



Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale the property of the late JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, on the Hamlet Road, about nine miles from Fredericton. The farm consists of 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. A good house, outbuildings and barn, and good supply of water. Possession given immediately.
For further particulars apply to
JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.
April 30, 1884

Farm for Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale a Farm, containing one hundred acres, situated in the Parish of St. John, five miles from the village, six acres under good cultivation, the remainder in woods.
There is a Post Office forty rods distant, and a good school on the opposite side of the road.
The above farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars address or call upon
WILLIAM CURRIE,
Lincoln W. O.
Stanley, York Co., Dec. 26

Farm for Sale.
A SMALL and pleasantly situated FARM on a post office road, N. B., and half a mile from the village, containing 32 acres, 20 of which are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars address or call upon
I. PEABODY.
Lower Douglas, May 14-3m

FOR SALE.
THAT piece of ground in the Parish of St. John, known as the "Riverside Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars address or call upon
J. C. RISTEEN.
Fredericton, Oct. 17-1t

Farm for Sale.
MRS. MARGARET SMITH offers for sale the property of the late JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, on the Hamlet Road, about nine miles from Fredericton. The farm consists of 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. A good house, outbuildings and barn, and good supply of water. Possession given immediately.
For further particulars apply to
T. CLOWES BROWN,
Box 30, Fredericton.
March 25, 1884

Farm and Island Lot FOR SALE.
THAT FARM fronting on the River St. John, in the Parish of Marguerite, containing 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars address or call upon
GIBSON, April 19

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
A PORTION of the "H. B. RAINSFORD" property, containing 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars apply to
H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.
March 26, 1884

VALUABLE PROPERTIES FOR SALE.
A PORTION of the "H. B. RAINSFORD" property, containing 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars apply to
H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.
March 26, 1884

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THAT valuable property in Kingsclear known as "Woodlands," containing 100 acres, of which 60 are under cultivation. The farm is well watered, and has a good supply of water. There is a new House, thoroughly finished, and a good barn, with all the usual appurtenances. The farm is on a very desirable stand for a Blacksmith or a Carpenter.
For further particulars apply to
H. B. RAINSFORD,
Barrister, Fredericton.
March 26, 1884

WANTED.
I ADIES and Gentlemen, in town or country, who are desirous of making a steady and profitable business, can do so by calling on
M. RYAN,
250,000 MACHINES made Block
For further particulars apply to
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March 26, 1884

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M. RYAN,
250,000 MACHINES made Block
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March 26, 1884

To Farmers and Builders.
250,000 MACHINES made Block
For further particulars apply to
M. RYAN.
March 26, 1884

H. B. RAINSFORD,
Attorney & Barrister-at-Law,
Notary Public,
Carleton St., - Fredericton, N. B.
257 LOANS NEGOTIATED.
April 9, 1884-17

JOHN BLACK,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, ETC.
OFFICE: Queen Street, Fredericton,
Over W. U. Telegraph Office, directly
opposite Post Office.
Loans negotiated. Accounts collected.

A. L. BELVEA,
Attorney-at-Law,
INSURANCE AGENT.
Next door below
Messrs. Gregory & Blair, Queen St.
July 19, 1883-17

J. T. SHARKEY, LL. B.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE: Opposite Officers' Square,
Queen Street, Fredericton.
June 20

TIMOTHY,
CLOVER AND TURNIP
SEED.
ALSO
Bradley's Superphosphate,
EXTRA No. 1
GREEN HEAD LIME,
LAND PLASTER,
Calced Plaster,
Heavy Feed and Bran

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

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR CASH
THIRTY DAYS,
WATCHES, JEWELLRY, SOLID
SILVER WARE, RICH ELECTRO
PLATED WARE,
AND CLOCKS.
ELEGANT FANCY GOODS

GREAT VARIETY SELLING AT COST,
to make room for New Goods.
My stock is very complete in every department, and any one requiring goods in my line will find it to their advantage to give me a call before buying.

