

Gleaner

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Editorial.

RENEW! RENEW! RENEW!

A large number of subscriptions to the *Gleaner* 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 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, friends.

To Correspondents.

We are obliged to our many friends for their words of cheer and letters of encouragement. We need them all. The independent course the *Gleaner* has entered upon, we are glad to learn, has given general satisfaction. It is not the slave of party, nor the advocate of any particular class of men. The object of the *Gleaner* is, in all its discussions on articles upon public matters, to let the people know how they are governed, rather than by whom they are governed. To make known, as best it can, whatever is wrong in the management of the business of the country, so that the people may know who to trust and who not to trust. This course we intend to follow, no matter who rules. Particularly in our determination to watch over the Agricultural interests, and defend, if possible, the farmer from such legislation as is inimical to his interests. We do not believe in the present one-handed machine that has usurped the control of the Agricultural interests to the exclusion of men of experience. Farmers should have a voice in all matters in which their interests are involved, and we hope the day is not far distant when a change for the better will be made in this respect.

Ripening Too Fast.

The opinion of many farmers early last week was, that Grains of all kinds were ripening too fast, owing to the hot, dry weather, which continues without intermission for quite three weeks. Such weather has not been experienced in this latitude for many years, and those who came this way to escape the heated term in Boston, and elsewhere, were surprised to find that during the day time, at least, they suffered as much as account of warm weather, as if they had remained at home. It is not much to be wondered at then, that the idea should prevail that grains were maturing too quickly to be valuable as could be desired. Fortunately, perhaps, a change has taken place in the weather. The showers that have fallen recently, introduced cooler days and nights, and the maturing of grains has been checked somewhat. It is said some fields are almost ready for the sickle, which is unusually early, but a close examination shows that, with the exception of one or two kinds, grain will be heavy, although as said last week, the straw, which with us is of considerable value, will be a little stouter than usual. This is no great matter, however, as in addition to the fair average hay crop, taking the Province together, there is also some hay on hand from last year's crop. The check in the perfecting of grains by the change of weather, will have an excellent effect, besides giving more time to get through haying. The rain has caused in some places grains to lodge but its effect upon the buckwheat and all other crops has been salutary. Our correspondents continue to give the most favorable accounts of growing crops. Although we thus write, we are aware that in some places the drought has seriously affected the crops, but both Hay and Grain are by no means a satisfactory crop; but we are speaking of the crops as a whole, and not in reference to special localities.

STANLEY.

Our correspondent writes—"Many farmers have gathered in their usual large crops of hay, and a few that were forward in sowing grain, are now harvesting it. In the vicinity of Stanley, the report of crops is very encouraging. Hay appears to be very good everywhere. Oats bid fair to be a fine crop. Wheat, which hitherto has not been very largely sown in this quarter, looks exceedingly well. Buckwheat in some places looks poor, and the prospect of an average crop is, to say the least, doubtful. In other cases the crops will be a good one. Some farmers have wished for rain to help along the potatoes, but others appear thankful that the weather has been dry, which they claim has saved

the crops from disease. Potatoes however look well.

Farmers here do not seem to think it worth while trying to grow fruit, so I have nothing to say about apples, &c. It would certainly add a farm house, I think, to have an orchard attached, as well as to the comforts and pleasure of the family."

The Drouth.

While we have had a touch of warm weather, Massachusetts, Southern Vermont, and other States adjoining these have suffered most severely from drouth, and as a gentleman from one of these places expresses it, "we are most thoroughly dried up." The absence of rain and the great heat has badly damaged the crops, which with few, if any exceptions, are expected to be unusually short. There is no fear therefore, of our country producing anything like an unprofitable harvest, for if these States are going to have unusually short crops, a market is here presented which none are so able to enter as the farmers of New Brunswick. Hay in Massachusetts, some think, will be a total failure, and oats not more than half a crop. Our advice is not as reliable as we could wish, and although there may not be so much of a failure as reported, there are good grounds for believing that these Provinces must be looked to, in order to supply what is lacking. We hope shortly to be able to give a more correct statement of the crops in the adjoining States of the Union.

Crops at Florenceville.

