passed, to proceed to the election of a Secretary Treasurer. Mr. Coburn thought it would be best to consider the motion, and not go into the election until the Public Accounts were reported upon. The motion being passed, Mr. Henry nominated H. B. Edmunds, Esq., and Mr. A. A. Nason nominated James A. Vanwait, Esq. In motion, the vote was taken by ballot, when they appeared for Mr. Edmunds 44 votes, and Mr. Vanwait 3 votes. The Wardens thereupon declared Mr. Edmunds elected. The Secretary Treasurer, in returning thanks said he was extremely obliged to the Board for his election. The Secretary Treasurer tendered his thanks, which on motion were accepted. Mr. N. G. Tranchin moved that the salary of the Secretary Treasurer be the same as last year. Mr. Coburn replied that, heretofore, he had been of the opinion that the salary was not too high, but from information he had recently received, he had somewhat changed his views. He did not believe, however, that this was the time to take action in regard to it. That some time had been spent in the appointment was made, but under the circumstances, he would make a motion to the effect that the salary be \$200 in the question the Board divided as follows: Yeas—Messrs. A. A. Nason, Coburn, Henry, Collier, Goodspeed, Estabrooks, Murphy. Nays—Messrs. K. Nason, Oliver, William, Henry, Murray, Pinder, Davidson, Henry, Stearns, Kilburn, Fox. The motion was then made and carried, to fix the salary at \$100. The motion of Mr. Jewett, the salary of the Auditor was fixed at \$100. Mr. Collier moved that it be part of the Secretary Treasurer's duty to give legal advice to the Council, free of extra charges. In other words, that his salary cover that.

Secretary Treasurer.—Certainly he had always considered it so. Mr. Henry called attention of the Board to the fact that there was much to be done, and that some of the Commissioners had come a long way to do it. He hoped, therefore, that adjustments would not be moved at an early hour, but that the business would be attended to as fast as possible. He had often in years worried his mind, and he was moved that the Board grant \$400 as Contingencies of the County. Mr. Nason moved that the Board do not think that the amount granted for yearlings is enough, and that the same amount this year would not be. Mr. Jewett thought before setting upon the amount it would be better to have the question until the Committee on Public Accounts had reported. Mr. Estabrooks believed it would be better to know just what is needed before passing any sum, and he thought that work by guess, but understand how much was required. Mr. A. A. Nason thought that as the expenses of the Valuator had to be met, and certain large charges on account of the Administration of Justice, among which was the frozen and Amos river \$200 would be the most that could be granted. Mr. Coburn was of opinion that it was better to maintain the Council, and that he had reported, and then they would know what was wanted. Mr. Goodspeed: "What expenses are there extra?" Secretary Treasurer.—The extra expense is the Valuator. Mr. Goodspeed: "It is less than last year, so that there will be nothing extra under that head." After for some remarks he decided to defer the matter for the present. Mr. Estabrooks moved that the Valuator be granted for the year \$250 per annum. Mr. Nason said he would move as an amendment, that the license be \$10 per annum. Some time ago persons paid only \$100 and he believed that either of these sums was enough. Many don't see out of it, and some, because they are so high, but if they were a less amount all would take them up. Mr. Henry differed from the last speaker. He did not think that the charge would make any difference. The Valuator would not take the price what it was. The law said, "the amount shall be less than \$250, and not make it less. Some will be glad to take that amount if we please." Mr. Pinder moved that the license be \$10. Mr. White said that if the law made the sum \$20 let it stick to that. Mr. Estabrooks said he was not disposed to find fault with those who might differ from him, or who had voted against those who drank. From certain statements that had been made, he believed that the Board had no power to withhold license. Under these circumstances he was disposed to raise the amount to \$40. His grounds were these: By placing it at that sum, many may be dissuaded if that now exist, and if the Board was looking for a revenue from this source, they would gain nothing by putting it at a lower sum. The whole amount received for licenses during the year was \$136. Well, in the opinion of some such a revenue was no gain. Few look at the other side of that question, we say and find that the granting of these licenses cost us a good deal more money. If the amount is placed at \$40, there will be less of that, more than sufficient to finance the amount above that which is now received. By making it that sum, and looking simply at the cost of the license, the country will be benefited. He was sure that a man came to the Board last year 278 gallons of rum, saying at the same time that if they did not take it, he would sell liquor and defy them. If men are so anxious to sell liquor, and find it such a profitable business, and the Board want to make money out of it, the large sum will do it, some will be glad to take it, and it will stop the opening of small affairs. These were his opinions, and as at this time efforts were being made by outside parties to protect the County and save the industry, he hoped the Board would take a step in the interest of Temperance not only as regards this County, but as regards the boundaries itself. He did not wish to take up any more time, but considered the matter which largely affected the interests of the County and the families of which it was composed, it required that the Board should take a stand, and if possible throw a shield of protection around those exposed to the evils of the liquor traffic.







