

# Colonial Farmer.

LUGGIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

OLD SERIES, VOL. 15 NEW SERIES VOL. 4.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SEPTEMBER 17, 1877.

NO. 50, WHOLE NUMBER 733

## Correspondence.

### For the Colonial Farmer.

#### RURAL TOPICS.

##### SUBSOILING.

Satisfying land means to loosen the subsoil, but not to turn it up. After plowing, a furrow as deep as the crop to be planted or sown requires, then another team follows with the subsoil plow, and loosens the lower soil to eight inches deep, and then leaves it; and so the two teams continue to plow till the field is finished. "What advantage is subsoiling?" is the question that I hear asked. Twenty years ago the agricultural theories contended that farmers were to have subsoil for every crop, or soon be behind the times; but now we hear but little of the question. The fact is, that it doesn't pay to subsoil land, and that the question, as few farmers can afford to employ two teams on the same land, and plow in a day only as much as one team can do. There is, however, some advantage in some seasons by subsoiling, one of which is that crops will withstand a severe drought better on subsoiled land, than on that which is not subsoiled. This is about all that can be said in favor of the system, and the second year the land is about as hard and compact below as it was before the subsoil plow was used. In brief, I don't advise any farmer to subsoil his land in any case. Here is what a man says who has tried it: "There is this about subsoiling, which I think is not usually understood, that, like surface plowing it should be done for every crop. The loosening of the ground below, where it had laid undisturbed for ages, it may be thought, will benefit it for years. Such is not my experience and observation. Maye me, now, it will settle and pack, except under certain conditions, and become as hard, if not harder, in a year or two, as before. One of the exceptions is where manure is mixed with it, particularly vegetable or barnyard manure. The roots of clover, or other plants that penetrate and fill the soil well, will meet this resistance, and grow in it as in a light soil. If it is not so, the expense of it would be well to try subsoiling a little as an experiment. Subsoil plows are made for subsoiling only; they turn no furrows, subsoiling only." **SELECTING SEED WHEAT.**

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: Last week (17th) I picked seven pounds of the best heads of my wheat, and drilled it in 11 inches apart in rows, at the rate of only forty pounds to the acre. It grew too thick for large heads. I thinned it to eight inches apart, and it attained a height of 4 feet and much of it fell down. April 20th it commenced heading, was reaped June 11 and (June 23rd) it was threshed, according to the report of a committee, at 12 bushels per acre. This shows a remarkable increase in the crop, as 12 to 15 bushels is the average yield of wheat. There is no doubt that selecting the best heads and sowing them will increase the yield in some degree; but we cannot expect any permanent increase of crops. For instance, the 67 bushels of wheat to the acre, as above stated, will not continue to yield 67 bushels, nor half of that quantity.

**THICK BARN FOR HAY.** A few writers are advocating making barns as near air-tight as possible for preserving hay. One *Well* says: "The general opinion among farmers is, that barns with air space between the boarding are better adapted to cure and preserve hay and a tight bottom. But this opinion is founded upon the supposed fact that free access of air will cause the carrying off of surplus moisture, and prevent heating and fermentation, which supposed fact is not a fact at all, when applied to a body of uncurd hay. Grass is spread in thin layers on the floor and exposed to the air, the moisture is carried off so rapidly as not to permit any heating or fermentation, but when placed in a thick body in a mow, the heat with access of air, causes rapid fermentation. The oxygen of the air fuels the fermentation, and this becomes the native cause of its destruction. This principle is familiar to the good housewife who preserves her fruit in an air-tight jar. We tried an experiment some years ago, which applied this principle to keeping green clover. We took a large lined oil cask, unheated one end, filled it with green clover cut in blossom, containing all its sap, rammed in solid, replaced the head, drew the hoops, and then stopped all air spaces with white lead and paint.

