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Mechanics Institute Nov. 16

Skin Diseases, Chronic E
Salt Rheum. Dyspepsia,
And all diseases that have been
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PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER
☞ Sold by Druggists Everywhere
RADWAY & CO., 162 Fulton S
W. T. Baird, and all Druggists,
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The Mighty Heal
WORLD KNOWN AND WORL

Holloway's Oint

The free admissions of all nations
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Old as well as the New World,
powerful remedial Agent as the gre
ing preparation ever made known
man. Its PENETRATIVE QUALITIES
than MARVELLOUS, through the
hoes of the skin, invisible to the na
reaches the seat of the internal di
in all external affections its anti-to
and healing virtues surpass anything
record, and is Nature's great ally

Erysipelas & Salt R
Are two of the most common and
disorders prevalent on this continent
the Ointment is especially antag
"modus operandi" is first to cra
venom and then complete the cure.

Bad Legs, Old Sores, &
Cases of many years standing
pertinaciously refused to yield to a
remedy or treatment, have invariabl
bed to a few applications of this po
gent.

Eruptions on the
Arising from a bad state of the
chronic diseases are eradicated, and
and transparent surface regained by
of this Ointment. It surpasses many
cosmetics and other toilet applications
power to dispel rashes and other disfig
of the face.

Piles and Fistula.
Every form and feature of this
and stubborn disorders is eradicated
and entirely by the use of this emolient
fomentation should precede its applica
healing qualities will be found to be
and invariable

Both the Ointment and Pills should
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Bunions,	Skin Diseases,
Burns,	Swelled Glands
Chapped Hands,	Sore Legs,
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Fistula,	Sore Heads,
Gout,	Sore Throats,
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Mercurial Eruptions,	Sprains,
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Scalds,	Wounds of all

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are discernible as a Water-mark in every
of the book of directions around each p
box; the same may be plainly seen by h
the leaf to the light. A handsome reward
be given to any one rendering such inf
ion as may lead to the detection of any
or parties counterfeiting the medicine
vending the same, knowing them to be
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HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York
by all respectable Druggists and Deale
Medicine throughout the United States
the civilized world, in pots at 25 cents, 6
and $1 each.
There is considerable saving by taking
larger sizes.
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of
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GREENLEAF & BROWN, Agents.
A full assortment of all kinds of weighing
ratus and store furniture for sale at low
ailroad, Hay, and Coal Scales set in any
the Province.
St. John, N.B. by Wm Tr
Woodstock, July 29, 185

Notice.
PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL CO
PANY,
194 FORE-STREET, PORTLAND, Me
ARE erecting Works at Cape Eli
both for manufacturing Kerosene
and will be ready to supply the trade of Ma
early in August next.
Parties in this state wishing now to eng
regularly in the trade will be supplied by
with oils from the Boston Kerosene Oil Co
any,
AT THEIR BOSTON PRICES
until we are ready to deliver our own m
facture.
S. R. PHILBRICK,
Selling Agent and Treasurer
Portland, May 24, 859

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6. WOODSTOCK, N. B., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1859. NUMBER 20.

OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial. commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., by Wm R. Melville for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

TERMS.

Single copies, Two dollars a year,
Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each,
Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year, *gratis*.

When payment is not make in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS

The Editor of the Journal. Woodstock, N. B

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☞ *Advertisements should be sent in not late than 3 P.M. on Wednesday.*

TO SHAVE OR NOT TO SHAVE, THAT IS THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

SIR,—Fashion makes fools of us all. We of the male sex are not as a general rule, remarkable for our forbearance, from ridiculing the absurdities which it compels the fairer portion of creation to countenance, in, or rather on, their persons. We frequently hear the charge made against the dear charmers that they are quite willing to sacrifice their health to the desire for a becoming expansion of form, even though this same expansion by no means agrees with the "classic ideal" of beauty.

But before we are so ready to ridicule our 'better halves," would it not be wise for us to enquire, whether we ourselves are not equally culpable in sacrificing health and real comeliness, at the command of all-potent fashion. In a word, is not a man all "shaven and shorn," quite as absurd a figure as his sister clothed in her most unmitigated crinoline?

