Board of Works

THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

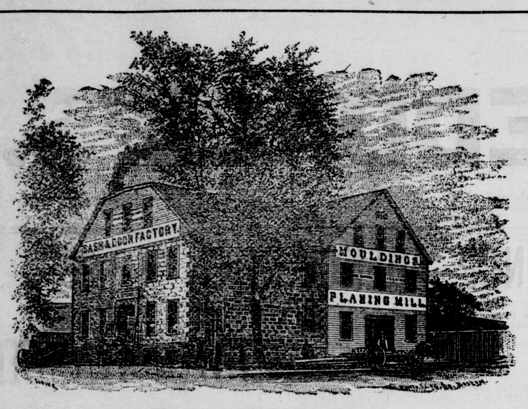
LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1887. VOL. IX., NO. 14

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their names, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information of very great value. Everybody should have this book, and those who send for it will ever after thank their lucky stars. All who buy or order direct from us, and request it, shall receive a certificate that the money shall be refunded if not abundantly satisfied. Retail price, 25 cts.; 6 bottles, $1.50. Express prepaid to any part of the United States or Canada. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., P. O. Box 2118, Boston, Mass.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.



No. 2, QUEEN STREET.

DOORS, SASHES, BLINDS AND MOULDINGS

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

always on hand, or made to order, from kilndried stock. Flooring, Sheathing, Clapboards, Stair stock, &c., &c. Also

Furniture in Bedroom Suits, &c., &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., ON HAND.

All of the above will be sold LOW for cash or approved payments.

Fredericton, April 6 J. C. RISTEEN & CO.

CALL AND SEE THE

NEW "RAYMOND,"

With Large Improved Arm, at

D. M'CATHERIN'S SALES ROOM.

Phœnix Square, Fredericton, N. B.

These machines can be had at the following offices, viz:—

Fredericton, N.B., Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., Chatham, Mirmichi, N. B., Bathurst Gloucester Co., N. B., Campleton, Restigouche Co., N. B., St. Stephen, N. B.

Agents wanted for P. E. Island and Nova Scota.

D. McCATHERIN,
Manager for Maritime Provinces

Address all communications P. O. Box 162, Fredericton, N. B.

1887. FALL. 1887.

Goods Just Arriving:

FALL SUITINGS,

TROWSERINGS,

IN

Stripes and Checks.

Beaver, Melton,

—AND—

WIDE WALE DIAGONAL

OVERCOATINGS.

WM. JENNINGS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Cor. Queen St. and Wilmot's Alley.

Fredericton, August 31

FEED!

NOW LANDING:

ONE CAR

Middlings,

Shorts

and Bran,

ALSO:

Extra No. 1

GREEN HEAD LIME!

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

155 and 159 Queen Street.

Fredericton, August 24

Sheathing Paper.

25 ROLLS Light Dry Sheathing;
25 Rolls Heavy Dry Sheathing;
50 Rolls Tarred Dry Sheathing.

Just to hand and for sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

LAURANCE'S

SPECTACLES

—AND—

Eye-Glasses,

AT A

BARGAIN.

I HAVE a lot of Laurance's best English Glasses, (both in Glass and Pebbles) which I will sell at 20 per cent,

LESS THAN COST.

This is a rare chance to secure a first-class article at a

LOW PRICE,

—AT—

GEORGE H. DAVIS',

DRUGGIST,

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.

FREDERICTON.

October 5, 1887

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate of JEREMIAH TRACEY, Senior, late of Tracey Station, in the County of Sunbury, N. B., Lumberer, deceased, have been duly granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said Estate, are requested to file same duly attested with either of the undersigned, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate payment.

Tracey Station, Sunbury County, N. B., Nov. 9th, 1887.

JEREMIAH TRACY,
SARAH A. TRACY,
Administrator and Administratrix, Estate late Jeremiah Tracey, Senior, deceased.

3mos.