Our correspondent at Florenceville, under date of the 18th inst writes as follows: "We have had a splendid hay season, and the crop will be about an average one. Oats will be good. The potatoes has appeared among the roots, but as yet to no great extent. Buckwheat will hardly be up to the average. Corn and wheat, what little there is planted, looks well. Grain is ripening very rapidly."

Correspondence.

Crops in Madawaska.

For the Colonial Farmer. Mr. Entora.—I suppose you are equally anxious to hear how crops are in Madawaska, the last County set off but not the least. The former part of our hay season was very wet, scarcely a day without rain, from July 10th to the 31st, and from that time one day rain, and as yet no likelihood of any. Our late buckwheat during the wet weather was considered a failure, but the last few hot days, going up to 96 in the shade at Little Falls, has jumped the late buckwheat up to challenge competition, and to make a long story short, this year there has been much more put into the ground in this upper country, than heretofore had been, and never before gave a greater yield. As far as the farmers say they have too much of it, and cannot take care of it in season. Notwithstanding the hard times you can hardly turn but you see a new barn or house to store it, but here we are in a country filled to overflowing. Our wilderness lands taken to open up a Railway to relieve us of our produce, and as soon as lands are secured, brother Jonathan must be accommodated, and let us wait, trusting to a corrupt Government to extend their time. But we cannot be completely fenced in, so long as our country can raise good horses to carry our stuff to Canada as usual, to the detriment of Frederick and ourselves. The Americans will relieve the country of much stock this season as usual. Water falling fast.

Yours truly,
P. O. B.
St. Leonard, Madawaska, Aug. 18th, 1876.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

THE MANURE PILE.

The farmer who does not feel a deep interest in the accumulation of manure is not to be found this side of the "Far West," as it is his bank from which he checks out his deposits that make his crops grow. But how to obtain a sufficient supply is the great question of the day. Commercial fertilizers cost a great deal of money, when extensively applied; and then often do not give satisfaction, especially in dry seasons. In brief, farmers must generally rely on their stable manure, which contains every constituent that crops require; and to obtain a good supply of this, all the live stock that farmers will profitably sustain should be kept, and every pound of their manure should be saved that possibly can be. Milk cows should be yarded at night, feeding them some green crop in their yard at evening, if their pastures be short, and early in the morning, as clover

in May or June, and sowed corn, or Hungarian grass later in the season. This grass or millet as it is sometimes called, may be sown any time from May 15th to July 15th, and it makes excellent green feed for stock. Three pecks of seed to the acre is enough for green feeding, and a half a bushel for hay, when sown about June 1st. The manure of the yarded stock should be gathered every morning, and thrown in a broad heap, kept flat on the top to receive rains; and then every few days throw on layers of weeds, refuse straw, or anything found upon the farm that will decompose and make manure. Frequently a field is covered with tall weeds; cut them with your mowing machine before the seeds ripen, and pack them in your compost heap, putting on a layer of straw, so you can gather a layer of cow dung. Slaked lime will hasten decomposition; but plaster will be of no particular benefit where there is much matter to be decomposed. Ashes also had better not be used in such a compost. Salt may be put on it—what you have from your meat barrels that has been used; but it will not pay to buy salt at its market value to use on land in any manner. Farmers must consider the number of their cows, in order to increase their supply of manure; and see that you obtain, or raise, only good ones, as poor animals are not profitable.

A CHIEF ICE HOUSE.

No farmer should be without an ice house, because it is absolutely necessary in every family to preserve fresh meat and other things in the summer season. I once knew a farmer who drew a few tons of ice in large square cakes, and packed them up upon a few rails near his house, to keep the ice from the ground, with a bed of straw between and upon the rails. After the ice had reached a height of about eight feet, with a diameter of ten feet, he covered it with a little heap with straw, top and sides, and then set some boards up so as to shade the ice, and carry off the rains; and that ice kept till September. This shows that ice will keep well above ground. Build a cheap house for it about 14 feet square, with the door on the north side, lay down old rails, or anything to keep the ice off the ground, pack in sawed cakes, leaving 18 inches of space between the ice and the sides of the house to be filled with straw firmly packed to the door. The door should be in two parts, each about five feet long, the main in this for 24 hours; take out and partly dry, and when half dry pack the main in solution composed of two ounces of alum and one of sugar of lead to each gallon of water. Soak the main well in this and hang it up to dry. It says it will make it both fire and water-proof. The caps he cuts one and one-fourth yards long, which makes them square, and after hemming the ends attaches cords to them to fasten them about the hay or wheat cock. One hundred caps will answer for ten acres of grass, and they will last for years. A good many farmers do not use hay caps; but when a supply is obtained and used a few times no farmer will object to them, as they often pay for themselves ten times in a season in saving hay from getting wet.