S. F. SHUTE,
SHARKEY'S BLOCK,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!
WILEY'S
DRUG STORE,
Now Ready.

1000 lbs. Turnip Seed,
400 bush. Timothy, Seed,
3000 lbs. Clover Seed,
50 lbs. True Danvers' Onion,
and a large and varied assortment of
Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds.
DAILY EXPECTED:
2500 lbs. Genuine Northern
Clover Seed from Aroostook,
of finest quality.

JOHN M. WILEY,
Druggist and Seedsman,
Opp. Normal School.
ATTENTION!
To any and all persons in want of a Mowing
Machine, will do well to call and examine
the celebrated TORO MOWER, at
W. H. VANWART'S,
Fredericton, June 15, 1884
Agent.

REALLY WONDERFUL
THIS is what almost everybody exclaims as they look over and admire the thousands of
NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES,
Fancy Goods and Toys,
now open for inspection at
New FIVE and TEN CENT Store!
Queen Street, Fredericton.
COMB BARGAINS FOR EVERYBODY -
FREDERICTON, MAY 7

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
THE REMEDY FOR CURING
CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,
ASTHMA, CROUP,
ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND
PULMONARY ORGANS.
BY ITS FAITHFUL USE,
CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.
When other Remedies and Physicians have
failed to effect a cure.
Recommended by PHYSICIANS, MINISTERS, AND
NURSES. In fact by everybody who has
given it a good trial. It never fails
in being truly
As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.
It is harmless to the Most Delicate Child.
It contains NO OPIUM in any form.
Directions accompany each bottle.
For sale by all Druggists.

MINARD'S LINIMENT
CURES RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, BRUISES, SWELLINGS,
AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE JOINTS.
FOR MAN & BEAST.
Nelson's
BRIDGEWATER, N.S.

A-Great-Problem.
The Family Cow in Midsummer.
On farms where the dairy is an important part of the industry, provision is made by sowing clover, and to supplement the diminished pasture in midsummer. Those who keep only the "family cow," or at most, two or three cows, find the flow of milk to decrease, and often without any great crop provided for keeping up. The farmer who keeps only a few cows, or a single cow, is often restricted to a small pasture and a vegetable garden. The garden should be made to supplement the pasture, and this may be done to some extent by securing for the cow much from the garden that usually goes to waste. Every one who has a garden, tries to have an abundance of green peas. After the vines have yielded their last profitable picking, instead of allowing them to remain upon the ground until that is wanted for another crop, feed the vines to the cow while they are still green and succulent. So with sweet corn. When the last ear is plucked from a stalk or a hill, do not wait until the whole patch or row can be cleared, but pull up the stalks that have been deprived of ears, a few at a time, and feed them while in the best condition. The outer leaves of early cabbages, and the leaves of beets, carrot, and turnips, carefully saved, will make an important part of the succulent food for a cow. If there is a space in the garden from which an early crop has been removed, and it is not needed for a late garden crop, it should be growing something for a cow. Sweet corn may be sown thickly in rows for "fodder corn," and afford welcome food. It will have an abundance of cabbage plants of a large late variety, and set them out wherever there is room, and far beyond the needs of the family. An occasional cabbage next winter will be a treat to the cow. Experiments made a dozen years ago with some twenty varieties of the Southern Cow Pea showed, incidentally, that, even at the North, if they did not ripen their seeds, they would give an enormous weight of herbage upon a small area. This pea is highly valued for animals at the South, both fresh and as hay, and seems to be worth trying in Northern localities, as a soiling plant. Where there is room, even a few square yards, it may be well to sow either Hungarian grass, or one of the plants called Millet, for a summer feed for the cow. If the soil is rich, an advantage may be gained. Besides summer feed in the garden, if there is room there or elsewhere, it is well to think of Jerusalem Artichokes as a winter treat. It is late now for a large crop, but with the tops, which are highly relished, and the tubers, being crisp, succulent and highly nutritious, are most acceptable as an addition to the winter ration. When once fairly undertaken to produce the greatest possible amount of cow food from a small area of land, he will be surprised at the results that he obtains, especially those seen in the fall.

