

Golden Era

LUGNIN & SON, Proprietors.

POSTAGE PAID.

SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 a year

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

FREDERICTON, N. B., FEBRUARY 5, 1877.

NO. 18, MONTH NUMBER 701

Editorial.

The Season.

The winter, so far, is both cold and stormy. Large quantities of snow have fallen, followed by strong winds, many times equal to gales, blocking up our roads, and making travelling difficult and tedious. As a consequence, business of all kinds is nearly at a stand-still, and is likely to be so for some time to come. Lumbering parties have almost been snowed under, and the work of getting out logs and square timber greatly impeded. It only needs another storm or two, to drive them out of the woods altogether. Fortunately the days are lengthening out, and the sun will soon have an influence that will affect the difficulties that surround us, and better and more lively times will soon ensue. Ice and snow bound as we are, are not so impatiently better than that of many other countries. We have neither the famine, nor the pestilence, nor wars nor tumults. We live in peace. The coast and inland laborers of other countries have been striven with wrecks, and the dead bodies of many a tempest-tosted mariner has been cast upon their shores, none a noble vessel during this terrible winter, has gone down, with all on board, and many a wall of anguish and despair has gone up towards heaven when no friendly hand has been near to give relief. Men have been frozen as they have stood at the helm, or hawled the rigging, and their stiff dead and frozen bodies, bore witness to their sufferings. Trying as times are, let us be thankful for what we enjoy, and be hopeful as we look out towards the future.

WORK.

A busy, industrious, leading life is about the most wretched any man can live, still it would not appear to be so, when a person observes the corner loafers and loungers that infest Towns and Cities of all sizes. These kind of people are little better than dogs. They are in everybody's way, and a pest and nuisance to society. A good book which few persons read as much as they should, and some do not read at all, says that if a man will work, neither shall he be poor, nor will he have any other troubles. It is quite clear that with all his charity and goodness, he would not have objected to see these idlers starve to death, believing it would be a happy ridance for any people. Let us have more industry, and more industry with its prosperity. National prosperity is dependent upon the industry of the people, and it is morally impossible for any nation to become great, unless it is industrious. It is in this country 30 years ago, which went a begging for purchases. Farmers tried them, and discarded them, saying: "They don't have side pork enough, being nearly all bones and shoulders," and that is the case with this breed now, although they are called "improved," but in reality they are not improved at all. This same lumbering is being extended, more or less, to the sales of blooded cattle, sheep, &c., and the only way to get the Berks at low prices is for farmers and others, in all cases, to refuse to purchase them at high prices. That is the only remedy that can be applied.

RENOVATING MEADOW LANDS.

Very often meadows, or mowing lands, require renovating and re-cultivation; but few farmers have manure to spare to apply to their meadow lands, and to purchase commercial fertilizers, with their uncertain results, is not advisable, unless a farmer can afford the expense, if not profitable. To renovate such lands without manure, is sometimes feasible in a moderate degree, as the turning under of the soil enriches the soil, according to its thickness, and the density of its grass roots; and the re-seeding is always productive of a fair crop of grass for a few years. But a better way is to sow the land to buck wheat early in May, turn it under as soon as it blossoms, and immediately sow a second crop, and turn that under, and early in September seed it down thick to a variety of grasses, without wheat or rye. Clover seed may be sown in the following March, even if the ground be covered with snow; and when the snow melts, the seed will find its way into the ground, by the freezing and thawing of it for a few times. Or the land may be left till spring, then harrow it, sow all the seed at once, and brush it in, then roll it; and if needed, quicken it as good a crop of grass will be obtained, as if it had been in the fall. A crop of grain may be grown with the grass; but it would not be advisable to do so, unless you have applied some fertilizer. Besides the two crops of timothy, if suitable manure, or any kind of commercial fertilizer, be applied to the land, it

MULES.

Some years ago the United States Government made an effort to encourage the introduction of Mules among the farming population of the United States, believing that they were more hardy than the horse, less liable to accident, and able to perform quite as much work, and could be kept at less expense. The first cost of the mule to the farmer was much less than the horse. At the outset farmers rather got their backs up. They did not like those lumbering had donkey looking things, and were not disposed to make the experiment. A few well-to-do farmers, however, thought they would make the experiment, and the result was, that in a short time the mule despised, rose in public estimation, and now he has become somewhat of a favorite as a working animal, having fulfilled all that was claimed for him. Our farmers are just the least bit inclined to fast horses, but might the mule be worth a trial here as well as in the United States? If, as we believe, they are now considered among the farmers over the line, as the most useful of animals, and easily kept, would it not be a step in the right direction, to make the experiment? A very little enquiry among those who use them, would settle the question.

Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer.

RURAL TOPICS.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Twenty-five years ago I had as good Berkshire swine as exist to-day, and sold pigs at \$3 each; but now this same breed are sold at enormous prices. I have a lot of Berkshire swine before me of 230 pigs which were sold by a Pennsylvania breeder for \$10,700, or an average of \$230 each. I have also a lot of animals brought \$1,000 each! The list comprised the breeder's sales during the year 1876. Why should Berkshire hogs sell at these prices? Simply because there are fools enough existing to buy pigs at, not at all high prices, but at \$25, \$30 and \$50 each, and if a breeder pays \$100 for a very fine sow, he gets his money back, and an immense profit in a few years. The Berkshires of the present day are not any better than those in this country 30 years ago, which went a begging for purchases. Farmers tried them, and discarded them, saying: "They don't have side pork enough, being nearly all bones and shoulders," and that is the case with this breed now, although they are called "improved," but in reality they are not improved at all. This same lumbering is being extended, more or less, to the sales of blooded cattle, sheep, &c., and the only way to get the Berks at low prices is for farmers and others, in all cases, to refuse to purchase them at high prices. That is the only remedy that can be applied.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Large quantities of commercial fertilizers are sold by many farmers and gardeners, in some of the States, and are used to obtain enormous crops of corn, wheat, &c., and the only way to get the Berks at low prices is for farmers and others, in all cases, to refuse to purchase them at high prices. That is the only remedy that can be applied.

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Miscellaneous.

Orchard Manuring.

There would seem to be no good reason why, if we wish to raise good orchard fruit, we should not manure our trees. People often look on trees growing on rocky hillsides, and argue therefrom that trees can grow without manure. They know that potatoes and other vegetables must have manure or they will not thrive; but they regard trees as a different order of vegetation, something that can thrive and flourish where nothing else would. But, in the case of trees on rocky hillsides, the land is not anything but poor. The rocks themselves frequently contain valuable mineral matter, which, as the rock decays, is presented in a form that plants can feel upon. Then whatever vegetation grows among the rocks remains there to decay, and eventually and other foreign substances that blow into the crevices formed by the rocks make a valuable plant food in which the tree thrives. Indeed, trees in apparently poor rocky places really much better of than many trees in orchards, where they are in a charge. If you wish a cow to do her best, you must cultivate her acquaintance intimately, and be acquainted in little acts of kindness.

When to Prune Fruit Trees.

An experience shows that when it is desirable to produce a free growth of shoots and leaves, pruning should be done when the trees are dormant as in the winter season, or early in the spring, before the sap begins to flow. When fruit trees appear to grow too rapidly, and to produce too much wood, they may be pruned moderately in the summer season, cutting away a portion of the wood by degrees; but a shoot growing in an improper place, may be cut away at any time. An experiment being made by pruning apple trees every month in the year, for two years, shows that the wood produced by the branches cut in February and March, at the end of five years, when all had healed over, were found to be the least decayed under the heated surface. When trees are pruned in winter, it is better to use a sharp knife, and to use a mixture of tar, and pulverized kelp, or fine sand. A solution of shellac in alcohol, as thick as can be easily applied with a brush, is considered by many as the best preparation that can be applied. During the mild days of winter, orchards may be pruned—while little else can be done; but judgment should be exercised in regard to selecting the branches to be cut away. It is useless to prune a tree to cut and slash away one-third to one-half the limbs. All that should be done is to give the trees a good shape, and to cut away such limbs as are plainly in excess of the requirements of the tree, or in proportion to the extent of its roots. If we take too much of the top of a tree, it is like taking blood from a man; the more that is taken, the less vitality remains in him, therefore in pruning only the few unwholesome branches, and those in an unfavorable position, should be cut away.

Too Many Small Horses.

Perhaps it would be better expressed and more to the point to say heavier horses are the need of the times. Trotting horses, pacers, runners, or any other gait, are all right in their places, but the majority of horses are for labor and not for show; they are on duty as producers, and are valuable in proportion as they can do work; they are the motive power on the farm, the highway, and in the large towns and cities, and in all other places where good traction is required. There are less than twenty-three insect enemies that attack and kill it. The bug has also been migrating eastward across the continent for several years, and it has now reached the Atlantic coast. We hope it may find a watery grave, and let the waving sign its requiem—Rocky Mountain News.

Too Many Varieties.

