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Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

The profits on small fruits are generally more per acre than on ordinary farm crops. Mr. Wm. Parry of Glendowie, N. J., reported his crop of Strawberry (Hawkeye) as follows: Ten acres produced 24,000 quarts, being over 82 bushels per acre, which sold at wholesale at 16¢ cents per quart, netting \$2,880, after allowing \$1,838 for commissions, picking, manure, cultivation, etc. of crates, baskets, &c. This is \$280 net per acre; but this was probably more than an average profit, as 10 or 12 cents per quart is as much as can be expected anywhere, taking one season with another, for this kind of fruit.

Strawberries often yield 100 bushels to the acre, and if of the best large varieties they can be sold in our large cities at 20 to 50 cents per quart, down to 10 cents for smaller ones. Sometimes, however, a glut takes place and the price goes down to six or eight cents per quart; but on an average this fruit will not net about \$150 per acre over all expenses. People will pay a higher price for large strawberries than they will for small ones; and it is decidedly more profitable to cultivate such varieties as the Great American, which of the West, Star of the West, Seth Boyden, Canebush, Triumph, Triumph de Gand and many others, which it is to plant the old sour Wilson, which is extensively cultivated because it is prolific, and carries well long distances. It is not safe to buy largely of any variety till you have tested it on your own soil, or have seen it tested in your vicinity, as a variety that is very productive in one locality is not always so in another place. Even varieties that do well on a place may fail with the next neighbor whose soil is different.

THE LARGEST STRAWBERRIES IN THE WORLD!
I think I am safe in saying that the Great American is the largest variety in the world! That is saying a good deal. It originated in Irvington, N. J., and was first offered for sale in July, 1876. The originator spent seventeen years in a scientific production of new varieties, amounting to fifty thousand in all, nearly all of which were discarded as not worth the seeking for, but at last he reached the maximum of his ambition, the Great American, berries of which he claims measure nine inches in circumference! I, myself, saw them on his grounds about that size, and it is considered by all who have seen or fruited it to be the largest variety ever produced. An old strawberry grower—forty years in the business—and growing over 100 choice varieties, having visited Irvington, and examined their seedling strawberries, which far surpassed any that I had ever seen before, I measured many of them from 6 to 7½ inches in circumference. The Great American berries of which he weighed over two ounces and measured nine inches in circumference. They were beautiful, crimson red, fine flavor, firm and very productive, yielding from thirty to one hundred berries to a plant, and frequently more than a quart to a hill. Mr. — informed me that his son had picked twenty-two quarts in twenty minutes.

I consider that I am doing a public benefit to call the attention of my readers to this "wonderful variety," as it is often called. This variety is advertised in most of the agricultural papers. Purchasers had better wait till the spring to get them, if they cannot be obtained before September 15th.

RAVE INCREASE.

The rapid increase of strawberry plants renders it quite unnecessary to buy many for a new garden plot. A dozen plants, if rightly managed, will increase to about 400 the first season, if set in the spring; and will do equally well if set in August or September, not counting on any increase till the following season. The choice, new varieties sell at \$2 to \$3 per dozen, sent by mail post paid, and even a half a dozen plants will make a good sized bed in six months. To do this set in four or five feet apart, and as the runners shoot out guide them by hand so as to cover the entire ground by August or September, using a garden trowel to sink the points slightly into the soil, and securing them there with a little earth on the stems of the runners. In September or October these runners may be taken up with a trowel, with the earth adhering to the roots, and reset where you want them to grow, making a large bed from a half a dozen plants. If, however, you obtain good plants at first to make your entire plantation, set them in rows two and a half feet

apart, and about 18 inches apart in the rows. This system, if the plants are not allowed to become crowded, will produce splendid crops; and the space between the rows when the plants are fully grown, will not be over a foot wide—just enough to enable you to pick the fruit easily. Stable dung is good enough as a fertilizer, cattle dung being best. In fact, any horse manure that is better than rejected.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