HAY CARE.

The best time to make hay caps is from now to November, as farmers have more leisure to make them in the season, and they must be made in good drying weather. The following is the manner of making very superior caps, as practised by an Indiana farmer. He takes one-fourth ounce of yellow soap to a gallon of rain water, lard and skim, and then soaks the main in this for 24 hours; take out and partly dry, and when half dry pack the main in solution composed of two ounces of alum and one of sugar of lead to each gallon of water. Soak the main well in this and hang it up to dry. It says it will make it both fire and water-proof. The caps he cuts one and one-fourth yards long, which makes them square, and after hemming the ends attaches cords to them to fasten them about the hay or wheat cock. One hundred caps will answer for ten acres of grass, and they will last for years. A good many farmers do not use hay caps; but when a supply is obtained and used a few times no farmer will object to them, as they often pay for themselves ten times in a season in saving hay from getting wet.

HINTS TO DAIRYMEN.

A correspondent of the American Greener says: "Makers and shippers should be careful and pack butter uniformly in color, and should particularly remember that streaked lots, no matter how sweet and choice, cannot be brought into competition with lots running uniform in color; the latter always commanding a much quicker sale at a fair premium; and in every way compensating makers and dealers for their extra labor and care. Another fault is that a large portion of the butter during the hot weather turns rancid and rancid very suddenly, sometimes before being received, and it may have left in good and sweet condition from whence it was sent. This fault lies with the makers to remedy to some extent; for instance, the cream may have stood too long, or not worked sufficiently to take out the buttermilk, while another fault would be in not properly salting.

These minor points, although trifling at first, are more noticeable after they have gone through second hands and finally reached other markets. The packing and package used are, however, of no secondary account in the matter of realizing the best market prices, and during hot weather particularly, should shippers be especially careful in regard to packages. Tubs, pails and firkins should be used exclusively, but in this case discrimination is required. Oak firkins and tubs are taken in preference to others on account of their neat appearance, though some parties use home-made tubs, which they claim answer their purpose. Another reason why these packages are becoming more in favor on the part of dealers is the fact that they sell more readily to shippers, and parties can also more readily agree on fare if a certain kind of tub is used to which they are accustomed. Therefore I recommend tubs, pails and firkins as the most desirable and, in the end, the most economical packages used. Parties should be careful to seek their packages well before using. In butter making always use the best salt. Parties should be careful to pack their butter solid, and to spread a piece of clean white bleached cotton over it dipped in brine, neatly tucked in at the edges so when moved it will not shake or appear. Keeping that these instructions read to few but now to many, I offer them for the purpose of having uniformity in trade as well as in packing.

Potato Planting in Autumn.

In our number for May 22 last, we drew attention to M. Tollin's method of planting potatoes in the early autumn, and protecting them by straw from the cold of winter, by which means he succeeded in obtaining good crops of healthy potatoes by the beginning of the following spring. This system was adopted last year, by the President of the Horticultural and Botanical Society of Limoges, who communicates the results in a long letter to the *Revue Horticole*, from which we take the following remarks:—The seed potatoes were selected in a quantity gathered in April 1875, and were stored on shelves in a garret until towards the end of August, when the planting out was proceeded with. The workman called upon to assist in this operation did so with many long grins and much shoulder-bruising, while the night hours made merry by describing M. Tollin as a most fitting resident for the locality, the point of which rather obscure witicism lies in the fact that his property adjoins an extensive stable yard. In two months the plants had made stalk ready, when M. Tollin was obliged to absent himself from home for a time. On returning about the first week in November, he found that his orders to tend the crop and cover it with straw had been entirely disregarded—not a leaf was to be seen, the cold and the snails had destroyed everything above ground. Nevertheless, on digging up the soil, it was found that the experiment, despite the adverse circumstances under which it had been conducted, was a complete success. The first crop of the tubers was ten healthy potatoes, varying in size from a walnut to a hen's egg. M. Tollin was triumphant, and his satisfied workman proportionately abused. This year he commenced operations on the 1st of June, and intends to plant out every fortnight till the end of September. We hope to be able to announce, in due time, that satisfactory results have been obtained.—*English Farmer.*

Miscellaneous.

