



Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale the property of the late JEREMIAH O'BRIEN on the Hanover Road, about three miles from the city.

House for Sale in Fredericton. THE Freehold Lot, with Dwelling House, situated on the corner of King Street and the late Dr. Gregory's, also the lot, with stable, on the corner of King and York Streets, in said city.

Farm for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, containing one hundred acres, situated in the Parish of Stanley, two miles from the village.

Valuable Property for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he resides, situated in Cross Creek, two and a half miles from Fredericton, N.B.

FOR SALE. THAT place known as the "Rutland Farm," situated in the Parish of Fredericton, containing one hundred acres, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. Henry Jones.

Farm for Sale. MRS. MARGARET O'BRIEN offers for sale the very valuable property in the Parish of Douglas, York Co. This farm is situated eight miles above Fredericton, and contains eight hundred acres of land.

Farm and Island Lot FOR SALE. THAT FARM fronting on the River St. John, in the Parish of Marguerite, containing one hundred acres, and adjoining land occupied by Mr. J. H. BARRIE.

AN ISLAND LOT ON THE OROMOCTO ISLAND. Containing seven and three-quarter acres. This lot runs from shore to shore and adjoins the lot owned by John Little.

VALUABLE PROPERTIES Near Fredericton, FOR SALE. A PORTION of the "Homestead" belonging to the late J. H. BARRIE, situated on the River St. John, containing one hundred acres.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," fronting on the River St. John, and situated one and one-half miles from the City of Fredericton.

CLAIRVOYANT HEALING. DR. G. W. SMITH, CLAIRVOYANT PHYSICIAN, authorized by the Medical Act of the Province to practice in this Province, and who has resided in the QUEEN HOTEL for the last ten years.

CHEAPER THAN EVER! ANOTHER lot of genuine OAK CHAIRS. Price reduced. Call and see them at J. G. McNALLY'S.

HANDSOME AND CHEAP. A FINE assortment of English, China and decorated Ivory Water Goods, at J. G. McNALLY'S.

NEW LIGHT. A LAMP with 14 inch shade, made of solid brass, Patent extinguisher, more economical than Gas.

NOTICE. THE best assortment of Chamber Suits in the City, and the lowest price will be found at J. G. McNALLY'S.

PRACTICAL PLUMBING. GAS FITTING! ESTABLISHMENT. THIS establishment now having two thoroughly practical Plumbers and Gas Fitters in their employ, are prepared to attend to all work entrusted to them.

DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S. DR. DYER'S.

LUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS. FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, DOGS, HOGS, AND PIGS.

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY! Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

THE NORWICH UNION, the original stock of which is worth 1700 per cent premium.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN Travellers Life and Accident Insurance Company of Montreal, and the Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

WETMORE & WINSLOW, Barristers, &c. SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH THIRTY DAYS.

Watches, Jewellery, Solid Silver Ware, Rich Electro Plated Ware, and Clocks.

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS. GREAT VARIETY SELLING AT COST, to make room for New Goods.

FRANCIS DOHERTY HAS NOW IN STOCK THE Finest Assortment of HATS and CAPS ever seen in the City.

A. L. BELYEA, Attorney-at-Law, INSURANCE AGENT. J. H. BARRY, Barrister-at-Law, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

J. M. HUCKINS, Travelling Agent, Saint Paul Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. COFFEE! CHASE & SANBORN'S STANDARD JAY!!

1884. SPRING 1884 NEW GOODS OWEN SHARKEYS.

Ladies' Dress Goods. Black Cashmeres and other Spring Goods, Fabrics, suitable for Sewing, Prints, Silks, Satins.

Men's Youths' and Boys' READY-MADE CLOTHING. A large stock equal to custom made, but much lower in price.

OWEN SHARKEY'S, Sharkey's Block, QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

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COFFEE! CHASE & SANBORN'S STANDARD JAY!! THE best Coffee in the world, warranted strictly pure and of the finest quality grown.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

TIMOTHY, CLOVER and TURNIP SEED. ALSO Bradley's Superphosphate, EXTRA No. 1 GREEN HEAD LIME, LAND PLASTER, Calcined Plaster,

Heavy Feed and Bran W. E. MILLER & CO'S. FEED AND SEED HOUSE, Opp. People's Bank, Queen St. Fredericton, May 7.

JAS. D. FOWLER'S Gold and Silver Watches. GEM RINGS, SIGNET RINGS, SCARF PINS.

