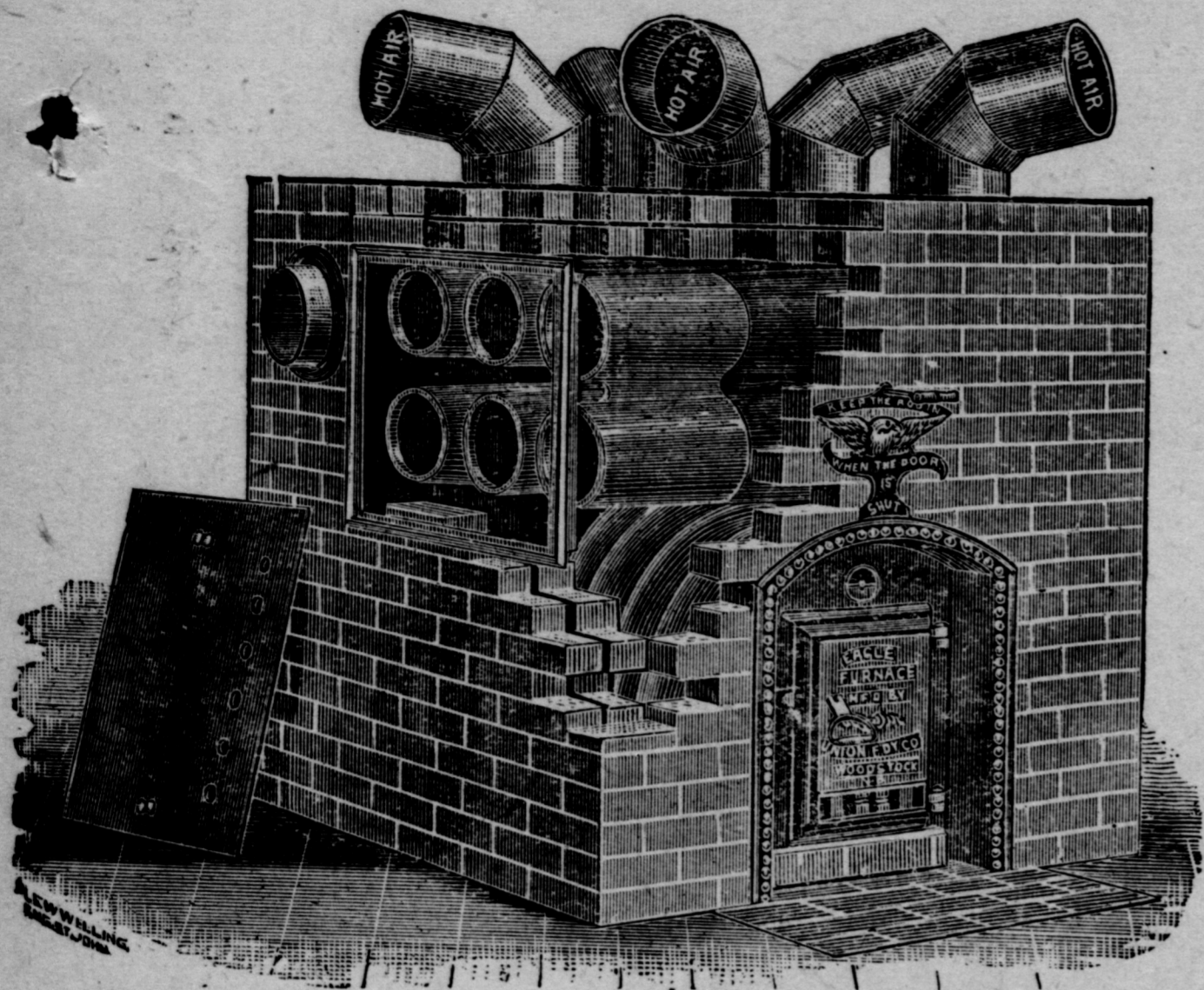


1893. Exhibition of Stoves. 1893.

THE EAGLE FURNACE.



FOR WOOD.

The Most Powerful Heater ever Invented.

EASY TO MANAGE AND DURABLE.

