1888

1887. INFORMATION, 1888.

I will pay the highest prices in cash for any of the following RAW FURS:—Otter, Beaver, Bear, Mink, Martin, Lynx, Fox, Rat.

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, Oct. 12, 1887.

Money Wanted.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars

is wanted on mortgage of

A Freehold Property

in the town of Newcastle.

For Particulars apply to

M. ADAMS,
ATTORNEY.

Newcastle, August 1, 1887.

ORANGES, LEMONS, ETC.

Just received 6 Cases Choice Valencia Oranges, which will be sold at 25 cents per doz.

50 BOXES
Messina Lemons,
2 Boxes Prunes. Extra Quality;
1 Case 240 Boxes Figs.

Bay Fundy Salt Shad, Labrador Herring Daily expected.

Finin Haddies, Yarmouth Bloaters, Fresh Herring, Smoked Salmon.

GEORGE STABLES,
Public Square, Newcastle.

Newcastle, Jan. 21, 1888.

DEEP Sea Wonders exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at the work. All succeed.

Genuine Bargains.

Genuine Bargains in Holland and Winter Good are now be had at our

Cheap Cash Store.

We have just received a new lot of

DRESS MELTONS

in the most fashionable Shades and Patterns. We have also Costume, Mantle and Ulster Cloths, White, Grey, Scarlet and Navy Flannels, Gentlemen's Tweeds, &c., Yarns, White and Grey Blankets and Comfortables, Horse Blankets, etc.

Fancy Wool Goods

Shawls and Scotch Hoods and Fascinators. Hosiery in great variety. A fine assortment of Hats and Caps, Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Ready made Clothing

Of all sorts. Overcoats, etc.

Give us a call; We can rig you out from top to toe. We don't quote our prices but you will find them all right every time.

Thos. Clark, & Co.

Newcastle, Nov. 14, 1887.

1825. Established Oct. 1, 1825.

NOVEMBER 7, 1887.

The usual supply of Fall and Winter

Dry Goods and Groceries,

GREY and WHITE COTTON, COLORED PRINTS, GREY, WHITE and RED FLANNEL, SOCKS, MITTS, etc.

Groceries for X'mas.

Lemon,
Orange,
Citron Peels,
Lard,
Butter,
Cheese,
Raisins,
Nuts,
Figs,
Spices,
Tea,
Coffee,
Broma, Cocoa,
All of the best quality.

MOSES M. SARGEANT

Newcastle, Nov. 7, 1887.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

THE following Properties belonging to the estate of the late William Sasson of Newcastle, is offered for Sale:—

THE LOT AND HOUSE

at the corner of Castle and Henry Sts. near the Ferry

THE WATER LOT,

with buildings thereon, on Castle St., adjoining the Ferry Slip

THE LOT,

with House, Barn, and Out-buildings thereon, situate on Henry St., now occupied by Mr. John G. Kethro.

Ten desirable and pleasantly situated

BUILDING LOTS,

all situate between the residences of A. A. David son, Esq., and Mr. T. W. Crocker.

A LOT OF LAND,

in rear of the Railway Buildings, consisting of between six and seven acres, in a good state of cultivation.

The above properties are offered for sale on liberal terms. Apply to

WILLIAM MASSON.

M'MINN'S MILLS,

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY,
KENT COUNTY, N. B.

All kinds of Lumber, including HEADING, always on hand.

SAWN CEDAR SHINGLES
—AND—
DIMENSIONED LUMBER
OUR SPECIALTY.

Parties requiring lumber of any kind will do all to write for prices, terms, etc

Address also correspondence to

GEORGE McMINN,
Richibucto, N. B

April 7, 1885.

CASH PAID FOR WOOL!

We will pay the

HIGHEST CASH

Price for five or more tons of wool of good quality. Address

Willis, Mott & Co.

Proprietors "Golden Grove Woollen Mills."

St. John, N.B. Jan. 30, '87.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in Cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Wholesale

DRY GOODS.

5 Cases Scotch Dress Goods,
5 " " Winceys,
2 " French Cashmeres,
5 " Small-Wares,
100 Ps. Grey Flannels,
90 Bales Gibbons's Cottons,
10 Cases Sheetings.

BOTTOM PRICES TERMS CASH.

SUGAR.