Recorded Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Two importations this year. Nearly 200 of these popular breeds on hand. Every animal recorded with extended pedigree in their respective stud books. Choicest breeding and individual excellence combined. Coach stallions all purchased before the French Government made its selection. Do not buy coarse, logy horses unsuited to your section, but come and see large fine horses with the best of action. They will cost you no more. Send for illustrated Catalogue.

JOHN W. AKIN,
Scipio, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To EDWARD HALL, and MARY his wife, and CHARLES HALL and BERTHA C., his wife, all of the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, and all others to whom it may in any wise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, made between Edward Hall, therein described as of Queensbury, York County, Farmer, and Mary, his wife, and Charles Hall, therein described as of the same place, Farmer, and Bertha C., his wife, (the mortgagors) of the first part, and the undersigned, Alexander Colter, therein described as of York County, Farmer, (the mortgagee) of the second part, and Registered in Book Z 3, of the York County Records, pages 521, 522 and 523, on the twenty-ninth day of August, A. D., 1885, under number 35150, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at Phœnix Square, in the City of Fredericton, on **SATURDAY, the 10th day of December next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the Lands and premised mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage as follows:—

"All that certain piece of Land situate, lying, and in the Parish of Queensbury, County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and described in the Deed thereof from David Sinnott and wife, to the said Edward Hall, dated May 3rd, A. D., 1861, Registered in Book Q 2, of the York County Records, page 275, as being the two thirds of Lot one hundred and thirty-two in the original grant containing one hundred and forty two acres, more or less, bounded on the south east side by a portion of the aforesaid lot number 132, now at present owned and occupied by the before named Edward Hall, and on the north west side by land owned and occupied by Smith Mores, and fronting on the eastern bank of the river Saint John, together with the buildings and improvemenrs thereon, and the rights, privileges and appurtenance to same, belonging or appertaining."

Dated this twenty-ninth day of October, A. D. 1887.

ALEXANDER COLTER,
Mortgagee.

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
County of York, S. S.

To the Sheriff of the County of York, or any Constable within the said County. Greeting:

WHEREAS George E. Ferety and George B. Seely, the executors of the last Will and Testament of Maria A. Beckwith, late of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, deceased, have filed an account of their administration of the Estate of the said Maria A. Beckwith, and has prayed that a citation may issue, calling upon all parties interested in the said Estate, to attend the passing of the said account.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the Estate of the said Maria A. Beckwith, to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my Office in Fredericton, on **THURSDAY, the eighth day of December next,** at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the account of the executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Maria A. Beckwith, should not be allowed.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the said Court, this fourth day of November, A. D. 1887

F. B. GREGORY,
Registrar of Probates, for said County.

F. A. H. STRATTON,
Judge of Probates, for the County of York.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engraving,
MAILED FREE.
Address, P. O. Box 1810, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants.	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo.	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N.Y.

BEST ON *EARTH*

SURPRISE SOAP

THE GREAT SELF WASHER TRY IT

A marvel of efficiency and economy. Quality never varies. The purest and best for all household purposes; washing and cleaning without injury to hands or fabric. No boiling, scalding or hard rubbing necessary. The saving of fuel alone pays for the soap. Makes white goods whiter, softens woolens, renews and makes colored goods brighter. One soap for all purposes. Toilet, Bath, Laundry, Scrubbing, &c. Read the directions plainly given on each wrapper and learn the new "Surprise" way of washing clothes, saving time, money, labor and worry of the old way. Wash day is made a pleasure by the use of SURPRISE SOAP and joy and smiles take the place of tired looks. Save 25 Surprise wrappers, send to the manufacturers with your address and get a handsome picture for them. Ask your grocer to show you the picture. SURPRISE SOAP is sold by all leading grocers. If not obtainable at your home send 6 cents in stamps to us for sample bar.