Warranted to give double the amount of Heat of any other Furnace from the same quantity of fuel.

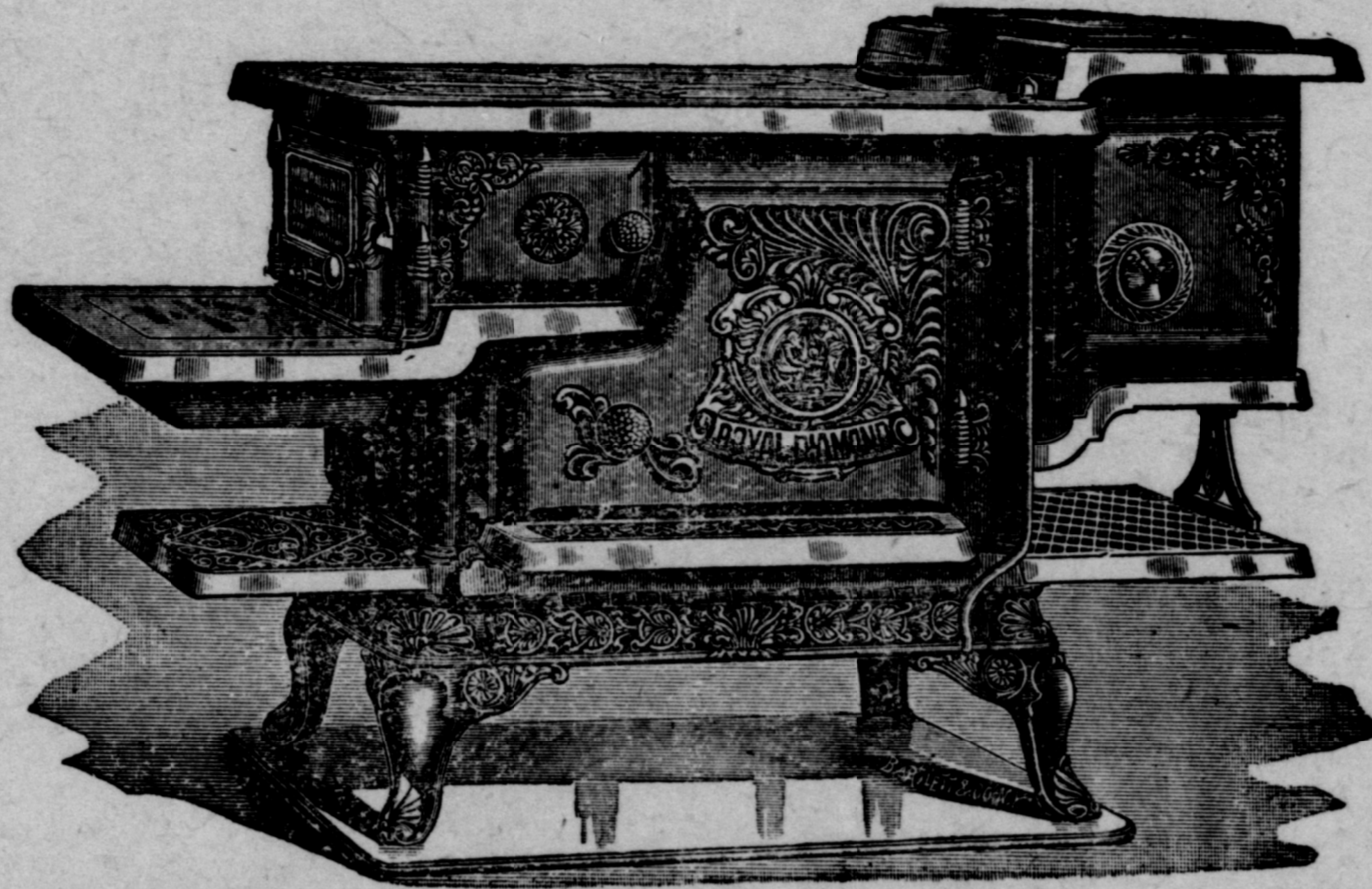
For Quickness of operation it is unsurpassed, there being no escape of heat into the cellar or chimney; neither gas nor smoke into the rooms above.

SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT GUARANTEED TO ALL MAKING A TRIAL OF THE FURNACE.

FAVORITE DIAMOND.

FOR WOOD OR COAL.

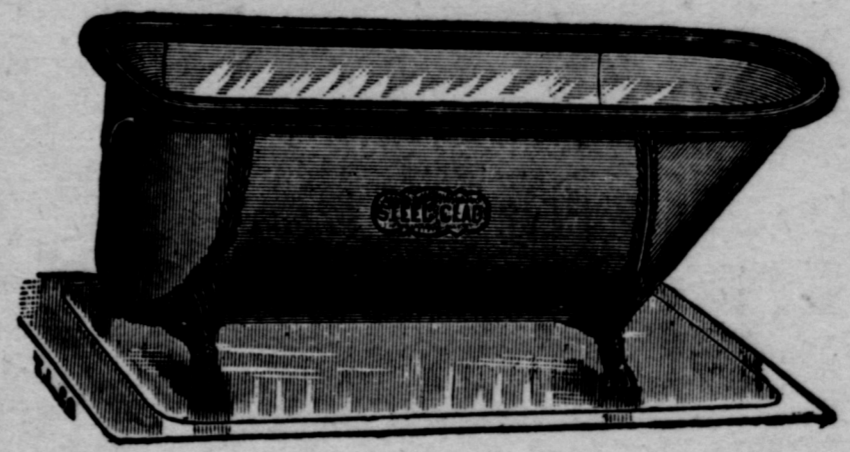
The fire box for Coal is oval, and is the heaviest and most durable made. The stove is supplied with either the Duplex Grate or the new patent Flat haking and Dumping Grate. When the fire box for coal is removed and the Fire Back and False Fire Bottom and front fender put in, they surpass all other cooking stoves for burning wood, as they have a large fire box, with the advantage of a central delivery of draft to the wood, making a quick, hot fire with a small amount of fuel. The reservoir is large and made of copper, and water can be boiled in it. The ornamentation is very beautiful, and the castings fittings, etc., are guaranteed to be of the best workmanship.



ROYAL DIAMOND, Reservoir and Heating Shelf, FOR WOOD.

This Handsomely Finished Stove has a large and well ventilated oven, with an unusually large feed door and Fire Box, admitting very coarse wood. It is entirely new and First Class in finish, while every point of excellence is embraced in its Construction.

REASONS WHY



The STEEL CLAD is the Best.

It is open and accessible. No place for accumulation of impurities. Dampness cannot affect it. Nothing about it to shrink or decay. It cannot leak. It is light, but strong and durable. It is handsome in appearance.

It is THE CHEAPEST BATH IN THE MARKET.

