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# Colonial Farmer.

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## Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

### RURAL TOPICS.

I am asked to reply to the following questions:

1—"How to arrange a barn for nine or ten head of cattle, two horses and two or three swine, the location being favorable for a cellar; and can any preparation be applied to the shingles to render them more durable?"

Probably there are not two men in existence who would agree on all points pertaining to building and arranging a barn. I will, however, give my views on these questions, without giving any particular dimensions. When a barn is to be built without any side building for stabling cattle and horses, I know of no better way than to arrange it with a floor in the centre to receive hay and grain on the load, and with cattle stalls on one side and stalls for horses on the other. The hay and grain is to be stored above. This is the old style, but I can see no way to improve it in a single building. Let it be ample in size for the amount of hay, grain, &c., that it will be required to cover, and have the height correspond with the ground dimensions, but let the posts be as high as possible, and have the barn in good proportion, because the more room you have over the stalls the better, as few or no farmers ever found their barns too large. Give the roof the usual pitch, and use pine shingles of the best quality. Such shingles may cost from $20 to $25 more than a second quality, but they will be the cheapest in the end. Crude petroleum applied to them after being laid—two or three coats—will preserve them from the weather, but why should one expend anything on shingles that will last twenty years unprotected? It is doubtful whether it will pay to paint the first quality of pine shingles, or put oil on them.

The arrangements of the stables may be with, or without floors. It is certainly better for horses to stand upon the ground; and although it is the custom generally to floor cattle and horse stables, yet I have kept stock in unfloored stalls for the reason that they are more comfortable when cows are lying down, and their urine is mostly saved, which is an important consideration, being annually worth per cow, or horse, if all were saved, not less than $25 each per annum. Some agricultural chemists estimate it to be worth annually $50 per head; or that it contains by analysis fertilizing qualities that would cost $50 to purchase. Now, if a bed of clay, or heavy clayey soil, be placed upon the ground floor of the stables, about six inches thick, then wet and packed hard, with a slight depression in the centre—just enough to prevent the urine from running away, it will all be saved in the bedding, which should be liberally supplied; and if the dung be properly managed, the urine may be secured with scarcely any loss. Tight floors are sometimes made, with a urine conductor in the rear to carry it to the dung in a cellar under the stalls, but when no such cellar exists, I think the urine cannot be saved in any better manner than I have stated above.

IS A CELLAR ADVANTAGEOUS?

Yes, particularly a root cellar. Let it be under the barn floor, with stairs leading to it in a corner of the floor and so enclosed as to keep out frost. In this cellar there should be large bins for different root crops to be fed to stock during the fall, winter and spring. It can be lighted by a couple of two-pane windows; and if the barn foundation is not high enough to admit such windows above ground, an excavation may be made in the ground, and walled up, so as to admit light through them. There is nothing about a barn so valuable and important as such a cellar; but it must have a drain, if subject to water coming in, or be cobbled. If the barn is on a side hill, with the cattle yard on the lower side, the entrance to this cellar may be on the outside in the yard; and it might be here, perhaps, if the barn is on level ground, by excavating and walling up a side passage to the door. My advice is, never build a barn without a root cellar, as it will not cost much, and it will pay for itself every winter, if filled with beets, carrots and turnips.

In regard to a manure cellar directly under the stalls, which are to be well floored in this case, it is a good thing when a barn is on a hill-side, so that manure can be hauled out easily from the lower side. Several trap-doors should be made to admit the dung, and so constructed as never to be removed by cattle treading on them. But manure does not decompose in such a cellar, unless it be kept wet by watering it, as rapidly as it does in the barn yard. Horse manure in particular will fire fang badly when placed in such a cellar, if not kept quite wet; and on the whole, I consider it somewhat doubtful whether it pays a farmer to build one, as there are ways of preserving dung in the open air which, in my opinion, are quite as profitable, with the aid of free rains to keep the heaps moist, as it is to place it under cover, and water it by artificial means.

SHEDS ADJOINING BARNS.

No barnyard is complete without its shed, or sheds, fronting the South, or the East. Sheep and young stock will in most winters be amply protected in them; and they can here be fed in racks in cold, stormy weather. If made high and commodious, the fodder for sheep and young cattle can all be kept in the upper part; and it would often be very useful to have a door to open from the second story of the shed to the second story of the barn.

The party who asked the above questions, speaks of swine in connection with planning a barn; but the hog pen should always be separate from the barn, but at the side of a small building made to contain their feed, and a boiler to cook it at times.

INVIGORATING OLD TREES.

2—"I have a lot about which 20 elm trees were set 20 years ago; but they were neglected, and have made but little growth? I have tried digging about them, and applying barn-yard manure, but the effects are not apparent."

It is a difficult thing to cause trees 20 years old to make a "rapid growth," if not impossible. But digging around them as far as the roots probably extend, and applying a heavy coat of stable dung, with a good dressing of bone dust, or super-phosphate and ashes ought to cause them to show good results the second year after the application of the fertilizers. If the tops of the trees should be cut back to a few feet from the heads of their trunks, and made to throw out new tops, the probability is, that you would in a few years, after fertilizing them as above, have trees growing vigorously, as when all other means fail to rejuvinate old trees this method succeeds well.

DISPOSAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

3—"What is the best disposition to be made of night manure, and should the vault be emptied in the fall or spring?"

Privy vaults may be emptied in the fall, or early in the spring, but in the fall is best. Select a suitable place to deposit the contents in your garden; then throw up a little embankment of earth, eight to twelve inches high, according to its liquid condition. If not in liquid state no embankment is necessary. Probably an embankment around a circle 10 feet in diameter would be large enough for the contents of any ordinary privy. Before any removal takes place, provide sufficient garden soil to mix with the privy contents as follows: First turn into the circle enough night soil to cover it one or two inches deep. Then throw in upon it about three times as much earth as there is of night soil—and so continue the layers till all is disposed of. Coal ashes are very good to use with the earth or alone, but only such ashes are suitable as have been sifted. In a few weeks time (if the mixing be done in the spring) the whole may be shoveled over, and applied to the gardens when it is plowed or spaded, without being at all offensive; and the fertilizing qualities of it will be very great.

UNFRUITFUL PEAR TREES.

4—"I have a large number of pear trees, many of which were not set deep enough in the ground; they are five years old, and those not properly set have not thriven nor borne fruit. What shall I do with them?"

There are two ways to remedy this improper setting of your trees—to take them up and reset them, or haul in soil from some other place, and raise the earth around their trunks, sloping off a few feet. If reset and the tops be cut back, and the ground well fertilized, the trees would be in a flourishing condition in two or three years; and I think the same result could be secured be raising the earth around them. Pear trees at five years old may be removed with safety.

For the Colonial Farmer.

### Stanley Items.

MR. EDITOR,—Farmers have all their crops in their barns now. It is difficult to say from report whether the yield is good, bad or indifferent. Some are very well pleased with what they have stored, while others tell us their barns were never much emptier at Christmas than they are now.

A large number of teams loaded with provisions and men may be seen wending their way to the Miramichi and Nashwaak rivers every day.

The Missionary to the Camps will soon be at work amongst them.

The next events of any note following the Cattle Show are the School Examinations. Cross Creek school, District No. 5, held its examinations on the 19th. The scholars were passed through a very creditable examination by their teacher Miss E. M. Sanson who, unfortunately for the scholars, leaves this term. She is to take charge of the Red Rock School next term.

Saturday the 20th, Maple Grove school, District No. 6, taught by Miss E. Bendell, held a very successful examination. The tables were well spread and all who attended fared sumptuously.

But the great examination was that of the 24th. Early in the morning many a one was in high glee, and soon found themselves on the road to Stanley School, District No. 3, graded school, and taught by C. A. Miles and Miss M. Douglas. If you want a treat, Mr. Editor, and a little relief from the office and the city, come up sometimes and witness the proceedings of the spring or fall examinations. After a brief morning session the tables were spread for dinner, and chicken, and all the most seasonable things were laid out for the children and parents who might be hungry. After dinner the children were drilled in reading, spelling, arithmetic, (mental and slate,) geography, history, &c., not fergetting to allow the visitors to look at the excellent penmanship contained in their copy books.

W. Clarkson, Esq., assisted the teacher in the examination, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their proficiency. After the examination, several of the children gave excellent recitations and dialogues, interspersed with singing. All the exercises over, the teacher gave a short address, after which the Revs. R. Duncan, R. W. Weddall, W. J. Kirby, and W. T. Howe Esq., delivered appropriate addresses.

In the evening of the same day the Methodist Church was nearly filled with a very appreciative audience to listen to the Revs. R. Duncan, R. W. Weddall and others advocate the cause of Methodist Missions. After the addresses and collection, Dr. Moore passed round with a subscription list and had subscribers' names for the handsome sum of $32, the largest amount ever raised for missions before upon this circuit.

The Tay (Nashwaak) held their meeting the preceding night, and doubled their last year's receipts. The Nashwaak Village held their meeting on the 25th. The report was read by the Rev. R. W. Weddall, and speeches delivered by the Revs. G. M. Campbell, W. J. Kirby and R. Duncan. The receipts here also were handsome. Never was so much Missionary influence apparent before on the whole circuit.

K.

Stanley, Oct. 30th, 1877.

For the Colonial Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—I see in your last issue an article on Liquid Manure, and as I believe that nearly all of us New Brunswick farmers whose barns are on level ground and the manure not kept below the stables, lose almost the whole of this valuable manure, and as I am preparing to save this on my farm, will some of your readers give their experience, in the columns of the FARMER, of their method of saving and turning to good account all the liquid that is made in their barns from the stock through the winter? If by absorbing the same with swamp muck or if saved in tanks, how and when they apply it. I hope some scientific and practical farmer will be able to give us some valuable experience, and if not, perhaps you will be able to give us some information from your exchanges from our cousins over the border; but it will be saying very little for ourselves if there is no one throughout the length and breadth of our Province who has had experience in this matter, and who is able to occupy the columns of the FARMER with valuable information on one of the most essential points of agriculture. I have heard that in Maine they have water-tight tanks, made so with cement. Are there any in New Brunswick, and how are they constructed?

Yours, &c.,
YORK CO. FARMER.

CALVING COWS.—A writer in the *Landwirth* recommends the administration of a few handfuls of boiled linseed in their drink to down-calving cows for three or four weeks, as greatly facilitating the process of parturition. In a practise of over thirty years he has always found it to act beneficially, besides which it influences the milk secretion advantageously, does good service in cases of inflammation and constipation, and forms a simple and never-failing remedy in retention of the afterbirth.

## Miscellaneous.

AN UNSEASONABLE FLOWER.—On Saturday, Sept. 29, Miss Eizzie S. Smith, of Newfield, Me., picked a perfectly developed apple blossom from the orchard. Probably that orchard feels ashamed of the short crop this year, and is attempting to redeem its reputation—but its repentance is too late.—*Ex.*

A Pennsylvania butter-maker tests his salt by dissolving a little in a glass tumbler; if the brine formed is clear and free from bitter taste, he pronounces the salt good; if, on the other hand, it presents a milky appearance, leaves any sediment or throws scum to the surface, he rejects it.

The Belfast *Journal* says the Maine potato crop will be quite up to the average. The yield is not so great as last year, but the additional acreage planted will keep the quantity good. The price rules low, and when the season opens will start at about thirty-five or forty cents per bushel.

According to the Northampton *Gazette*, William S. Douglas of Greenwick, has a very remarkable cow. It is stated that she gave in the month of June, 1392 quarts of milk; the most she gave in any one day was 52½ quarts. She averaged through the month 46 2-5 quarts a day; at six cents a quart the milk would bring $83.52.

Since the cattle disease made its appearance in Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity, 139 cows have died. The general theory is that the disease is a fever of some kind, and is communicated to native cattle by Texas steers taken there to be slaughtered, many of which are pastured in the surrounding country for a time.

To insects we owe wax and honey, silks and precious dyes, valuable medicines, food for birds and many other animals, the fertilization and increase of plants necessary for the subsistence of many creatures, and thus, indirectly, for the preservation of man. In short, the human species, wholly deprived of the services of insects, would fade from the face of our planet. So the husbandman has only to make the best of it, by learning to distinguish between his friends and his foes, and assist the beneficent operations of Nature in encouraging the former and checking the latter.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

ABOUT POTATOES.—The tendency of potatoes to sprout in the early spring is reported to be prevented in Scotland, and by so doing their full edible qualities are preserved, and "mealy" potatoes can be had all summer from the previous year's growth. The experiment costs but little, and is worthy of being tested by any one who doubts its efficacy. Obtain from a druggist one ounce of liquor of ammonia, (hartshorn,) to a pint of water; let the potatoes be immersed in this mixture 4 or 5 days, then dry them. Their substance is thus consolidated, and much of the moisture extracted, without the slightest injury for all table qualities, but their vegetable power is forever destroyed. If spread out after immersion, so as to be well aired, they will keep good for 10 months.

### The Longest Rivers in the World.

The following are the largest rivers, with their extent: The Amazon, in South America, falls from the Andes through a course of 2,600 miles; the Mississippi, from the stony Mountains, runs 2,690 miles; La Plata, from the Andes, 2,215 miles; the Hoangho, in China, from the Tartarean chain of mountains, is 3,260 miles; the Yangtse-kiang runs from the same mountains, and is 3,960 miles long; the Nile, from the Jibel Kumri mountains, courses 2,690 miles; the Euphrates, from Ararat, is 2,020 miles long; the Volga, from the Valdais, is 2,100 miles; the Danube, from the Alps, is 1,770 miles in length; the Indus, from the Himalayas, is 1,770 miles; the Ganges runs from the same source, and is 1,650 miles long; the Orinoco, from the Andes, is 1,500 miles in length; the Niger, or Wharra, is 1,900 miles long; the Don, the Dneiper and the Senegal, are each over 1,000 miles in length; the Rhine and the Gambia are 888 miles in extent.