In the vicinity of a city or large town from \$100 to \$200 per acre are usually made on these fruits. The black-raspberries seem to do well in all localities and climates. The base variety is what is called "Mammoth Cluster," being the old Seneca with a new name. The best red variety is one of the horticultural enigmas of the times, as what produces immense crops in one place is an utter failure in another locality. Some of the most productive in the Middle States are Grandwinds, Philadelphia, Delaware, Highland Hardy, Bellance, New Rochelle, Horning, Clark and Early Profic. In regard to blackberries, the best variety is the Kittanning, then comes Wilson's Early, Dorchester, Mammoth, etc. But it is useless to attempt to grow this fruit where the winter-kill, as no protection can be given to them that is a paying investment.

GRAPES.

Grapes, like all other small fruits, are profitable to grow where the soil and climate are favorable. Many a man has lost his money in trying to grow this fruit. For instance, Germans and other foreigners, who were grape-growers at home, have come to this country, and seeing our cheap lands, apparently well adapted to grape-growing, have sent of the variety of the Rhine, and other places in Europe, for vines to set vineyards. They had no access to the records of failures of those who had previously tried the same experiment, so they started vines by the thousand, or less, and then with great care, and in about three years they began to realize that their money was lost, as no foreign variety of grapes ever did fruit profitably this side of California! Why is it so? No one can answer that question. But we know that such vines in outdoor culture, have everywhere been a failure. So, also, it is partially with all "hybrid" varieties so called. American vines crossed on foreign varieties. Some of them produce fair crops in certain localities as near large bodies of water; not away from such influences these "hybrids" are not reliable. The Concord appears to be the safe grape for market that is now cultivated, but because it is a very valuable variety, but because we have nothing else so good. There is room for great improvement in producing new varieties, as we have but very few really good black grapes, and not one white variety that satisfies the demand. An extensive grape dealer in New York told me recently that he was paying 35 cents per pound at wholesale for what white grapes, and very few really good black grapes, and not one white variety that satisfies the demand. An extensive grape dealer in New York told me recently that he was paying 35 cents per pound at wholesale for what white grapes, and very few really good black grapes, and not one white variety that satisfies the demand. An extensive grape dealer in New York told me recently that he was paying 35 cents per pound at wholesale for what white grapes, and very few really good black grapes, and not one white variety that satisfies the demand.

"Well," says one, "how much can a man make on grapes per acre yearly?" If you live in a good locality for grapes, the best you could do, probably, would be to produce about 8,000 pounds to the acre, which would sell in our large cities at five to seven cents per pound; and if your acres netted \$100 to \$150 clear profit, taking a series of years together, it would be as much as you ought to expect. There are many drawbacks in the business. Disease affects the crops, more or less; and sometimes in the Northern or Western States a May frost will ruin the entire crop for that season. In brief, there are many more in grapes now, when grown in extensive vineyards, if one relies solely on marketing the fruit, unless he has a variety that is better than the Concord, so that is thrown into every place to so great an extent that the price is often so low that it affords no profit. In all places where grapes are grown extensively by different persons wine-making is connected with the business; and then if the fruit cannot be sold to advantage, it is made into wine. About 1½ pounds of grapes will make a gallon of pure wine, worth \$1 anywhere as soon as pressed.

For the Colonial Farmer.

DEAR SIR,—Having seen and read a communication in your valuable paper under date of 20th of April last headed "The Decline of the Grange," I thought I would offer the following: When I read that production I thought it was inserted for the sole purpose of discouraging farmers from joining

that organization. Most of the statements contained therein are without foundation, and the following will show that it had no effect upon some of the most influential and wealthy farmers of Southampton. A Grange has since been actually formed there, and the following are the names of the officers comprising it:—George S. Ingraham, Master; Samuel Hamilton, Overseer; Samuel Fox, Lecturer; Samiya Way, Steward; George B. Fox, Treasurer; A. C. Brooks, Bay, Secretary; Manasse Fox, Gatekeeper; Anna Fox, Chaplain; Ada Hamilton, Nurse; Mrs. Eliza A. Way, Pomona; Miss Angelina Grant, Flora; Miss Lizzie Grant, Lady Assistant Steward. The above members were first installed by Deputy John B. Ingraham.