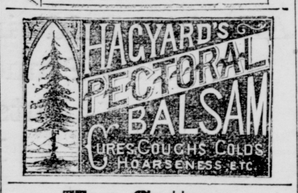
The St. Croix Soap M'f'g Co.,
ST. STEPHEN, N. B.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

CURES CHOLERA, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DIARRHŒA, AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COUGHS, COLDS,
Croup and Consumption
CURED BY
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.



Hay Cutters.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 HAY CUTTERS, Raw Hide Rollers. Four, five and six Knives, just the thing required. For sale by

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

November 30

Agriculture

Elbow Grease for Horses.

As the cold weather comes on the horse puts on his winter overcoat of hair, shedding the smooth, shining soft one that has served him through the summer season. In this connection the *Farming World* of Edinburgh, Scotland, offers some good suggestions as to stable management, as follows:—

"At this period the stable management is more important than any other, for should the cold air be permitted to act unduly the air bulbs are chilled, the coat becomes broken, and all the winter long it is remarked how bad this horse's coat looks; why, he cannot be well." Then medicine is perscribed, but no benefit follows, and the horse looks unthrifty all through the neglect of careful stable management during the fall season, which carelessness no medicine can obviate. Cleanliness of the body and legs is next to be considered, for after the horses have been in a condition of nature, and they are suddenly brought into the artificial state of domestication, they cease to roll or shake off the dirt accumulating on their bodies and legs. Now if the stablemen will attend, cleanse and dry the legs of horses by genuine elbow grease, the trouble they call scratches will never be heard of again. Scratches, cracked heels and grease are all the result of bad stable management and chronically lazy grooming.

"In the army the regular trooper dare not have his horse thus troubled. If he does he finds himself in very grave trouble, and every private groom should be fined for having these cases, for it is his fault. With proper care none of these troubles should be a nuisauce to the horse owner. Precautionary measures in the prevention of diseases are most important items for the well ordered farmer to consider. Little things often realize big results. Take this both ways it will tend in the end—success or disaster."

Making Cream Churn Easily.

A lady friend, an experienced and successful butter maker, thus explains how she makes the butter come quickly as cold weather approaches. She keeps the cream crock in the cellar as cool as possible, and as the natural result it is too cool for good butter making. If the cream is directly heated over the fire, it is apt to make soft butter, as every housewife knows. What she does is to take a quart or a little more of sweet milk, heat it quickly over the fire, and then mix it with the cream already in the churn, adding enough to bring it up to the right temperature. The butter comes very quickly by this method, It is not a plan so well adapted to butter making in hot weather, for then the cream, unless kept on ice, usually needs no warming. Some use hot water instead of milk, but the advantage of the latter is that the warm sweet milk imparts a better flavor to the butter and greatly improves the buttermilk, besides of course, making more of it.

There is probably only a very small increase of butter that comes directly from the heated sweet milk. Possibly this furnishes no butter; but it does separate the butter particles more perfectly from the cream than is possible otherwise. The yield of cream and butter from milk should under most circumstances naturally increase in proportion to the milk as the amount of the butter is lessened. A farrow cow five or six months after calving gives less but richer milk than she does at first. But what avails this to the butter maker, if he or she cannot separate the butter from the cream in which it is enclosed. Adding warm sweet milk seems to entirely remove this difficulty, and has many other incidental advantages.

New Varieties of Potatoes.

That something serious is the matter with potatoes is evident to everybody. The opinion is fast becoming prevalent that the Colorado beetle and his antidote, Paris Green, have done the business. The remedy seems to be about to prove itself to be as bad as the disease. Even good potatoes have at length come to be poor ones. They lack the characteristics of a genuinely good product. But paying no regard for the moment to the ravages of the beetle, the testimony otherwise is of serious import that the value of different varieties of potatoes diminishes as they are heavy croppers, and that they are more liable to disease as they grow older.