BARRELLING CELERY.—Celery can be perfectly kept during the winter in trenches; in fact, I have often taken it out in fine condition while spading up my garden for spring planting. But it is often not so convenient to get at it in the middle of winter, with the surface of the ground as hard as adamant. A much more convenient way of storing a small quantity is as follows:—Knock out both heads of a barrel, and sink it about three-quarters in the ground, vertically; lift the celery carefully, and place it in the barrel in an upright position, packing the roots as closely together as possible. Draw up the earth in a band around the outside of the one-fourth of the barrel that is above ground, to keep out frost; throw a little light litter over the celery, and increase the covering of the litter as cold weather increases. Finally, before snow falls, put over the whole any convenient covering of boards, old carpet, oilcloth, etc., to keep out snow and rain. In mid-winter, it will be found a very easy matter to go out, lift your board or carpet, pull out a handful or two of the litter (free from snow or ice), take up what celery you wish, and replace the litter and covering. A barrel will hold from sixty to seventy-five plants.—*The Country Gentleman.*

### Root-Pruning.

When a tree runs too much to wood without bearing fruit, the tendency may be checked by root-pruning. In performing this operation care should be taken not to cut the roots too close to the tree, as they should never be shortened more than one-third of their length. The roots generally extend as far as the branches, and if they are cut back to two-thirds of their length, the trees will form fruit spurs instead of long shoots, and fruit instead of wood will be produced. Root-pruning should not be resorted to except in cases where other treatment has failed and the tree persists in producing wood at the expense of fruit.

Root-pruning is generally done by opening a trench around the tree at a suitable distance from the trunk. That distance of course will depend on the size of the tree and the extent of the roots. The trench should be from 1½ to 3 feet in depth, according to the age of the tree and the variety of fruit, in order to admit of an inspection of all the horizontal roots. Some persons cut the vertical or tap roots, by striking a spade under the tree, but it is not desirable to cut these roots, as they are the anchors which hold the tree firm in its place. In opening the trench around the tree, care should be taken not to hack the roots with the spade. The soil should be removed carefully, and the roots cut with a sharp knife, making a draw-cut, the same as in pruning the branches. Much damage is sometimes done to trees by the reckless manner in which root-pruning is performed.

The best time for this kind of pruning is in the fall, when vegetation is suspended. It may be done in the spring, before vegetation commences. Some assert that August is the most appropriate month for this work, but many experienced orchardists prefer operating in the fall or spring. Some persons do not open a trench, but cut a circle with the spade around the tree—a very imperfect method of performing the operation, as a great many of the roots cannot be reached in that way, and such as are reached are hacked instead of being cut clean.

The roots of pear trees generally penetrate much deeper into the subsoil than those of apples, peaches, or cherries, and in pruning them a suitable depth of trench must be obtained. When roots are cut they generally throw out a number of mirous roots from the edges of the wound, and if suitable manure is placed in the trench the productiveness of the tree and the size of the fruit will be increased. A mulch should be applied to the space within the circle, as the roots being confined to a small space require the assistance of special manures to enable them to provide sustenance for the tree.

### Improvement in Farming.

The better the gardener, the more thoroughly he cultivates his growing crops; and the more thoroughly he understands the reason which underlie his processes, the better fitted is he to contend with adverse circumstances of soil, or climate variation. As the florist's pursuit utilizes industry and intellect, the gardener's pursuit receives a more laborious industry, and a lower grade of intellectual standing. In America, our best gardening represents the principles which underlie our best farming, but our best farming, through the neglect of principles, cannot be said to be gardening in all but the succession and variety of crops. Although the difference of price between vegetable crops early in season or out of season may allow a greater expenditure to the gardener, than will the price of ordinary farm crops justify the farmer, yet this is not the whole difference between the two classes. The crops are governed by the same natural laws in their growth, and accordingly the best results upon all are to be gained by the most judicious application of those principles which affect their growth whether applied by the farmers or the gardener; and as indicates, so does observation show that the farmer and the best gardener is the may of the most intelligent application of intellect to his work.

Of the class called farmers, but one remove above the pastoral state, and of which we see so many examples scattered all over the West—even many, I am sorry to say, in the more densely populated East—we can say nothing concerning principles, for they have none; but little about practices, for they hardly have these. They keep tickling their own virgin soil, and the harvests, after a time, cease to smile, and the weeds of the field, ever on the watch, take the place of the harvest, and sour the man and sap his land.

Is this severe? Consult the census; examine with care the average yields for 1813. In California, that great empire state, whose fruitfulness is the wonder of nations, the yield of wheat is given as a paltry 13½ bushels per acre. In the Carolinas, between 5 and 6 bushels. In the Southwest, from 7 to 17 bushels. In the West, from 11 to 18 bushels. In New England, from 11 to 19. In the great Middle States, from 11 to 16 bushels only.

Good farmers in Massachusetts get yields of from 18 to 42 bushels per acre; in New York from 20 to 57 bushels per acre. A careful examination of the records of farming as deducted from the various state and national agricultural reports will satisfy the inquirer that good farmers obtain good crops, but the average crops are small through the careless, ignorant, or no culture of the many.

In England, according to Cairl, the average produce of wheat is 27 bushels per acre. In Scotland, according Mr. Dudgeon, the average is 22 to 26 bushels for lighter land, and from 30 to 32 bushels for good land, while crops frequently range from 50 bushels per acre, upwards. With the best farmers, these large figures may be their usual crop.

### Making Hens Lay.

The production of eggs is one of the most profitable branches of the poultry business. Properly managed, hens pay from one to three hundred per cent. profit as layers. Neglected, they cause loss, and are a "bill of expense." To get the best results, too many should not be kept together. Of large breeds, 20 or 30 hens are sufficient. Of Leghorns, or smaller breeds, not more than 30 to 50. They lay as well without a cock, and their eggs keep longer. Plenty of room should be given. One square yard of space indoors is none too much for each fowl. Their droppings should be cleaned up at least three times a week. A bed of dry earth for a floor they delight in. A box of dry dirt and ashes is essential for dusting in. Provide suitable nests and nest eggs. Give plenty of clean, pure water; keep quarters clean, and well ventilated, dry and comfortable. If hens have free range in summer, they obtain from animal or insect and vegetable life most of the materials which compose the substance of an egg. The conditions being right, any hen will lay. The natural and best conditions, then, are found in summer. Imitate these as nearly as possible, and our hens will lay in winter. We must supply artificially in cold weather the wants which nature supplies in warm weather. A hen is a machine for converting a compound of raw material into one of the most nutritious and highly organized substances—the egg; but the machine will not work unless it is in perfect order. Before laying, the hen must be in good health, condition and feathers, and must be kept so; for laying is a severe and exhaustive drain upon the system. The feed of laying fowls must consist of grain in variety, wheat and buckwheat being best, and not over one-half corn in winter, and one-fourth in summer. Cooked feed daily served in various ways, also milk, fresh meats and scraps, raw and cooked, chopped fine, with broken fresh, raw bones or ground bone, three times a week at least, with plenty of gravel and broken oyster shells constantly accessible. Cooked vegetables are necessary, but when confined, raw onions, turnips, apples and cabbage should be given three or four times a week, in good supply. The first feed each day should be mush, and the last grain; excepting Asiatics, give all they will eat, but no more. Watch, study and supply their tastes, wants and comforts. Care well for and feed your hens properly, they will not disappoint you, unless it be in "shelling out" large returns and making a handsome "balance sheet" on the profit side.

A CHEAP DISH.—Take a piece of boneless codfish, as thick and white as you can get; pick in pieces, and cover with cold water; add an equal quantity of peeled potatoes. Boil together until the potatoes are done, and then mash well. In a small saucepan melt a large tablespoonful of butter; stir in an even tablespoonful of flour, and when mixed until smooth a half pint of rich milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Remove from the fire, and add gradually a beaten egg. Return to the fire, and stir for a minute or two. Pour over the mashed fish and potatoes, and send to table.

### Sheep Husbandry.

Until the farmer is truly convinced and is intelligent enough to investigate the demand and supply of the different products raised on the farm, just so long will he remain in the old rut, and the continual cry of hard times be heard. Some of the most important and prominent lines of farming industries have been shown in their relations to the continued growth of our nation, but do the farmers as a class consider the demand and supply of the different kinds of products raised on the farm as men of other occupations that buy and sell do?

The speculator, the merchant, the mechanic, the manufacturer, make this a special study; this is the foundation of their success, if success is attained at all. The speculator buys the article he thinks the market calls for, and can realize a profit from when sold; the merchant does the same; the mechanic figures his time at a good round price, and a profit on all raw material used; the manufacturer makes what his best studied judgment says the people are most in need of, at the same time figures on a good profit in selling.

Thus you see all classes of tradesmen qualify the commercial relations of their business as to the wants of the people.

Is this the corner stone of the commercial relation of the farmer to supply the wants of the consumer? The farmer as a rule lays out plans for cropping and raising about so much grain and fattening so much beef and pork, and in fact they do not ask or investigate how the demand was the past year, and the commercial outlook for another year. But if farmers must continue a routine of products, a system of mixed husbandry is preferable, in which stock must be an important feature.

Sheep as producers of wool are something that remunerate the owner a good profit, and not much fear of over-production—that is, wool grown at home is insufficient to supply the home demand. We can look back years and see the amount of foreign wool imported into this country, and we can compare the present and see if we are any nearer supplying our home demand than we were when we only had a comparatively few sheep.

### Scab---Cause and Treatment.

Several letters are before us requesting information as to the treatment of scab, from which there is ground for inference that this disease is rather more prevalent than during several years past. The files of the *Journal* contain all that needs be said about the cause and treatment of this malady; but, as these may not be in the hands of parties seeking advice, we briefly repeat what has been heretofore written.

The disease spreads by contagion—as itch or mange—to which it is analagous. No breeder need fear it whose stock is isolated from the neighborhood of diseased animals. The first indications of its presence will be more than the usual amount of rubbing against fences or posts, or scratching by feet or teeth. If the wool is opened at this stage, a slight pimple will be noticed. If this is scratched with the finger nail, the sheep will usually move its head and mouth as if gnawing. A few days later, these pimples become somewhat red, and from them issues the minute insect that was deposited in embryo. This proceeds to fasten upon fresh skin, beneath which other eggs are deposited—and thus the multiplication goes on, until interfered with by artificial appliances.

Anything that will kill the little insect that causes the trouble, cures the disease. Thus the point is to use such appliances as will work least injury to the sheep, while bearing most lightly upon the pocket of their owner. Various nostrums have been concocted, and duly announced as the "best remedy." A knowledge of the chief ingredients of some of these, warrants the belief that they will accomplish much of what is claimed for them—and in small flocks may be used with advantage; but the price at which they are offered is apt to deter the owners of large flocks from their use. The common resort of the flock-master is to tobacco. A strong decoction of this will kill every insect with which it is brought in contact; and if thoroughly administered, at intervals of seven to ten days, can be depended upon for satisfactory results. With such conveniences for catching and dipping as will occur to the practical man, the cure of a flock can be thus brought to the minimum. Now walks and rubbing places are among the necessities to successful treatment, no matter what application is made—as flocks have been known to become infected from occupying the haunts of scabby sheep, though they have been abandoned for several weeks.

Something may be done in the way of checking the spread of this disease, when appearing in late winter or early spring, by opening the wool over all places showing signs of the presence of the scab insect, and pouring upon the diseased spots some of the many remedies. This should only be depended on until the weather will admit of shearing, when the whole flock should be subjected to the most heroic treatment, as above indicated.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal.*

### Propagation of Plants by Cuttings.

The propagating of plant is a very interesting operation, and in the case of our ordinary greenhouse and garden plants is one that does not require much scientific knowledge, only needing care and attention on the part of the operator. In the instructions which we shall give in this article we shall omit seed-sowing and other modes of propagating by cuttings.

In making cuttings, it is first necessary to provide some good friable garden soil, sifted through a sieve of about sixteen or twenty meshes to the square inch, so as to have the soil free from small pebbles or coarse lumps of earth. If the soil is heavy, it should have a sufficient admixture of sand to make it friable. Some good clean sand, free from any mixture of iron or other mineral substance, should also be provided for placing on the surface of the soil. The flower-pot should be filled about two-thirds or three-fourth of its depth with the prepared soil, well shaken or pressed down, so as to make it quite firm, but not hard; on top of this place the clear sand to within three-eighths or half an inch of the top, so as to leave sufficient depth to hold the water when the cuttings are set in the pot. After the pot is thus filled with sand and soil, it should be watered just sufficient to well moisten the sand; in half an hour or so the moisture will have sufficiently drained away from the sand, and it will then be ready for the insertion of the cuttings.

Cuttings made from the green or growing wood of plants, as a general rule, are in a proper condition when they will snap short upon being bent; if they bouble up without breaking, they are too hard. But this rule does not apply to many hard-wooded plants, such as roses, daphnes, azaleas and some others. It chiefly pertains to such plants as pelargoniums, verbenas, carnations, pinks, fuchsias, dahlias, hydrangeas, chrysanthemums, salvias, abutilons, lemon verbenas, lantanas, petunias, begonias, bouvardias and plants of a similar class. Hardwooded plants require the cuttings to be taken off when the shoot just begins to harden at the lower end. Green cuttings of hard shrubs, taken from plants in the open air, are very difficult to strike if, indeed, they can be made to stick at all in many cases; but when the plants are lifted in the autumn, plants in pots or tubs, and started into growth in the house or in the green-house, the cuttings strike readily.