My object, Mr. Editor, in having the above inserted is to show that the statements made in the communication referred to was an entire fabrication, and doubtless concocted by some parties who hoped by the disorganization of the Grange to derive some special benefit therefrom. Now I am in a position to refute many of the statements touching the disorganization of the Grange in Canada, as well as the other matters referred to.

Yours truly,
DAVID C. PARENT.

Miscellaneous.

THE INCOMING HARVEST.—A careful estimate places the wheat crop of Minnesota at 20,000,000 bushels. It is calculated that four of the locusts diminished the acreage this season from 75,000 to 50,000 acres. Two counties report a complete destruction of the crop by grasshoppers, and in fourteen others the yield was reduced from one to three-quarters by their ravages. Nevertheless, the aggregate crop of the State is a beautiful one. There is a magnificent yield of all agricultural productions in Wisconsin, and the value of wheat, corn, oats, and other articles raised in that county alone, is estimated at \$8,000,000, or over \$140 for every man, woman and child in the county. This is a specimen of the whole State. In Iowa the harvest will give the farmers more than 30,000,000 bushels of wheat for market. This will bring \$20,000,000. Based on the figures of last year, the pork crop will yield \$30,000,000 more. These two products alone will bring into Iowa this year an income equal to \$1000 for each family in the State. But other crops have been excellent, the grain especially good, and thus the facilities given for the growing of beef.

Horses for Canada.
Our London correspondent writes Aug. 25.—Three well-known English stallions are on their way to Canada, having been purchased by leading Canadian horse breeders with the view of taking them to the Dominion as additions to their studs. The first of these stallions, a fine "Cleveland Bay," is a three year old dark carriage stallion, standing 16½ hands. Last year he was exhibited at the Agricultural Show in the class for all ages, and, though only a two year old, obtained very high commendation from the judges. For his age, indeed, he is a wonderful horse, of splendid shape, with magnificent head and "top," and enormous power. The honor which I just mentioned he obtained in the first class of the carriage horses in the world speaks for itself. He has been purchased by Mr. Long, of Lansing, near Toronto, in whose charge he leaves Liverpool today for the Dominion per steamship Memphis. Mr. Long's enterprise is worthy of the highest praise. "Dalesman" is, I imagine, just the sort of horse required in Canada, especially as it seems that some breeders have been going to export Clydesdales or weedy thoroughbreds as sires. The other two animals were purchased by Mr. Thomas J. Bell, of Longborough, Ont. One is a two year old dark brown Clydesdale stallion, "Conqueror," dam same as "Donald Dinnie," imported by Mr. Simon Beattie. The other is also a bay Clydesdale, two years old, "What's Wanted," by "Roman's Bird." Mr. Beattie, of Clydesdale, Fife-shire, was the breeder of these two animals, and both horses are fine specimens. The importation of such stallions cannot fail to have a good effect upon the breed of horses in Canada, and I trust the example set by Messrs. Long and Bell may be very extensively followed by their fellow-breeders. In all the batches of animals from Canada which have as yet been disposed of in this country, there has been a great want of class, and in some cases an absence of the bone and substance which English purchasers always require. Often, too, the consignments included a large proportion of mares, which frequently detracts as much as 20 or

25 per cent from the value of the batch. This was noticeable at a sale at Liverpool yesterday, when between 50 and 60 American and Canadian horses were disposed of. Many of the most noted horse dealers in this country were present, and prices ranged from 40 to 120 guineas a head. Some well-matched pairs fetched 180, 180, and 240 guineas.