The price of potatoes this season can hardly fail to quicken the attention of cultivators to the urgent necessity of improving their quality as well as their character as croppers. We seem to have reached a potato crisis in this country. It is believed by many careful cultivators that the chief part of the present general complaint is due to the free use of Paris Green, which has fatally affected the tuber and rendered it practically valueless. That being the case, the first thing to be done is to bring out new varieties. But the beetle is far from having been disposed of. He has found his sure way across, and achieved his triumph by destroying his part of the potato crop and forcing us to destroy ours.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

A foreign paper says that cheese is made from potatoes in Thuringia and Saxony. After having collected a quantity of potatoes of good quality, giving the preference to a large white kind, they are boiled in a caldron, and after becoming cool they are reduced to a pulp, either by means of a grater or morter. To five pounds of this pulp, which ought to be equal as possible, is added one pound of sour milk and the necessary quantity of salt. The whole is kneaded together and the mixture covered up and allowed to remain for three or four days, according to the season. At the end of this time it is kneaded anew, and the cheeses are placed in little baskets when the superflous moisture escapes. They are then allowed to dry in the shade, and placed in layers in large vessels, where they must remain for fifteen day. The older these cheeses are the more their quality improves. Three kinds are made. The first and most common is made as detailed above; the second with four parts of potatoes and two parts of curded milk; the third with two parts of potatoes and four parts of cow or ewe milk. These cheeses have this advantage over other kinds—they do not engender worms, and they keep fresh for a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry place and in well closed vessels.

Treatment of Barnyard Manure.

The proper treatment of barnyard manure is a matter of pecuniary interest to the farmer. Prof. Weber, in a recent report issued by the Ohio State of Agriculture, says on this subject:—

1. The stable floor should be impervious to water, and may be made of brick or plank.

2. Enough bedding should be used to completely absorb the liquid excrements. Straw is the best bedding.

3. Where the manure is allowed to accumulate in the stable it is often necessary to apply some absorbent for the escaping ammonia. The best absorbents are muck and soil sprinkled over the surface from time to time. With this precaution no loss or evil results will come from the accumulation of manure in stables.

4. Where stables are daily cleaned a manure pit for the preservation of manure should be provided. This pit should be at least two feet deep, and have a wall or ridge around the out side, at least a foot higher than the surrounding surface in order to exclude water during rains. The bottom and sides of the pit should be impervious to water, so as to prevent loss of the soluble constituents. The manure should be spread over the whole pit and not be piled up at one point. Here it will keep moist, which prevents heating and all of the soluble ingredients will be preserved.

To realize profit from live stock, it needs to be kept in a healthful, thriving condition at all seasons. But in order to secure this state, it must have protection from the cold and storms of winter. A man's conscience and pocket will both be benefited by such provision. A simple sense of justice and humanity ought to lead a man to care, not only for the life of his beast, but also for its comfort. The man who thinks the lee side of a fence sufficient protection for his stock, would probably change his mind if he would spend a stormy night himself under such circumstances. To compel live stock to stand exposed to soaking rains, or driving snows, or freezing winds, often with snow covering them, or icicles hanging to their hair, indicates a state of mental and moral obtuseness, that seems to demand a stimulus of a few plain words, or a severe depletion of the pocket-book. Certainly no man of proper sensibility can lie down at night knowing that his dumb animals are not sufficiently protected from the storms of winter, without sleep departing from his eyes and rest from pillow. Such a man should get up at midnight and write himself down a man of cruelty, lacking in humane feeling.

Farming is something more than staying on a farm. It is something more than skimming the soil. It is more than selling hay or potatoes, and bulky crops unanimalized. Farming is a business, a profession, a practical and scientific operation. The process of nature must be understood, and worked in harmony with the chemistry of the earth and air. The processes of nature must be understood, if not in their technical terms and language in that common way, in that sensible understanding, that common sense way, that their own advantage and capabilities may be turned to the best account. The lawyer works by law and precedent, the physician works by symptoms and indications, the merchant by rule and observation, the mechanic by measures and capacities. The farmer must work by all—by rules, laws, observation and experiments. He must be a skilled workman in the productive, operative and commercial circles in which his business lies and his sphere of circulation extends.