AGUE, FEVER,
And Bilious Specifics
BRAIN & NERVE GREAT HEALTH
Restorers.
IN SHORT, TAKE ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF ALL THE BEST MEDICINES OF THE WORLD and you will find that HOP BITTERS have the best curative qualities and powers of all concentrated in them, and that they will cure when any or all of these, singly or combined, fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

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The Care of Farm Horses.
This is a very trying season of the year for farmers' teams. The work is driving, is all heavy, with no off days, except Sunday, and all of them do not enjoy that season of rest. The wise farmer knows that during spring's work and plowing time his teams will run down rapidly unless they have extra feed and care, and the latter is quite as important as the former. It costs more to restore run good condition, while a team well fed and cared for will do more and better work.
The wear of work now comes most heavily on the muscles, and the feed should not only be sufficient, but rich in nitrogenous or muscle-producing elements. Corn is very generally used as the concentrated feed for horses in the West. This is a mistake, since corn is largely a fat and heat-producing food. Oats, peas, and barley mixed with some corn should constitute the grain feed for farm or carriage horses, especially in warm weather. Every one familiar with the tough, spirited "French horses" of Canada, knows their grain feed is chiefly oats and peas. Hence they are strong and enduring, and are generally preferred above all others by city street railway companies. Mr. Stuart says a good summer ration for work horses is sixteen pounds of oats and corn in equal quantities ground together, with twelve pounds of cut hay. Some English and other European authorities make a ration of ten to twelve quarts of oats, six to eight pounds of hay, with straw and steamed chaff. The chaff can be fed in cities or on farms having steaming appliances, while good clean straw, finely cut, can be fed on any farm. The writer's feed for farm horses would be chiefly oats and peas, and if the animal's teeth are in good condition and he did not bolt his food, with a moderate feeding of good timothy or moistened cut clover. We have seen farm teams fed for years wholly on clover gathered and carefully cured in the pasture during the summer. The care of the horse is as important as his feed. When the farmer comes in from his day's work, and his preparation and dirt, he feels greatly refreshed by "washing up." He needs his supper all the same, but the washing refreshes him, opens all his pores, and contributes to his bodily health. A horse is benefited by like treatment. Wash him with soap and humane drier will always give his team careful grooming at the close of a day's work; they will not only enjoy the bath, but will be less inclined to rub themselves in the stable, and lie down more quietly at night, rest better, and be stronger for the next day's toil.
The "scratches" are often the result of working in the dirt and damp. As a rule this can be prevented by washing and rubbing the exposed parts dry. We never yet failed of curing scratches on a well-fed and properly cared for horse, with warm water and a dry cloth. By a little daily washing in cold water, the galled shoulders or hocks can be cured or prevented. We have done the work of a two hundred-acre farm with one pair of horses that were always in good condition, free from scratches or any other disease, but they had plenty of good feed and the best care, and were stable twelve months in the year. -Prairie Farmer.

The Crow.
This black-clothed visitor is not very popular, though some kind-hearted people have tried to say a good word for him. He is a great scavenger, being fond of meat, and not at all particular as to its age; and it is common to say, when his tribe come cawing around the back meadows in the spring: "The crows have come after their taxes" (i. e., the farmer's dead lambs).
Much as he likes meat, however, Corvus rather prefers grain, when he can get it, especially the tender and smelted grain in the season of the insects which the farmer would like to have destroyed, the good he might do as a bug and worm-killer is pretty much neutralized, in popular opinion, by his mischief in the corn-patch.
His defenders have maintained that he is only after the weedy grains, the kernels that have weevils. Those who watched him, and made post-mortem examinations of crows shot in the act of field-stealing, say that this is a mistake. Put a fat worm and a fat kernel of corn before a crow and he would probably eat both, but would swallow the worm first.
He is fond of eggs, and does not scruple to rob the nests of better birds to gratify his appetite; and since the victims of his plundering are apt to be the little singers of the woods and meadows as the favorite insect-eaters of the orchard and garden, the poets and children join with the agriculturist in scoring black marks against him.
On the whole, as a bird on the farm, the balance of evidence stands against the crow. The verdict that hands him at once to the shot-gun should perhaps have a "recommendation to mercy" for the thievish fellow may become an insect-eater in cold weather.