I may also mention that the steamship Ontario arrived at Liverpool yesterday with a large and varied freight of live stock, including 328 cattle, 15 cart horses, 114 sheep, and 20 pigs. Of these cattle above a hundred were stores, and no doubt will realize a good price, as the English farmers have an abundant supply of grass this year. These stores and the pigs are, I believe, the first importations of the kind from the other side.—Toronto Globe.

HARVESTING WHEAT.—Many of our readers will remember the wet season of 1876, when so many thousand bushels of wheat were badly injured or totally destroyed by the continued wet weather during and immediately after harvest, and none desire to repeat the experience this year, especially in view of the remunerative prices which this cereal promises to command. It will be agreed against loss from this cause, as much as possible, that we call attention to the subject now. From personal examination of different fields of wheat in the shock, we know that very much of the great loss in 1876 was due to bad reaping and shocking. Sheaves and shocks well bound and put up will stand a lengthy spell of wet weather without much injury, but loose sheaves and shocks offer no resistance to the rain, and are soon saturated. The difference was notable apparent in adjoining fields we examined, in which the wheat had been handled and put in the two ways referred to.

In binding, sheaves should not be made too large. Small sheaves make a better stock every way. The stock can be put together more snugly, and more sheaves can be put into it, a better circulation of air is provided, and so that should the rain penetrate, it would dry out quicker. Aim to make the sheaves of such a size that two of them made into one will effectually cover the other ten of the dozen.

A great deal has been written about the proper time to cut wheat. Whatever difference of opinion there may be, the grain uniformly for I really expected to put them underground before night. It is not often that persons who commence to keep moulting-birds do so under such evil circumstances.

But I was not dismayed. Trusting that they were suffered only from the effects of a long journey, and that ample supply of food and water would repair their energies, I at once visited the cage-maker, and selected a cage just fifteen inches wide, twenty inches high, and twenty-four inches long, made of tin wire. I might have procured a wooden and iron wire cage at about one half the money; but I should have had to contend with lice soon after, and preferred, therefore, to save me this trouble by being forewarned. It might be asked, "Why purchase so large a cage?" Simply because this is a necessity. A moulting-bird cannot live and moult in a small cage, and, sooner than diminish, I would willingly increase these proportions had I more abundant room at command.

In this cage I placed plenty of gravel or common river-sand, sprinkling it freely over the bottom. The purpose of this gravel is not, as some persons fancy, to keep the cage clean and to absorb the moisture of the refuse, but it is to keep the bird's feet clean and to aid him in digesting his food. The gravel-paper which is sold already prepared for canaries might possibly answer for moulting-birds, but I should hardly recommend it.

Having also placed in the cage a shallow bathing-pail three thirds full with tepid water, I now introduced the little prisoners. They quickly recognized and appreciated the change, and in less than an hour they were disposed to try the bath and then to go to eating. Let me say here that moulting-birds will sometimes commit the suicidal act of drowning themselves if they are not watched and the bathing-vessel is not shallow. Why this should happen I know not. It is also a wise precaution not to tempt them to bathe in cold water; they should try to do so and will suffer from it afterward, and be brought down with disease.

With regard to the food, nestlings thrive best on one and invariably the same kind. Supposing that, like myself, you have begun with nestlings, you will best keep them in good condition by allowing them, through the first summer, the following food: Take two old potatoes—never give them new ones when the old can be

obtained—pare and boil them tender; also two good-sized eggs (one will answer), removed from the shell, and mash them fine with the potato. Blend these ingredients thoroughly, and put away in a cool place. This mixture should constitute the daily food of the young moulting-bird. For the first month give a spoonful every hour or two, feeding him by hand just as you would an infant. As he grows older a larger amount may be given at longer intervals, and about August a bit of wheat apple may be occasionally added. Give him also through these months, and indeed always, plenty of water to drink, and a little once a day in the morning. Never allow the bath-tub to remain long in the cage, after the bird has bathed remove it.