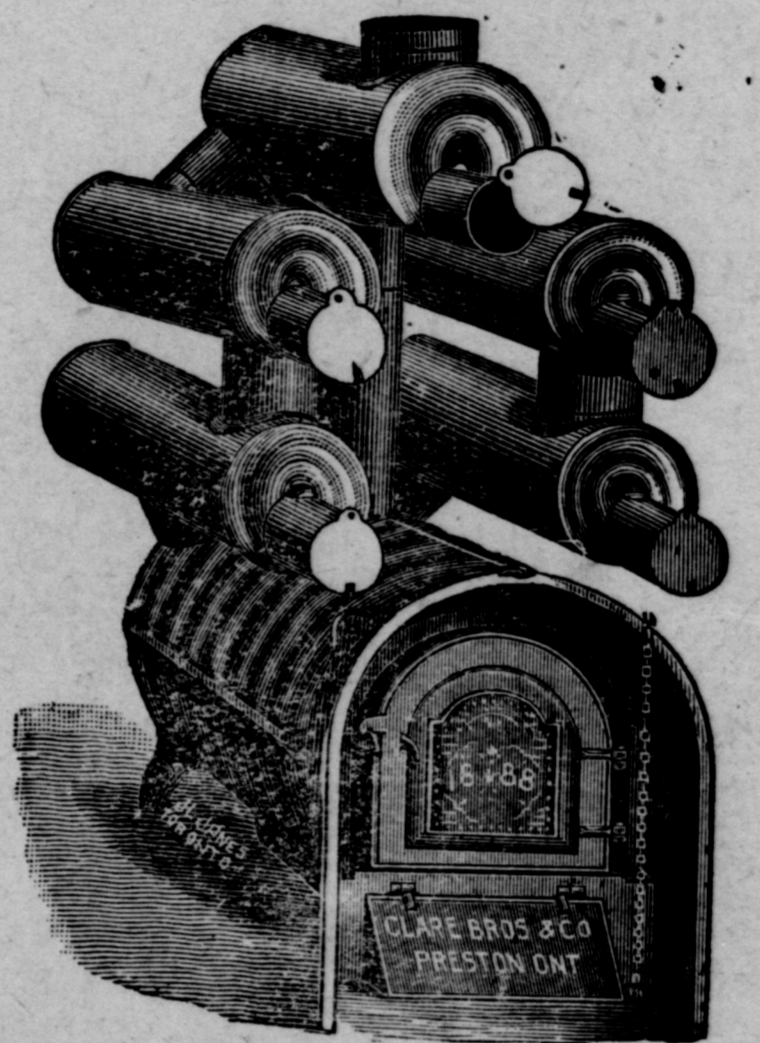
Hilborn's Hot Air Furnace

MADE IN 2 STYLES. 8 SIZES. BRICK SET OR PORTABLE.

The body is corrugated and made very heavy. The Furnace is arranged so that it can be operated from the rooms above, obviating the necessity of going to the furnaces for regulating drafts.

The drums are of heavy sheet steel well riveted together.

It is the only wood burning furnace that can be easily cleaned out at all times. This very necessary arrangement is too often overlooked by parties buying furnaces, and as a result, they are forced to take them apart in order to clean them.



KITCHEN & SHEA,

QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON N. B.

ANDERSON & WALKER, Merchant Tailors,

[Opp. Officers' Quarters,]

Have a Fine Assortment of Summer Suitings and Pantings.

An Inspection of them will convince you that Prices are RIGHT.

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

NEW TRUNKS VALISES SATCHELS & C., JUST RECEIVED. SEPTEMBER 2nd.

FIRE !

Those who have been so unfortunate as to have their Property destroyed by Fire this Summer will be wanting

FURNITURE

When they go house-keeping again,

Don't Fail to call on us before purchasing, as our stock is large and varied and our prices are right. This advice is for you whether you are among the number mentioned above or not.

Remember we deal in Furniture, Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines.

FREDERICTON FURNITURE DEPOT, 2 DOORS ABOVE PEOPLE'S BANK.

Sweet Music

for the Economical.

MONEY SAVED

by buying from the elegant stock of New Goods just opened at the

New Jewelry Store,

220 Queen St. Opp. Stone Barracks.

R. BLACKMER, Watchmaker and Jeweler.



J. DONAHOE,

MANUFACTURER OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Regent Street, Directly opp. Waverly House.

LUMBERMEN'S BOOTS A SPECIALTY.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

FINE WORK MODERATE PRICES

NOTE.—Messrs. F. & O. McGoldrick, with whom I have been connected for sixteen years, having dropped that branch of business, I have opened a store on Regent St. and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

Yours etc.

JOHN DONAHOE

PHENIX LIVERY STABLE

(Lately the Geo. I. Gunter Stable.)

Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons. CHAS. S. ORR, Manager.

FIRST-CLASS TURNOUTS A SPECIALTY.

Prompt and Courteous treatment to all Patrons.

May 13th, '93.—1y

1893. 1893.

F. W. WINTERS

House, Sign and Ornamental.

PAINTER

—AND—

GRAINER.

Graining done in Walnut, Cherry, Mahogany, Oak, Satin Wood, Hungarian Ash, Rose Wood, etc.

Doors Grained Price \$1.50 \$2.50 per Side

All work Guaranteed First-Class. Best of Material used. Defy Competition.

