

Bargains! Bargains!

Commencing with the New Year I will sell my whole stock of Dr Goods and the following Groceries

Fruits, Canned Goods, Tobacco, Cigars, Drugs, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Country Produce of all Kinds,


at prices that cannot be equalled for quality in this place, at least that is what competent judges say of them. We think so from quantity sold during Holidays.

—ALSO—

1 two horse knee Sled, 1 one horse knee Sled, 1 pair of bobsleds, 1 express wagon, with top for peddling; 1 double seated open carriage, 1 double seated covered carriage, 1 top buggy, 1 set express harness 2 sets single driving harness.

Liberal Discount for Cash.

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They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

RIPANS

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABLETS in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 tablets) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the Ripans Chemical Company, No. 19 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (25 tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

Fire Brick, Lime &c.

TO ARRIVE AND IN STOCK.

15000 Scotch Fire Brick.

10 Tons of Fire Clay.

50 Bbls Portland Cement.

1 Car Load Snow Flake Lime.

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5000 Red Brick.

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I manufacture every description of . . .

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A. A. MABEE,

212 and 214 Main St., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Farm and Household.

Live Stock Points.

A lamb is considered to be a sheep so soon as it gets its permanent teeth. This is when it is about a year old generally, so that as a working rule a yearling lamb is to be set down as a sheep. In city restaurants, however, a sheep is a lamb all its life.

In a competitive show of beef breeds in England a Shorthorn, a Devon, a Red Poll, a Hereford and an Aberdeen-Angus heifer were pitted against one another. The weight of each had been carefully registered from time to time. The final weighing test showed that the red Poll had made a larger daily gain than any of the rest except the Shorthorn. In proportion to age and time of feeding the Red Poll also came out the heaviest of any except the Shorthorn.

All kinds of live stock in the United States diminished in number in 1897 except only sheep and mules. The number of sheep increased 838,317; mules, 42,011. Good for the mule.

In fattening sheep for market give them four ounces oilmeal a day. Mix it with the animals grain ration where possible. It is an excellent plan to vary the rations of fattening sheep. Give them one week corn with a little oilmeal, the next week a mixture of peas and oats with oilmeal. This will make the due proportion of fat and lean meat, and the sheep will like it besides.

Teach a colt to trot along by its mother's side as soon as possible, and when it can safely be done fasten it by a little halter of its own. It will thus early be taught to lead.

A Clay Subsoil.

The value of land for farming greatly depends on the portion that the plough never reaches. Roots of all crops usually go lower for either moisture or plant food than does the plough, and it is through the roots chiefly that the soil is deepened. Not that the roots will go where there is no plant food for them. But if there is mineral fertility in the subsoil, as there must be in land worth cultivating, it is the roots which reach down, and as each carries at its point some carbonic acid gas, so soon as the insensate clod is touched by this living root point a part of the fertility is released, and it is carried up to become part of a living plant. In hard clay soil this process is very slow unless they are drained, when the action of frost, admitting more air to the soil, with some carbonic acid gas mixed with it, enables the roots to make more rapid progress in disintegrating its fertility.

Usually very fertile soil is marked by a great depth of soil, which when brought to the surface and exposed to freezing and thawing will produce good crops. Such soil is not adapted to growing corn or garden vegetables. But for the grains which will thrive in a hard soil if they can only get phosphate of lime, this deep, dry soil is just right. We have seen excellent wheat grown where clay from a well thirty feet deep had been drawn up and spread upon the surface. It was in a field that had been long cropped with wheat, and the crop where this deposit of clay had been spread was decidedly better than that on other parts of the same field. It was before farmers had begun to use phosphate for wheat, and when we began to drill phosphate with all grains, we soon learned that this was the mineral that this wheat cropped soil had long needed. It would be impracticable on any large scale to dig deep wells to bring up clay subsoil filled with phosphate to be used as manure. Yet the work of underdraining had already been begun on this farm, and the experience with the subsoil thrown on top of the land satisfied us then that deep underdraining to allow wheat roots to grow deeper was to a considerable extent a substitute for mineral manuring.