Rich Manure.

Under the most favorable condition a considerable part of the feed is undigested, and is found in the manure heap. The great differences in the character of the manure of different classes of animals is obvious to all, and farmers speak of the different kinds as varying in strength (richness), according to the animals from which they come. Few ideas are more fallacious. The value (strength or richness) of manure depends upon the character of the food upon which the animal lives. The manure of pigs is ordinarily richer, because the common feed of pigs is much more nutritious. It is exactly so with all other animal manures. Their value depends upon the food, and as scarcely two kinds of food are of the same digestibility, and produce manure of equal value, it becomes an important matter to study their character as affecting the value of the manure of animals fed upon them.

The same elements that bring financial success in the city, bring it in the country. The same traits of character are the foundation stones of prosperity and happiness everywhere. Farming does pay, when it should pay. A knowledge that is never satisfied with its own attainments, an enterprise that continually submits to good judgement; an energy that will not rest short of achievement—these bring success in agriculture, in manufacturing, or in commerce.

FARM NOTES.

The past season's wool-clip in New South Wales is the largest ever known in that country.

Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.

Poultry men say that pullets hatched by incubators and raised in brooders lay much sooner than those henhatched and raised.

It is not the large hog that pays, but the one that makes the largest quantity of pork in the shortest time, and on the smallest amount of food.

The last month of an animal's life has great influence upon his flesh, because the feeding during that period largely determines the flavor and quality.

There is not a farmer in the country who would think for a moment of breeding inferior animals. Why should not the same idea be carried, to a certain extent, into the vegetable kingdom.

Among the latest inventions in harvesting machinery is that of Walter A. Wood, who has recently patented a straw-binder. If it proves successful twine will yield to straw as wire did to twine.

Sixty million pounds of prunes were imported into the United States last year, but California is growing this crop more largely every year, and it is only a matter of time when the foreign will be run out by the home-made product.

Feed and breed go hand in hand in the amount and quality of the butter product, but feed is of the most importance. It matters not what the breed may be; if the feed is insufficient or of a pure quality, the butter product will not be satisfactory.

There are 60,000 work horses in New York city. Of these animals 25,000 are changed every year. The annual death rate is about 14,000 and from 11,000, to 13,000 go lame or become otherwise disabled. The estimated value of the horses of all classes in New York city is $12,000,000.

Teach the lads of the farm not only the rough and unattractive work of the farm, but the theories that add interest to that work. If you once get a young man's mind working on a subject, his hands follow with pleasure. This can only be done by persuading him to read and think and talk about his work.

The influence of the human voice, more or less, on all animals, should always be kept in mind. In managing horses especially, the voice is of the greatest use; not loud and boisterous, but quiet, though confident and masterful. No one should ever go about a horse in any way without speaking.

A correspondent of a Dublin paper writes that a horse, which was one of the fastest in the north of Ireland, has just died in terrible agony. In opening the carcass a dust ball, 17 ounces in weight, was found in the stomach. The irregularly shaped mass must have been growing in the horse's stomach for a long period, and was caused by feeding the animal with dirty food.

Some horses cannot well do certain kinds of work which others can owing to different spinal development. He says if the the back arches downward the horse cannot carry heavy weight, while if it arches upward he cannot pull heavily. For this reason contractors select horses higher at their withers than their hips. High-back horses cannot back a load; whereas a horse with a low back can back any reasonable weight.