# BOOKSTORE

Account Books, Maps, Wall Cards, Globes, School Books, Room Paper, Sheet Music, Music Books, Fancy Goods.

## CHRISTMAS GOODS!

**MASON & HAMLIN**  
CABINET ORGANS  
SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR  
English and American  
Magazines and Papers  
At the Lowest rates.

Opposite NEWCITY HALL  
about which no one has been said,  
CLOCK notwithstanding.  
Frederick, Dec. 15, 1877.

## Christmas Goods!

**PERFUMES**  
By all the colored manufacturers.  
TOILET SETS,  
TOILET CASES,  
TOILET BOXES,  
AND MIRRORS.

**PORTMONIES**  
MERCHANDISE,  
REAL BRIDGES,  
REAL BRIDGES,  
TOLL ARTICLES,  
PURE PLATINO EXTRACTS,  
SPICES, &c., &c.

For sale by  
**JOHN M. LLEY,**  
DRUGGIST,  
Corner Queen and Wilcox's Alley.  
Fried, Dec. 15, 1877.

## A New Assortment!

Scotch, English & Canadian  
**TWEEDS,**  
ARRIVE-TO-DAY!  
are now open for inspection at  
**THOS. VSMITH'S,**  
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,  
Queen St. Frederick.

Bring the best value for your money  
and will be sold at a very small  
margin. THOS. VSMITH'S.  
Fried, Jan. 5, 1878.

## A Repository of the Best

**Harper Bazar**  
ILLUSTRATED.  
For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

For the latest in dress and  
fashion, Harper's Bazar is the best  
thing published. It is a complete  
guide to the latest in dress and  
fashion. It is a complete guide to  
the latest in dress and fashion.  
It is a complete guide to the latest  
in dress and fashion.

## Seasonable Goods!

REDUCED IN PRICE,  
FOR CASH,

AT—

## LOGAN'S.

\$1.00 worth for 20 cts.

## BLANKETS

|           |             |        |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| At \$3.00 | Selling for | \$2.40 |
| " 4.00    | "           | " 3.20 |
| " 5.00    | "           | " 4.00 |
| " 6.00    | "           | " 4.80 |
| " 7.00    | "           | " 5.60 |
| " 8.50    | "           | " 6.80 |
| " 10.25   | "           | " 8.20 |

## QUILTS

At \$3.00 Selling for \$2.40

## FELT SKIRTS

|           |             |        |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| At \$0.95 | Selling for | \$0.76 |
| " 1.10    | "           | " 0.88 |
| " 1.45    | "           | " 1.16 |
| " 2.00    | "           | " 1.60 |

## CLOUDS

|           |             |        |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| At \$0.50 | Selling for | \$0.40 |
| " 0.60    | "           | " 0.48 |
| " 0.75    | "           | " 0.60 |
| " 1.00    | "           | " 0.80 |
| " 1.25    | "           | " 1.00 |

## WOOL SHAWLS

|           |             |        |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| At \$1.85 | Selling for | \$1.40 |
| " 2.00    | "           | " 1.60 |
| " 2.50    | "           | " 2.00 |
| " 3.00    | "           | " 2.40 |
| " 4.00    | "           | " 3.20 |
| " 5.00    | "           | " 4.00 |
| " 6.00    | "           | " 4.80 |
| " 8.00    | "           | " 6.40 |

## SEAL CAPS

|           |             |         |
|-----------|-------------|---------|
| At \$2.50 | Selling for | \$2.00  |
| " 3.50    | "           | " 2.80  |
| " 12.50   | "           | " 10.00 |
| " 13.00   | "           | " 10.40 |
| " 13.75   | "           | " 11.00 |

## MINK & SEAL MUFFS

AND ALL KINDS OF FURS,  
reduced in proportion.