In September, or perhaps as late as October, the bird will commence to sing, either imitating the vocal harmonies of the other birds or in his own original way. Then, and not until then, you may cease feeding him by hand, and may place his food in the cup, whence he may procure it for himself as often as he wishes.

As he grows in song, a table spoonful of oats, soaked and mixed with this food, will prove beneficial, as will also sweet apple.—From *Agri-culture Journal* for October.

Wealth of British Columbia.

It may not be uninteresting for a moment to lift the veil which hangs over this new province of British Columbia, and see a little of the sunshine and shade which surround it. It is a vast territory, and its resources are of the most varied kind. The discovery of its gold deposits in 1858, its cosmopolitan population has not yet assumed any distinctive character; but, moulded from people of all nations, idiosyncrasies and peculiarities will wear away, and the future type will decidedly be of a liberal and progressive tendency. As with the settlers on the Pacific, "Carpe diem" here as in California is the rule. Social progress and material advancement seem dashed for a moment into the current and on with the rest. High prices, three days for work, and four for pleasure, picnics and churches, charities and balls, concerts and horse-racing, and the theatre, holidays for every saint and for every spirit. Cyprus and revivification says "open Sesame!" to the purse strings with equal power and equal response. Money may be obtained for any object except murder.

The gold fields of British Columbia have been among the richest yet known in the modern world. In early days the yield at Cariboo was fabulous. In a mere sketch like the present, which one cannot compare with great numbers of authentic returns, the statement of the amount would be discredited. The mines to this time have simply been worked by hydraulic power, supplied by ditches or sluices running along the hills, at the base of which the deposits are found, and bringing the water often from great distances to obtain height and force. No quartz-crushing mills have yet been established; the primitive rock is held in its own, and the bed rock stops the water. Compared with California and Nevada the business here is in its infancy; yet in 1875, owing to Cassiar, the total gold yield, including what was carried away by private hands, as well as what was shipped by the banks, was estimated at \$2,400,000. Conspicuous the shortness of the mining season, and the number of persons engaged in the actual mining, believed not to exceed \$1,500, it can well be understood why gold mining with all its hardships and all its uncertainties, is so attractive.

The consumption of durable goods in proportion to the population is equally striking, taking the latter at the number constantly stated in the Canadian journals, and with correctness, at about 15,000. The Customs returns for the year ending 30th June, 1876, give the duties on imported goods at \$482,068 (excise not included), or at the rate of nearly \$35 per head.

The latest available returns of the four oldest provinces of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1875, are as follows: Ontario and Quebec together, for reasons manifest to any one acquainted with the topography and the business of the country, at \$10,980,583, or at the rate of about \$23.33 cents per head, taking the population of the two at the reported estimate of 3,300,000; Nova Scotia at \$493,149, or at the rate of about \$12.32 per head to a population of 400,000; New Brunswick, with a population of 300,000, at \$1,371,048, or at the rate of about \$4.60 per head.

Thus it will be seen that each inhabitant in British Columbia contributes towards the support of the General Government nearly ten times as much as an inhabitant of either of the other provinces, and that tested by contribution to the public revenue, her population of 15,000 is equal to 150,000 of the other provinces.

The difference in the exports is still more striking; for including gold and taking gold as the criterion of value, the returns for 1875 give to British Columbia \$2,225,000, or about \$188 per head; to Nova Scotia nearly \$7,000,000, or about \$17 per head; to New Brunswick nearly \$6,000,000, or about \$21 per head; and to Ontario and Quebec \$69,842,562, or a little over \$18 per head, thus showing in the productive nature of the labour of each, so far as money is the object of industry, a return of \$9 to \$11 in favor of British Columbia.