Proper temperature of the soil and atmosphere has much to do with the successful propagation of plants by cuttings. In the majority of cases the soil should be at a temperature of about 65° and the atmosphere at about 50°, but this may occasionally vary 5° either way without doing harm. To obtain this difference in temperature, it is necessary to prepare a small hot-bed by digging a hole in the ground some three or four feet square and from eighteen to twenty inches deep, and filling it with horse manure well tramped down, covering it with five or six inches of coal ashes or coal dust, into which to plunge the pots. This should be done some time in February and after the first heat of the manure has passed off, which will be in ten or twelve days, the bed will be ready for the reception of the pots and the cuttings. All through the months of March and April will be the most suitable time for putting in the cuttings; after the first of May the air becomes so hot that the cuttings do not root freely. Those of the more tender sorts, such as lantanas, coleus, bouvardais, etc., should be reserved until April. Of course, after the pots of cuttings are set in the hot-bed they should be well protected from frost by suitable coverings on the sash, and by banking up the sides of the frame.—*Harper's Bazar.*

POOR COPY

# The Colonial Farmer,

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

The signs of the times indicate that we are on the eve of great events. Whichsoever way we look the elements of revolution, though not necessarily of discord, are too plain to escape observation. In the realms of science, religion men's minds are getting out of the grooves that have been so smooth and easy by a score of generations, and, untrammelled by superstition, are endeavoring to find the truth wherever it may be hidden. The Church has written in past centuries "no thoroughfare" over many of the avenues of human thought, but the eager crowd of searchers presses along, and one by one the signboards are being taken down, though in some cases only to be set up a little farther along the road. Nor is this tendency to disregard dogmas and to examine into the mysteries of the Material and Spiritual universe, confined to a few leading minds, but it is everywhere and among all classes. Ministers can preach in the pulpits of orthodox Churches to-day what would have been called heresy twenty years ago; and their hearers will often reject with disdain propositions which in those days they would swallow without a question because they were propounded by their pastor. So in the other realms of mental research, the number of things which one can think or say without being *anathema* is yearly increasing and the leaders of thought are attempting the solution of the innermost secrets both of the seen and unseen universe. The mental energy of the world is becoming intense, and when the progress of the last quarter of a century is considered in connection with the positive and negative opposition it had to encounter, the possibilities of the future seem almost illimitable. We think there is a great deal of analogy between men's bodies and their minds, and that in either case undigested food will cause dyspepsia. The indigestible religious food with which the Church was crammed made the Reformation necessary. Martin Luther found Christianity suffering under the severest mental dyspepsia, and though he effected a partial cure, ignorant nurses since his day have done a world of mischief. But what Luther and no other single reformer could hope to accomplish, is being brought about by the diffusion of knowledge and the extension of mental training to all classes, so that to-day we find the Christ an world shaking off its lethargy, and refusing to take for food that which cannot nourish, becoming energetic as a consequence. We hope we read the signs of the times aright for they seem to promise the early dawn of rest, practical religion, the speedy death of priestcraft and the recognition of the few simple truths of Christ's Gospel.

Turning from these subjects to political and social topics and we find enough on which to base the most extravagant expectations. It is only within a few years that the full effects of the increased facilities of travel have been felt. We have the whole world for neighbors now-a-days. One of the inevitable results of isolation is prejudice. We need not try to argue this out in the case of such people as the Chinese, the Japanese, or the inhabitants of Central Africa. Everybody will admit that they are prejudiced against us. Now the truth is that we are also prejudiced against them. They do not appreciate our systems of religion, laws and society; we do not appreciate theirs, and is not the reason because isolation has prevented our from knowing the other? Not that we would contend that each system possesses advantages equal to the other: but simply that in each, mixed with more or less of error, is some good. This is one of the lessons which is being taught by the general mixing up of people's ideas caused by the facilities of locomotion. Heretofore though geography has told us of five races of men, practically speaking there have only been two—ourselves and other people—with our distinguishing traits of character, ourselves were always right, the other people always wrong. And this division held good all the world over. To the "unspeakable" Turk the Christian is a dog; to the Chinaman he is a devil. We call them barbarians. But dog, devil and barbarian are after all only synonyms for "other people." The world is witnessing a change in all this and is destined to see a still greater one in the near future.

In the internal economy of nations, especially in that of European nations, and of the United States, very disturbing forces are at work. The masses are everywhere asserting themselves. In some cases it is against the tyranny, more or less imaginary, of monarchial institutions; in others against the oppression, no less real than the other, of wealth. The condition of affairs in France, the intensity of popular feeling in Germany; the restlessness in the Russian Provinces; the great strikes in the United States and England are the results of one idea modified by circumstances, If we refuse to recognize these movements and insist that they mean nothing, we are as absurd as one who would close his eyes at noonday and insist that the sun was not shining. There are breakers ahead which, every way we look, and though there is a safe port behind them, through the breakers we must pass.

Mr. J. W. Bengough the Caricaturist and Lecturer, of Toronto, is coming to Fredericton again, and will give another of his amusing entertainments some time in January next.

In our last issue we spoke of the danger which threatened the city from fire, and of the lesson which should be learned from the conflagration of the previous Monday. The ink was scarcely dry on the paper on which the words were printed when another disaster threatened us, and again the city was saved from enormous loss by the wetness of the roofs. Two such arguments for a thorough system of water works as we have just had furnished us by these fires ought to be convincing. But the question is asked—How much better off would you be with water works; would we be better protected then than now? Now unless the question can be satisfactorily answered there is no use in discussing the matter any further from the "protection" standpoint. We think a satisfactory answer can be given. Our idea is that at every corner there should be a hydrant of sufficient capacity to supply two sets of hose, so that eight streams could be thrown upon any building within the fire limits Then if the main supply pipe into every house were provided with a connection for hose either inside or outside the building and the keeping of at least fifty feet of rubber hose in every house made compulsory by law, we think all the requirements of Fredericton for fire protection would be met. Had there been a small hydrant in front of the Exhibition Palace and a few feet of hose in any of the neighboring dwelling houses that fine building would be yet standing. A perfect system of fire protection is one which will enable those who discover a fire immediately to put water upon it. There is the whole matter in a nutshell. This any good system of supply, with the compulsory keeping of hose by householders, will give us, and we ask the people of Fredericton if they will delay an hour longer than is necessary in procuring such a system?

Other considerations could be urged, such as the increased facilities for manufactures, the inducement which so thorough a protection would be to foreign capitalists to invest here, the increased health and comfort of the people, the reduction of insurance rates, and so on. But if the last two Monday nights will not convince the rate-payers argument is useless. We do not believe there is a man residing within the district over which the sparks fell on either of those occasions who would not have given all his annual assessment for water works to have been able to have had a stream of water under his control for the protection of his premises. If the rate-payers are not convinced their conviction will not come until the city is in ashes. This style of writing may offend some persons, but we cannot help it. It is useless to say we are safe when we are in danger. When we advocated the purchase of a steam fire engine many said we were ruining the name of the city. Public opinion now sustains the course we took then and it will be so with regard to water supply.

We regret to think that the weight of evidence is to the effect that the burning of the Exhibition Palace was the result of incendiarism. Some considerations point to an opposite conclusion. If the object was to destroy the city it is incomprehensible why such a night should be selected: if it were merely to destroy the Palace then it is strange that the fire should have been set in an outbuilding. It is also difficult to conceive that any one from mere malicious mischief would destroy such an edifice. It is known that persons visit the show yards and buildings for improper if not criminal purposes, and there are other reasons why persons might be in that neighborhood after dark without any criminal intent and through accident set the premises on fire. But it is difficult to apply any of these explanations to a fire occurring at one o'clock in a cold autumn morning. This taken in consideration with a few facts spoken of by those living in the neighborhood would seem to point to incendiarism as the cause. The impression now prevalent as to the fire of the 22nd ult. is that it was the result of carelessness or an accident.

The audiences that listened to the Hon. Neal Dow's lectures in this city on Monday and Tuesday last must have been both pleased and disappointed. Mr. Dow is not a graceful speaker. There is very little oratorical or rhetorical display about what he says, and he has certain peculiarities of voice, manner and style which are not altogether agreeable. Yet he has much power, and one would conclude, even if ignorant of his career, that he would be very successful temperance advocate. His lectures remind one of a steel engraving in which the lines are sharply cut, all considerations of beauty being subordinated to those of clearness and precision.

Mr. Dow is justly proud of what prohibition has done for Maine. We can bear testimony with him to the beneficial effects upon the farming communities which the suppression of the liquor traffic has had on that State. We believe that it is because of the large sum of money spent in liquor, the time lost and the shiftless habits engendered by drinking habits, and the amount of business energy which is now expended in the liquor trade that New Brunswick is far behind the Pine Tree State to-day. So long as we send abroad a million or two dollars every year to purchase that which when brought into the country is, to put it very mildly, of no practical use and has not a beneficial effect on the industrial habits of the people, just so long are we wasting our wealth. Throwing aside all social and moral considerations and looking at it in a pecuniary point of view the liquor trade is a great source of loss to the Province collectively. The prohibition agitation will, we hope, be successful: but very much remains to be accomplished. The subject should be discussed more from its pecuniary side. Poverty, crime and degradation have been talked about until the public has rather got tired of hearing them. So long as we are neither poor, guilty nor degraded, we can scarcely appreciate appeals made to us on behalf of those who are, but in the question of pecuniary advantages we all feel pretty keenly. It can be demonstrated that the liquor traffic is a losing one for the country: that in comparison with it such matters as free trade and protection dwindle in importance. Let this view of the matter be pressed home, and as it convinced the people of Maine that their only safety was in Prohibition, so it will convince the people of Canada.

The following has been handed us with a request for its publication. We are assured that it has been tried in this city with success. We do not know what paper the selection is taken from.

DIPHTHERIA AND SCARLET FEVER.

Dr. May, of New York, who has so successfully treated very many cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria with the newly utilized remedy of sulpho-carbolate of soda, gives the following as cures for the above diseases:—

The use of the sulpho-carbolate soda in diphtheria has become a settled fact by the best physicians in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, to be the only certain specific known for that dreaded disease diphtheria, which has taken off so many children in the United States during eight years. In its use it is certain to destroy the parasitic fungus in the throat and gland in two hours; 10 grains dissolved in a tumbler half full of cold water and half to a full teaspoonful every hour until the parasite is destroyed, then once in two or three hours, according to circumstances of the case. There is no use of physicians fighting against this remedy for they will have to use it if they have success in the treatment of diphtheria, as well as scarlet fever. It is a specific in both diseases, as they are both zymotic in their nature, and are produced by the parasite in the system. It will prevent both diseases if given before an attack, as well as a remedy. This remedy has been used for diphtheria and scarlet fever for over three years with perfect success, and if given in time before gangrene sets in the throat it will work wonders and save every case. It was discovered in 1871 by an English Phosphate and has grown in favor as a specific ever since in all symotic diseases, particularily with children. The trichina parasite of pork as soon as it enters the stomach is absorbed in the blood. It is not so with the diphtheria parasite; it is generated into the stomach and when it spreads up the œsophagus it produces such a high stage of inflammation that gangrene sets in, which then dissolves the parasite and carries it all through the blood, which is always fatal. Gangrene always dissolves the parasite, but before that takes place the use of the sulpho-carbolate soda will save every case. I have written these few lines by special request of very many citizens and friends who desire it made public for the benefit of all.

Supreme Court Judgments delivered on Saturday:—

Ex parte Gray *vs* Alloon—Ford, appeal allowed, order to reduce attachment.

Stevens *vs* Rogers—Rule absolute for review of taxation of costs. Weldon and Fisher J. J., dissenting.

Jones *vs* Botsford—Rule to reduce judgment. Wetmore J. dissenting. Allen C. J. and Weldon J. taking no part.

McMillan *vs* Holts—Rule dismissed.

Doe dem Jones *vs* Nevers—Moffat *vs* Lunt—Robertson *vs* Jones—Sumner *vs* Jones—Rules Nisi.

We do not think that the defeat Mr. Laurier at Arthabaska has much direct political significance. Elements which are not political entered into the contest and there was considerable clerical pressure brought to bear though only indirectly. Mr. Laurier's future course is not decided. He is quite a young man, has good talents and an unblemished repretation.

ABOUT TOWN.

The new tank at the foot of Carleton Street has been tested with satisfactory results.

Diptheria is quite prevalent here. We are glad to know that there have not been very many fatal cases as yet.

The Customs Receipts for October at Fredericton are $6,065.76 an increase of $1067.00 over the corresponding month in 1876. So says the *Telegraph*.

Martin Mackey has taken the Store at West End, corner of Queen and Northumberland Streets, where he will keep as usual an assorted stock of groceries and provisions.

Training School opens on the 7th inst. and the number of applications is very large—nearly 200, including those applying for higher grades.

As will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, Mrs. Mauger, assisted by Miss Hartt, will give an entertainment in the City Hall on Thursday evening next.

Mr. Jas. G. McNally of this city is making a great display in the way of furniture, at his store on the corner of Queen and York Streets. He has lately imported a very large quantity, all of which is new and first class. In addition to his large stock of furniture he has imported 250 barrels of glassware of all kinds. An inspection of his store at this time would well repay purchasers.

He lives on Charlotte Street and prided himself on that cabbage. It was thirty-four inches across the top, and still growing. This was on Wednesday afternoon. About half-past one on Thursday morning she nudged him with her elbow and remarked that she "believed them pesky boys had stole that cabbage." So he got up and said he'd be blamed if he did not watch it. So slipping on his pants and slippers he passed out into the juicy night. The first thing which collared him was the wood-horse. He made a few remarks at that time which indicated his belief in future punishment. Then the clothes-line took him gently under the nose, then he ran full tilt against the garden gate which was half open. Then he reached the cabbage plat but he has not found that cabbage yet, and judging from the appearance of his front door he probably won't in this wicked world.