A parasite affecting flour has made its appearance in some parts of France, and is creating dismay among millers. The Director of Agriculture has just sent in a request to the Minister of Commerce that the matter be examined into by the two departments. It is represented that ravages have been made in certain departments of the East and South by a kind of caterpillar, which showed itself in 1879 in Germany, and which it is supposed has been introduced into France through American imported flour. It is said that the insect makes a kind of tubular silk-covered passage through the mass of flour, which gives it the appearance of cob-webs, and when bolting the flour to free it from these ravages it is found thrt the loss is from 30 to 40 per cent.

A new remedy for the potato bug pest has been discovered by Major-General Laurie, of Nova Scotia. The General informs the Secretary for Agriculture of that province that, on the farm of one of the most enterprising farmers of Newport his attention was called to a milk-weed which grew among the root crop, and to which the potato beetle is much attracted. It lays its eggs on the under side of the leaf, and the larvæ when hatched out, feed on the plant and die, being apparently poisoned by it. Where this plant grows the potatoes are apparently not touched by the beetle. The milk or juice is very powerful, giving a burning sensation down the throat and into the stomach and the weed proves to be a common weed of gardens and fields in England.

All things considered, sheep are the most profitable stock kept on the farm. This fact has become proverbial—"The foot of the sheep brings wealth," "Sheep have golden hoofs." In all really remunerative mixed husbandry, sheep occupy an important place. Sheep are specially adapted to a new country, where there is considerable rough waste land. They will destroy and consume various obnoxious weeds, and convert them into wool and mutton. A pound of mutton can be produced more cheaply than any other kind of meat. As an adjunct to grain-raising, sheep are highly valuable, bringing the land up to a higher and more even state of fertility than can be done by any other means. Pastureing them on clover, the grasses, and other green crops, effects an even distribution of manure by means of their droppings, with less of manure labor than by the usual method of applying barnyard or other fertilizers.

Miscellaneous.

A WINTER SONG.

Summer joys are o'er;
Flowerets bloom no more,
Wintery winds are sweeping;
Through the snow drifts peeping,
Cheerful evergreen
Rarely now is seen.

Now no plumed throng
Charms the wood with song:
Ice-bound trees are glittering,
Merry snow-birds twittering,
Fondly strive to cheer
Scenes so cold and drear.

Winter, still I see
Many charms in thee,—
Love thy chilly greeting
Snow storms fiercely beating,
And the dear delights
Of the long, long nights.

Barnum has lost over $1,500,000 by fire.

Always behind time—the back of the clock.

Even at $7,000 a year a judge's life is full of trials.

What class of women give most tone to society? The belles.

A BOQUET of enchanting sweetness—"Lotus of the Nile" Perfume.

Gov. Ames of Massachusetts, carries life insurance to the amount of $125,000.

In Great Britain there are 16,000 temperance organizations, and it is estimated that 5,000,000 persons are total abstainers.

A Kentucky jury has aquitted a man named Pendulum, so that he will not have to swing.

IF YOU HAVE a Cough, do not neglect it; buy at once a bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam.

Fried mice for whooping cough once formed a very popular treatmeht in England, and in some districts do still.

Electric wires cannot be placed under ground in New Orleans because the water level is only three feet below the surface.

Manchester, England, recently celebrated the 700th anniversary of its Mayoralty. Tradition asserts that the city was founded 893 years before Christ,

It has been estimated that the number of young ladies who find regular and profitable employment as typewriters in New York alone reaches beyond 2,000.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

An inventor is constructing in East Boston an experimental railroad passenger car entirely of steel, of a cylindrical shape, which will give safety, lightness and strength.

"We don't care for the rain," said one Fredericton girl to another, as she raised the umbrella; "we're neither sugar nor salt." "No," replied the other, "but we're lasses."

What is It?

Not a snuff, powder or liquid, but a preparation peculiar to itself. Easy to use, pleasant in effect, Nasal Balm will positively cure Cold in the head, Catarrh and kindred disorders,

An Irishman being asked what he came to America for, said: "It's what I came here for you mane? Arrah, by the powers! you may be sure that it wasn't for *want*, for I had plenty of that at home."