On opening, ten months after, the clover blossoms were found almost as bright as when put in." Modern built barns are generally weather-boarded quite light, but with no regard to the better keeping of hay. Windows are placed in the gables to admit light, and also air when hay is being placed in the barn; but this new theory that hay should be put in a warm place is about right. Keep out all your fetters, sugar, or other carative ingredients; it will keep better without them; and perhaps, too, without salt, but then it would not be so palatable. Do up the butter each week, churning in one or more neat, round rolls of two or three pounds each, just what you have to put down; cover each roll with a clean muslin cloth large enough to go round it twice or more, so that it will be completely enveloped, and sink it in a strong brine, as strong as the best salt will make it. Stone vessels are the best for this purpose; if it is put in may be sunk by placing a clean stone on it. Continue to add more rolls until the vessel is full, always keeping the whole completely covered with brine; and to insure strength, add more when full. Keep it in your cellar or in your spring-house, and see if it is not worth, in winter or spring, one hundred per cent. more than any winter butter. But mark! the butter must be good, well made by one who understands how; must be well worked, and should, by all means, be wrapped up and sunk under the brine the same day it is churned, not kept trying about for two or three days after churning. A good spring, with the water at 55°, is indispensable to make the best No. 1 butter in the summer months, and then it must be churned slowly that it may come soft.

**FERTILIZERS FOR TURNIPS.** As commercial fertilizers are now being extensively used in the United States and England, my space will not be wasted by giving reports of their use occasionally. The reader will please to bear in mind that all the fertilizers in the world of essential value consist of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash; and that stable dung and all the commercial fertilizers in existence have no important value, only as regards the quantities of the above three articles that they contain. Then, in order that my readers may be better understood, the following facts will be stated: Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are chiefly found in the animal and mineral phosphates—what is called phosphate or superphosphate of lime, made of bones, and the mineral phosphates, such as those found in Scotland and elsewhere. Potash comes under the head of potash salts, sulphate of potash, nitrate of soda (saltpetre), musate of soda, and the pure potash. The following is a report of an experienced farmer, published in a London paper: "1. That plants, unassisted by phosphates and nitrogen, yielded at the rate of only ten tons per imperial acre. 2. That the addition of sulphate of ammonia increased the yield only slightly. 3. That the addition of nitrate of soda alone in most cases gave a worse result. 4. That a decided improvement was shown in every case by phosphates; in some cases the increase was threefold, and in others twofold. 5. That it is immaterial whether the insoluble phosphates are of mineral or animal origin. 6. That it is immaterial whether the phosphates are soluble or insoluble, the difference in favor of the soluble being only fractional. 7. That it is immaterial whether the soluble phosphates are of mineral or animal origin. 8. That though nitrogenous manures are of little or no mineral value for turnips, they improve the soil when mixed with phosphates. 9. That organic nitrogen in bones is decidedly of less value than nitrogen in sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. 10. That ammonia or nitrate of soda, 11. That ammoniacal or bone ash, either dissolved or undissolved. 12. That the division gave an increase in every case. 13. It appeared immaterial whether the sulphate of ammonia was used with soluble or insoluble phosphates. 14. It appeared immaterial whether nitrogen was applied with soluble phosphates in the form of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda. 15. That spring manuring is better than autumn or winter manuring for turnips or Sweden." **The "soluble" and "insoluble" phosphates** refer to that which is made soluble by acid dissolved in sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), or insoluble by not being thus treated, the latter giving out its virtues quite slowly, as in the case of corned ground bones, which may remain in the soil two or three years before the whole becomes soluble.

It appears from the above report that nitrate of soda, applied alone to land for a turnip crop, is a positive injury, and the editor of the paper in which the report appeared says:—"Nitrate of soda is a dressing for hay or wheat; but on many light soils and late climates in Scotland its application to other crops has been attended by adverse results. Mr. Mackenzie last year experimented with nitrate of soda, added to other manures for turnips. On one part of a field he applied one hundred weight of nitrate per acre along with bone manure and dung, to another part half a hundred weight per acre and to a third part a quarter hundred-weight. The difference in the weight of the crop was only a few pounds per acre, but the part which received no nitrate of soda produced the heaviest yield." The editor of this statement is, that the phosphates, as bonedust or four phosphate, or superphosphate, are the only commercial fertilizers that farmers can apply to turnips profitably.