A LARGE STOCK.—We wish to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this paper of Miller & Edgecombe, Dry Goods Merchants, of this city. We had occasion lately to visit their establishment, and were surprised to see the immense piles of goods they have just laid in for the winter supply. The first floor is completely filled with the choicest goods. On this floor they do their retail trade, and their very many customers always to be seen there is a strong indication that they enjoy a large, if not the largest, retail trade in this city. The second floor contains the reserve stock of all kinds of dry goods. In this room is where they serve their wholesale customers, of whom they have a larger business than any other store in town, as they always keep this stock well up and sell to the trade at finest prices. The third and upper flat is where they keep carpets, oil cloths, &c. They also keep in this room a large line of goods such as are used in the woods by lumber operators, &c. In that line they have a large business, chiefly because they keep the proper goods, and sell them at right prices.

We can assure parties wishing to buy dry goods that Miller & Edgecombe are in a position to sell goods as low as any house in New Brunswick.

On Tuesday morning at a little before one o'clock a fire was observed in the small building on the upper side of the gate of the York Country Agricultural Society Show grounds. Although not much time was lost in giving the alarm and getting the engines on the ground, the flames spread to the Exhibition Palace which was entirely consumed. The out-buildings in the immediate neighborhood of the Palace were burnt but they were not very extensive. Two houses on the lower side of Westmoreland Street were also consumed, Sparks and burning brands were carried to the lower part of the city, and fell in a constant shower over at least twelve squares. In the space which would be included between two lines, one drawn from the corner of Westmoreland and Charlotte Street to the corner of King and Church Street and the other from the end of Westmoreland Street to the end of George Street, nearly every building was in imminent danger during the height of the conflagration. Over a score of houses took fire, Mr. D. F. George's, nearly three quarters of a mile from the Palace, among the number. The spectacle presented by the conflagration was indescribably grand. At one time the whole outer covering of the Palace seemed to be in flames; then, as if by magic, it dropped away leaving every timber from the flagstaff to the foundation as clearly defined as though the frame had just been completed ready to be inclosed, and all dazzling with fire. On a foundation of fire rose fiery posts and ribbed walls of fire. And there was a roof of fire crowned with a dome and lantern and towers of fire and within were galleries and stair-cases and columns and arches of fire. No pen can discribe nor artist paint the scene, which even amidst the imminent danger of the moment arrested the attention of every one by its magnificent beauty.

Again we have to express our gratitude for the timely rain which fell on Monday morning. There is no manner of doubt that had a period of twenty four hours dry weather preceded it, Tuesday morning would have dawned upon half the city in ashes and thousands of people homeless.

The loss was about $40,000. No insurance.

J. A. Beckwith, E. A. Berton, A. B. Gardner, C. W. Beckwith, J. A. McCausland, Harry Beckwith, Alex. Gibson, and B. Close, have filed a memorandum of incorporation as the "Gibson Leather Company," with a capital of $20,000 in forty shares of $500 each with their chief place of business at Gibson, where a large tannery is in course of erection.

AT HOME.

Rev. Mr. Tilley is recovering.

St. John is again supplied with gas.

Canada gained over 140 medals and diplomas at the Australian Exhibition.

Amherst, N. S., had a $15,000 fire on Saturday.

The utility of Grand Jurors is being discussed in Ontario.

The crop reports from Charlotte are excellent.

David Smith, of Castleton, Ontario, has been sentenced to death for killing Miss Wade by an attempt at abortion.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company think that the future prospects of the road are satisfactory.

By the burning of a Boarding House in Montreal on Friday night one man was smothered to death, and a young lady seriously injured by jumping from a second story window.

Laurier, Minister of Inland Revenue, newly appointed *vice* Cauchon, was defeated in his election in Drummond, Arthabaska, by a majority of 21. Mr. Bourbeau is the successful candidate.

Miss Sarah Lovitt, of Yarmouth, began a quilt when she was nine years old. She put 13,104 pieces in it before she finished it, by which time she was fifteen years of age.

Trouble between the Young Britons and the Irish Catholic Union is expected in Montreal on the 5th of November, when the former have a parade.

A little girl in Cape Breton was frightened to death by a drunken man; another little one set her clothes on fire with matches and was burned to death.

The Hon. A. B. Foster died at Montreal on the 1st inst., of heart disease. He was a very prominent railway man, and it is said that difficulties which were thrown in the way of his enterprises preyed upon his mind and accelerated his death.

The Simpson-Wilkinson libel prosecution resulted in a verdict of guilty. Sentence has been deferred. This is the celebrated "Pig putah" case. Mr. Wilkinson will appeal. The maximum punishment for criminal libel is 10 years imprisonment.

WAR NEWS.

Turkey prohibits the exportation of grain.

The Porte denies the Russian victory at Dubinok.

The British ambassador at St. Petersburg has been ordered to confer with Gortschakoff on the question of mediation.

The Czar has instructed Gortschakoff to prepare for a revision of the Russian constitution.

A despatch from Alexandrinople 27th, gives no later information about Kars than that that place is completely invested. The despatch says Gen. Terukasoff occupied Barjazed.

Sunday a body of Russians carried a Turkish position at Telische, west of Plevna, One Pasha, several officers and seven companies of Turkish troops were taken prisoners. Three cannons were also captured.

A detachment of Russians are at Statieza south of the Balkans, in the rear of Orchanie.

Mukhtar Pasha, telegraphing on Saturday, announced that the Russians were encamped within three hours march of his headquarters.

The Governor of Bosnia has informed the Porte that most of the members of the Bosnian Provincial Goverment are on Austrian soil, and requests the Porte to apply for their internment.

Rails, supplied by Viena merchants to the Roumanian Government for the railway in Wallachia, having been seized while in transit through Hungary, the Viena cabinet asked for their immediate release. The Hungarian Cabinet refused, alleging that they were contraband of war.

The capture of Telische indicates that the Russians have a firm hold on the Plevna and Sofia roads, but are not yet certain that Plevna is entirely surrounded. The road to Widdin by the way of Rahova, it is believed, is still in possession of the Turks and Ghazi Osman Pasha will make desperate efforts so keep it.

Details of the affairs at Gorny-Dubrak, and Telische, make it certain that they are more than mere raids on the Turkish communications, that in fact they are part of the new Russian movement involving an entire change of front, which is still further developed by the transfer of the Roumanians to Bogot. Telische was surrounded on the 28th by one cavalry and two infantry brigades of Imperial Guards, and one brigade of Cossacks. They bombarded for two hours from 72 guns, when the Turkish garrison surrendered. There was no assault, and the killed and wounded on both sides was insignificant.

Mukhtar and Ismail Pashas have retired to a strong position near Hassan Kalch. The Russians are posted behind Koprikl.

The Turkish loss at the capture by the Russians of the position near Garnji Dubrik, on the 24th, was 4,000 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only succeeded in storming the position at the third attempt. They accuse the Turks of twice luring them under a destrustive fire by displaying a white flag.

The Russians are fortifying positions at Dubrik and Telische, as they are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chevket Pasha.

Twenty thousand refugees, women and children, are still at Constantinople.

Negotiations with the Kars garrison are broken off, and the bombardment recommenced.

The Russian successes in the rear of Plevna are evidently producing consternation in Constantinople.

Christics, Servian agent, communicated a despatch to the Porte, saying that Servia's attitude does not justify the Porte's complaints, and that Servia's military measures are designed solely to protect her frontier, and that Servia hopes for the maintenance of good relations with Turkey.

It is officially announced that the brigade which was entrenched at Telische has been dispersed by the Russians.

The Australian Parliament resumed its sessions on the 18th, after the ministerial reelections, when the Government was met by a notice of a motion of want of confidence, but on the 10th, before the same could be discussed, they were defeated by a majority of two on question of supply. On the 23th the Government asked for a dissolution, but the Governor would only grant the same on the condition that the supply was obtained. The ministry thereupon resigned. It has not yet transpired who will be called upon to form a new ministry.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs in confirmation of the reports that the Russian army of the Dobrudscha is marching to Kuzzhun, near Silistria.

A special from Belgrade says that in consequence of the violation, by Circassians, of the Timot frontier of Servia, a Servian brigade has left Gradista for Satischar.


AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN of large experience who has made Pulmonary Consumption a specialty, says that "although in the worst and most rapid forms of the disease, we have still to confess that medicine is almost powerless, yet, in those less overwhelming, and in those more chronic, *which happily constitute the far greater number of cases* we have been able to adduce many proofs that much may be done to mitigate, to prevent, to retard—aye, and even to arrest and, cure this most destructive of human maladies." His experience of fifty years leads him to assert that the "great remedy, more essential and more effectual than any other, is Cod Liver Oil. *But who can take it?* Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, contains all the virtues of Cod Liver Oil, in a form most desirable to obtain its fullest effects. *Anybody can take it!*

Prepared only by J. H. Robinson, Chemist, St. John N. B. and for sale in Fredericton by J. M. Wiley, Geo. C. Hunt Jr. Geo. H. Davis & Co. & Davis & Dibble. Price $100 der Bottle or six bottles for $5.00.

4 ins.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A few years ago "August Flower" was discovered to be a certain cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, a few thin Dyspeptics made known to their friends how easily and quickly they had been cured by its use. The great merits of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER heralded through the country by one sufferer to another, until, without advertising, its sale has become immense. Druggists in EVERY TOWN in the United States are selling it. No person suffering with Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Indigestion, low spirits, etc., can take three doses without relief. Go to your Druggists, Davis & Dibblee, Queen Street, Fredericton, and get a bottle for 75 cents and try it. Sample bottles 10 cents.

EYE WATER AND CATARRH REMEDY.—Read the following testimonial respecting this remedy:—

Fredericton, August 21, 1876.

My experience with Dr. Jameson's EYE WATER and CATARRH REMEDY is so satisfactory that I shall keep it in my family, and shall recommend it to all whom I see afflicted with sore eyes or Catarrh; and I have also applied it externally for pains. I consider it the best of all remedies, and I have tried many kinds.

MRS. JESSE R. MATHEWS.

For sale at the Drug Stores.

The Great Female Remedy.

JOB MOSES' 'Periodical Pills!

THIS Individual Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited, and although very powerful contains nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue and Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, it will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The pamphlet around each package has full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for it, sealed from observation.

JOB MOSES,
New York, Sole Proprietor.

$1 and 12c. for Postage, enclosed to Northrup & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., General Agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return mail.

Sold by all medicine dealers.

AGENTS.

Davis & Dibloe, H. G. Davis & Co., G. C. Hunt Jr J. M. Wiley

nov 1875


MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at the house of Mr. McLean, Nashwaak, by the Rev. W. Owen, Miles McLagan to Margaret McIntosh Young, both of the County of York.

At the residence of the bride's father on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Brooke, John, son of John A. Morrison, Esq., to Kate G., daughter of James Hodge, Esq., all of Fredericton.

At St. Paul's Church, Hampton, King's County, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. W. W. Walker, Francis C., daughter of Geo. Crawford, Esq., of Campton, to W. Turney Whitehead, Esq., H. E. New Brunswick Railway Land Company.


Literary and Musical

*Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Tilley.*

Mrs. Mauger

Will give an Entertainment of Select Reading and recitations assisted by MISS HARTT, lately of St. John,

In the CITY HALL,

THURSDAY Evening, November 8, 1877.

Tickets for sale at John Richards, M. S Hall's and Geo. C. Hunt's.

F'ton, Nov. 5, 1877.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

WE have received by Steamer "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool,

Three Casks containing 500 lbs. London Confectionery. For Sale Wholesale and Retail.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
nov 5 Druggists, opp. City Hall.

Gibson Leather Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company, incorporated under the provisions of chap. 90 of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick will be held at the office of John A. Beckwith, Brunswick Street, in the City of Fredericton, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing the Corporation.

Fredericton, November 1st, 1877.

JOHN A. BECKWITH,
JAMES McCAUSLAN
BENJAMIN CLOSE,
CHAS. W. BECKWITH.

nov. 5—2ins.

Invoices Just Received.

8 CASES Floor Oil Cloths;
9 bales Grain Bags;
2 cases Flannels; 6 bales Cottons;
2 bales Cheap Mantle Cloth;
4 cases Men's Felt Hats;
2 bales Horse Blankets;
2 bales Buffalo Robes in stock.

P. McPEAKE.

F'ton, Nov. 5, 1877

IMPERIAL RUSSIAN SUITINGS.

ONE case of this new and now very fashionable material just opened.

nov 5. P. McPEAKE.

I. F. SOCIETY.

Grand

GIFT CONCERTS.

JOHN WOOD & CO. Commission Merchants are the only authorized Agents in Fredericton for the sale of Tickets for the Irish Friendly Society Gift Concerts.

(Signed,) WILLIAM NANNERY.

F'ton, Nov. 5, 1877.

A Good Carriage Horse For Sale.

WARRANTED sound and kind. Also Harness, Robe, and a Pung with two seats, only been used one winter. Price low.

Apply to

nov 5 S. F. SHUTE.

Fredericton Cemetery Company.

AT a Meeting of the Directors of the Fredericton Cemetery Company, held on the first day of October instant, it was ordered, that a call of ten per cent be made on the stock subscribed, payable on or before the first day of December next.

Notice is hereby given, that the Stockholders are required to pay to GEORGE N. BABBITT, Esquire, Treasurer, ten per cent, on the Stock subscribed for by them respectively, on or before the first day of December next.