SILVERWARE. The finest stock in the city of Tea Sets, Pickle Jars, Cake Baskets, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Toilet Stands, etc.

JAS. D. FOWLER, Successor to John Babbitt, Opp. New Post Office, Queen Street. Fredericton, Dec 12.

WANTED, Raw Shipping Furs! 10,000 Muskrat, 500 Otter, 500 Fisher, 500 Bear, 5,000 Fox, 500 Beaver, 1,000 Mink, 1,000 Coon, 1,000 Skunk, 1,000 Sable, 1,000 Linceur, 1,000 House Cat.

RAW FURS. Cash and the Very Highest Prices Paid. 2000 MUSKRAT SKINS, 500 Otter, 500 Fisher, 500 Bear, 5,000 Fox, 500 Sable, 500 Linceur, 500 Beaver.

KIDNEY-WORT. THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PSALMS. HEAR this, all ye people, and give ear - all ye inhabitants of the world, Hop Bitters will cure you.

1. It shall cure all the people and put sickness and suffering under foot. 2. He that is suffering under your family is sick, or you have Bright's disease or Liver complaint, Hop Bitters will cure you.

11. Let not neglect to use Hop Bitters bring on serious Kidney and Liver complaints. 12. Keep your tongue from being furred, the bile, and the stomach full of indigestion by using Hop Bitters.

How to Handle Bees. A bee raiser in Ireland communicates to the Farmers' Gazette (Dublin) his experience in the management of bees, from which we extract as follows:-

"Some people get into a fury of excitement whenever they see a bee or hear its hum, though it be only intent on gathering a little honey from the nearest flower. The shout and wallop about them with hands or handkerchiefs, as if they were being attacked by an enemy. Such are just the people who generally get stung. Let the bee alone, even though it be buzzing close to your face. In all likelihood it is only animated by curiosity. Make a fuss about it, strike it, or get it entangled in your clothes or hair, and blame yourself if you feel stung. When engaged in collecting honey or pollen from the flowers, so much of teasing will cause it to sting unless you hurt or entangle it. Even when a swarm fills the air you may safely walk about in the midst of it, only let your motions be slow and deliberate. Should they alight on your hands or face, never mind, they will soon fly again; they are only resting. In such a case go slowly aside, and give yourself a gentle shake or two, but refrain from brushing or beating at the bees. Avoid, however, standing in the line of the flight of bees going from or returning to their hives. At such times they are aware of an impetus that before they have such of your presence they get entangled in your hair, and are apt to resent your obstinateness. So much for one's passive behavior. Let us now suppose ourselves engaged in necessary action. First let us learn these principles:-

1. Bees never attack when their stomachs are filled with honey or other liquid sweet. This is their normal condition when swarming, and therefore they are then harmless, as also when returning laden to their hives. Neither do they attack when thoroughly frightened. We frighten bees by blowing smoke among them, or by rapping rather violently on their hives. 3. When bees are alarmed in a hive by smoke or concussion, their first impulse is to fill their honey bags from their combs. 4. Bees in a hive that is constantly being rapped against will in a few minutes rush bodily out from among their combs into any empty skep or box set over them. Suppose now we wish to get all the bees out of a common straw hive. We provide the needed empty skep and four wood or iron pins, seven inches long, a roll of burning rags, unless we possess a modern bellows, smoker, or tobacco pipe, and a stool or empty pail, on which to steady the hive while operating. We now approach the hive, blow three or four whiffs of smoke into the entrance to drive in any loiterers, gently raise the edges from the floor board, and repeat the smoking. Without the least jar, now lift the hive bodily up, and gently turn the mouth upward. If the bees show a sign of being allured, give them a puff occasionally. Set the crown of the hive on to the stool or pail, and see that it is steady, and having the side where the bees are thickest raised an inch or two, now fix the empty skep over the other by sticking two of the pins into the lower hive, about an inch or two below the highest part of the edge, so as to support the edge of the empty skep. The other pins, sharpened at both ends, are placed as supports between the skeps. They will thus touch each other at one side, the other being open so as to give a full view of the interior.