**HOW TO KEEP BUTTER.** A farmer's wife writes to the *Rural New Yorker* as follows: "First, the butter must be good when made, all the butterfats must be worked out, and in doing this, keep it out of water; don't have any water come in contact with it, for it spoils it. Butter that is washed in working, as it is termed, if good, would be much better if it had not been washed. Salt to suit the taste of those who are to eat it. Half a pound of salt to a pound of butter is about right. Keep out all your fetters, sugar, or other carative ingredients; it will keep better without them; and perhaps, too, without salt, but then it would not be so palatable. Do up the butter each week, churning in one or more neat, round rolls of two or three pounds each, just what you have to put down; cover each roll with a clean muslin cloth large enough to go round it twice or more, so that it will be completely enveloped, and sink it in a strong brine, as strong as the best salt will make it. Stone vessels are the best for this purpose; if it is put in may be sunk by placing a clean stone on it. Continue to add more rolls until the vessel is full, always keeping the whole completely covered with brine; and to insure strength, add more when full. Keep it in your cellar or in your spring-house, and see if it is not worth, in winter or spring, one hundred per cent. more than any winter butter. But mark! the butter must be good, well made by one who understands how; must be well worked, and should, by all means, be wrapped up and sunk under the brine the same day it is churned, not kept trying about for two or three days after churning. A good spring, with the water at 55°, is indispensable to make the best No. 1 butter in the summer months, and then it must be churned slowly that it may come soft.

the brighter side, hoping for more cheerful cases. Tending toward such is the opening of our *Grand Exposition*, which brings to the city, daily, thousands of countrymen, where they can have a better chance of shaking off the enervating of country life, and of seeing how city folks live. Things are getting terribly monotonous truly, for the tan mauling preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry air.

**A Nut for Canadian Farmers to Crack.** A writer in the *American Agriculturist* (W. Atwater, of Connecticut) writes of wood ashes, says:—"Many of our best farmers in Connecticut use leached ashes, imported from Canada at a cost of from eighteen to twenty-eight cents per bushel, instead of the native leached ashes, which are preferred to all other fertilizers except barnyard and stable manure." If New England farmers find it profitable to purchase leached ashes for fertilizers in Canada, and to buy in addition, the price paid for carriage, are they not worth the cost price to Canadian farmers? Are their lands so exceedingly fertile that they can afford to send away one of the best fertilizers in every household of the country for the sake of a few dollars they will receive in exchange? Ashes are not so highly valued by our agriculturalists as they are here. In Ireland not only is every household of the country from their turf pits carefully saved as a most valuable fertilizer, but even large farms and headlands are burned in large areas to obtain the ashes for manure; and these ashes are not equal for the purpose to wood ashes. We know from experience that ashes are a fertilizer of great value to all out farm and garden crops. We have used it on the growing cereals and root crops, and in all cases with advantage. To the potato crop we have found it especially beneficial, and as a top-dressing for lawns and meadows. All who have had much practical knowledge of the benefits to crops generally will fully agree that the analysis by chemists do not rate constituent elements more highly than it is borne out by experience. From analyses by Prof. Johnson, and others, we learn that a bushel of potash, 700 pounds of lime, 120 pounds of magnesia, 45 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 7 pounds of sulphuric acid.

**Rat-Hunting Snakes.** Some months ago a gentleman from Dunsmuir paid a visit to a friend of his in the township of Beverly, Canada, a Mr. Henry, and remained with him several days. During his visit the Dunsmuir gentleman complained that his house was literally infested with rats and mice. He tried every device to get rid of them, and all had failed. Mr. Henry who is a "big" figure, as he is found of sport, declared that he could better the rats out of his friend's cellar in less than no time, to use his own expression. Next day the two friends went to the cellar, and Mr. Henry placed the box on the table, and removed the lid. In the instant from the box leaped a full-grown garter-snake, measuring three feet and a half in length. The reptile, which was highly excited, with the extremity of its tail and gliding about the table with remarkable rapidity, lighting its ghastly jaws with its forked and sinuous tongue. The Dunsmuir gentleman shrunk back into his corner almost petrified with horror. Mr. Henry showed how silly this was by taking the snake upon his arm and handling him with his whip-lash. Finally his horse was overthrown, and when he had composed himself he led him into the cellar, where the snake was set at liberty. The reptile immediately darted for the wall, and the next moment discovered a hole, into which it glided with the greatest ease. An interesting theory stood at their feet, and both gentlemen held their breath, and both trembled with excitement. The snake had not disappeared over a minute before a half dozen rats ran out of the hole and met a terrible fate at the hands of their enemies only.