Dated at the City of Fredericton, this 9th day of October, 1877.

JAS. S. BEEK, Secretary.

nov. 5.

NOTICE.

A. C. PLUMMER Esq., will take notice that he is indebted to Maugerville and Sheffield Sch. District No. 4 in the amount of six dollars and sixty-five cents in the year 1876, also six dollars and twelve cents in the year 1877.

A. BARKER,
nov 5, 1877. Secretary-to-Trustees.

Preserve your Sight

while it is good, by using

Lazarus, Morris & Co.'s Celebrated Perfected Spectacles.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

THEY are recommended, not only for their *Purity* of Material, Brilliancy of Finish, and their *Great Strengthing Power*, but they excel all others, for they will last for years without requiring to be changed, so they are the cheapest as well as the best. A large stock just received from the manufactory in steel and nickle frames.

Call and look through them before purchasing others.

S. F. SHUTE,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
F'ton, nov. 5, 1877, Sole Agent, Queen St.

Fancy Poultry For Sale.

THE subscribee offers for sale a few thoroughbred Poultry of the following kinds from imported stock at reasonable prices.

BLACK SPANISH, DARK BRAHMAS,
WHITE LEGHORNS, BLACK COCHINS.

Also four useful Horses, all sound and quiet.

Apply to

H. SIMMONDS,
nov. 5, 1877. Kingsclear.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A MAGIC LANTERN and 100 Choice Slides. enquire at

nov. 5. MOOER'S GALLERY.

Life Insurance.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

THE "Odd Fellows Benevolent Society" of Chicago offers the best and cheapest Life Insurance in the world. Payments in Class A. not to exceed $5,000 at death. Class B. not to exceed $1,000. The rate does not exceed one fourth ordinary Life Insurance and only payable by instalments on the death of a member. This is for Odd Fellows only.

Send for particulars, enclosing stamp.

JOHN RICHARDS,
nov 5 General Agent for Lower Provinces.

Golden Fleece.

CHEAP SALE

OF

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL ON

Monday next,

Commence to sell his stock, old and new, at

Greatly Reduced Prices

FOR CASH ONLY!

FULL LINES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

a large stock of

Mourning Goods,
Ladies' Winter Cloths,
Winceys, Flannels, Blankets.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

John McDonald.

☞ Parties buying on TIME will be charged my regular prices.

F'ton, nov. 5, 1877. J. McD.


GOVERNMENT HOUSE OTTAWA

*Monday, 8th day of October, 1877.*

PRESENT:

HIS HONOR THE DEPUTY OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 5th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 11, and intitled "An act to amend certain Acts respecting duties of Customs and Excise,"—His Excellency by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following Regulations governing the allowance of drawback of duty paid on Drawn Tubes and Piping of brass, copper or iron, when actually used in the manufacture of boilers, under the authority of section 3 of the said Act, be and the same are hereby sanctioned and adopted.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Clerk Privy Council.

REGULATIONS governing the drawback of duty paid on drawn tubes and piping of brass, copper or iron, in case the same shall have been actually used in the manufacture of boilers; under authority of 40 Vict. 11, sec. 5.

The importer claiming drawback under the above quoted Act, shall, in order to entitle himself thereto, deliver to the Collector of Customs at the Port where entry was made and duty paid on such drawn tubes or piping, a declaration in the form No. 1 following; which said declaration shall be subscribed to under oath.

In case the importer is not at the same time the manufacturer of the boilers and cannot therefore from personal knowledge affirm as to the actual use made of such drawn tubes or piping, he shall in place of the form No. 1, make use of the form No. 2, and the manufacturer of the boilers in the construction of which such duty was paid on drawn tubes or piping actually made use of, shall attach to said declaration No. 2 and subscribe and make oath to a declaration in the form No. 3 hereto appended.

The Collector of Customs at the Port where such entry was made shall thereupon examine the entry and the invoice of such drawn tubes or piping, and shall certify in the form No 4, whether the declaration so produced covers the whole or part of such entered drawn tubes or piping, and whether it corresponds with the value as per invoice and with the amount of duty paid as per said entry.

FORM No 1.

DOMINION OF CANADA—PORT OF

I do solemnly and truly swear that I (*or, as the case may be,* that the firm of of which I am a member) did enter inwards (*or* cause to be entered inwards) at the port of on the day of 187 as per ex-ship entry No, (*or* ex-warehouse entry No.) the following described drawn tubes or piping, viz:

the value of $ and did pay Customs duty thereon to the amount of $ and did prior to the date hereof actually make use of (*or* cause to be made use of) the whole of the said tubes or piping in the manufacture of boilers within the intent and meaning of the act 40 Vic. chap. 11, sec. 5, at manufactory situate in

Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 1877

FORM No. 2.

DOMINION OF CANADA, PORT OF

I do solemnly and truly swear that I (*or as the case may be,* that the firm of of which I am a member) did enter inwards (*or* cause to be entered inwards) at the Port of on the day of 187 as per ex-ship entry No. (*or* ex-warehouse entry No.) the following described drawn tubes or piping, viz:

of the value of $ and did pay Customs duty thereon to the amount of $ , and did deliver (*or* cause to be delivered) to of the whole of said tubes or piping.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 187

FORM No. 3.

I of do solemnly and truly swear that I (*or, as the case may be,* that the firm of of which I am a member) did receive from of the drawn tubes or piping described in the affidavit of has within my personal knowledge) prior to the date hereof actually made use of (*or* caused to be made use of) the whole of the said drawn tubes or piping in the construction of boilers, within the intent and meaning of the Act 40 Vic. cap. 11, sec. 5, at manufactory situate in

Subscribed and sworn to before me at this day of 187

FORM No 4.

I hereby certify that I have examined the above named Entry No. and the invoice of the drawn tubes or piping therein referred to, and find that the quantity and value, and amount of duty paid are the same as given in the above declaration No. (*or, as the case may be*) that the above declaration No. covers but a part of the drawn tubes or piping described in said entry, and that the value of such part as per invoice is $ and the duty paid thereon was $

Collector of Customs.

Port] nov 4.


IMMENSE SALE

—OF—

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Tremendous

"Slaughter!"

The subscriber hereby announces to the public that he has purchased the whole stock of

DRY GOODS

and

CLOTHING

RECENTLY HELD BY

McDONALD & KEDEY,

AND THAT HE HAS DECIDED TO

CLEAR THE ENTIRE STOCK.

The WHOLE must be Sold.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED

SOME TO

Less than Quarter the Original Cost!

Purchasers of DRY GOODS have now an opportunity to make selections at

SLAUGHTER PRICES.

P. McPEAKE.

Fredericton, September 3, 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McDONALD & KEDEY, will please make immediate payment to Mr. P. McPeake, who alone is authorized to receive and collect same.

DANIEL & BOYD.

F'ton, Sept. 3, 1877.

NEW GOODS!

40 BALES AND CASES

GREY AND WHITE COTTONS,

Prints, Flannels,

AND BLANKETS.

Ex Nova Scotian and Caspian.

11 CASES

Dress Goods, Silks,

Velvets, Shawls,

Ostrich Feathers,

Flowers, Laces,

Millinery, &c.

☞ These Goods are not the orts of local markets, but came direct from the best and most fashionable houses in Great Britain, and are offered to the public at prices that admit of no competition.

Now opening, 6 Cases FLANNEL.

P. McPEAKE.

POOR COPY

## BOOKS

For Small and Great, Rich and Poor, Bond and Free, Good and Bad, at

HALL'S Book Store.

## MUSIC

Grave and Gay, Light and Sweet Soft and Hard, Sacred and Seculiar, at

HALL'S Book Store.

## Albums

For faces Soft and Hard at,

HALL'S Book Store.

Scrap Books, Autograph Albums.

for the various uses to which they are applied, at

HALL'S Book Store.

## WRITING DESKS

furnished and unfurnished, at

HALL'S Book Store.

Bibles and Hymn Books

for all People, Tongues and Languages, at

HALL'S BOOK STORE.

## WILEY'S

# DRUG STORE.

Just received a supply of

Dr. Karsner's Catarrh Remedy, and 3 gross Thomas Electric Oil, 1 gross Fellow's Syrup of Hypophoshites, 1 gross Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, 1 gross Ayers Preparations, 1 gross Allcock's Porous Plasters, 1 gross Strengthening Plaster, and 1 Barrel of

**Scotch Snuff,**

JOHN M. WILEY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

Corner Queen Street and Wilmot's Alley.

# LAST

and

# CLOSING SALE!

The subscriber intends closing

## HIS BUSINESS

-IN-

## FREDERICTON

during the latter part of the present month or early in

## DECEMBER NEXT,

In consequence he will dispose of the balance of his stock at prices lower than ever known before

## In this City.

The business must be closed up and now is the time buy goods at

## Your own Prices.

Thanking the public of Fredericton and surrounding country for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on me.

I remain,

yours,

THOS. LUCY.

Fredericton, November 5, 1877.

## Notice of Dissolution.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as Carriage Manufacturers in the City of Fredericton has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, all debts owing to the said partnership are to be paid to Wesley Carpenter, who will settle all claims against the said partnership.

GEORGE W. ROSS,
WESLEY CARPENTER.

F'ton, Oct. 15, 1877.

## Card.

THE Subscriber in thanking his many friends for past favours begs to inform them that he intends carrying on the business on his own account and hopes by close attention to Business and good workmanship, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Oct. 15 WESLEY CARPENTER.

## WANTED.

10,000 YARDS OF HOMESPUN.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Nov. 5, 1877.

# NEW GOODS

AND

# LOW PRICES!

No "Bankrupt" or Old Stock!

## 35 Cases Fall Goods

JUST RECEIVED AT

# Thos. Logan's.

Flannels, Swansdowns, Blankets,
Ulster Cloths, Bever Cloths, Mattalase Cloths,
Dress Goods, Black Lustres, Persian Cords,
Black French Merinos, Cashmers,
Colored French Merinos,
Promenade Scarfs and Wool Shawls,
Wool Squares, Black and Colored Silks,
Ribbons, Velvets, Velveteens,
Wool and Silk Fringes, Small Wares, &c.,
Park's Warps at 'Mill Prices."

Balance of Stock expected Daily.

AL GODS SOLD LOW FOR CASH!

THOS. LOGAN.

Fredericton, September 24, 1877.

# NOVEMBER 5, 1877.

123 CASES AND BALES OF

# DRY GOODS.

—M. & E.—

MILLER & EDGECOMBE have now completed their Importations for the FALL AND WINTER TRADE, and have received from the European, American and Canadian Markets, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE Packages of

## Staple & Fancy Dry Goods!

making the Largest and Best Variety

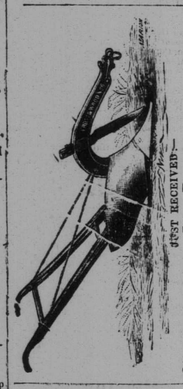
## To be found in Fredericton,

And Sold at the very Lowest Cash Prices.

They respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and have a look through the Stock.

## Wholesale & Retail.

F'ton, Nov. 5, 1877. ALBION HOUSE.



JUST RECEIVED—
25 Steel Plows, Iron Beams, 5 Iron Plows, Iron Beams,
and for sale low, Prescott excellent Plows, and cast steel Points.
Fredericton, Oct. 15, 1877. W. & C. TUCKER & SONS.

## For Sale.

A TWELVE acre lot on the lower part of Savage Island. Also a lot on Brunswick Street, in Fredericton together with the Buildings thereon. Also some pasture lots on the College Road. The subscriber also offers for sale that beautifully situated house, "Hawthorne Hill," in Frererricton, together with 50 acres of land and two cottages worth such lesser quantity of land as a purchaser might wish, application may be made to Dr. Botsford, St. John, in reference to letter, or to

GEO. BOTSFORD.

Oct. 29, 1877.—4ins. Fredericton.

## NOTICE.

FOR SALE by the FREDERICTON LEATHER Co., a SECOND HAND TUBULAR BOILER with appurtenances.

Price $180. Terms 3 and 6 months.

W. H. TIPPET, Secretary

F'ton, Oct. 27, 1877.

## NEW

# Dry Goods

ESTABLISHMENT.

## R. M. McDonald,

(LATE M'DONALD & KEDEY,)

has much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers in Fredericton and surrounding country, that he has

## Resumed Business

on his own account in Torrens' Brick Building, next door to J. M. Wiley's Drug Store, with a large and well assorted Stock of the latest novelties in

DRESS MATERIALS,
COSTUME CLOTHS,
Silks, Shawls,
JACKETS,
Millinery, &c.

He hopes to meet with that share of patronage so liberally bestowed on the late Firm of McDONALD & KEDEY.

Inspection Solicited.

R. M. McDONALD.

Fredericton, October 1, 1877.

## Just Received.

½ Gross Nichols Sulphate of Lime, FOR PRESERVING CIDER.
2 Sacks Canary Seed,
1 Sack Millet Seed,

**FRESH and CLEAN.**

We are Agents of John Weyth & Brother, Philadelphia, manufacturers of

Beef, Iron and Wine,
Dialysed Iron,
Fine Elixirs and Syrups, etc.,

A full line of whose Preparations we are

**DAILY EXPECTING.**

Orders from Physicians will be promptly filled at low prices.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE,
*Druggists, opposite City Hall.*

F'ton, Oct. 8, 1877.

## Plows. Plows.

WE HAVE the best Plow in this or any other market and our people are finding it out, every day we have Farmers calling in and are speaking in the highest terms of our Steel Plow. Call and see them at

Oct 29, 1877. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

*STOVES. STOVES.*

JUST received a lot of Cylinder Stoves for Wood suitable for Hotels, School Houses, Workshops, Stores, Churches, and Rail Road Stations, and for sale by

Oct 29, 1877. R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

## YOUNG PIGS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of young Pigs, breed between Cheshire and Berkshire.
Also a pair of Heavy Working Horses.