Where the soil is clay very nearly to the surface, as some of this farm was, the best way to bring it up is to plough a little of this clay at first, but run the plow a little deeper each time it is ploughed, especially in the fall, and let the frosts and snow and rain mellow it. If a very little manure is used as top dressing, and clover seed is sown in the spring, there is likely to be a strong clover catch. This is what such lands most need. Clover is a great consumer of both lime and potash. It succeeds best on clay soils, for these are generally rich in both these important minerals. The effect of clover roots to deepen soil is really remarkable. The first year little of the root growth will be below the depth of the furrow. But a few roots will in a dry season make their way into the unbroken subsoil. The next clover seeding will do this, and each succeeding season the clover roots will go deeper, as each follows where some previous clover root has died, and has prepared the way.—American Cultivator.

Turkeys for the Farm.

The common black turkey is as good a general purpose turkey as any with the possible exception of a cross of American black with the mammoth bronze. Do not attempt to raise cross of the wild turkey with the tame, for it will only result in a half wild bird which can never be kept within bounds. Large fields for feeding by day, well ventilated houses near the fields for roosting by night are necessary to make turkey raising profitable. It is essential that the house for

the turkeys be near the fields where they feed, with no trees between, or the chances are they will roost in the trees instead of in the house. In the winter, house warmly and feed out of doors, scattering the grain thinly over the ground to make the turkeys take the necessary amount of exercise.—Prairie Farmer.

Moths.

City closets often become infested with moths to the extent that a garment that may not be worn for ten days or two weeks even will receive the attention of this industrious insect. If these—and the treatment applies to bureau drawers and trunks—are subjected to an emptying of contents and thoroughly freshened out and then are fumigated with burned vinegar, it will be found that the pests will soon be exterminated or at least kept at bay. A shovel is heated redhot and set in some old tin pan before it is carried to the closet, and the vinegar poured upon it. The steam and fumes penetrate into every crack and crevice, with disastrous effect to the moths.

The Ohio Experimental Station recommends farmers to mix their own fertilizers. It is claimed that this can be done quite readily, and will save the farmer considerable outlay in purchasing fertilizers. The mixed fertilizers sold in Ohio are known to contain practically three materials, tankage, acid phosphate, and muriate of potash. The station claims that these materials can be purchased separately, and mixed by the farmers themselves, and would lessen the cost at least one-sixth as compared with the cost of commercial fertilizers.

Coal Ashes for Fowls.

As the season for wet weather is approaching, fowls cannot find dust beds out of doors. In most cases where coal is used for fuel the coal ashes make perhaps as good a dust bath that can be had. It has the further advantage that the bits of coal which hens find among the ashes will be eaten by the hens and will help grind food in their gizzards. The coal itself will also be digested in the process and may appear as black specks on the eggshells of fowls who have access to coal ash heaps. Coal ashes make a very excellent insecticide. They are finer than any road dust can be made and therefore are more effective, closing the pores of vermin which breath through holes in their sides. When these are closed by fine powder, the vermin quickly die from suffocation.—Boston Cultivator.

Cold Water as a Purifier.

Much is talked nowadays of the good of the various disinfectants that science has brought forward in the last few years. In straining after new ideas we are apt to overlook many good and simple remedies. Fresh cold water is a powerful absorbent of gases; therefore it should be greatly used in sickroom or in one which cannot be frequently ventilated. A bowl of cold water kept in such a room and changed daily is of great assistance in purifying the air. This of course shows that water which has stood in a close apartment is thoroughly unfit for drinking purposes. A bowl of water, changed daily, placed under a patient's bed, is a great preventive of bed sores and also keeps the patient in better health generally. A vessel of cold water placed near the head of a restless sleeper will give quiet and relief.

Utilized Orchards.

The orchard is never injured by fowls; but, on the contrary, excellent work is done by poultry in destroying insects. Every one who has an orchard and does not keep a flock is losing profit that is more easily gained with poultry than in any other manner, as there is no additional interest on land to add to the cost. The range of the orchard, with the trees for shade, will assist in greater egg production; and when the hens have broods of chicks there is no better location than to make each hen comfortable in a little run under a tree, where the chicks can be permitted to have their freedom. It is not well to have the grass too high in an orchard if fowls are to use the ground. A well-kept orchard is the one to use, and a combination of poultry and fruit gives the farmer a profit from the fowls while waiting for his young trees to come into bearing.