Ninety persons out of every hundred set out fruit trees for home use or market, indulge in too many varieties. This one error has ruined many a farmer's orchard, and has cost him many a dollar. The system becomes over-charged, and gives a latent tendency to disease within every healthy fruit tree. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who cultivates fruit for profit had better confine himself to only a few, and these known to be adapted to his soil and climate. Our pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies are perhaps some what at fault in this matter, for they invariably offer the largest premiums for the greatest number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strife for the highest prize. The man who only exhibits a dozen varieties of pears by the side of an apple tree, and a collection of two or three hundred, appears to be rather "small potatoes," although he may be in reality the more extensive cultivator of the two, and deserves more credit for possessing wisdom enough to avoid such indiscriminate planting of second rate sorts—More's Rural.

What is the most Profitable?

Inquiries are frequently made as to which is the most profitable branch of farming. It depends on several circumstances. In some places corn-growing and pork-raising, in others wool-growing, and in others dairying are steadily profitable one year with another. Where circumstances, such as rich corn land, healthy dry pastures, or abundant grass, with pure water, favor one or the other of these specialties, it is best to follow them and keep to them. But for general purposes special crops or employments are rarely suitable, and mixed farming is the best resource. This implies the culture of roots, grass, and grain, chiefly for feeding to the stock, and only partly for sale. The aim should be to distribute the produce so that a good portion comes back as he will eat.

Regularity in Feeding.

It is very comfortable in cold weather to sit by a warm fire. Many who have the care of stock dislike to leave warm quarters, and they yield to the plea, letting half hour after half hour pass, while the hungry stock are shivering and hungering for food and water, an animal loses flesh rapidly. Brutes are the best time keepers in the world. They know the very minute their food should be supplied, and are disappointed if it does not come. The good stock breeder, therefore, should see that regularity and promptness prevail in the care and management of stock. Their various wants should have attention at the very minute daily. If hired men will

Miscellaneous.

Not be prompt in taking care of stock, if they don't sympathize with brutes in winter, they ought to be discharged, and more humane men employed in their places.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

Kind Treatment Pays.—X. A. Willard, in his new "Batter Book," says: "It is really astonishing what a large difference in the yield of milk 'makes by attending properly to a number of small things in the management of stock—and things which to many would seem quite insignificant to be worth observing. The dairyman should have a genuine, a heavy love for the animals under his control, providing wholesome, nutritious food, pure water, and pure air—everything of this kind in abundance; keeping the animals properly sheltered from storms; feeding always with great regularity; paying the most marked attention to the manner and time of milking; with, preserving uniform kindness and gentleness of treatment throughout every operation—a gentleness extended even to the uses of the voice. Generally speaking, the cow will do her best that is loved the best and petted the most in her charge. If you wish a cow to do her best, you must cultivate her acquaintance intimately, and be acquainted in little acts of kindness."

Farwell to the Potato Bug.

The Colorado potato beetle, or potato bug, as we generally call it, has at last found its match in the shape of a mite parasite. Prof. Riley, at a meeting of the St. Louis Academy of Science, exhibited a potato bug which was so completely covered with a mite parasite that the point of a needle could not be placed on any part of the beetle's body without touching one of the parasites. He estimated the number of the mites at 800. The bug had been attacked by its enemies and killed. The potato bug seems to have a number of natural enemies, such as the toad, the crow, the roach-breasted fly, and the lady-bird. There are less than twenty-three insect enemies that attack and kill it. The bug has also been migrating eastward across the continent for several years, and it has now reached the Atlantic coast. We hope it may find a watery grave, and let the waving sign its requiem—Rocky Mountain News.

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The Danger of Bating Too Much.

"Nobly ever repeated of eating 'too little,' was the sage remark of an old gentleman on the verge of ninety, next to whom the writer had the pleasure of sitting at dinner the other evening. The host was pressing him to take more, urging him in the usual phrase, 'Why you have eaten scarcely anything!' Now, it is to be assumed that the old gentleman's words indicated one of the by-ways of good health, along which he had travelled through his long life, and which he would not willingly have relinquished; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he had always been a small eater. 'Yes,' he answered, 'ever since I was twenty-three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly young fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could, in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctor-baited me in my error; but, fortunately, I found it out in time, and 'knocked off'—as your modern slang has it. I gave up the idea of making myself strong, and merely strove to make myself well, and was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and assimilate. Of course, it took a little time and experience to discover the precise limits; I could not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never began with one; but, by persistently eating on the right side, I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has enough—and, after a year or two, I found myself so much better that I used to find myself ready to eat a meal at any time, and by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Naturally temptation grew stronger, but I was firm. I did not behave ungratefully to my stomach, and impose upon its increased powers by eating more than it could assimilate. The system becomes over-charged, and gives a latent tendency to disease within every healthy fruit tree. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who cultivates fruit for profit had better confine himself to only a few, and these known to be adapted to his soil and climate. Our pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies are perhaps some what at fault in this matter, for they invariably offer the largest premiums for the greatest number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strife for the highest prize. The man who only exhibits a dozen varieties of pears by the side of an apple tree, and a collection of two or three hundred, appears to be rather "small potatoes," although he may be in reality the more extensive cultivator of the two, and deserves more credit for possessing wisdom enough to avoid such indiscriminate planting of second rate sorts—More's Rural.