F'ton, Oct 29 1877. S. FLEMING.

*PER SOUTHAMPTON PACKET.*

23 Tubs Choice Dairy Butter at

ELY PERKIN'S Flour Store.

Oct. 29, 1877.

## Up River Currency.

4,380 lbs., Buckwheat meal at

**ELY PERKINS**

Wholesale and Retail Flour Store.

F'ton, Oct. 29, 1877.

## FARM FOR SALE.

IN the Parish of Bright, on the "Mail Road, Ten miles from Fredericton, with Buildings on the Property.

Apply to

CHARLES COBURN.

Oct. 29, 1877.—1m-pd.

## Ladies' Furs

A FEW Sets of Ladies' fine Mink Boas, Tippets and Muffs, at

Oct. 29. LEMONT'S Variety Store.

## RAILWAY TRAVEL.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, I am prepared to issue Tickets by this favorite route to California and to all points West, at reduced rates. Also tickets via Intercolonial Railway to California, all parts of Canada and the West. It is concluded that the Intercolonial is the best built, the best managed and most comfortable road in North America. Be sure to purchase your Tickets by one of these Routes. Persons at a distance can secure Tickets by letter at as low a rate as if present.

Emigrants to California have the use of very superior cars, careful and obliging attention and are not inconvenienced by frequent changes of Cars!

The two best and cheapest routes to the West.

JOHN RICHARDS,
Railway Ticket Agent.

F'ton, Oct. 29, 1877.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

## CREATIVE SCIENCE

OR, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS; LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.

Agents are selling from 15 to 25 copies a day. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

## AGENTS WANTED.

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
629 Broadway, New York City:
Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La:
Or, San Francisco, Cal.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 $66 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

WONDER UPON WONDER.

*Given Away*—A strange, mysterious and most extraordinary Book, entitled "THE BOOK OF WONDERS," containing with numerous curious, pictorial illustrations, the mysteries of the Heavens and Earth, natural and super-natural oddities, whimsical, strange curiosities, witchery and witchcraft, dreams, superstitions, absurdities, fabulous enchantment, &c. In order that all may see this curious book, the publishers have resolved to give it away to all that desire to see it. Address by postal card, F. GLEASON & CO. 738 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

GUNS RIFLE, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS and AMUNITION of every kind very cheap. Write for a large illustrated catalogue. Address GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, Pittsburg, Pa., U. S. A.

## WORK FOR ALL!

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

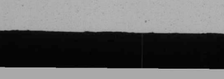
$19 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and $12 terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN best ☞ Look! Starting news. Organs, 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $ 3½ cost $650. Cir. free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

## GUNS. GUNS.

The subscribers have received one more lot (all that are left in the country) of the favorite brass mounted, large calibre, smoothe bore Muskets. Are splendid guns for sea fowl shooting, and originally cost $10.00 each. Will be sold at $2.50 each, or by the case of twenty, at $2.00 each. They take a number 11 wad. WILLIAM READ & SONS, 1, Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.




3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.
10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries*
FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES. INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY, AND IN ANY SCHOOL.

More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.

Recommended by State Superintendents of Schools in 30 different states.

The sale of Webster's Dictionaries is 20 times as great as the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.

Contains 3,000 illustrations, nearly three times as many as in any other Dictionary.

[LOOK AT the three pictures of a Ship, on page 1731.—these alone illustrate the meaning of more than 100 words and terms far better than they can be defined in words.]

"*August 4, 1877.* The Dictionary used in the Government Printing-Office is Webster's Unabridged." Published by G. & C. MERRIAM.

Oct. 22, 1877.

## MISS LUGRIN

WILL receive a limited number of Pupils for the Pianoforte.

Terms made kown on application.

F'ton May 31, 1877.

## Revolvers, Guns, &c.

*Just received from New York.*

1 DOZEN Smith & Wesson's Revolvers;
1 doz. Standard Revolvers;
1 doz. Blue Jacket Revolvers;
1 doz. Breech Loading Pistols;
4 doz. Breech Loading Guns;
10,000 Cartridges, (all sizes);
100 Cartridge Cases;

For sale cheap by

oct 1 JAMES S. NEILL.

## EXPRESS WAGON FOR SALE.

A Second-Hand Express Wagon, as new. Will be sold at a bargain.

JAMES TIBBITS, Jr.

# GRAND

# CLEARANCE SALE

OF

# STAPLE DRY GOODS!

10 BALES OF

## GREY COTTONS,

at cost, 5, 6, 7, and 8 cents,

6 BALES OF

## Printed Cottons,

at cost, 6, 7, 8, and 9 cents,

5 BALES OF

## Whtté Cottons,

at cost, 6, 7, 8 9, and 10 cents,

5 BALES OF

## GREY FLANNELS

at cost, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 25 cents.

## Dress Goods

and the balance of stock at

## BOTTOM PRICES!

We do this in order to make a

SPEEDY CLEARANCE,

as we are about to make a change in the firm.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, September 10, 1877

# New Goooods.

Receiving per Anchor Line,

15 packages per Olpmpia,
5 " " Scotia,
6 " " Trinacria,

CONSISTING OF THE FOLLOWING GOODS:

## Dress Tweeds,

NICE CLEAN MAKES,

5, 7, 10 and 12 1-2 cents.

## Black Alpaca Lustres,

**Heavy Makes,**

17, 18, 20 and 33 cents, splendid value.

## 64 Colored Cashmeres

**For Dresses.**

80, 84 and 90 cents.

## COLORED DRESS GOODS

in all the new shades, with

## WOOL TRIMMINGS & FRINGES TO MATCH.

These Goods will be found the cheapest and best value in the market.

DEVER BROTHERS.

Fredericton, October 29, 1877.

## OF INTEREST

# TO THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE!

At this season of the year, when all the blowing element in every little shop is brought to bear upon an unsuspecting public, to induce them to patronize their particular establishment, it is well that purchasers should be guarded and quietly look around and examine for themselves.

The subscriber would herewith respectfully inform everyone throughout this section of the county and elsewhere, that he has now in store, the largest stock of

# Boots & Shoes,

ever before held under one roof in this Province.

This is positively no exaggeration. These goods were bought in the best and cheapest markets of the United States and Canada, and will be sold on the

## Smallest scale of Profit

ever adopted by any RESPONSIBLE house. Having bought the same under the most favorable circumstances, we have therefore the utmost confidence in soliciting examination and comparison of Qualities, Styles and Price, feeling sure that the wants of everybody can be supplied better and cheaper at our Establishment than any other place in this Province.

## *Economy is Wealth!*

We desire informing our patrons and the trade generally that we have entirely discarded the "cheaper grade of Goods," and our stock will be found to be of the most thoroughly reliable character.

We have carefully observed and noted the defects of last season and have prepared for an

**Entire Change of Base.**

*We promise you prices that were never before offered in the history of the trade, in this City*

uch Great Temptations will be offered as will wake up the People everywhere.

The pitiful lamentation of the BOOT & SHOE RING will go unheeded by the people.

They had you foul many a year, "But its a long lane that has no turn."

*We defy the Old Ring and dare them to do their worst. We have the people with us and*

## They have Come to Stay.

We want to do business in the squarest possible manner and want to hold our trade.

We have the largest and best equipped BOOT & SHOE FACTORY, in Fredericton, and point with pride to the same. Although but recently established "PHELAN'S HAND MADE BOOTS" have already become known as the best made and cheapest in this Province, *or anywhere else.*

We are making a class of Boots for Farmers and Lumberers that for honesty of manufacture, quality of materials, shape and fit cannot be surpassed, *while for price*, no one can compete with us. We buy our leather strictly for CASH, and save in every particular where money can be saved, "and there's where the hen scratches." A small percentage pays us better than the large and old times profits, charged you then and now by dealars generally. Therefore we say;

*Buy of the Manufacturer and save the profit you have to give the Dealer.*

**WE AIM TO BUILD UP** a large **JOBBING BUSINESS** in connection with our retail department and make Fredericton a market for the retail dealer, than which no better or cheaper can be found in the Dominion.

We aim to build up an immense retail business, by

1st. *Integrity of dealing, or one price.* Of course to do this we must figure closely or we could not hold our trade, but we always were willing to sell cheap. This is the complaint other houses make against us. They say we have "ruined the business" "there's no more money in it," "selling at such prices cannot last," &c, &c. However we may have ruined the business for others, we feel well satisified with the course we have pursued, and simply ask you to encourage us by giving us your hearty support, promising in return satisfaction generally and a large saving of money. You all remember the prices you were compelled to pay before we came among you and how through our "coercion" the same have been cut down,

2. *Giving satisfaction or refunding the money.* This suits us, because it is fair and honorable, and we are willing to take any pains to reach the highest mark of mercantile dealing. We prefer to have our goods back promptly and hand back the money to those who are not fully satisfied.

*Every detail of the business has been studied out,* and when the people examine the present working of our estsblishment—and the stock—so Large, Rich and Varied, see the System, Prices and Improvements, we believe that our Fall Sales will treble our last season's immense business.

## WE ARE READY FOR IT.

In conclusion we submit the following propositions:—

1st. Whether whole car loads of goods bought principally for CASH, are not likely to be bought at lower rates than a wheelbarrow load of goods bought on credit?

2nd. Whether people always want to pay double and treble price for Boots and Shoes because they have suffered patiently for years under high charges?

3rd. Whether goods sold for CASH DOWN cannot be sold a great deal cheaper than under the prevailing system of long credits, with incidental losses, interest and collectors' fees?

4th. Whether open markets the world over and CASH DOWN will not secure the very first qualities, choicest selection of goods and BED ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

The test to all we have herein set forth shall be public opinion. We court its verdict, and will stand boldly by its decision. We are satisfied that clangor and clamor, misrepresentation and vituperation will never be mistaken for the true metal.

We now swing clear of all "COMBINATIONS," "RINGS," or "CUSTOMS" *and burn the bridge behind us,* and with our entire business reconstructed, we open for the

## Fall and Winter Campaign,

and anticipate that marvellous and unprecedented increase of business for which we are so well prepared.

Respectfully,

**JAMES PHELAN,**

The largest combined Wholesale and Retail Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Establishment under one roof in the Province of N. B.

N. B.—Orders from the Country will receive prompt attention. Goods will be sent by Express, C. O. D, and the party or parties to whom they are addressed will have the privilege of examining the same before parting with their money. Should the goods not be entirely satisfactory they will be returned at our expense.

Fredericton, September 24, 1877. JAMES PHELAN.

POOR COPY

## JACKSON ADAMS'

# Cabinet Shop & Furniture Warerooms,

*THE OLD STAND--COUNTY COURT HOUSE.*

Has on hand an excellent Stock of Furniture, comprising
Walnut, Ash, Ash and Walnut trimmed and Pine Bedroom Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Parlour, Rocking, Dining. Cane and Wood Seat Chairs.

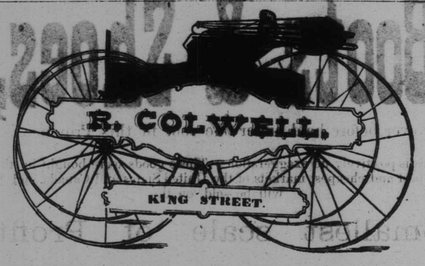
Walnut ideboards (elaborate and very highly finished)
Book Cases, Extension and Centre Tables, Whatnots, Music Racks, Piano Stools, &c., &c.

ALL OF THE BEST MATERIAL AND WARRANTED.

☞ Go where you cannot fail to be pleased in making selections of good Furniture.

**An Inspection is solcited.**

Fredericton, July 23, 1877.




Particular attention given to Painting, Trimming, and Repairing Carriages, &c
Fredericton, August 6, 1877.

## BUSINESS CARDS

### DENTAL NOTICE.

Jas. A. McAllister, D. D. P.,
(Graduate of Pena Dental College,)
Has opened a Dental Office on Queen Street near the Cor. of Westmorland Streets.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered in extraction of teeth.

F'ton, July 23, 1877.

### S. S. BLACK, M. D.
HOMŒPATHIC
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

*Office, Corner King and Carleton Streets.*
F'ton, Sept. 17, 1877.

### W. WILSON,
*Attorney-At-Law Conveyancer.*

OFFICE:
*Next above Nealis's Dry Goods Store,*
QUEEN STREET.

### BECKWITH & SEELY,
Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc.
Office in
CITY HALL, FREDERICTON
Attend at Oromocto and Fredericton Junction, alternate Saturdays.
Accounts Collected, and Loans Negotiated.
F'ton, November 16, 1874.

### WAVERLY HOUSE
### FREDERICTON.

THIS well known hotel has been improved, and the premises enlarged. The Stables are the best in the city. Charges low.
JOHN E. GRIEVES, Proprietor
F'ton, Jan. 29, 1877.

### MRS. BEEK

THANKFUL for past patronage, and hopes to give Lessons in Singing, and will give Instruction on the Piano.
For terms apply at Mrs. Beek, Charlotte St
F'ton, Oct. 6, 1876.

W. F. COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.
FORMERLY Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Office 32 Germain Street
Corner North Market street,
ST. JOHN, N B
Office.—10 to 12, and 2 to 5.
April 25, 1877.