**Miscellaneous.** Changing the bearing of my apple trees, in certain cases, is highly beneficial. The *Rural New Yorker* refers to experiments in this direction made by Prof. Beal. The Northern Spy was the variety experimented upon. Last year, which was the best year for the apple, the trees were severely tried. This year they have a fair average crop of fruit, while the trees of the same variety standing close to them, without fruit. A Minnesota correspondent writes to the *New York Tribune*—I have seen this day (Aug. 9) sixteen self-bidding bidders following each other around a pile of wheat a mile long and a half a mile wide, part of a crop of 4,000 acres. This I suppose, is something that has never been witnessed before, and it was not got up for an exhibition, but is the regular work of the farm. This was on the *Beaumont*, operated by O. Delaplace, situated on the Northern Pacific Railroad, about eighteen miles west of Fargo. On the Cheney farm adjoining there were eleven of the same kind of machines running, and on other farms from three to six machines each. In this country I suppose there are working to more than fifty of these automatic bidders.

**THE BARK FOR CURBING WORKS.** Mr. Hogg says that the most simple, least expensive, and most certain method of exterminating the gooseberry (and currant) caterpillar, is to cover the surface of the ground, early in spring, all round the bushes and two or three inches deep, with fresh tan from the tan-yard. This course can be recommended the more, because of its being so easy and excellent a means of suppressing the weeds, which are so apt to grow up among the low spring branches, and are protected by them from the fingers that keep working away from either plants. The season for its application, too, is the time in May when young shoots are springing up from the collar of the plants, and help to rob and smother them. All of these that have not ample room are easily rubbed out while the tan is being applied. The tan mauling preserves moisture to the roots, and gives off some of the leaves, and this is especially necessary for the gooseberry, which loves humidity, and mildews badly in very dry air.

community, by bringing discredit upon the profession. "If we desire to raise the business of farming to the position it deserves to occupy, we must cultivate (own) only what can be thoroughly done with the means we can employ, improve it to its greatest capacity, interest our children in their business, give them opportunity and advantage for acquiring a good education, thus fitting them to honestly fill their stations. Pursuing some similar course, we shall live longer, enjoy more of life, save up a competency against old age and infirmity, and train up a more intelligent and happier family."

**English Market for American Livestock.** It is a matter worthy of note that England is gradually awakening to the importance of American breeding farms, and that the market for our live stock there is becoming fixed and remunerative. This trade is comparatively new, for it is but two or three years since the initial step was taken by some enterprising breeders of this country. Why they did not pursue it with ardor and establish it, is a question which, in view of the following details, one must be at a loss to answer. As the case stands, Canada is leading off, and from recent accounts it seems that she is going into the business with considerable enthusiasm. The following statement of facts, while it accounts for the activity of the Canadian breeders, leads one to wonder at the inactivity of breeders in the United States: On Monday, July 9th, the *Lake Magenta*, from Quebec, rode into Liverpool with one hundred and fifty cattle upon her upper deck. They were landed in excellent condition, and made a much finer appearance, it is said, than those which reached the London market from Tottenham, Holloway, or the Continent. A means has been devised by which they can be safely and quite comfortably stalled upon the ship, and to this, in a great measure, must be ascribed their superiority. The stalls are erected along each side of the deck, the bulwarks being twice as high as usual, and a plank roof is then made, slatted inlaid towards the outside of the vessel, that the rain may run off. These boxes are about five feet wide and seven long, and designed to hold two head of cattle, which are blocked in and secured there by planks across the front and back, and the upper plank is fastened a trough into which the animal's provender, consisting of ground corn, beans and miller's offal, all well moistened, is put at proper intervals. Some hay is dropped into the stall, of which they eat what they want, and the residue is left to them for a bed.