How to Manage and Feed Work Oxen.

In managing working oxen, the law of kindness be strictly obeyed. Never use the whip except from necessity. When about to strike the awkward young steer or fall-grown ox, ask yourself, 'Will he think he should be paid for his service?' He would make as an investment that can be applied to the work, and the work done under Mr. Nason's supervision.

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Wooden Boxes for Poultry Incubation.

A correspondent of The Massachusetts Ploughman says: "It is often specified in this recommendation that wooden boxes should be applied, but I have lately seen some of the papers in which the writer had the pleasure of sitting at dinner the other evening. The host was pressing him to take more, urging him in the usual phrase, 'Why you have eaten scarcely anything!' Now, it is to be assumed that the old gentleman's words indicated one of the by-ways of good health, along which he had travelled through his long life, and which he would not willingly have relinquished; so it was suggested to him interrogatively that he had always been a small eater. 'Yes,' he answered, 'ever since I was twenty-three and twenty; up to that time I was a weakly young fellow enough, and I used to make the great mistake of trying to eat and drink as much as I could, in the hope of becoming strong. All my friends and the doctor-baited me in my error; but, fortunately, I found it out in time, and 'knocked off'—as your modern slang has it. I gave up the idea of making myself strong, and merely strove to make myself well, and was contented with eating just as much as I could digest and assimilate. Of course, it took a little time and experience to discover the precise limits; I could not adopt the golden rule of always leaving off with an appetite, because I never began with one; but, by persistently eating on the right side, I got hold of one of the great secrets of life—the secret of knowing when one has enough—and, after a year or two, I found myself so much better that I used to find myself ready to eat a meal at any time, and by degrees actually acquired an appetite. Naturally temptation grew stronger, but I was firm. I did not behave ungratefully to my stomach, and impose upon its increased powers by eating more than it could assimilate. The system becomes over-charged, and gives a latent tendency to disease within every healthy fruit tree. It is a mistake to suppose that a man who cultivates fruit for profit had better confine himself to only a few, and these known to be adapted to his soil and climate. Our pomological, horticultural and agricultural societies are perhaps some what at fault in this matter, for they invariably offer the largest premiums for the greatest number of varieties, and it is not strange that there should be some strife for the highest prize. The man who only exhibits a dozen varieties of pears by the side of an apple tree, and a collection of two or three hundred, appears to be rather "small potatoes," although he may be in reality the more extensive cultivator of the two, and deserves more credit for possessing wisdom enough to avoid such indiscriminate planting of second rate sorts—More's Rural.

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Correspondence.

For the Colonial Farmer. Mr. Editor, - I was glad to see...

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The Colonial Farmer.

FERRISBURGH, N. B., FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

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Now and again some journal...

Now and again some journal...

Now and again some journal...

BOOKSTORE

Account Books, Stationery, School Books, Fancy Goods, Maps, Globes, Sewing Machines, Music Books.

CHRISTMAS GOODS!

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS

English and American Magazines and Papers

At the Lowest rates

Opposite NEW CITY HALL

Christmas Goods!

PERFUMES

PORTMONIES

REAL BRILLIANT PIPES

JOHN M. WILEY, DRUGGIST

Phosfozone

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil

PURE COD LIVER OIL

Flour Flour

MOLASSES

Golden Fleece

CARPETINGS

AT COST

CARPETING

LADIES' FURS

John McDonald

TRUSTEENOTICE

TRUSTEENOTICE

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Seasonable Goods!

REDUCED IN PRICE, FOR CASH,

LOGAN'S

\$1.00 worth for 80 cts.

BLANKETS

At \$3.00 Selling for \$2.40

QUILTS

At \$3.00 Selling for \$2.40

FELT SKIRTS

At \$0.95 Selling for \$0.76

CLOUDS

At \$0.50 Selling for \$0.40

WOOL SHAWLS

At \$1.85 Selling for \$1.40

SEAL CAPS

At \$2.50 Selling for \$2.00

MINK & SEAL MUFFS

At \$1.50 Selling for \$1.00

LINED KID MITTENS, &c.