## Grebe Muffs at half Price.

LINED KID MITTENS, &c.

REDUCED ALSO.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fried, Jan. 5, 1877.

## EXTENSIVE

## Clearing Sale!

—OF—

## Dry Goods,

—AT—

## McDonald

& Kedey's,

Now on, and to continue

Till Jan. 1877.

Our friends and the public are

respectfully invited to inspect stock,

all of which is quite new, and com-

prising one of the

## Largest Importations

ever imported into Frederick at

one time, viz:

## Cases & Bales

143

## STAPLE & FANCY

## Dry Goods,

Also, to compare prices in order to

convince of the extra good value

offered, and which must enhance us-

ness during this period, so as to make

this sale a

## GRAND SUCCESS.

McDONALD & KEDEY.

Frederick, December 18, 1876.

## To be Rented.

THE dwelling known as the

"Greenwood Property," at present occu-

ped by William Crockett, Esq. Possession

given 1st of May next.

ALSO—

The dwelling near Mr. A. B. Smith's store on

the corner of Queen street and Back House

Alley. Possession immediately if required.

Apply to OWEN SHARKEY.

Frederick, Jan. 15, 1877.

## Valuable Business Stand

## FOR SALE.

THE subscriber intending to close his business

in this city, on the first day of May next,

will sell for cash, on the first day of May next,

the business stand, with all the fixtures, and

the stock of goods, at a low price, and will

accept of the best offer. The stand is situated

on the corner of Queen street and Back House

Alley. Possession immediately if required.

Apply to OWEN SHARKEY.

Frederick, Jan. 15, 1877.

## POTATOES!

## POTATOES!!

## Potatoes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay in cash the highest

market price for

POTATOES.

They must be sound and good, and not mixed.

Stocks are not wanted.

THOS. B. SMITH.

Opposite the City Hall.

Frederick, Jan. 15, 1877.

## Public Lectures!

1874-77.

## CITY HALL.

THE Lecture Committee beg to announce

that the following lectures will be given

at the City Hall, on the following dates:

Jan. 15th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 16th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 17th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 18th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 19th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 20th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 21st, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 22nd, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 23rd, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 24th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 25th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 26th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 27th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 28th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 29th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 30th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 31st, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 32nd, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 33rd, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 34th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

Jan. 35th, Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Furness, "The

last English Illustration."

## Take Notice Everybody!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES. NEW PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the people of Frederick, and

vicinity, that he has opened his

New and Elegantly Fitted up Establishment,

and has in store the Largest, Choicest and best selected Stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

The goods are all Fresh and Seasonable, and bought within the last few

weeks in the best markets of the Dominion.

FOR THE CASH, and at "AFTER SEASON PRICES!"

And will be Sold Correspondingly Low!

Our Business will be conducted strictly on the

## ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

from which there will be no deviation, thus enabling a child to buy

as safely and cheaply as an older or more experienced per-

son. People who are not yet supplied for the

season, will do themselves and their families

injustice by purchasing elsewhere

before looking at our offerings.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES!

It will cost you nothing.

POLITE TREATMENT WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT!!

With ample capital and a thorough knowledge of the business we

are enabled to compete with any House in the Dominion.

All Goods Warranted as Represented, or the Money Refunded.

PLEASE REMEMBER OUR STORE IS THE

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

and opposite the "Farmer Office," Queen Street, Frederick.

Save your Money by making your purchases at

## JAS. PHELAN'S

New Model Boot and Shoe House.

Frederick, January 1, 1877.

## \$10,000 WORTH

## OF GOODS

## Dess Than Cost!

The Subscriber has just decided to sell