The greatest drawback consists in lack of room, as any one will observe that a pen five feet by seven is not spacious enough for two such heads of cattle as are performed for exportation to a people so critical upon American productions as the English; but it is reported that the British soon learn to remedy this inconvenience by standing and lying alternately. It is demonstrated by this instance of our farm population to own large farms, to add to this or adjoining tract of land to that already owned, seemingly "no pen-up" Ulster can retain our powers, or desires. Under certain circumstances it would doubtless be wise to add more territory to a moderately-sized farm, but in making additions the whole subject should be dispassionately looked at in all its different light and bearings. We know when and where to stop making additions is of the utmost importance, and still more important to stop at the right time. Every addition adds to the farmer's cares, anxieties, etc., taxes will be increased, expenses for fences and other items will be added, and more labor required, and what perhaps a failure to increase the annual income sufficient to pay for the extra care and other necessary outlays. Sometimes increasing the farm area from that where a comfortable subsistence, with a small surplus, is derived, the whole becomes involved in expenses which can not be afforded. It costs so much to keep the whole up that it hangs like a millstone about the neck of the owner, dragging him down; his whole family, wife and daughters are obliged to work hard constantly, and often over-exert themselves in order to keep the machine moving; oil fails and bearings grate.

"No time is had for the young to obtain more than the rudiments of an education, much less to fit themselves as ornaments among their rural companions. The constant strain of muscle power untils them for intellectual culture at any odd or leisure hours, even if they are bad, and frequently during their leaving the farm, and farm-life, at the first opportunity. A farm under similar conditions becomes an incubus to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole side. But the snake was not satisfied; it discovered every rat-hole in the cellar, and glided in and out among the rocks where even a cat could not have gone. It was finally taken up and placed in a box, after twenty rats and almost as many mice had been killed. The snake belonged to a black-garter family, which are in reality the best friend the farmer has. They live exclusively on the field mice, worms, flies and other vermin, and if they occasionally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities counterbalance these defects. The one possessed by Mr. Henry was caught by him last summer in a pen-fold, and since he has had it no rats are to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood of his house.

**Large or Small Farms.** Whether farming on a large or small scale is more advantageous, not only to the farmer himself, but also the country at large, is a long-disputed question. We submit, from the *American Rural Home*, a letter advocating the holding of small farms as more profitable. The letter is rather indefinite, giving no intimation of what the writer considers the size of a large farm is. While admitting as a self-evident rule that the farm should not be larger than the farmer's means enable him to cultivate to the greatest advantage, we cannot ignore the great profit to the landholder and still greater benefit to the community from large farms, held and cultivated by men who have sufficient capital, and who are well qualified by education and practical skill to farm in such a manner as to produce the largest crop at a reasonable expenditure of time and to set an example in the neighborhood of really good farming. Such farmers are expected to have a better knowledge of the science of agriculture, and to be more competent for its practice than the farmer who is struggling on a few acres. Another advantage such farmers have is, that they can always purchase the best seed and implements on good terms, and readily avail themselves of every improvement in agriculture. In the same journal we read notes of the editor "Among the farmers of Munroe," and nearly all the well-cultivated farms he visited were not less than four hundred acres. These, though not very large farms, cannot certainly be classed among small farms. In Great Britain the capital that a farmer is expected to have available for farm purposes is from £5 to £10 per acre, and many of the farms are large. May we not reasonably conclude that the size of the farm is to be in proportion to the farmer's capital and his care and anxieties will be comparatively few and easily borne; and a large farm, well cultivated, and owner having sufficient means, will bring in a proportionately large income and be more profitable to the farmer and to the community? "A natural desire seems to be implanted in the human mind to improve our farm population to own large farms, to add to this or adjoining tract of land to that already owned, seemingly "no pen-up" Ulster can retain our powers, or desires. Under certain circumstances it would doubtless be wise to add more territory to a moderately-sized farm, but in making additions the whole subject should be dispassionately looked at in all its different light and bearings. We know when and where to stop making additions is of the utmost importance, and still more important to stop at the right time. Every addition adds to the farmer's cares, anxieties, etc., taxes will be increased, expenses for fences and other items will be added, and more labor required, and what perhaps a failure to increase the annual income sufficient to pay for the extra care and other necessary outlays. Sometimes increasing the farm area from that where a comfortable subsistence, with a small surplus, is derived, the whole becomes involved in expenses which can not be afforded. It costs so much to keep the whole up that it hangs like a millstone about the neck of the owner, dragging him down; his whole family, wife and daughters are obliged to work hard constantly, and often over-exert themselves in order to keep the machine moving; oil fails and bearings grate.