2 Cars Granulated
1 " Extra C.
1 " Stand. C.
1 " Ex. C.

TEA

A Specialty
700 Packages
10c. to 14c

JOSEPH FINLEY.

65 & 67 DOCK STREET,

St. John, Oct. 3, 1887.

LAMP GOODS.

On hand a large stock of

LAMPS of all Kinds,
BURNERS, CHIMNEYS,
Shades, Globes, Wicks, etc

AT LOWEST PRICES.

J. R. CAMERON,
63 Prince Wm. Street

St. John, Feb. 22, 1886.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Don't encourage Home manufactures unless you can save money. You can do so by purchasing your

School Desks, Etc.,

at CASSADY'S SASH and DOOR Factory, CHATHAM.

The Desk I make is neat and Desk combined and is offered to School Trustee Boards positively lower in price than the same article can be imported for.

Samples to be seen at the Factory.

GEO. CASSADY.

Chatham, Jan. 10, 1888.

Matches.

Just Received 100 Cases.

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, N. B.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Stair Waterloo Niagara and Charter Oak Cook STOVES.

Parlor, Hall and Shop Stoves for wood or coal.

2 1-2 and Crystalized STOVE BOARDS;

Coal Hods and Shovels, Stove Pipe & Elbows

A LARGE LOT OF

TINWARE

—SUITABLE FOR LUMBERER'S USE.—

Call and inspect the stock in my new premises, next door to the post office.

J. H. PHINNEY.

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1886.

Flour. Flour.

RECEIVING TO-DAY;

125 Bbls. Queen City Choice Superior.
125 " White Granite " Patent.

—TO ARRIVE—

250 Bbls. Queen City Choice Superior.
250 " Daily Bread " "
250 " White Eagle " Patent.
125 " Silver Spray " "
125 " Pride of Peel " "
250 1-2 " White Eagle " "
250 1-2 " White Granite " "

For sale low by

A. J. BABANG & CO.

Moncton, N. B.

MILLINERY.

The Subscriber has just imported a Large and well Assorted Stock of FALL & WINTER

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

consisting of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HATS and BONNETS,

in all the new Shapes and Shades. Also a Handsome Jet of new Plushes, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Feathers, Aigrettes, Birds, Wings, Flowers and Ornaments. Also Ladies' Wool Vests, Hoods, Fascinators, Yarns and Hosiery. Gilt Buffles, Dress Cords, Ladies' and Children's Collars and Cuffs and Laces in great variety. Trimmed Hats always on hand and orders promptly attended to.

MRS. J. DEMERS.

Newcastle, Nov. 14, 1887.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion Government by D. T. Johnston, Jr.

MARCH.

DATE.		Standard Time 75th Meridian	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	4	7 a.m.	29 535	30 9		
"		3 p.m.	29 482	36 1		
"		10 p.m.	29 535	33 9	36 1	28 9
Mon.	5	7 a.m.	29 572	29 6		
"		3 p.m.	29 502	35 9		
"		10 p.m.	29 660	31 3	36 7	28 9
Tues.	6	7 a.m.	29 677	26 1		
"		3 p.m.	29 604	35 9		
"		10 p.m.	29 685	29 7	36 4	21 1
Wed.	7	7 a.m.	29 634	29 3		
"		3 p.m.	29 603	33 6		
"		10 p.m.	29 600	31 1	35 9	27 1
Thu.	8	7 a.m.	29 687	23 1		
"		3 p.m.	29 783	31 1		
"		10 p.m.	29 888	25 6	32 4	22
Fri.	9	7 a.m.	29 958	26 3		
"		3 p.m.	30 228	34 6		
"		10 p.m.	30 406	31 6	35 1	23 4
Sat.	10	7 a.m.	30 498	28 6		
"		3 p.m.	30 523	37 1		
"		10 p.m.	30 546	27 6	37 5	27 4

The maximum and minimum columns show the highest and lowest temperature in the 24 hours.

The minus sign thus—set at the left hand denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

Miscellaneous.

Consumption Can be Cured

By proper healthful exercise, and the judicious use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites, which contains the healing and strengthgiving virtues of these two valuable specifics in their fullest form. Dr. D. D. McDonald, Petitcodiac, N. B. says: "I have been prescribing Scott's Emulsion with good results. It is especially useful in persons with consumptive tendencies." Put up in 50c. and $1 size.

f-29 4-w.