At \$0.50 Selling for \$0.40

THOMAS LOGAN

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Dry Goods

McDonald & Kedey's

Now on, and to continue

Till Jan., 1877

Largest Importations

over imported into Fredericton at one time, viz:

143

Cases & Bales

STAPLE & FANCY

Dry Goods,

Also, to compare prices in order to convince of the extra good value offered, and which must enhance business during this period, so as to make this sale a

GRAND SUCCESS.

McDONALD & KEDEY.

Fredericton, December 18, 1876.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM.

Coughs, Colds, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, Bronchial and Throat Affections.

The Great Relief in the B-R-S Coughs, with all the other ailments mentioned above, is the only one that is so effective.

To Rent.

To Let.

To Let.

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Take Notice Everybody!

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES. NEW PRICES.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the people of Fredericton, and vicinity, that he has opened his

New and Elegantly Fitted up Establishment,

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

BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.

The goods are all Fresh and Seasonable, and bought within the last few weeks in the best markets of the Dominion,

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

And will be Sold Correspondingly Low!

Our Business will be conducted strictly on the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

from which there will be no deviation, thus enabling a child to buy as safely and cheaply as an older or more experienced person.

People who are not yet supplied for the season, will do themselves and their families injustice by purchasing elsewhere before looking at our offerings.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR PRICES!

It will cost you nothing.

POLITE TREATMENT WHETHER YOU BUY OR NOT!!

With ample capital and a thorough knowledge of the business we are enabled to compete with any House in the Dominion.

All Goods Warranted as Represented, or the Money Refunded.

PLEASE REMEMBER OUR STORE IS IN:

SECOND DOOR ABOVE THE PEOPLE'S BANK,

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

See your Money by making your purchases at

JAS. PHELAN'S

New Model Boot and Shoe House.

Fredericton, January 1, 1877.

\$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS

Less Than Cost!

The Subscriber has just decided to sell the

Whole of his Stock in Trade,

consisting, in part, of

BOOTS & SHOES,

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, ETC.

At and Below First Cost!

Money is scarce, and in order to encourage

CASH BUYERS, I will give SUCH DISCOUNTS AS WERE NEVER BEFORE OFFERED in this City.

Read the following List of Prices, and if you have any doubts about them, call and examine the Goods, and you will be convinced that I mean what I say.

THE STOCK IS LARGE & COMPLETE.

I will merely enumerate a few of the articles, viz:

500 Pairs Ladies' Serge Boots, at \$0.62 pr Pair.

300 " Ladies' Serge Boots, at 0.75 "

100 " Ladies' Buckled Felt Over Boots, at 0.85 "

100 " Ladies' Buckled Felt Over Boots, Fancy, at 1.25 "

100 " Men's Felt Over Boots, Fancy, at 1.01 "

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A New Assortment!

Scotch, English & Canadian TWEEDS, ARRIVED TO-DAY!

Are now open for inspection at THOS. W. SMITH'S, TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, Queen Street, Fredericton.

Being the best value ever offered in this city, and will be sold for cash at a very small profit, from January 1, 1877.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How

Select Story.

Plain John Smith.

(Continued)

"I'll tell you, Jim," said the other...

"An' I tell you, Jim," said the other...

"The truth, my divilin', came broken...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

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"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

"An hour later, Mr. Smith, this man's...

DR. CHANNING'S Sarsaparilla

FOR THE BLOOD

CURES SCROFULA, GLEET, ALL SKIN-DISEASES, TUBERCLES, ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND SPLEEN, RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS, LEUCORRHOEA, CATARRH, AND ALL DISEASES RESULTING FROM IMPURE BLOOD.

House for Sale.

House for Sale.

House for Sale.

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NEW GIFT BOOKS

Now is the Time TO BUY

Carpet, Oil Cloths, Miller & Edgecombes

House for Sale.

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BECKWITH & SEELY

Attendant at CROCKETT and FREDERICK JUNCTION

Picture Frames, Mouldings, Adams

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Picture Frames

JUST RECEIVED A Large Assortment of MOULDINGS

Picture Frames, Mouldings, Adams

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Picture Frames, Mouldings, Adams

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Farm for Sale

JUST RECEIVED

Farm for Sale

Farm for Sale

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Overcoatings

CHINCHILLA CLOTHING

Overcoatings

Overcoatings

Overcoatings

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Turner's Cough Balm

FOR HORSES

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Turner's Cough Balm

Turner's Cough Balm

Acme Club Skates

Acme Club Skates

Acme Club Skates

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Acme Club Skates

Acme Club Skates

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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