"No time is had for the young to obtain more than the rudiments of an education, much less to fit themselves as ornaments among their rural companions. The constant strain of muscle power untils them for intellectual culture at any odd or leisure hours, even if they are bad, and frequently during their leaving the farm, and farm-life, at the first opportunity. A farm under similar conditions becomes an incubus to its possessor and his family, and an injury to the whole side. But the snake was not satisfied; it discovered every rat-hole in the cellar, and glided in and out among the rocks where even a cat could not have gone. It was finally taken up and placed in a box, after twenty rats and almost as many mice had been killed. The snake belonged to a black-garter family, which are in reality the best friend the farmer has. They live exclusively on the field mice, worms, flies and other vermin, and if they occasionally glide across the path of a human being, their lives should be preserved, as their good qualities counterbalance these defects. The one possessed by Mr. Henry was caught by him last summer in a pen-fold, and since he has had it no rats are to be seen or heard of in the neighborhood of his house.

**MURDER WILL OUT.** A few years ago "Aunt Anne Flower" was discovered to be a certain "Aunt Flower" and later on, a few thin dyspeptics made known to their friends how early and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great friends of Aunt Anne's *Flower* were scattered through the country by one sufferer after another, until, without advertising, its sale had become immense. Progress in FLYING TOWN in the United States are selling it. To name suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Constipation, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., one take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Paris & Dillon, Queen Street, Fredericton, and get a box for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.







# 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 20, 1877.

## WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Just Received,  
Hoy's German Cologne,  
Green's August Flower,  
Kierstead's Kidney Preparation.  
**JOHN M. WILEY,**  
Druggist and Apothecary.  
Corner Queen Street and Wilcox'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!

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

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's and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

Halifax, via St. John's, N.B., and

# THOS. LOGAN

HAS OPENED

Black Scarf Nets,

White Ivory Buttons,

Brown do

Black Sequin Buttons for

trimming.

The "Abdominal" and other

new Corsets,

Black French Merinoes,

Black Cashmeres,

Black Paramattas,

Black Persian Corde,

Black Lustres.

1 CASE

**GREY FLANNELS.**

**Thos. Logan,**

Opposite Normal School.

Fredericton, Sept. 3, 1877.

## S. OWEN,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

To the Dry Goods Trade.

As I close my business on 1st of May next,

parties can buy cheap for Cash or Approved

Notes.

TO MY RETAIL CUSTOMERS,

I need not state how cheap I sell for, without

question.

I sell cheaper than any one in the city,

and know that I can do it.

NEVER MIND THE BIG PUFFING

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. S.—Will sell out Stock to good parties

and give 1, 2, and 3 years approved, endorsed

Notes.

S. O.

Fredericton, Sept. 10, 1877.

5000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

do, 1000 pairs of Mixed Laces, with 10

# Thos. W. Smith,

Queen Street, Fredericton.

Has received a large stock of

**New Goods,**

consisting 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 Trousersings,

to which goods we would call particular

attention.

**TWEEDS,**

SCOTH, ENGLISH,

CANADIAN, AMERICAN

and DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

A complete line of

**Gen's Furnishing Goods,**

**READY-MADE**

**CLOTHING,**

We are clearing the Ready-Made Goods

out at a grand reduction in order to

make room for Fall Importations.