A Good Gate.

There are many ways to make a good gate. I send you a description of one that I have used for many years, and it is yet sound and strong. Anybody can build it with a little help from the blacksmith. The main post to which the gate is hung, is 8 inches square and firmly set in good brick or stone, and may be lighter. Oak or red cedar is good enough. For a door yard gate the post may be smaller, and at the gate not so long as those used in the ground, pack in sawed cakes, leaving 18 inches of space between the ice and the sides of the house to be filled with straw firmly packed to the door. The door should be in two parts, each about five feet long, the main in this for 24 hours; take out and partly dry, and when half dry pack the main in solution composed of two ounces of alum and one of sugar of lead to each gallon of water. Soak the main well in this and hang it up to dry. It says it will make it both fire and water-proof. The caps he cuts one and one-fourth yards long, which makes them square, and after hemming the ends attaches cords to them to fasten them about the hay or wheat cock. One hundred caps will answer for ten acres of grass, and they will last for years. A good many farmers do not use hay caps; but when a supply is obtained and used a few times no farmer will object to them, as they often pay for themselves ten times in a season in saving hay from getting wet.

Ignorance in Farming.

One of the greatest drawbacks to successful farming is the presence of the unknown quantity—ignorance of the exact condition of things, in value, weight and measure, concerning our products. We often produce at a loss. An account with each crop would do much to nearer the truth than this. Loss is not for its production than a crop will sell for its cultivation should be abandoned. Many continue to produce from year to year at a loss, simply from the want of a little calculation. The unknown quantity in weight and measure subjects us to great loss in buying and selling. A stack of hay came to my notice recently. The seller estimated that it would weigh a ton and a half. The buyer preferred to buy by weight. It weighed 1,850 pounds, quite a difference in favor of the buyer. There is no doubt that a great deal of hay has changed hands every year on a basis nearer the truth than this. Loss enough is soon made in this way to put in and maintain a hay scale, even in a small neighborhood. The same thing is true in regard to live stock. Dealers can judge much more accurately than farmers, and are much less likely to be cheated. Farmers are so much more liable to fall in buying than in selling. If we pay too much in buying, it makes an up-hill business all the way through. This is one great cause why many fail to make anything in feeding and handling. From considerable experience in weighing stock for others, I have found that the greater part fall short in weight from the estimate of the owners; some come very far short. Not more than five per cent. exceeds the estimates. Horses estimated at 1,100 pounds generally weighed about 1,000. Leads of hay called a ton quite often weigh only 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Those who estimate the number of tons by the number of loads are often very much deceived, and in selling think they Dealers can judge much more accurately than farmers, and are much less likely to be cheated. Farmers are so much more liable to fall in buying than in selling. If we pay too much in buying, it makes an up-hill business all the way through. This is one great cause why many fail to make anything in feeding and handling. From considerable experience in weighing stock for others, I have found that the greater part fall short in weight from the estimate of the owners; some come very far short. Not more than five per cent. exceeds the estimates. Horses estimated at 1,100 pounds generally weighed about 1,000. Leads of hay called a ton quite often weigh only 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Those who estimate the number of tons by the number of loads are often very much deceived, and in selling think they

Something worth Knowing.

It requires ten or twelve acres of land to support one person on meat alone, for one man employed in feeding cattle only produces eight or ten ounces per day, and it requires from two to ten pounds of flesh a day to support one man if he lives on flesh alone. The quantity of land required to keep one ox will produce an abundant supply of vegetable food for at least four persons. One acre of wheat, barley, oats, or corn, will support two or three persons; one of potatoes or yams, enough to furnish for nine persons; and Hubbard's estimate that an acre planted with bananas is sufficient to support fifty men.

by actual measurement. Here were five generations of heroic workers derived in the amount of work actually done, all the while supposing that they were cultivating six acres more than they really was. If the yield came up to what the increase acreage should produce, it did not matter so much. But the probability is that they were as far from the truth in the yield as in the acreage. I once bought a tract of salt marsh, said to contain six acres. The surveyor made less than four acres, much to the disgust of the seller, and to the detriment of the reputation of persons who had gained a local notoriety for big days' work done there. Traditional "big days' works" often owe their existence more to some errors in calculation than to the amount of work really done. There is necessarily enough attending the business of farming, from unfavorable seasons, and cause over which we have no control, without being subjected to loss in those we can remedy. We suffer loss in buying and paying for what we do not get; by selling what we do not get pay for, and in many other ways in which the unknown quantity affects us unfavorably. We should endeavor, here it is in our power, to eliminate it from our business.—*Country Gentleman.*

Orchard Grass.