Compared with Ontario, Manitoba, California, or any of the Western Prairie States, British Columbia can never be considered an agricultural country. Doubtless, as the Eastern States and Provinces, there will be good agricultural districts, and cereals and fruits of remarkable size and quality will be produced, but as an exporting country of grain it never can be classed. Its true wealth, like the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and the State of Maine in former days, will lie in its ship-building, fisheries, mines, and forests, and, at a future day, its manufactures.

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Sandy Soils.
The common white or yellow brown sands so common upon farms in many parts of the country are regarded as idle or quite valueless for crop purposes. It is, however, a bit surprising to farmers when they find that fine crops of rye and corn will flourish on sandy plains, and this too when they are planted for several consecutive seasons.

What is said? "This is a fact," says a well-known farmer, "and I am a good evidence of it. I have seen and have seen the same thing, and the rock which has largely been subjected to the process of compaction is granite, a variety which prevails extensively in the New England and Northern States. In our soils, and largely granite, it is plain that if granite contained nothing but quartz, or silica, our farms would be poor indeed, as pure silica does not supply the needed food of plants. The other constituents of granite, to which we are indebted for its strength, are potash, soda, lime, and iron, and these are the elements which are so rich in the soil, and which have not been disturbed, are the richest in the world. Very rarely palmy trees and other plants grow on a soil of pure silica, and the different parts widely dispersed. A barrel of good soil thrown into a deep quickly moving river, will be completely separated, before it finally rests upon the bottom. The coarse particles will fall to the bottom soonest, and form a separate covering; the next to fall will be coarse sand, and the next the fine, and ultimately, at a long distance from the place where the earth was deposited in the river, the silt and vegetable substances will find a place of rest, each forming a distinct layer.

In this manner to a considerable extent our soils have been formed. The separation has not, however, been perfect, fortunately for us. The sand deposits have retained a considerable portion of the fertilizing material of the parent rocks. Sand, sand, and the parent form, does not often contain over seventy per cent of quartz particles, and the sandy plains of New England contain usually less than 50 per cent. The remainder is made up of notable quantities of potash and phosphoric acid, as found in other rock particles, hence the fertility of the deposits. Sand, sand, but little organic or combustible matter, and even where it is entirely wanting there is not very sterility. It is indeed surprising how luxuriously some plants will grow in pure sand, the grains of felspar under the action of water supplying the potash, and other vegetable substances will find a place of rest, each forming a distinct layer.

The sand which is often carried upon low bogs, producing sometimes enormous crops of rich upland grasses, acts as a kind of manure. The constant dampness aids in rendering soluble or assimilable the plant food held in the grains of sand, and the results are surprising. It is evident that our sandy plains are not to be overlooked or disregarded in farm cultivation; they are valuable lands, easy of cultivation and giving good

returns for the labor expended upon them. We have a ridge at Lakeside farm, by the shore of the lake, which is nothing but a sand bank, but from this we have taken on three consecutive years most excellent crops of rye, and on other years crops of luxuriant clover. A bank of sand, or a sandy plain, is a valuable appendage to any farm, as the sand is useful in a variety of ways other than for crop purposes. Let us not despise the land deposits so common all over the country.—Boston Journal of Chemistry.

APPLES.
With the use of the apple as an article of food, is far underrated. Besides containing a large amount of sugar, mullage and other nutritive matter, apples contain vegetable acids, aromatic qualities, etc., which act powerfully in the capacity of refrigerants, tonics and antispasmodics, and when freely used in the season of mellow ripeness they prevent debility, indigestion and avert, without doubt, many of the "ills that flesh is heir to." The operatives of Cornwall, England, consider ripe apples nearly as nourishing as bread; and in France so than potatoes. In the year 1801—when was a year of much scarcity—apples instead of being converted into cider, were sold to the poor, and the laborers asserted that they could "stand their work" on baked apples without meat; whereas a potato diet required either meat or some other substantial nutriment. The French and Germans use apples extensively; so do the inhabitants of all European nations. The French depend upon them as an article of food, and frequently make a dinner of sliced apples and bread. There is no fruit cooked in any so different ways in our country as apples, nor is there any fruit whose value, as an article of nutriment, is so great and so little appreciated.—Water Cure Journal.