### LONG'S HOTEL.
*Corner of King and York Streets,*

THE Subscriber having ceased the old well known premises, begs to intimate that he is now prepared to receive and accommodate transient and permanent boarders.
The house has been recently painted, papered, and cleaned throughout, and every room newly furnished. He will spare no pains to make Long's Hotel a home to all who may be pleased to visit it.
TERMS $1 00 per day.
The best Stabling in the City, with an experienced Hostler always in attendance.
GEO. HUME, Proprietor.
Fredericton, May 22.

### J. CARLETON ALLEN,
*BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,*
OFFIE--Hatheway's Building,
CORNER QUEEN & REGENT ST. FREDERICTON.

### Professional Co-partnership

THE undersigned have this day entered into a professional Co-partnership as Barristers and Attorneys, under the name and style of
**Botsford & Lugrin,**
*OFFICE--Over Electric Telegraph Office*
*Queen Street, Fredericton.*
F'ton, 20th October, A. D. 1874.
GEO. BOTSFORD. CHAS. H. LUGRIN

### HUGH McMONAGLE,
Sussex Corner, King's County,
*NEW BRUNSWICK.*
Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle, and Leicester Sheep
Sept 8 1871

### SAMUEL B. BELDING
Hampton Village King's Co., N. B
Breeder of Ayrshire
and Manufacturer of Leather.

### EDWARD CADWALLADER,
*Organist Christ Church Cathedral*
TEACHER OF THE
Organ, Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ and Vocal Music.
*Pianos and Organs Tuned and repaired.*
Agent for the best Reed Organs.

### E. N. FRESHMAN & BROS.
Advertising Agents,
186 *W. Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.,*
Are authorized to contract for advertising in this paper.
Estimates furnished free. Send for a Circular

### CENTRAL FRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF New Brunswick,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1836.)
*OFFICE:—Their Brick Building,*
QUEEN STREET,
NEAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
Insurance effected as reasonable as any other good company.
S. D. McPHERSON, President.
WM. McBEATH, Secretary.
Fredericton, July 30, 1876.

## For Sale.

Valuable Residence at Fredericton Junction.

IN THE SUPREME COURT,
IN EQUITY.

IN the matter of Elizabeth L. Simpson and James Sterling Simpson, infant children of James L. Simpson late of the Parish of Gladstone in the County of Sunbury, Doctor of Medicine, deceased, and Janet Simpson his first wife, also deceased and John Archibald Simpson and Maggie Christina Simpson, infant children of the said James L. Simpson and Margaret P. Simpson, the second wife.

IN pursuance of an order of Mr. Justice Weldon Judge of the Supreme Court in Equity. There will be sold at Public Auction, at the Fredericton Junction, in the County of Sunbury, on the premises hereafter mentioned on Thursday, the fifteenth day of November next, all the Right Title and Interest of the said infant children of the said late James L. Simpson late of Fredericton Junction in the County of Sunbury Doctor of Medicine of in and to all that piece of land and premises situate in the Parish of Gladstone in the said County of Sunbury, at Fredericton Junction and lately owned and occupied by the said late James L. Simpson and containing two and three quarter acres, more or less and more particularly described in Mr. Justice Weldons order for sale thereof, together with all Building and improvements thereon.
Terms easy. For further particulars apply to Myles, Fraser, Wetmore & Wilson, or the undersigned.
DAVID LITTLE,
Guardian and next friend of Elizabeth L. Simpson and James Sterling Simpson.
MARGARET P. SIMPSON,
Guardian and next friend of John Archibald Simpson and Mag ie Christina Simpson.
JAMES S. WHITE, Auctioneer.
October 22, 1877.

## CALL and EXAMINE
MY STOCK OF
**Clocks, Clocks,**
which I am now determined to sell AT COST.
*Eight and One Day Clocks,*
For the Drawing Room, Dining Room, Hall Kitchen, Bed Room, Office, Camp, School,
Also the
New Camp Lever, Peep O'day Alarm, Novelty Calender, &c., &c.
These Clocks are from the best makers and can be warranted good time keepers.
Clocks of all kinds carefully repaired.
☞ Remember the place,
S. F. SHUTE,
Shurtleff's Block,
above Barker House, Queen Street.
F'ton, Oct. 15, 1877.

### Just Received from Boston.

1 BBl. Machine Oil, for Threshing Machines
6 tubs Putty;
2 bbls Turpentine;
1 bbl Neatsfoot Oil, for sale by
JAMES S. NEILL.

*INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 AND 1875 AND AMENDING ACTS.*

CANADA,
Province of New Brunswick,
County of Sunbury.
*In the County Court of Sunbury, in the matter of William Egers an Insolvent.*

ON WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of November next, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of the said Court for a discharge under the said Acts.
Dated at Fredericton, in the County of York, the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1877.
WILLIAM EGERS,
by his
EDWARD L. WETMORE,
his Attorney *ad litem.*
Oct. 22 1877.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE books and accounts of the late firm of McDonald & Kelley will be passed into the hands of a lawyer for collection if not satisfactorily settled before the 1st of November.
Oct. 22, 1877 P. McPEAKE.

WATERS & SONS $450 now Pianos, now selling at $300; Waters & Sons $300 new Pianos, now selling at $225; 1 each Waters Organs, at $250, $2 0 $175 $150; 1 each second hand Organs, at $100, $90, $75; 1 second hand Melodian at $80; at LEMONT & SONS, Agents Horace Waters & Sons.
7 new Pianos and 6 new Organs of Horace Waters & Sons make.
Received at the Agency in Fredericton, this Summer of 1877.
☞ Call and examine Instruments.
oct 22

## TAKE NOTICE!

The Highest Prices in Cash paid for
HIDES & BEEF TALLOW,
BY
**F'ton Leather Co.,**
KING STREET, FREDERICTON.
October 8, 1877.

### LOCKS, KNOBS, &c.

4 CASES Mortice and Rim Locks,
3 cases Door Knobs, for sale low by
oct 1 JAS. S. NEILL.

### Department of Public Works
**CANADA.**

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for St. John River Works," and addressed to the undersigned at St. John, N. B., will be received until

**Thursday, 1st of November next,**

for the construction of works at the Oromocto Shoals, according to a plan and specification to be seen on application to Mr. George Brown, Oromocto, and at the office of the Department, Market Building, St. John.
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and, in the case of firms, except there is attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and the place of residence of each member of the same.
For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate or by deposit of money, public or municipal securities, or bank stocks, to an amount of five per cent. on the whole sum of the contract.
To the tender must be attached the actual signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
HENRY F. PERLEY,
Engineer in Charge.
St. John, N. B., 20th October, 1877.

# COME!

and see the

# ELEPHANT

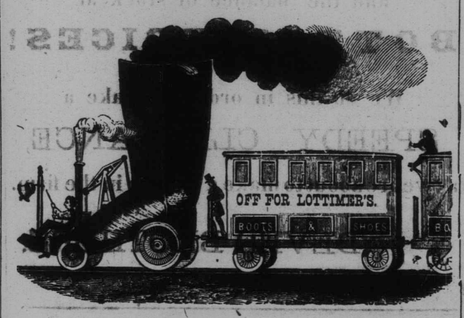
Lottimer's Fashionable Shoe Store,

Established in 1859.

# Take care

—THAT THE—

# TRAIN OF EVENTS!




CARRIES YOU OFF FOR

# LOTTIMER'S

FASHIONABEL AND POPULAR

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

WHEN YOU WANT TO BUY

Boots & Shoes, very cheap,

As he is determined to clear out a great many lines at much

**Less than Usual Prices!**

IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR

# New Fall Goods,

SHORTLY TO ARRIVE.

LOTTIMER'S MOTTO IS

*A nimble Six Pence is better than a slow Shilling.*

Fredericton, Sept. 3, 1877

## 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,

A choice lot of Worsted

Coatings and Trouserings,

to which goods we would call particular attention.

**TWEEDS,**

SCOTH, ENGLISH, CANADIAN, AMERICAN and DOMESTIC CLOTHS.

A complete line of

*Gent'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 manufacturers.

*Ladies' & Gentlemens Travelling Trunks*

in stock, are just the article needed.

Gent's ortmanteaus,

a superior assortment the best value we have offered to this market.

**Valises, &c.**

In our Custom Tailoring Department as usual a perfect fit in all the latest styles guaranteed.

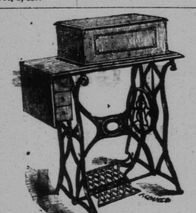
*"Light profits and quick sales being our motto."*

Our Patrons will get the best of value for the money. This being no puff to clear out Shop Goods, all articles warranted as represented.

P. S.—Wool wanted, highest market paid or taken in exchange for Cloth.
F'ton, Sept. 3, 1877. T. W. S.

## FALL 1877.
## LEMONT & SONS.

WE are prepared to sell Glass and Crockeryware at lowest wholesale prices for **cash only**, per late arrivals by Maud and Bessie, Attawanda and Trellis, we have received a full line and large stock of American Goods. Our Furniture Warerooms were never before filled with such varieties and styles of Goods.
24 English Iron Bedsteads, 12 Parlour Suits,—five styles—30 Sofas and Lounges, 850 Bedsteads, assorted; 600 Chairs, all kinds; 15 Bedroom Sets; Extension Centre Hall Tables; 3 new Horace Waters Pianos; 3 New Organs; which we will sell cheaper than any Piano house in this Province. Cutlery; Spoons; Kitchen Ware, &c., &c.
We have more than double the quantity of stock on hand than that of any other House Furnishing Establishment in this City, consisting of Furniture in all its varieties, Crockery China Ware, Wooden Ware, Lamps, Mattresses, Feathers, Looking Glasses, Fancy Goods, and hundreds of articles of other kinds.
An inspection of our store with three outside warehouses is desired.
The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
LEMONT'S Variety Store.
oct. 1, 1877



THE C. W. WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COM'Y
Established in Boston 1836; Established in Montreal 1852; Incorporated 1872.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $500,000
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
*Celebrated Singer Sewing Machine.*

### Perfection Means Success.

THE perfection and great simplicity of the Williams Singer Sewing Machines, have placed them ahead of all other makers, and notwithstanding that, all other sewing machine companies find their trade constantly reduced being now not one-half of what it was in former years, and give as a reason hard times. The C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company find their trade rapidly increasing. Their sales in the month of May, 1877, were one-third more than they ever made in one month since the Company had an existence. What does this mean? Simply this that the Williams Singer is the best Sewing Machine made. The ladies find it out, tell their friends and neighbors, and so sales are increased.
Head Office, 347 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
LEMONT & SONS, Agents,
July 30 1877. Fredericton, N B

SHAFTING
Belting & Mill Furnishing
GENERALLY, address
JOHN WELSH, Agent, Amherst, N. S
A. FISHER, " Truro, N S
W. H. OLIVE, " St. John, N. B
WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,
BRANTFORD, ONT.
☞ State where you saw this advertisement.
or AMOS FISHER, Agent
JOHN WELSH, " Amherst, N S

### CARDING MACHINES.

The subscribers are now manufacturing Carding Machines in the latest and most approved style and workmanship.
Double and single Frames, 4 workers and 4 strippers to each Cylinder. Iron Arches &c. Also Wool Pickers, all suitable for country work.
Supply Machine Cards, Crank plats Cleaners, &c.
All orders punctually attended to. Address W. & J. Morice, Sackville, County of Westmorland N B, or Messrs James Harris & Co., St. John N. B.
oct. 1. W. & J. MORICE.

### Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of British North America offer for sale the Bank Premises, situated on Queen Street.
For particulars apply on the premises to
H. NAPIER, Agent.
Sept. 21—6w

### For Sale.

OWING to the subscriber not being allowed by the City Council to erect a wooden his legal mate business in the city he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, his property on Regent Street, adjoining the "Herald" House," also a Good Stable and two old Cows, seasons change of Agricultural Tools, Wagon, &c.
Possession may be expected.
F'ton, Sept. 17. JOSEPH DOGHERTY.

## FISH AND OYSTER DEPOT.

P. E. Island Oysters by the barrel, bushel, gallon and quart.
There is an Oyster Bar in connection.
Fresh Fish of all kinds in season, at Hackett's Building, Regent Street.
sept 19 P. BRADLEY.

### Head Quarters
FOR GLASSWARE.

Just Received:—
60 BARRELS Glassware, 1 Case China Ornaments
TO ARRIVE,
200 Barrels Glassware,
5 Cases Lamp Burners,
40 Gross Kerosene Wicecks,
Dealers are requested to examine prices.
Do not send your orders abroad when you can buy cheaper near home.
JAMES G. McNALLY.
F'ton, Sept. 17, 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 THEIR BIG PUFFING ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. OWEN.

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.

## FOR SALE.

THAT two story BRICK BUILDING, situate on the corner of Taylor's Alley and King Street. Title sold on reasonable terms.
For particulars apply to
W. WILSON.
F'ton, Sept. 5, 1877.—Far—tf.

## "Imperial Hall."

I HAVE much pleasure in informing my friends and the public in general that I have re-opened in the old stand, and have just received and to arrive in a few days, a full stock of CLOTHS, comprising:
BLACK AND BLUE BROADS;
BLACK AND BLUE DOES;
WORSTED COATINGS;
DIAGONAL do.
WEST OF ENGLAND, SCOTCH, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS,
in all the latest patterns, all of which will be made up in the latest and most fashionable styles, at shortest notice, low for cash. Also a full stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
Thankful for past favors, I wood respectfully beg a continuance of the same.
THOMAS STANGER
Imperial Hall
F'ton, August 27, 1877.