F. W. WINTERS.

May 21, '93.—1y 68 Brunswick St

The Best Stock of

MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the

Millinery Establishment

—OF—

MISS HAYES, QUEEN ST.

BUTTER TUBS,

In Nests of 3 and 4.

—ALSO—

In Dozens, Any Size.

—AT—

A F RANDOLPH & SONS.

SENSIBLE MODERN SILOS.

A Familiar Talk on a Popular Subject by a New England Farmer.

The silo has ceased to be a craze. Its cost has also been cut down to the finest point possible. The use of mason work wells and expensive excavations has been tabooed by many experienced and economical builders. A strong frame is put up—preferably in a side hill, where the green crops can be hauled by the teams nearly or quite to the top of the pit, or the same sized structure can be partitioned off in one end or corner of the barn. This structure should be sheathed or clapboarded on the outside and roughly boarded horizontally within. It should then be lined with thick tar paper of two or three ply, which in turn is covered in with matched pine or spruce lumber planed on one side and put on vertically. The planed side should be exposed to the contents of the pit after it has been thoroughly coated with the hard, brittle compound of coal tar. This makes a perfect surface and prevents the moisture from soaking the lumber. According to the assertion of a New England correspondent of the Farm Journal, who writes that for all sections nothing exceeds in usefulness the common corn crop of which to make ensilage, and after innumerable trials, experience has taught American farmers that for the best ensilage the method of culture should not differ from that bestowed upon the crop raised for grain.

The time of harvest should also be the same or when the crop has reached maturity, in which the ears are glazed. For the sake of having the corn in the best condition to make the most nutritious ensilage that variety native to the locality where the ensilage is to be made is widely preferred, because it is sure to mature.

The more grain this crop can be made to produce the better. The ears may be picked and thrown in heaps as the ensilage is cut, or the crop entire may be run through the cutter and put in the pit. Perfect ensilage can be made without cutting it into the silo, and the coarse is adapted to small farms, obviating the purchase of expensive machinery, which would be required otherwise. But where 10 or 50 cows of their equivalent in other stock are kept, experience teaches the profitable employment of machinery to cut the green fodder from a half inch to 1 1/2 in. long.

The old method of putting unripe corn fodder into the silo in midsummer, of rushing it in so rapidly as to prevent all possibility of heating and covering it with layers of earth, stones and other weights resulted in most of the feed souring so as to be truthfully compared only to pickles. This has been abandoned. To-day the crop is cut when ripe, put in the pit leisurely at the convenience of the farmer and encouraged to heat to 120 or 130 degrees with little treading, often only two or three feet being put in at one time and several days elapsed between cuttings. Not only is the corn matured but it is frequently cut and left on the ground in heaps to partly cure be-

fore being hauled to the silo. In this way the labor of lifting and carting is decreased and the value of the silage is in no way lessened. By inducing high temperature through giving the oxygen of the air free access to the ensilage extreme souring of the ensilage is prevented. Thus we have sweet feed instead of that which is sour and so objectionable, and feed containing a greater per cent of nutrients because it is more perfectly preserved.

Sideboards are sometimes placed on the top of the pit and filled to help the settling, which amounts usually to nearly one-third the height of feed stored. After the settling the sideboards will be entirely clear. The only covering weight recommended to-day by most successful siloists is a feet of finely cut hay or straw, not uncut marsh hay, or of sawdust. The last is cheap, easily handled, and excludes air the best of anything. Nobody understands to-day that we are to feed ensilage alone, nor that we can safely change stock from dry fodder onto a full feed of the excellent product of the preserving pit. It is as foolish as to turn cows accustomed to drouth burned pastures into deep rank clover for a full meal. Disaster follows both errors. Use with sense, which means a little dry ground feed, a fair proportion of dry provender, and in small rations increased gradually at first, as is most economical and satisfactory.

Remember there is a

FISH MARKET

—ON—

Regent Street.

Telephone Connection No. 91

Fish at All times. Next

Door you can get P. E. I. Oysters and Bay de Vin Oysters served in the Latest Styles.

J. H. Parsons.

JOHN H FLEMING,



152 Union Street, Saint John, N. B.