Of all the grasses that have been fairly tested, orchard grass, no doubt, is the best. But it requires the circumstances peculiar to it to make it this. And the principal requirements for a rich soil; this is indispensable. You can grow timothy on moderately rich soil, and quite well if the land is a heavy loam. So you can rest top and many other grasses. But to attempt to do this with orchard grass is simply to fail, as not a few know to their sorrow. There must be a rich soil, and it deeply rich all the better. The plant wants something to luxuriate in, that is its nature. It will then repay the outlay, and with greater profit than can be obtained perhaps through any of the other grasses.

Decrease of Dairy Production in England.

In an abstract of a letter from J. P. Sheldon, of Derbyshire, England, in Moore's Rural, there appears the following, regarding the decrease of production in England: Mr. Sheldon refers to what is undoubtedly a fact, in regard to a decrease in the production of cheese and butter in England. He says the consumption of milk in the towns and cities, with the increased facilities for transportation, is constantly making inroads on the cheese and butter in England. He estimates that the increase in the consumption of fresh milk that the time is not far distant when cheese and butter will only be made in considerable quantities in outlying districts, and hence the great bulk of these productions needed in England must be supplied from America and other countries. To this may be added another element to decrease dairy production; the cost of carrying, which is becoming more and more difficult, and which, on account of the high prices, is holding out better inducements to the farmer than dairying. It will be seen from what we have said that our dairy interests are not likely to be unfavorably affected by anything that may be done in England, but, on the other hand, larger and larger quantities of these products from year to year, simply from the want of a little calculation. The unknown quantity in weight and measure subjects us to great loss in buying and selling. A stack of hay came to my notice recently. The seller estimated that it would weigh a ton and a half. The buyer preferred to buy by weight. It weighed 1,850 pounds, quite a difference in favor of the buyer. There is no doubt that a great deal of hay has changed hands every year on a basis nearer the truth than this. Loss enough is soon made in this way to put in and maintain a hay scale, even in a small neighborhood. The same thing is true in regard to live stock. Dealers can judge much more accurately than farmers, and are much less likely to be cheated. Farmers are so much more liable to fall in buying than in selling. If we pay too much in buying, it makes an up-hill business all the way through. This is one great cause why many fail to make anything in feeding and handling. From considerable experience in weighing stock for others, I have found that the greater part fall short in weight from the estimate of the owners; some come very far short. Not more than five per cent. exceeds the estimates. Horses estimated at 1,100 pounds generally weighed about 1,000. Leads of hay called a ton quite often weigh only 1,200 or 1,500 pounds. Those who estimate the number of tons by the number of loads are often very much deceived, and in selling think they

Osals by Weight.

A French chemist, Mr. Gramier, has been analyzing a number of samples of oats to determine whether those of light weight are of equal value, pound for pound, to those that weigh heavier in proportion to measure. The result shows, in fact, that the composition of light and heavy oats of various kinds when taken in bulk is almost identical. There were, however, individual cases in which considerable differences were found to exist—notably one in which the lightest specimen out of the 23 that were tested, showed a higher nutritive value in proportion to weight than either of the others.

The New Remedy for Currant Worms.

Dr. W. L. Thompson of this city has just called our attention to the value of copperas as a remedy for the currant worm—although the remedy is not a new one, it is, however, new to him, and he knows to whom the credit of the discovery belongs. On visiting his gooseberry bushes (from which the leaves had been almost completely stripped) were as "dead as a doornail," from a single application of strong copperas water—about one-fourth of a pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water. The bushes would, in a day or two longer, have been completely stripped of every leaf by these "varmints," had not the application arrested their work of destruction. It was equally as effective on currant bushes, although they were not so badly attacked as the gooseberries. Dr. Thompson regards the copperas solution as the best remedy for the currant worm, as the herbaceous wash so often recommended, besides being of no effect, is also at the same time far cheaper. During his practice last summer he had three or four cases of sickness in children which he thinks could be directly traced to their being poisoned from eating currants, to the bushes on which they grew while herbaceous had been applied.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Biggest Hog in the World.