Now commence rapping, gently at first, but gradually with more force, against the sides of the lower hive. In a few seconds the bees will commence to run as if for life to the upper hive. Among them may be seen the queen if a sharp lookout be kept. The great art here is in keeping the bees in one continuous, steady stream. Once they take a stand it is not so easy to dislodge them. Five to ten minutes should suffice to finish the operation if the room be warm. The driven bees may now be shaken about or tumbled from one hive to another without the slightest risk of stings. If the weather be cold, or the operation be performed at a season when

there is no unsealed honey in the hive, a little warm syrup should be sprinkled on the bees before commencing to drive. In our modern hives we use less ceremony in dislodging the bees. After a whiff of smoke, we simply lift the frames of comb one at a time, give them a shake in front of the new one, or in a wooden whisk off the comb that remains with a feather. In getting bees into a hive we either pour them down in front of it, directing their course to its entrance with a feather, or shake them at once on the top of the frames, and cover instantly with a cloth. To secure a swarm that has issued from a tree or bush, we advise, if possible, to cut the branch off after all are settled. If this be done gently, the bees can then be carried to the stand they are to occupy, laid down at the door of the new one, or in a wooden whisk off the comb as before; otherwise we hold an inverted skep below the cluster, give the branch one sharp rap, cover the skep, into which the bees will fall, with a cloth, and carry it to its future abode. To make a simple examination of a colony in a bar frame hive, the quilt is removed, a puff of air is blown into, and the frames are lifted one at a time, with as little jar as possible. Both sides can be examined, the queen seen and captured if desired, and the entire secrets of the hive discovered without hurting a bee or receiving a sting. In the Exchequer Division at Dublin, last month, Baron Dowse and Mr. Justice Andrews delivered judgment, holding that dishorning cattle was a crime within the meaning of Section 2 of 12 and 13 Vic. c. 92. The point arose on a case stated from Drumconrath Petty Sessions, county Meath, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Brady, as honorary secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The respondent, Mr. Thomas M'Arde of Greenan, in that case was charged with the offence of dishorning cattle on the 25th February last, caused the horns of certain cattle to be cut off, thereby cruelly torturing them. It appeared from the evidence that the horns of thirty-four head of cattle were sawn off close to the bone, leaving holes in the heads, and the animals were covered in blood, and restless, though some were feeding. For the defence the evidence was that the horns had to be cut off where cattle were fed in a yard, to prevent them tearing each other. The dishorning also caused trouble in milking the calves. Baron Dowse, in giving judgment, said in his opinion the act in question of dishorning came within the statute. It was said the dishorning was done for the purpose of convenience. For the convenience of whom? For the convenience of a man who fed them in a narrow yard where they had not sufficient room to keep, and not said to be done for the use of man, but for the use of particular people, and for contingent profits, because it was said there were some markets where they preferred animals without horns. But if there were some markets where they preferred animals without eyes, would it be justification for taking the eyes out of the animals? If the practice was justifiable in Meath it must be also in Cork and Donegal. In his opinion there was a limitation to the treatment of cattle, and that was this, that the best and most humane method of dishorning was to use a sharp knife, and not a saw, and that the saw was unreasonable and unnecessary. No body could contend that a Meath grazier was a better judge than Divine Providence as to how cattle should be born into the world. No coets were given, this being the first case of the kind. -English Paper.

Canada again Ahead. The trial of ditching machines which was announced to be held in Columbus, Ohio, came off on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst. at the New State Fair grounds in that city. A public trial was held under the auspices of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, which offered prizes for the most practical ditcher. The following machines entered for competition, viz., Plumb's steam ditcher, of Illinois; the Mettler layer machine, of Ohio; the elevator ditching machine, of Toronto, Canada; the Nogar machine, of Michigan; the Milliner ditcher, of Ohio, and the chamberlain tile-layer machine of Iowa. After a thorough test the judges awarded the most popular machine with the machine, manufactured by Wm. Rankin, of Toronto, Canada, and divided the second prize between the Plumb steam ditcher and the Nogar machine. The elevator ditching machine undoubtedly deserved the first prize which it received, and was decidedly the most popular machine with the farmers, the exhibitor taking fifteen orders on the ground for delivery this season. The machine is made entirely of steel, except the truck wheels, therefore combining strength, lightness, and durability. The cutting apparatus is a large wheel with a system of elevator buckets which fill with dirt and deposit into a spot, which leaves it in convenient form and distance, to be filled in again. It is a light draught machine and weighs only 1,400 lbs. One man can easily raise it entirely out of the ground, who it can be transported as easily as a wagon. It can be drawn forward and back in the same track, cutting a deep ditch desired by the operator, up to three inches, according to the nature of the soil. "It is the most practical machine for farmers to buy. Anyone could run it in a field from \$100 to \$1,200 cheaper than the others." These were some of the expressions of the spectators in regard to this machine. One man who had used one of them for three years said he had cut 200 rods, 2 1/2 feet deep, and left it ready for use, in five hours. It was the almost unanimous opinion of all that it was the lightest draught machine on the grounds.