We are prepared to prove

that Imperial Cream Tarter Baking Powder contains no alum, ammonia, phosphate or any impurity or adulterant, but is made of very best Crystal Cream Tartar, and English Bi-Carb Soda.—[Ed.]

A visitor at the Ameer's workshops in Afghanistan saw a curious piece of architecture there—a ghastly triumphal arch made by the artisans of the place from the heads of 200 prisoners taken in the rebellion.

"Did you ever go to sea?" asked Mr. Brown of Jones, as he walked into his office the other afternoon. "No, I am no sailor," replied Jones. "I was going to advise you," said Brown, "if you ever did, to be sure and carry MINARD'S LINIMENT with you, for it is a whole medicine chest in itself."

In Australia, trotters are handicapped, as are foot racers in this country. There are not enough trotters to afford good sport if divided up into classes. A 2:30 horse is worth twice as much money in Australia as in America.

THE TRUE PHILOSOPHY OF MEDICATION is not to dose for symptoms, but to root out disease. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the Great Blood Purifier, has proved itself equal to this task, it is a most searching without being a violent remedy for Constipation, Biliousness, and Indigestion. It is as well adapted to the needs and physical temperaments of delicate females as to the more robust sex, and is a fine preventive of disease as well as remedy for it.

Tramp (to farmer driving by)—Can you give me a little lift, sir, to help me along on my journey? Farmer—Where are you goin'? Tramp (with emotion)—I'm going home to die. Farmer—Why, certainly, jump right in. I'll do it gladly.

Among the many proofs of the "strained relations" of Germany and Russia is the fact that restaurants on the frontier, patronised largely by Russian soldiers, often display placards:—"Here no Prussians are served with meat or drink;" and many of the shops in the large Russian cities announce that no German goods are sold there.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y

The latest wrinkles in many New York barrooms are placards reading, "Don't Swear." The placards are prominently displayed just above the decanters on the shelves and barmen who have frankly admitted that they haven't been inside of a church in years frequently refer blasphemous patrons to the sign.

First Class English Fire Insurance Companies.

The North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, Liverpool & London & Globe of London, Royal of Liverpool, Phœnix of London, Commercial Union of London, and National of Dublin, Ireland, are represented here by

MORRISON & FREEZE.

The rates are as low as any, and some special advantages are given to the best class of business. Farmers and others having detached buildings, can insure for 3 years at very low rates. Over $30,000 paid for losses in York County in 1886. Office Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B., opposite the Post Office, next door below Telegraph Office.

Wit of French Rascals.

A trick was played off a short time since at a fair in Breaute, France. A well dressed gentleman, sauntering about with a valuable gold-headed cane in his hand, was stopped by a wretched looking man, who had dragged himself painfully along on crutches, and piteously implored charity. The gentleman, moved to compassion, generously gave the man a piece of silver.

"How can you be so foolish?" cried a man standing by. "That fellow is an impositor, and no more lame than you are. Just lend me your cane for a minute, and by means of a sound thrashing I will convince you of the truth of what I say."

The gentleman mechanically let the man take the cane, and the beggar throwing down his crutches, ran off as fast as he could. The other, amidst roars of laughter from the bystanders, ran after him, menacing him with the cane, and so they ran a considerable distance, when they turned aside into the town and were seen no more. The gentleman waited for some time expecting to see the man return with his cane, but the expectation was in vain. It was clear that the whole scene had been an affair concerted between a pair of adroit rogues.

"You musn't touch the top of the baby's head," said a mother to her little four-year old; she has a soft spot that is very tender.

The youngster gazed at it curiously for a moment, and then asked: "do all babies have soft spots on their heads?"

"Yes."

"Did papa have a soft spot on the top of his head when he wrs a baby?"

"Yes," replied the mother with a sigh, "and has got it yet."

And the old man who had overheard the conversation from an adjoining room sang out; "Yes, indeed, my dear boy, or he would be a single man to-day."