## GROCERIES GROCERIES

THE subscriber keeps on hand, and is constantly replenishing a nice assortment of Family Groceries such as:—
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Ham, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Soap, Candles, Vitrol, Copperas, Alum, Indigo, Logwood, Saltpetre, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchup, All kinds of Spices and Canned Goods, such as, Mustard, Ginger Pepper, Salt, Baked Beans, Lobsters, Salmon, Oysters, Peaches, Corn, Squash, Tomatoes, Dandelion Coffee, Bromo, Chocolate, also, Milk Pans, Butter, Molasses and Preserve Jars and Butter Tubs, Tobacco, Cigars. A well assorted stock of Bankline's Biscuits and all kinds of goods found in a first class Grocery Store.
All kinds of Country Produce bought and sold.
BENJAMIN EVAN
Opp County Court.
F'ton, Aug. 27, 1877.

### Notice of Dissolution

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers as the firm of Smith & Currie is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All liabilities of said firm will be adjusted by us and all accounts due said firm will
Israel E. Smith.
ISRAEL E. SMITH
THOMAS G. CURRIE
F'ton, au 20

### Locks and Knobs.
Just received from Nashua Lock Co:—
6 CASES Door Locks and Knobs,
aug. 20 JAMES S. NEILL

## Just Received.

A LARGE quantity of Horse Feed for sale at reasonable rates, will a full variety of Groceries and Provisions, at lowest prices.
D. W. ESTABROOKS
F'ton, July 30, 1877—tf.

## Fam for Sale.

THE subscribers offer sale their Farm situate in Kingsclear, fronting on the River St. John about eight miles above Fredericton, having a front of fifty-four rods, or three and containing 355 acres more or less.
Possession given immediately.
Kingsclear, June 4, 1877.
WILLIAM D. RAINSFORD,
EDWARD RAINSFORD.
June 11, 1877.—tf.

## NOTE.

THE book debts and other indebtedness due Mr. MICHEAL MORAN having been duly assigned to us; all persons so indebted to him will please make payment to our attorneys, Fraser, Wetmore & Winslow.
Fredericton, September 28, 1877.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
735.

### *Valuable Property in Sain Mary's For Sale.*

FOR Sale on easy terms a valuable property at Saint Mary's Ferry. A large dwelling re in good state of repairs on the premises.
Apply to
A. D. YERXA,
F'ton, June 1, 1877. Record Office.

## CLOTHS and TWEEDS,
Also a full line of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
Always in stock.
*Our Custom Department*
Is under the supervision of Mr John Collins who is acknowledged to be one of the best Cutters in the Dominion; and all work made by us if not satisfactory
*In every particular, need not be taken!*
None but the best material used and a perfect fit guaranteed.
*SCULLY & COLLINS,*
Next above the Jewelery store of S. F. Shute, Esq.
May 28

## BUY the MEADOW KING MOWER.
White, FRED ATWOOD, Winterport, Maine.
May 21, 1877.—tf.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the valuable Farm containing 50 acres, 40 of which are Intervale, recently owned and occupied by Oliver Akerley, situate in the Parish of Wickham, County of Queen's, and fronting on the Washademoak Lake, and with highway road on three sides. It will be sold in one lot or in two or three to suit purchasers. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. This is one of the most desirable farms in the county.
THOMAS MAIN.
St. John, April 19, 1877.—tf

### For Sale in F'ton.

THREE valuable building Lots, situate on the South side of Shore Street. Also, a corner lot on Northumberland and George Streets.—Also, several lots on Charlotte Street, near the Exhibition, and a very valuable property on the Marsland Road. Also, a piece of land on the Brick Kiln Road, the "Willow Field" so called.
Apply to
PETER HAINING,
April 2, 1877. County Court House

## Furs Falling.

RAW FURS fell 30 per cent. at the Hudson Bay Sale this month in London.
NOTWITHSTANDING this we will pay fair prices for any Fisher, Sable, Otter, Beaver, Mink, Fox, Lucifee or Muskrat brought to us. We keep buying.
March 19. LEMONT & SONS, Lemont's Variety Store.

## Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING about 90 acres; 20 being Wood Land, the remainder under high cultivation Dwelling House, nearly new, and situate upon a commanding eminence, containg 9 rooms, completely finished throughout. Large Barn and Out-Houses in perfect repair. Three large unfailing springs, furnish a constant supply of pure water all the year round.
Neighborhood first-class. From the house a view is had of surpassing beauty ten miles down the River Saint John, and seventy miles into the State of Maine. In full view and easy reach of the Narrow Guage and N. R. and Canada Railways. Situate in Jacksonville, 5 miles from Woodstock. Perfect title guaranteed. Will be Farm will be sold, if desired, Farming Implements, Cows, Sheep, Horses, Wagons, Carts, Harnesses, sleighs, and in fact everything necessary to carry on the Farm.
Full information as to terms and price may be obtained from HAMILTON EMERY, Esq., at Jacksonville, or
JOSEPH C. RISTEEN,
at the Sash Factory, Fredericton.
Oct. 2, 1876.
Would be exchanged for Suitable Real Estate, in or very near Fredericton.

AT
## Owen Sharkey's

Ladies' Dress Materials in great variety.
Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons Gloves.
Hose, Sunshades, Skirts, Corsets, Ties,
Cuffs, Collars and Neckties. Also
Grey and White Cottons, Jeans, Ducks,
Tickings, Towelings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths.
Wool and Hemp Carpetings, Stair Linen,
Counterpanes, White and Co'ored Knitting Cotton, Cotton Warps, &c.
Ready Made Clothing in Coats, Pants, Vests, Fur, Felt and Straw Hats, Caps,
Shirts, Drawers, Collars and Ties together with Cloths, Tweeds, Doeskins, Furnishing Goods and Small Ware.
Trunks, Valises and Travelling Bags,
4,000 Rolls Room Paper, all of which will compare favorably in price with the lowest in the city.
☞ Inspection respectfully solicited.
OWEN SHARKEY

## LIME.

150 CASKS Parry's Lime.
For Sale by
GEO. F. ATHERTON.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property in Kingsclear known as the "Odell property," situate 2 miles from Fredericton and comprising about thirty acres. Also his island property, situate opposite. The above property cuts about 30 tons of hay. The Islands are admirably adapted for raising in value and at a small cost can be made to yield double the amount of grass they do at present. This property is admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, commanding as it does the views of the River and surrounding country.
Apply to
HENRY R. RAINSFORD
or CHARLES C. TABOR.
665

## Plaster.

100 BARRELS Fresh Land Plaster;
30 Bbls. fresh Calcined Plaster.
For Sale by
GEO. F. ATHERTON.

## Cheap Tweeds.

CHEAP TWEEDS for Men and Boys' wear, at the
*Manchester House, Queen Street.*
SIMON NEALIS

## Grass Seed.

20 BUSHELS Grass Seed. Also 200 Bushels Carleton County Clover Seed
For Sale by
GEO. F. ATHERTON.

## New Fall Goods.

A LARGE Stock of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS just opened at the Manchester House, will be sold at extremely low prices for CASH.
SIMON NEALIS.

ELOCUTIONIST'S JOURNAL gives choicest standard and new pieces for professional and amateur readers and speakers school exhibition, and some for very little speakers; also interesting articles on appropriate subjects. Just the thing wanted. Large size 10 cts., of any newsdealer or by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau St., New York

### DR. HALLOCK'S
### LUCINA CORDIAL,
Or the EXILIR of LIFE.

This justly celebrated Cordial is the only efficacious remedy for those sad derangements of the body and mind caused by early improper habits of youth or indulgence of the passions, the effects of which are prostration, dyspepsia, pain in the head and dimness of vision, weakness of the back and lower extremities, weakness of memory and power for mental application; dejection, aversion to society, timidity and self-distrust. Young and middle-aged men may here learn why they are declining in health, why they are losing their youthful appearance and vigor, why they are disinclined to business, and incapacitated for matrimonial alliance.
The Lucina Cordial has restored thousands of persons to health and vigor who have ignorantly injured themselves in youth. Procure it, then; you can use it without exposure or hindrance to business, at home or abroad, and be restored.
Objection has been naturally made to the price of this Cordial, because the trash that has been thrown on the market, in opposition to it, is sold cheaper, but the fact is, it cannot be afforded for less, and ought to be much dearer, as many of the ingredients which compose it are among the costliest things in nature; whereas the others are made up of cheap drugs, worth but little in money and less in merit.
We assure our readers that the utmost reliance may be placed on the LUCINA CORDIAL in the cure of the maladies mentioned above, and also to those which follow:—Loss of Muscular Energy, Physical Lassitude and General Prostration, Irritability and all Nervous Affections, Indigestion, Sluggishness of the Liver, and every disease in any way connected with the procreative functions, in all of which it will effect almost instant relief, and if used as directed, is almost certain to produce a positive and permanent cure. Persons about to marry, if conscious of any weakness, should take the Cordial, as it infallibly restores health and vigor in a brief period.
Sold only at Dr. Hallock's office, 110 Court st., Boston, and sent by express to all parts of the country, free from observation. Address all letters to the HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court st., Boston, Mass. Post Office Box 1217.
Dr. HALLOCK'S MEDICAL MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 110 Court st. Admittance free. Dr. Hallock's may be consulted free, daily on all diseases in both sexes. DR. HALLOCK, 110 Court st., Boston.
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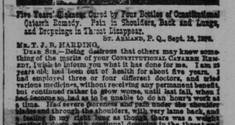


CANNOT be cured by Snuffs, Washes, or Local Applications. Thousands of cases have been cured by using Dr. Sanford's Radical Cure, or by Sanford's Radical Catarrh Remedy. For sale by all druggists. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh to
T. J. S. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.

Five Years' Suffering Cured by Four Bottles of Constitutional Catarrh Remedy. Pain in Shoulders, Back and Loins, and Dropping in Throat Disappeared.
DR. ASBLAND, P. Q., Sept. 12, 1876.

MR. T. J. S. HARDING,
DEAR SIR:—Being desirous that others may know something of the merits of your CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY, I wish to inform you what it has done for me. I am 30 years old; had been out of health for about five years. I had employed three or four different doctors, and tried various medicines, without receiving any permanent benefit, but continued rather to grow worse, until last fall, when I became so bad as to be unable to do an hour's work at a time. I had severe pains in my head, back and shoulders and through the shoulders, with very lame back, and a feeling as if my right lung as though there was a weight resting on it, with continual dropping in the throat and down upon the lung. Cough was very common when I commenced to take your Catarrh Remedy; one bottle of which cured my cough, gave me a healthy appetite, and in a few days I felt renewed in health, so as to be able to resume my business. I continued, such as the pain and dizziness soon, although I have been exposed to the weather, I have not had a cough since. I attribute the cure of your Catarrh Remedy. Yours truly,
Price $1 per bottle. HENRY BILLING
ASK FOR LITTLEFIELD'S CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY AND TAKE NO OTHER.

*Speed, Safety and Comfort! Travel by Rail.*

## Fredericton Railway

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after MONDAY, October 22nd, and until further notice, TRAINS will run as follows:—

6.45 A. M. Through Express Train leave Fredericton for St. Jhan without change of cars. Due 10.50 a. m.
8.00 A. M. Express Train leaves St. John for Fredericton Junction, making connection with New Brunswick Railway Train at Fredericton for Northampton, Woodstock, Hartland, Florenceville, Munise Fort Fairfield and Grand Falls.
9.15 A. M. Express Train leaves Fredericton for Fredericton Junction, connecting with Express Train for Harvey, McAdam, St. Stephen, St. Andrews Houlton, Woodstock, Vanceboro, Bangor, Danville Suncton, Portland, Boston and all points West.
2.30 P. M. (after the arrival of New Brunswick Railway Train,) Train leaves Fredericton Junction and St. John.
4.00 P. M. Train leaves Fredericton Junction for Fredericton after arrival of Express Train from Boston, Portland, Danville Junction, Bangor, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephen, McAdam and Harvey.
4.30 P. M. Through Express Train leaves Carleton, St. John, for Fredericton without change of cars.
☞ Two Express Trains each way daily between Fredericton and St. John.
THOS. TEMPLE,
President.
FRED. B. EDGECOMBE, Supt
Fredericton, Oct. 22nd, 1877.

### New Brunswick Railway

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

*Direct connection made at Fredericton with Trains of Fredericton Railway to and from St. John, and at Woodstock with Trains of New Brunswick and Canada Railway to and from St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Bangor, Portland, Boston.*

UNTIL further notice Trains will run as follows:—

4.30 a. m. Express Train leaves Caribou for Woodstock and Gibson. (opp. Fredericton.)
7.30 a. m. Express Train leaves Woodstock, connecting at Woodstock Junction with the Train for Gibson (opp. Fredericton.)
2.40 p. m. Express Train leaves Gibson (opp. Fredericton) for Woodstock and Caribou.
5.00 p. m. Express Train leaves Woodstock for Caribou.
5.30 a. m. Mixed Train leaves Caribou Monday, Wednesday, and Friday for Gibson and Woodstock.
8.00 a. m. Mixed Train leaves Gibson on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Woodstock and Caribou.
10.30 a. m. Mixed Train leaves Woodstock, connecting at Woodstock Junction with Mixed Train from Caribou and Gibson.
T. HOBEN, *Supt.*
Gibson, June 18, 1877.

## THE COLONIAL FARMER
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY
OFFICE,—Courser's Building, opposite the People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
**Subscription Price $1.00,—Invariably in Advance.**

*** Subscribers whose number opposite their names on the printed addresses is less than the number of the paper on the right hand side will understand that their subscriptions have expired.

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The number of times an advertisement is to be inserted should be distinctly stated. When this is not attended to, it will be continued until ordered out.
*Advertisers will please hand in their favors no later than Friday morning in each week.*
**Printing of all Descriptions** executed at the office of the FARMER in the best manner and at moderate rates.
☞ Lawyers' and Magistrates' Blanks constantly on hand.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
**GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row and S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row,** are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.