The famous hog owned by Mr. Wm. Bush, of Monroe, and celebrated as the largest porker ever known in this country, passed through the city, Tuesday last, in charge of his owner, on the way to Philadelphia, the seat of the great Centennial celebration. It is of a black and white color, and is a cross of the China and Poland. It is five years old, was born in this (Marion) county, on the farm of Mr. Joseph Pond. It measures seven feet and four inches in length, full thirty inches across the back, girths nine feet and weighs 1,340 pounds. It has been fed principally on milk, with small quantities of corn occasionally to give solidity to the flesh, and shows that no particular pains have been taken to give it an artificial appearance. Its hair is rough, its skin and flesh rough and thick with dandruff, and it is by no means a thing of beauty. Still it is claimed that it is the largest hog on the globe. Mr. Bush proposes to exhibit it as a special curiosity of American production at the Centennial.—*Palmira (Mo.) Spectator.*

VERMIN ON FOWLS.

The *Fancier's Gazette* speaks as follows: A very important duty of the poultry breeder is to see that his chicks are free from vermin. Sprinkle sulphur continually over the chickens, roosts, and houses, the latter two occasionally washed with kerosene. If you find the slightest symptoms of the presence of vermin, get rid of them immediately. Sometimes careless breeders will use white or tags of eggs, which by not occasionally applying the hens and nests with sulphur, or other good insect powder, and the poor hens, unable to stand the dreadful pests, have weaker than usual. A careful breeder will never allow the presence of vermin among his poultry to trouble him, but will see that he has no one of it.—*California Apiculturist.*

Before proceeding to give the advantages in detail, I will state the second peculiarity of the grass: It is the necessity of close sowing; this results from its great force of growth and makes it appear in stools or tufts, and scattered produce an uneven surface. It will do this even with another grass or clover between. The point is to join these tufts, and this can be done only by close, even sowing. This accomplished for an even, mellow seed-bed, requiring a higher three bushel per acre, there will be an immediate growth, not tardy, as with the other grasses, taking the whole summer to grow the crop up all during the season. And the crops are mostly aftermath, composed of the long leaves of the plant, easily cured and gathered. And it is necessary to gather it in this way, for if permitted to grow up and mature the stalk will be hard and unfit for feed—worse than ripe clover or timothy hay. The growth of this grass, with a proper soil, is about an inch a day. This growth continues whatever the weather may be, whether rainy or a snow; but its many fine long roots penetrate deep, and the thick growth, tuft against tuft, is a guard against the fierce rays of the sun. The growth is not only fast, but early, not surpassing all during the season. And the crops are mostly aftermath, composed of the long leaves of the plant, easily cured and gathered. And it is necessary to gather it in this way, for if permitted to grow up and mature the stalk will be hard and unfit for feed—worse than ripe clover or timothy hay. The growth of this grass, with a proper soil, is about an inch a day. This growth continues whatever the weather may be, whether rainy or a snow; but its many fine long roots penetrate deep, and the thick growth, tuft against tuft, is a guard against the fierce rays of the sun. The growth is not only fast, but early, not surpassing all during the season. 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A NEW THING.

Described by the Board of Education.

WALL SLATING!

By its use, School Districts will

Save the Expense of a Black-Board.

As an Educational Auxiliary it is

Worth more than Railroad Bonds.

Lowest prices, sold by

M. S. HALL, FREDERICTON.

All the newest commands from the

Board can be obtained at Hall's Book Store.

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

at the very

Lowest prices, sold by

M. S. HALL, FREDERICTON.

July 7, 1876.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Just Received,

Eureka Glove Cleaner,

For cleaning Kid Gloves, and for removing

Grease, Paint, etc., from Silks and Woollen

Also JUST RECEIVED,

Wyeth's Beef,

IRON and WINE,

and ROBINSON'S EMULSION OF

Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN M. WILEY,

DRUGGIST & APOTHECARY

Corner Queen Street and Wilcox's

Alley, Fredericton, July 23, 1876.