Manure for Strawberries.

The strawberry plantation requires very heavy manuring to produce the best results. Every year on most plants there is a succession of berries, the first and second pickings being almost always larger and finer than those which ripen later. But if the later season is very wet, as it sometimes is, we have known the latter crop to ripen up and be very near as good as the first. This suggests that in addition to the top dressing applied in winter there ought to be an additional fertilization while the crop is forming, and this last should be dissolved in water, so as to be readily available. Nitrate of potash is the best manure to be thus applied. This is saltpetre, and costs from 5 to 6 cents per pound. But a very small lump dissolved in water and applied freely will keep the vines fresh and vigorous to the last, and will make a great increase in the size of the fruit. The labor of applying liquid manure is more than its cost, and greater than can be generally afforded for any other crop than the strawberry.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold at Public Auction, in front of the Court House at Hampton, in the Parish of Hampton, in the County of Kings, on SATURDAY THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF JULY NEXT, at three o'clock in the afternoon pursuant to the directions of a certain Decretal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on the twenty-sixth day of April, A. D. 1898, in a certain cause wherein Charles D. Lowery is Plaintiff and Ira T. McDonald, Mary E. McDonald, George H. Waterbury, Edward L. Rising, Fred A. Dykeman and Harvey L. Hewson are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee, the mortgaged premises described in the Plaintiff's Bill and said Decretal Order as follows:—

"All that lot piece or parcel of land situated lying and being in the Parish of Cambridge aforesaid on the northwesterly side of the Washademoak Lake, and bounded as follows:—'In front by the Washademoak Lake, on the upper or northerly side by lands owned by Susan McDonald, on the lower or southerly side partly by lands owned by Jacob McDonald, and partly by lands occupied by Joseph McDonald, on the rear or westerly side by lands owned by William Carney containing seventy-five acres more or less (except one quarter of an acre for the use of the heirs of John Clark, late of the Parish of Wickham deceased, for a burying place where the burying ground now is situated) the said piece of land hereby conveyed being the same as was devised to Sarah Ann McDonald by the last will and testament of John McDonald deceased."

Together with the buildings thereon and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging. For terms of Sale and other Particulars apply to Jas. W. Flower, Plaintiff's Solicitor, St. John, N. B. Dated the 9th Day of May, A. D. 1898. JAS. W. FLOWER, Plaintiff's Solicitor.

ARTHUR C. FAIRWEATHER, Referee in Equity. JOHN E. RYAN, Auctioneer.

John G. Adams. UNDERTAKER

Funeral Director.

Caskets, in Brocade, Velvet, Broad cloth (Black or White), Rosewood, Walnut, Oak, French Burl and Stained Wood, Highly finished in different Styles and Qualities, All Sizes, Prices Reasonable.

Polished Woods and Cloth Covered Coffins, Robes, Shrouds, and MOUNTINGS.

A FIRST CLASS HEARSE

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Reliable market reports. Full shipping news. Sermons by Dr. Taimage and other Eminent Divines. Stories by eminent Authors. Despatches and correspondents from all parts of the world.

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Seed Oats,

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240 Union St., St. John, N. B.

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Farm containing 170 acres of upland, cutting about 40 tons of upland hay, situated in Jerusalem settlement in the Parish of Hamstead, three miles from the St. John River. The farm is well watered a good boiling spring near house, it is also well wooded and centrally located to post office, general store, blacksmith shops, etc., it is in a good neighborhood where the neighbors are strictly honest and obliging.

Also, 1 horse rake, plow and other farming implements.

This is a good chance to get a farm on easy terms as the owner is in no hurry for the money.

For terms, etc., write to

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

JOSEPH RUBINS, Agent Gagetown.

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FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the lot adjoining the one occupied by his residence known as the Stockfort Lot.

WM. HAMILTON,

Gagetown, April 26.