A Chicago father offered his bookkeeper, a well educated young man, $25 if he could learn his school lessons set for eight 12 years old in the time allotted her, and the book-keeper made a failure of it.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and natural sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

"Mamma," said a Boston young lady, "is it proper that Clarence should kiss me before we are married?" "Certainly; you are engaged to him, and beside, if you care to have him kiss you, Penelope, you had better let him do it now."

C. C. RICHARD'S & Co.

Gents,—My horse was so afflicted with distemper that he could not drink for four days and refused all food. Simply applying MINARD'S LINIMENT outwardly cured him.

CAPT. HERBERT CANN.

Feb., 1887.

C. C. RICHARD'S & Co.

Gents,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for bronchitis and asthma and it has cured me. I believe it the best.

MRS. A. LIVINGSTON.

Lot 5, P. E. I.

An artificial limb maker said recently that "after the war it was thought that the wooden arm and leg business was at an end, but the locomotive and labor-saving machinery have continued to create augmented demands."

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by E. Lee Street.

A Georgia woman used a couple of buffalo shells for andirons in her fireplace. One day when she had a hot fire "—izz—rip—bang—and the loss by fire was settled for $1,825.

"HACKMATACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.—Sold by E. Lee Street.

What's the matter, Bromley? Well, I'll tell you, Darringer. I don't like by Christmas present. An old aunt of mine said she'd send me a book I had never read.

And did she?

Yes.

What was it? Shakespeare? Donnelly, Haggard or Ouida?

No, Darringer. She sent me a Bible.

Well, that's a book you never read isn't it?

Yes, that's so. Still no fellow likes to have reflections cast on his piety.—*Phil. Call.*

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief.—Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. Sold by E. Lee Street.

An Indiana Judge did not know what a cartoon was. A lawyer sketched the body of a jackass with the Judge's head and face attached as a specimen, and was promptly fined $25 for contempt of court.—*Detroit Free Press.*

ARE YOU MADE miserable by indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by E. Lee Street.

Professor—"Perpetual motion is the accepted sense of the term, is impossible. Can you think of a piece of machinery that operates without an impelling force?" "Yes, sir." "What is it?" "A gas meter."—*Lincoln Journal.*

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Sold by E. Lee Street.

The minister had preached an hour, then remarked: "Another wide field opens from the subject in another direction.' An old colored saint ejaculated: 'Please, Lord, shut up de bars!'

A NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.—Price 50 cents. Sold by E. Lee Street.

She—I hear that you have lost your valuable little dog, Mr. Sissy.

He—Ya'as, in a railroad accident. I was saved, but the dawg was killed.

She (shocked)—What a pity.

THE REV. GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE." Sold by E. Lee Street.

Teacher—"Now, Absalom, your father is a grocer. Suppose that he had ten pounds of sugar, which he sells to me at twelve cents a pound, how much would he have?" Absalom—"He'd have a dollar and twenty cents and four pounds of sugar left."—*Lincoln Journal.*

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee to every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by E. Lee Street.

Albert Fraser escaped from the Michigan penitentiary, and then induced his wife, who was having a hard time, to deliver him up and secure the reward offered for his capture. She did so, and Fraser had the satisfaction of knowing that he had done something to provide for his family.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Too much absorbed in his business was the comment of a newspaper on the death of a brewer who was found drowned in a tank of his own beer.

Farm and Household.

NEW FARMS AND OLD ONES

What is the reason that a farmer on an old cleared farm has to work as hard, or about as hard, as a man on a new farm, in order to make ends meet and keep out of debt? The old farm farmer has perhaps an invested capital of six, eight, or ten thousand dollars, while the other has, say about half as many hundreds to begin with. There must be something radically wrong, or so much capital should produce better results. It is true there are a few farmers growing rich, but they are exceptions. When the country was new almost every man that took up a new farm was poor. They had everything to contend with; the forests to clear away, their farms to stock, their houses, outhouses and barns to build, their roads to make, etc., they had poor and distant markets and yet they got independent. They worked little or no harder than a great majority of the old farm farmers who are now enjoying the cleared fields, houses, barns, fences, roads, etc., prepared by the old pioneers.