COAL! COAL!!

For Fall of 1876.

THIS Subscriber has received and now in stock,

the following: "No. 1" and "No. 2" Anthracite

Coal, "No. 1" and "No. 2" Bituminous Coal,

and "No. 1" and "No. 2" Lignite Coal, all

of the best quality, and delivered at the

lowest prices, and in any quantity.

Also in stock, "No. 1" and "No. 2" Lignite

Coal, and "No. 1" and "No. 2" Bituminous

Coal, all of the best quality, and delivered

at the lowest prices, and in any quantity.

Also in stock, "No. 1" and "No. 2" Lignite

Coal, and "No. 1" and "No. 2" Bituminous

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Also in stock, "No. 1" and "No. 2" Lignite

Coal, and "No. 1" and "No. 2" Bituminous

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 QUILT,

\$1.05.

WHITE COTTON STOCKINGS,

10 cents.

BLEACHED TOWELS,

12 CENTS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

48 cents.

CARPETING,

ALL WOOL,

85 cents.

The above prices are for CASH ONLY.

THOMAS LOGAN.

Fredericton, June 23, 1876.

Tenders for Bridge.

TENDERS will be received at the Board of

Works, Fredericton, for the construction of a

bridge across the river at the place where the

road crosses the river, and the bridge to be

of the same length as the present bridge, and

to be of the same height, and to be of the

same width, and to be of the same material,

and to be of the same design, and to be of

the same cost, and to be of the same

quality, and to be of the same

duration, and to be of the same

appearance, and to be of the same

color, and to be of the same

texture, and to be of the same

weight, and to be of the same

strength, and to be of the same

elasticity, and to be of the same

flexibility, and to be of the same

durability, and to be of the same

reliability, and to be of the same

accuracy, and to be of the same

precision, and to be of the same

correctness, and to be of the same

completeness, and to be of the same

effectiveness, and to be of the same

usefulness, and to be of the same

profitability, and to be of the same

advantage, and to be of the same

benefit, and to be of the same

value, and to be of the same

importance, and to be of the same

significance, and to be of the same

consequence, and to be of the same

result, and to be of the same

effect, and to be of the same

action, and to be of the same

operation, and to be of the same

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execution, and to be of the same

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achievement, and to be of the same

Farm for Sale.

A FARM containing 80 acres, in a good

state of cultivation, and within 4 miles of

Fredericton, on the Bay of Fundy, a

Conveniently situated, and well

improved, and well adapted for

agriculture, and well adapted for

stock raising, and well adapted for

fruit raising, and well adapted for

vegetable raising, and well adapted for

grain raising, and well adapted for

oil raising, and well adapted for

honey raising, and well adapted for

silkworm raising, and well adapted for

bee raising, and well adapted for

chicken raising, and well adapted for

duck raising, and well adapted for

goose raising, and well adapted for

swan raising, and well adapted for

sheep raising, and well adapted for

cow raising, and well adapted for

horse raising, and well adapted for

pig raising, and well adapted for

cat raising, and well adapted for

dog raising, and well adapted for

bird raising, and well adapted for

insect raising, and well adapted for

plant raising, and well adapted for

stone raising, and well adapted for

brick raising, and well adapted for

tile raising, and well adapted for

lime raising, and well adapted for

clay raising, and well adapted for

sand raising, and well adapted for

gravel raising, and well adapted for

stone raising, and well adapted for

brick raising, and well adapted for

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clay raising, and well adapted for

sand raising, and well adapted for

gravel raising, and well adapted for

stone raising, and well adapted for

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Track-laying, &c.

Desires of

C. H. ROBERTSON,

Administrator of the

RAILWAY.

Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,

A Splendid line of Cloths, from the

HARVEY WOOLLEN MILLS.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Aug. 21, 1876.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable

property situated on the west side of the

Highway, and containing about 100 acres,

and well adapted for agriculture, and

well adapted for stock raising, and

well adapted for fruit raising, and

well adapted for vegetable raising, and

well adapted for grain raising, and

well adapted for oil raising, and

well adapted for honey raising, and

well adapted for silkworm raising, and

well adapted for bee raising, and

well adapted for chicken raising, and

well adapted for duck raising, and

well adapted for goose raising, and

well adapted for swan raising, and

well adapted for sheep raising, and

well adapted for cow raising, and

well adapted for horse raising, and

well adapted for pig raising, and

well adapted for cat raising, and

Secret Story. How it all Ended.