The number present to witness the trial was not as large as expected, owing to the busy season of the year among farmers. The crowd varied from 100 to 200, some coming and going all the time, and in the aggregate, during the three days, perhaps a thousand different persons were on the grounds. The entire grounds had been surveyed and levelled, under supervision of the secretary and sappers driven at intervals along the line of the ditches, marked with figures showing the elevation above the lowest point, and the depth of the ditch at the stake. The ditches extended across the entire grounds, 110 in a straight line, and each machine was required to complete one ditch at least.

The Percheron Horse. The Department of Perche, France, is the summit region in the center of the large plateau between the sea and the basins of the Loire and the Seine, a region eminently favorable, owing to its elevated high and fertile valleys, to the animal industry which has made it renowned. The farmers of Perche, under the advantages of a climate noted for its pure, bracing air and rich soil, have made the rearing of horses a specialty from a remote period, and the excellence of the race of animals they have produced abundantly demonstrates their skill. With the controversy between importers of French draft-horses in regard to the names by which they should be known, we have nothing to do. It is enough that the value of these horses is universally recognized on account of their strength, action, docility, form and substance. Their increasing numbers in the United States from importations within the last ten or fifteen years is the best evidence that can be adduced of their value.

The demand for French draft-horses, not only in this country but in other parts of the world, has become so great that the attention of the French government has been called to the matter, and late advices from that country state that a check to exportation is being contemplated for a time, as the well as the establishment of a bureau of breeding farms in addition to those already existing. So far as this country is concerned these measures need not occasion alarm. We have obtained from France, within the past decade, a large number of horses selected from among the best found there, and our own intelligent and judicious breeders can readily supply a large demand for pure bred stock, as good in all respects as can be found in their native country. -Prairie Farmer.

Butter that will Keep. An authority on butter making says:-The keeping quality of butter depends, more than upon any other one thing, upon the entire removal from the butter of the buttermilk and what the buttermilk contains. Butter is mainly a fat, which fat, purified of everything foreign, will keep without salt if protected from the air. Salt would not help it, but it would keep the two things, butter-fat and salt, have no chemical affinity for each other. On the other hand, buttermilk contains a considerable proportion of solid matter of a membranous or caseous nature, upon which salt has some preservative effect. Butter, as pure as it can be made, by the best known process, will contain more or less of this membranous and other foreign matter. It will require, at the best, as much salt as would be desirable, for the sake of eating quality, to act as a preservative of what foreign matter is inevitable. If an undue quantity of the foreign matter be left in the butter, more salt would be required than would be good for the taste, or eating quality, of the butter. Moreover, while butter, even without salt, is slow to take injury from the air, or become rancid the foreign matter in it is liable to spoil or become putrid, and salt in any quantity will only keep back the spoiling for a time. From this it will be seen that if butter is made to contain an undue proportion of foreign matter, it will require, in order to preserve it, so much preservative effect, that it will, and even then its time of keeping will be limited, because of the presence of the foreign matter. Its life will be shorter, indeed, than that of other and purer butter, less salt, or not salted at all. -Indiana Farmer.

Utilizing Bones. Not many years ago the bones of animals had no money value and were considered useless rubbish. Later they came into use for making buttons, knife handles, combs, pen keys, etc., then to supply phosphorus for friction matches and other purposes, the demand for them increasing very rapidly. Soon their value as fertilizers was recognized, and now the farmer who does not save and make good use of all the bones he can find on his place is behaving in a foolish manner. In the processes where large quantities of bones are used, they supply a valuable by-product in the way of fats or fatty acids which are extensively used in the manufacture of soaps and other articles of commerce. The prominent bone products enter largely into dairy use, and glue and animal charcoal. The value of these two products aggregates millions of dollars annually. So facts show the value of things too often overlooked or so little esteemed as to be permitted to go to waste.

Farmers generally understand that the chief fertilizing property of bones is the phosphate of lime they contain, amounting to half their dry weight. The organic part, that which can be burned out, or will decay out in time, contains much nitrogen being valuable as a fertilizer. The reduction of bones goes on rapidly in contact with fermenting matters. They should be broken up and placed in a compact broken heap with ashes, then covered with a thick layer of earth and the mass kept moist. It is better if moistened with liquid manure.