How does it happen with all these advantages they tell us they have hard work to keep their farms under their feet? It is not that they do not work hard enough; they are sober men as a rule, and their wives are as thrifty, industrious and perhaps as economical as any other class of the community.

It cannot be that farming is a poor business, for English farmers in England pay enormous rents and work but little themselves. It is the same way in other countries of the old world. Thousands of English and Scotch farmers, who are paying rents for farms in the United States, are making money at it.

Why have we so many farmers that will say: "It's all very well for rich men to build cellars to save their liquid manure, &c. We can't afford it."

Some farmers think that land cannot be kept up to even its virgin excellence without liquid manure. If this be so, farmers cannot afford to do without a cellar. Old farms must not only be kept up but they can and must be greatly increased in productiveness to pay the interest on the large capital invested and to be profitable. It will not do to raise half crops, and let the land itself make up the other half in weeds.

Do our farmers realize the value of the liquid manure? If so, can they be serious when they say they cannot afford to build cellars? They see men every day going into the woods without any capital, clearing away the forest, building their houses and barns, &c., supporting their families, stocking their farms and making their roads, and all the time growing in circumstances.

While the new land farmer is planting half a bushel of potatoes a day with his hoe, after clearing up the forest, the old farmer with his horse and a boy, can plant twenty-five bushels. Other farm work is done in about the same proportion, yet the poor man, as bad as his land needs the manure, cannot afford to build a cellar. The poor fellow is perhaps not worth more than eight or ten thousand, anyway. While we are on the question of manures, I would suggest that it would be a good plan to put up gutters to carry off the floods of water that fall from the roof of the barns into the manure that he throws from the window holes during the winter, but I suppose he cannot afford even that.

I hope farmers who may read this letter will not think I assume to be their teacher. I have farmed enough to know that I know very little about it, and to know that it requires much experience and skill for a man to manage the different fields of his own farm with the best results. About the cellars for the manures, I think there can be but one opinion, when we come to think of the amount of hard work done on the old farms compared with the small returns.

I imagine I hear some one say: "I should like to have a first class cemented cellar yourself." Oh, no! we have only just awoke to the fact that our consummate stupidity has left us, without a cellar up to the present, but we hope to do better. Depend upon it, the remedy for all this hard work and small returns may be had by economy in manures and a wise application of them.—*Cor. Chignecto Post.*

FEEDING HORSES TOO MUCH.

Idle horses in Winter, as they are too often fed in farm practice, eat a great deal and grow constantly poorer. A horse with a rack full of hay will pick at it all the time, and this has as bad an effect on his digestion as the like practice has with human beings. The rule should be to give at once only what will be eaten clean, adding the grain or meal ration after, and then allowing time to digest the food before the animals is fed again. Keeping the rack empty most of the time may seem to the inexperienced very like starving the horse; but the good feeder knows about how much hay will be eaten clean. More than this is an injury, as it will become foul in the manger from the breathing on it of the horse, which will soon destroy his appetite.

When clover hay is given good judgment is required to put before the horse no more than is good for him. Horses are excessively fond of clover, and it is excellent if fed with discretion. Mr. T. B. Terry of Ohio feeds clover hay without grain to horses at work on his farm and claims that they will do more work and will not wear out so quickly as if given grain. The trouble with clover though nutritious, it is not enough so to maintain a working horse in good condition without filling him too much for easy and rapid work. It is feed better adapted to the plow than to the road, and for heavy work generally rather than that requiring speed. Its bulk expands the stomach, pressing against the lungs, and if the horse is driven rapidly while thus filled with clover, his wind is likely to be injured. In very bad cases of heaves clover hay is necessarily forbidden, as even a little is sure to cause a revival of the trouble. The only way to feed clover to horses with broken wind is to cut and moisten it. This prevents the dry dust with which most hay is filled from being inhaled into the horse's lungs.

It is a great mistake to over feed a poor horse just before a hard day's work. Food even of the most nutritious kind does not furnish strength until it has been digested and assimilated. A sudden change from poor and insufficient food to good is injurious to any animal. It overtaxes the digestive organs, and if this treatment is given to horses at the beginning of extra hard work their feed is really an injury, as the animal's strength is thus diverted from digestion, and the food remains as a loss, to be only got rid of by severe and injurious diarrhœa. This is more common with horses in warm weather taken from grass and set at hard work; but a thin, poorly fed horse, given dry feed in Winter, will have an attack of scours if high feeding and hard work are begun together. One, two or three weeks of good feed, with only moderate exercise are needed to fit for work a horse that has been run down from poor feeding.