GUY FOSTER pressed the little hand passionately, looking in the upturned face of the white...

What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

laugh, she arose, saying, 'Well, I don't intend to do the business myself, so here are the papers. I'm afraid you'll feel angry at me for taking up so much of your valuable time.'

'Not at all,' he said, coolly. Then there was silence. He could do very little that afternoon, for already the long summer day had come to a close...

'What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

'What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

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'What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

'What does this mean, Ellen? Surely you are not trifling with me? This has gone too far, Mr. Foster...

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of a Family Purgative, and for the relief of Constipation, Headache, Nausea, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all the ailments which result from a clogged and impure blood.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE. SAINT MARY'S FERRY. MILLER & EDGECOMBE. Regularly return the thanks for the very liberal patronage which their Branch Store, and now with this store, has recently received...

GREY COTTON, YARD WIDE, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 cuts. WHITE COTTON, YARD WIDE, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 cuts. GENT'S CLOTHING. Two-pants, Coats and Vests.

Waverly House, FREDERICTON. Sole Agents for the Counties of York and Sunbury, for KEIRSTEAD'S CELEBRATED Kidney Preparations.

CENTRAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Brunswick. OFFICE—Their Brick Building, QUEEN STREET.

J. L. TURNER AUCTIONEER. Bills Promptly Collected. To Consultative. Samuel B. Belting, Hampton Village King's Co., N. B.

Wall Street BAKER & CO. F. L. PEDOLIN, PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ACCOUCHEUR, DOAKTOWN.

M. S. HALL, Opposite City Hall. HUGH MOM CAGLE, Successor of King's County, NEW BRUNSWICK.

A. ANDERSON, Glasgow House. SUMMER 1876. Having now completely finished the repairs and fitting up of my shop from the effects of the fire, and having purchased an entirely new stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING...

REMEMBER You can buy for Harvest Season of 1876 the best improved MOWERS, warranted equal if not superior to any in our market at prices that defy competition.

NEW CARPETS! New Dress Goods. DEVER BROS. Have received a full stock of SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS.

TAPESTRY CARPETS. PILLOW LINES & SHEETINGS. Lace Curtains & Window Damasks. American Grey and White COTTONS.

Wool Carpets. RUGS TO MATCH. Stair Carpets. FLOOR OIL CLOTHS. FURS WANTED.

English & American Crumb Cloths, &c. JOHN McDONALD. SHOD FLY! LADIES' PRUNELLA ELASTIC SIDE BOOTS.

Flour of different brands, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Corn Meal, Oatmeal, and Fish. E. Vincent Hunt.

FOR SALE. HOUSE COAL. STONWARE. FOR SALE. HORSE NAILS.

Insurance. North British Mercantile Insurance Company of EDINBURGH AND LONDON. THE underwritten continues to effect insurances against Loss or Damage by Fire...

RAILWAYS. New Brunswick Railway. Fredericton to Woodstock, to Quebec, Arctostok, Fort Fairfield.

SI TRAINS DAILY. 2 fast trains daily to and from St. John. 7.15 A. M. Train leaves Fredericton for St. John.

Wanted. A Man to work a farm on Adams. Apply to HENRY B. RAINFORD, or CHARLES C. TABOR.

THE COLONIAL FARMER. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY. OFFICE—Corner of Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

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Room Paper, Room Paper, JUST RECEIVED. AMERICAN GRAY & WHITE COTTONS, PRINTS, HATS, JACKS, TUCKERS & SHIRTINGS.

The Celebrated BOREL AND Courvoisier Watch. Kept in Stock at FREDERICTON, N. B.

New Brunswick School Books. A HISTORY OF CANADA. FROM its earliest settlement by the French to the present time.

J. & A. McMillan, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c. HOUSE & LOT TO RENT. THAT nearly situated Lot, containing about 4 acres of land, is for sale.

NOTICE. THE partition made with my share and that of my late wife, is now closed, and the whole of the estate is now in my hands.

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