Appleton's Journal for October presents a varied list of contents, some of the papers being specially noteworthy. Mr. Charles Carroll's "Good Housewife" is a most charmingly written essay, with the object of showing how many of the better class of women may be made more useful to the world by the adoption of a few simple rules. The article is written in a simple, plain, and instructive manner, and is well adapted for the use of the household. The article is written in a simple, plain, and instructive manner, and is well adapted for the use of the household.

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general information you will contribute on the public generally, as well as undersigned. The subscription list

of buckwheat from one seed. I took the trouble to count what grew from one seed on my farm, and found twenty-seven hundred good hard kernels. This may sound like big story, but I am prepared to prove it by reliable witnesses.

POOR COPY

A Full Assortment of

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Just Received from

England and United States.

Wholesale & Retail.

All our Teachers,

and Boys and Girls,

and Country Dealers,

are invited to come and BUY.

Remember the old place,

HALL'S BOOK STORE,

Opposite City Hall.

Fredericton, August 29, 1877.

WILEY'S

DRUG STORE.

Just Received,

Hoyt's German Cologne,

Green's Angust Flower,

Kierstead's Kidney Preparation.

JOHN M. WILEY,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley.

R. M. McDonald,

LATE

MCDONALD & KEDEY,

Respectfully announces to his

Friends and

Customers,

that he will re-open in a

Few Days!

with an entirely new and fresh

stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods,

personally selected and includes

the latest novelties for the

COMING SEASON.

R. M. McDONALD.

Fredericton, September 10, 1877.

RAILWAYS.

Speed, Safety and Comfort! Travel

by Rail.

Fredericton Railway!

SIX TRAINS DAILY.

ON and after TUESDAY, the 1st of May,

and until further notice, TRAINS will

run as follows:

7.20 A. M. Through Express Train leaves

Fredericton for St. John and

intermediate points without change of

cars. Arriving at St. John, 10.30 A. M.

9.30 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

without change of cars. Arriving at St. John,

11.30 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

without change of cars. Arriving at St. John,

12.30 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

without change of cars. Arriving at St. John,

1.30 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

without change of cars. Arriving at St. John,

2.30 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

without change of cars. Arriving at St. John,

3.30 P. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton

for St. John and intermediate points

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of British North America offer for

sale their Bank Premises, situated on Queen

Street, Fredericton, N. B. For particulars apply to

the undersigned.

H. NAPIER, Agent.

Sept. 10, 1877.

FISH AND OYSTER

DEPOT.

P. E. Island Oysters by the barrel,

bushe, gallon and quart.

There is an Oyster Bar in connection.

Fresh Fish of all kinds, in season, at Blackett's

Building, Regent Street.

Sept. 10, 1877.

P. BRADLEY.

Van de Carr's

COFFEE

AT

Ely Perkins'.

A BEAUTIFUL Oil Chromo given away with

each package of this Coffee.

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Thos. W. Smith,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Has received a large stock of

Black, Blue and Brown Beaver

Cloths, Heavy Black, Blue and

Brown Pilot Cloths,

Black Broad Cloths and Doe Skins,

of very fine quality and Finish.

A choice lot of Worsted

Coatings and Trouserings,

to which goods we would call particular

attention.

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Valuable Property in Saint

Mary's for Sale.

FOR Sale on easy terms a valuable property

at Saint Mary's Ferry, A large

estate, in good state of repair is on the premises.

Apply to

A. D. VERNA,

Record Office

Fredericton, N. B.

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Golden Fleece.

The subscriber has received per late

steamers a large stock of

Brussels, Tapestry.

WOOL CARPETS

in 2 and 3 ply,

RUGS TO MATCH.

DRESS GOODS

in all the latest styles,

Curtain Damasks and Reps,

Lace Curtains,