Tape-worm.
We have been forwarded a portion of the entrails of a sheep that died a few days ago, the result of a long tape-worm infestation in the entrails. One of our subscribers from another county has informed us that one farmer near him lost all his lambs last year from the same source. There appears a decided reluctance on the part of some to allow these and similar facts to appear but we deem it our duty to caution you against procuring any more lambs from farms on which the disease has been known to exist, as you may introduce it. Once on the farm, it may cost you greater loss to extirpate the disease than you may at first estimate. If you should have an outbreak of it, or sheep or lambs die from some unknown cause, examine them. If the tape-worm is found, adopt the following cure:-
Raw linseed oil, one-half pint; turpentine, one-half ounce. This is a dose for shewings or lambs; in older sheep the turpentine may be increased to nearly an ounce. Four or five doses may be given at intervals of three or four days. If the worm attacks one sheep in the flock the others may be exposed to it by having taken it, and the same dose may be given to the whole flock. This is the safest remedy for farmer's use, but the oil of male fern may be given with good effect by a skillful veterinary. -Farmer's Advocate.

How to Churn.
The New England Farmer summarizes the features of churning most admirably as follows:-
Sweet cream just removed from the milk does not churn as readily as older cream that has been "ripened." Cream when too warm is liable to give trouble, and if too cold it is sure to thicken. This cream is longer in coming than fat is very common cause of trouble. Too rapid motion of the dasher is liable to whip the churn into froth. The trouble is more apt to be with the operator or cream than with the churn. If churned very slowly there is liable to be so little friction the butter will never come. By long churning the temperature may change so much as to prevent success. If a barrel or box churn is filled very full the cream may swell until the revolutions go on without agitating the cream and if the churn has a crank it may thus revolve the cream in a solid body without friction. These are not all the troubles that may get in the way of churning, but they are quite enough. This kind of training during the first season of the heifer's milking. The Jerseys and their grades are generally better fed and run easily from the start into a long milking season, not infrequently up to the time of calving, where this is desired. But in any breed the season may be prolonged by the care of the heifer with her first calf, and during the first milking season. She should be kept in good condition all through the months of pregnancy, and, if practicable, drop her calf in the fall, when the barns are full and there is an abundant store of milk-producing food. With good hay and regular rations of roots and, and kind treatment, the habit of giving milk through the winter may be thoroughly established. In a family cow this habit adds to her value.

Why cannot farmers do some useful experiment among themselves?
One thing learned by actual personal experience is worth a hundred times as much by actual proxy, and perhaps not learned at all. For instance, the corn crop is now under way. Why should not farmers themselves settle the question in regard to the deep or shallow cultivation of corn and so have the very best authority for their opinions. No scientific accuracy is needed for it, only to cultivate a certain number of rows in either way and harvest each set of rows by themselves and note the difference by weight of product. No guess work should be indulged in, but accurate weights only taken, and then one has some definite grounds for his opinion. From the abundance of experience it may be held absolutely certain that farmers' guesses may be exceedingly far from the truth, and need weights and measures to verify them. -N. Y. Times

Thin out the Hens.
It is too much the habit of careless farmers to keep a considerable stock of old hens through the summer; it is a great mistake; they will soon stop laying and begin to moult, and will not pay for keeping; it is better to thin out now, all that are two years old or more and dispose of them for what they will bring. If of some rare breed, whose eggs sell at fancy prices, hens may pay after the third year, but some of the most successful poultry keepers prefer to kill them after only one year's laying, especially if they were early hatched, and have had laid well through the winter. Such poultry usually sells for a better price now, than later in the season, when the market is well supplied with young chickens. A little timely attention to such matters makes the difference often between profit and loss.

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