**HEAVY DOMESTIC**

**Grey Woolen Blankets,**

We sell at prices defying competition.

**The Peerless Shoulder Brace**

every person should wear them, they

work like a charm, please call and

examine. We have also a good assortment

of the common Brace, imported direct

from one of the best American

factories.

**Ladies & Gentlemen Travelling Trunks**

in stock, are just the style needed.

**Gent's Portmanteaus,**

a superior assortment the best value we have

offered to this market.

**Valises, do.**

In our Clothing Tailoring Department

we are perfect in all the latest styles

guaranteed.

"Light profits and quick sales being

our motto."

Our Patrons will get the best of value for

the money. This being so, we will clear out

Shop Goods, all articles remaining as above

mentioned.

**THOS. W. SMITH.**

P. S.—Wool wanted, highest market

paid or taken in exchange for Cloth.

Fredericton, Sept. 3, 1877.

T. W. S.

**Valuable Property in Saint**

**Mary's For Sale.**

FOR Sale on easy terms a valuable property

at Saint Mary's, a large dwelling

in good state of repair on the premises.

Apply to A. D. YERKA,

Recorder Office.

STOVES, STOVES.

COOKING and Parlor Stoves, neat and hand-

some in all styles and we have had the same

time. Just received, and for sale by

R. CHRISTOPHER & SONS.

**Golden Fleece.**

# Valuable Property in Saint

Mary's For Sale.

FOR Sale on easy terms a valuable property

at Saint Mary's, a large dwelling

in good state of repair on the premises.

Apply to A. D. YERKA,

Recorder Office.

STOVES, STOVES.

COOKING and Parlor Stoves, neat and hand-

some in all styles and we have had the same

time. Just received, and for sale by

R. CHRISTOPHER & SONS.

**Golden Fleece.**

The subscriber has received per late

steamers a large stock of

**CARPETINGS**

Brussels, Tapestry.

**WOOL CARPETS**

in 2 and 3 ply,

**RUGS TO MATCH.**

**DRESS GOODS**

in all the latest styles,

Certain Damasks and Reggs,

Lace Curtains,

English and American Prints, &c.

An immense stock of

**WALL PAPERS,**

Gift Papers from 40 cents up.

Tint Papers warranted to wash.

**John McDonald.**

**FISH. FISH.**

100 Barrels and Half Barrels Bay Herring,

a nice article. R. Y. PERRY.

Sept. 3.

**YORK MUNICIPALITY ELECTION OF**

**NOTICE.** The Election for County Councillors

will be held on the 11th day of October next, in pursuance of a

Resolution of the Council, passed on the 11th day of

September last. Twenty days public notice

of the day of the election and place of

holding same shall be given by each

ward clerk by posting in public places of

the city. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock

A. M. The day of the election shall be

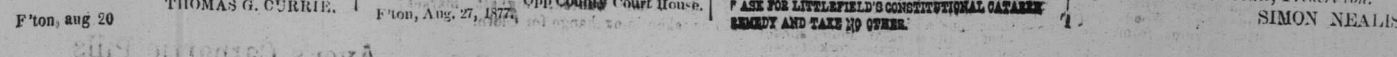
# ALBION HOUSE!

September 5, 1877.

Miller & Edgecombe's reasons for offering their Stock



Frederickton, Sept. 3, 1877



F'ren, aug 20  
 THOMAS G. CURRIE  
 F'ren, Aug. 27, 1872  
 SUPREME COURT HOUSE  
 7 ASK FOR LITTELL'S DISSENTING OPINIONS  
 REMOVED AND TAKE NO OTHER  
 SIMON NEAL'S

F'ren, aug 20  
 THOMAS G. CURRIE  
 F'ren, Aug. 27, 1872  
 SUPREME COURT HOUSE  
 7 ASK FOR LITTELL'S DISSENTING OPINIONS  
 REMOVED AND TAKE NO OTHER  
 SIMON NEAL'S