DR. TWITCHELL ON FEEDING COWS.

I don't know whether I had better tell you of a little experience of my own or not, because it has nothing to do with the poultry question. However, last year and for several years I have been trying experiments in stock feeding. I wintered several head of cattle, I thought I would try and see how near I could keep one cow to the starvation point, and stand back and watch the results. (Laughter.) I commenced feeding her in October, I gave her six pounds of hay, three of straw, two quarts of Indian meal, one quart of cotton seed, four quarts of shorts, and a pailful of mangles or rutabagas per day. When I commenced the treatment she was giving 22 pounds of milk. In January she was giving 24, the same in February, in April 26 and May 24 or 25. She held her own in milk you see and gained in flesh all the time. One day a gentleman came into my barn, he said he had heard I was keeping my cows on nothing and wanted to see how I did it. He got the scale, weighed the feed, looked at the feed and then at the cow, then he would pass over to the cow and come back and inspect the feed once more. Finally he said, "I don't understand it." The cow looked well and was doing well in every respect. I took him out to the milk room and showed him what butter I was making. Then he passed back and forward between the cow and her ration of hay again, then started to go away but came back and said in a tone of great admiration, "By gosh, Twitchell, if I was as mean as you are I would have kept 40 head of cattle this winter where I only kept 6." (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I was about one per cent from Stewart's complete food ration for that cow, and yet it seemed that I was starving her from the quantity of hay I was giving. I know of people who, in consequence of my experience, reduced the ration of their cows one-half, and within ten days they got 12 per cent increase of yield.

Mr. Estabrooks—Without increasing any other feed?

Prof. Twitchell—Without increasing any of the other feed. It is not what the "critter" eats, but what it digests and assimilates that does the work, and if you put into the system more than is required for growth or productiveness, you have retarded and prevented the very thing you desire.—*Farmer.*

THE FARMING THAT PAYS.

The acreage yield to the farm, not the number of acres cultivated, is the true measure of the farmer's success. If the yield is only enough to pay the costs of production the owner is making no headway. If it amounts to five, ten or fifteen dollars per acre over costs, there is some profit, and the farmer is doing well. The larger the yield per acre, the larger will be the profits in proportion to the cost. This is self evident, for it costs no more to cultivate an acre of fertile land than it does an acre of poor land, and often not as much, for generally the good soil is in fine tilth, while the poor is not.

It is also self-evident, then, that unless a farm is yielding a crop large enough to cover the costs of cultivating, harvesting, &c., the owner is farming at a loss. And yet, in farming as in other occupations, scores of men go on cultivating land all their lives which they know before they start will not pay the cost. Why will men act so unwisely? With the right sort of labor and improvement, their farms would become easily capable of producing large and profitable crops; and yet this improvement is persistently withheld, and the one thing needful is never done.

This one thing needful is more manure—a cheap thing, abundant and comparatively easy to get. There may be a rare exception to the latter part of the last proposition. But we assert without hesitation that most farms have upon them the resources of ample fertility. There is unutilized wealth enough in our forests and swamps to make every acre of open ground as fertile as the lands of the lower Nile. The trouble is riches are not brought out and put where they would do good. It is an almost neglected mine, scarcely yet touched by the hand of man. With two men and a cart kept tapping this mine—making composts, keeping the cattle-pens and stables well littered, and bringing on the fields not in cultivation forest-mould and swamp-muck—every farm might be kept up to a high state of fertility and would pay.

Industry, economy, good judgment and work rightly applied are the elements of success, and much of this industry relates to the use of manures. Our manurial resources are so abundant that no one has the least excuse for long cultivating poor land. If a man owns a farm and works it ten years, and does not get it rich, he is either a poor farmer or lazy one. If any one feels like challenging this assertion practically they can do so. With the resources of the majority of farmers we would undertake to make any farm highly productive in half the time. It is work, work, and rightly applied, that makes the farm pay. Six-tenths of that work must be given to the improvement of the soil. The farming that manures most is the farming that pays best. The farm will show the farmer as the barometer shows the weather.—*Agricultural Editor of Index-Appeal.*

WORMS IN FLOWER-POTS.