She's much older than her Husband.

We heard a young girl make the above remark the other day about a lady with whom we are slightly acquainted. It was not true, yet the lady in question actually does look five years older than her husband, although she is really several years his junior. She is prematurely aged, and functional derangement is the cause. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription would cure her, and should be recommended to her, and to all others who are in the same condition. If the reader of this chances to be a similar suff-rer, let her get the "Prescription." It will bring back her lost beauty, and, better still, it will remove all those distressing symptoms which have made life a burden to her so long. Money refunded if it don't give satisfactiod. See guarantee printed on bottle wrapper.

A stranger, journeying in England, fell sick unto death; his friend called in a medical man, who demurred about giving his professional services, fearing the wherewithal might not be forthcoming to settle his bill. The friend, producing a hundred franc bill, said, "Kill him or cure him, this is yours." The sick man died, and was buried; the doctor, finding his money slow to appear, reminded the survivor of the debt. "Did you cure him?" he asked. "No sir." "Did you kill him?" "Certainly not." "Then you have no claim on me, sir; I wish you good day."

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing, but it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is, themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Two grammarians were wrangling the other day, one contending that it was only proper to say, "My wages *is* high," while the other noisily insisted that the correct thing was, "My wages *are* high." Finally they stopped a laborer, and submitted the question to him. "Which do you say, "Your wages *is* high," or "Your wages *are* high?" "Oh, off wid your nonsense," he said, resuming his pick; "yer nayther of ye right; me wages is low, bad luck to it!"

A Matter of Economy.

As a matter of economy B. B. B. is the cheapest medicine in use for it takes less to cure chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and blood, than of any other known remedy. B. B. B. is only One Dollar a bottle.

An enterprising Yankee, who owned a large chair manufactory, had occasion one day to show a friend from over the water through his establishment. The Englishman, amazed at the quantity of chairs in their various stages of completion, exclaimed:—

"How can you ever expect to sell so many chairs?"

"Well," said the Yankee, "I guess settin' down aint gone out of fashion yet!"

Eggs Fifty Cents a Dozen.

A gentleman who keeps a few hens for profit, recently carried some fresh laid eggs to a wholessle dealer at Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, and received for the same forty-three cents per dozen. The dealer said to him, "next week I will pay you forty-five cents, and before Christmas fifty cents a dozen for all you will bring me like these."

What is true of Boston is in a measure true of every market for eggs. The next eight weeks will be the season of highest prices. Therefore work your hens now for all they can do. We have no doubt but that for want of the proper ingredients in their food, more than one half of the hens in this country are now idle, when eggs will sell for fifty cents per dozen. It is pure folly to wonder, spend time and money or experiment to find out why your hens do not lay. You better by far profit by the experience of others, and make them lay during December and January. The following sworn statement shows that, the quickest and surest way to do this and increase the egg product during these months from one to six hundred per cent, is by the use of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay, once daily in the food.

South Waldoboro, Maine.

"I commenced Dec. 6, 1886, to feed sixty hens the Sheridan's Powder according to directions, and continued until January 31st. The first week they laid only thirty eggs, the second 61, the third 138, the fourth 196, fifth 262, sixty 315, seventh 389, and the eighth 409 eggs." Or 150 dozen for the eight weeks.

Yours truly,
G. N. WINCHENBACH.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this twenty-eight day of April, 1886.—Geo. C. Benner, J. P."

I. S. JOHNSON & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass., are the only manufacturers of Sheridan's Powder to make hens lay, which is sold by nearly all druggists and general storekeepers. For 50 cents in stamps Johnson & Co., send post paid to any address, two packs of the Powder; five packs for $1.00. Or for $1.20 they will send a large 2½ pound can of Powder, also one copy of the Farmers Poultry Raising Guide (price 25 cents), postage or express prepaid. Six cans sent for $5.00, express prepaid to any express office in the United States