I have seen several remedies recommended in different agricultural papers lately for ridding the soil in flower-pots of worms, such as camphor, lime-water, etc. I suppose that it is the common angle worm that is meant. I have often been troubled with these pests to such an extent that the appearance of the soil would be completely changed, leaving it in a sort of granulated condition, somewhat like sand. When the soil is thus infested, the plant will not thrive. To get rid of the worms I simply submerge the pot in lukewarm water to a sufficient depth to just cover the soil in the pot, and await developments. Almost immediately the worms will begin to crawl up out of the ground, when they can be secured. Of course it would not do to leave the pot too long submerged or the plant would die. But a few minutes will be required to drive them out; and as far as I have tried it I have seen no injurious effect from the treatment.—*J. Fiero, in Farm and House.*

WINTER STABLES.

I believe in having warm stables every time—not heavy, damp, foul stables, that are warm from very closeness and overpacking—but stables that are airy and warm by reason of their thorough construction will be wholesome even if frostproof. I have often heard a farmer boast of his warm stable. "Why," he will say, "you ought to see the steam roll out when I open the doors these cold mornings." In nine cases out of every ten his stable is a low, narrow lean-to, packed with live-stock of every description. When he seals it up at night no wonder that steam is generated in such quantities. It is a very open stable indeed that will not steam when so densely packed with warm, breathing animals. The same air is breathed over and over again, until the oxygen is so well nigh exhausted that it is often a wonder that animal life is so long sustained. Indeed it would not be were they so tight as the farmer fondly trusts they are. When the air is so reeking with ammonia and other noxious gas that it eats up harness leather and the fork and shovel handles it certainly cannot be very wholesome to take into the lungs of animals over and over again.—*Cor. National Stockman.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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 woolen goods 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 2 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.

Our farmers and breeders should study well the different breeds of horses offered for service during the coming season, and when they wish to raise a colt, for either draft or carriage purposes, satisfy themselves that they are mating their mares with standard bred horses—not scrubs. It costs no more to raise a good colt than it does to raise a scrub. Then why breed to scrubs? A good horse can be sold for a good paying price at any time whether properly broken to harness or not. Every farmer should aim at getting brood mares as near standard bred as possible. This can be done by crossing our native mares with the standard or thoroughbred stallions for either trotting or draft purposes now owned in this country. Start right, and in a very few years our farmers will have horses which will fetch a good price in the home or foreign market.

A writer draws attention to the fact that many horses are subjected to much pain by the bits being put into their mouths on very cold mornings, without precaution being taken to free them from frost. He makes the following remarks on the subject which are certainly worthy of consideration:—"The bits should be carried into the house and thawed out by the kitchen stove, or dipped in a pail of water. If you want a lesson you will not soon forget in regard to this matter, put your tongue against a bit that has been exposed all night to a zero temperature. It will stick fast, and you will not get it free with out leaving some of the skin behind." Giving horses ice cold water is also cruel, and not calculated to conserve the health of the most useful helper man has on the farm.

Farm For Sale!

THE Subscriber offers at Private Sale his FARM in Napan on which he resides, consisting of nearly 300 acres, about 100 of which are under good cultivation, the balance being well wooded with Spruce, Juniper, Birch, Poplar, &c. The land is capable of producing and has produced 100 Tons of Hay annually.

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There is an abundant supply of Mussel Mud, within 3 miles of said farm.

If not sold at private sale before the FIRST DAY OF SEPT., next, it will, on that day, be offered at Public Auction on the Premises at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and will be sold *en bloc*, or in 3 Lots as follows:

LOT No. 1.—On the Southerly side of the side road leading down Napan River and being that part of the farm lying easterly of the lane running through it.

LOT No. 2.—All the land lying on the Southerly side of the side road and Westerly of the said lane.

LOT No. 3.—All the portion of the farm situated on the Northerly side of the side road, and between that road and Napan River, including the Homestead and other buildings thereon.

For terms and particulars apply to the subscriber

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Napan,
Chatham P. O., N. B

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CURRANTS--20 barrels;
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Will leave Newcastle

For Halifax and St. John..... 24.25.
For Quebec..... 1.40.
For Moncton and St. John..... 11.15.
For Campbellton..... 15.45

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B.,
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