The beard was not given to man without an intention. Either it was to be ornamental, or useful, or both. Which is it now? Neither one nor the other, for it is not at all. That it is capable of adding materially to the beauty of the masculine features we have the evidence of the great masters of Art, who, in their portraits of heroes, prophets, sages and kings, always painted them with magnificent flowing beards, as most fully representing the highest majesty of the human face.

The beauty of any thing consists in its appropriateness· To the female face are suited delicate features, smooth skin, clear complexion, as symbols of a mild nature, fitted not for the rough contests of the outer world, but for the gentle influences of home. To the masculine face, on the contrary, are suited firm, strongly marked, features,—indicative of his firmness of purpose, his strength of will,—covered over with long coarse hair, as a protection against the elements to which he is to be exposed in the battle of every-day life.

On two grounds then we may claim that the beard is the beauty of the man,—first, from the concurrent testimony of the great masters of art, and secondly, from its appropriateness.

But there is another ground for its retention, viz., that it is conducive to health. At the present day bronchial complaints are exceedingly common. But few men, comparatively speaking, can be found in our Province who do not suffer more or less from sore throat, quinzy, or chronic cough. No doubt a great part of this is ascribable to our climate,—its cold winds, its long winter, its changeableness. Now these have much more effect upon us from the exposed state of our throats and mouths. Fresh air is a necessity of life that we may breathe. To obviate any difficulty nature has provided two passages, or rather two openings to one passage, to the lungs for this air, the mouth and the nostrils. The latter in the quiescent state of the system, is the road chosen, for the reason, that in passing through the circuitous passage in the head the air may arrive at the opening of the windpipe, as nearly as possible at the same temperature as that portion of the body. When the body is in violent exercise the mouth is opened to admit a larger volume of air, as this becomes necessary in order to supply the wants arising from the more rapid circulation of the blood.

Here, then, is one place in which the beard becomes useful. When exposed to an air, the temperature of which is considerably below that of the body, the moustache, while temporarily impeding the passage of the air into the nostrils, imparts to it a portion of it's own heat. When the mouth is opened it partially answers a similar purpose. Thus the cold air does not strike with so low a temperature upon the tonsils and throat as it otherwise would, and consequently is not so likely to stimulate them into inflammation. But it more effectually answers this purpose as an external protection from the same trouble. In the hotter season of the year the moustache strains from the air the particles of dust with which it is loaded, and which would otherwise find their way into the throat and lungs, and irritate them; while the beard protects the face from the rays of the sun and prevents them from blistering the skin.

Here, then, we have two good reasons for the retention of the beard,—its beauty and its usefulness.

The ancient Greeks and Romans in this particular, as in many others, set us a good example. They prided themselves on their beards. No greater insult could be offered them than to pluck them by the beard. Who does not remember the old senator who had sate in solemn state, and borne to see the city walls, the temples desecrated by the foot of the invading Gaul,—but whose cup was filled to overflowing when the barbarian in curiosity placed his hand upon his beard. He raised his mace and smote him dead, though his own life and those of his associates paid the penalty. In later days too, who does not call to mind the touching picture of Sir Walter Raleigh gathering up his beard as he laid his head unflinchingly on the block, fearful lest the axe of the headsman should despoil its flowing wealth.

We, on the contrary, seem to look upon it as a disgrace, and daily reap its stubble with unsparing hand, striving which can most thoroughly eradicate its marks.

"Oh! custom, how thou dost effeminate the minds" and bodies "of men."

Perhaps after all it is as it should be. We are a puny race of men compared to our forefathers, and it is perhaps but right that as our minds are less manly, less firm in tone, we should as nearly as possible assimilate our bodies to the mind's type.

Would that it were otherwise.

Yours, respectfully,

ANTI-TONSOR.

NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURE.—Of the potatoes, I spoke in a previous letter, I would only add, that no one State in the Union produces so many. Kentucky comes the nearest to it, and yet the difference of 500,000 bushels is in favor of Nova Scotia. Hay is an important crop. In 1851, the crop, which may be considered an average one, was 278,837 tons. Butter, 3,613, 890 lbs. Cheese, 642,060 lbs. Barley, 196,097 bushels—44,366 bushels more than was raised in the State of Maine. Buckwheat, 170,301 bushels—65,778 more than in Maine. Oats, 1,384,437 bushels—125,699 more than in Connecticut. Rye, 67,438 bushels. Wheat, 207,157 bushels—898 more than in Maine.

These statistics do not indicate a frigid climate, nor a barren soil, but, in fact, a very productive soil. A glance at the table of exports will give a correct idea of the surplus produce of the country. There were shipped in 1851, from different ports in the Province, 50,260 bushels of apples and plums, valued at $28,752; beef 1,247 bbls.; eggs 42,673 doz, valued at $4,688; horned cattle 2,421 valued at $164,-064; oats and barley 29,627 bushels, valued at $9,344; potatoes and vegetables 499,424 bushels, at $217,528. To off-set these exports of produce we have the imports of 69,752 bushels of wheat and corn; 57,000 bushels of corn and oat meal; 188,163 bbls. of wheat flour, and 10,873 bbls. of rye flour, all of which is valued at $1,556,852; leaving a balance against the Province of $1,-211,956—which is more than canceled by the exports of fish, lumber, gypsum, coal, freestone, grindstones, &c., which I will notice in due time.

—Cor. Maine Farmer.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS.

We must not permit the matchless "Eleven" to return to "merrie England" without adding one grain to the bushel of good words that have been said for them on this side of the water. During their sojourn in the States they have conducted themselves as gentlemen, have conquered their adversaries in every game, and have given a great deal of pleasure to many thousands of ladies and gentlemen. But this is not all. If they had only proved their superiority over the American "Twenty-two" (nearly every man of them Englishmen, by the way), and by their skill delighted the eyes of American spectators, we should not, on this account, have deemed it worth while to put them in print, even though they had gone contrary to the general rule of their countrymen when away from home, by not misbehaving themselves in a single instance. Misbehaviour, indeed, we did not expect from them, for they are men, not snobs. But despite their prowess and their unexceptionable conduct, they might have gone back to the white cliffs of Albion without a word of notice from us, if they had not done the American people actual and much-needed service. Their visit has, in truth, been a decided boon to us.

What if we say that we regard the defeats received at the hands of the "All England Eleven" as a greater blessing to the country than all the triumphs of Paul Morphy put together? We should not have had American blood in our veins if we had not shared the general pride in Mr. Morphy's splendid success. But, after all, what did it amount to? What good did it do beyond the temporary elation of a national pride, never much depressed? None, whatever. The Morphy ovations are ended, the set of gold and silver Chessmen are this day to be seen in the window of a shop on Broadway, and there the matter rests. The hundred and one Morphy Clubs are getting thin of attendance—the Chess mania has nearly given place to sanity. Who has been permanently benefitted?

The fact is that Chess, although a gentlemanly game and one eminently conducive to sobriety, is not the game that we in this brain-worrying land stand in need of. Grant, what is not true and can never be proved—that Chess is a useful gymnastic for the intellect. Precisely for that reason, the American mind ought not to indulge in it. Heaven knows we have intellectual gymnastics, in our incessant business and our insatiable love of it, more than enough already. What we want is gymnastics for the body, the poor, worn-out, wasted, over-worked, holidayless body. Games that bring into active motion the muscles of the arms, the legs, the chest, the entire frame. Out-door games, that make us drink deep of that true Pierian Spring, the free, fresh, elastic air. Games that make the lungs play bellows and the heart to send the long stagnant blood spinning and bounding to the furthest capillaries. Games to make the form erect and supple, the step quick and light, the hand strong and warm. Games that take away the excess of nervous energy from the brain, and keep it entirely away for hours, dispersed through every muscular fibre, every radical of the venous and arterial systems. Games not to tax the mind, but to relieve it; not to keep the body bent over a table in a close room, but to keep the thorax expanded with the sweet, life-giving air that floats and flows only under the great blue canopy of the skies. This is what we drones and drudges of America need, sadly, sadly. And this the English Cricketers have given us, if we will but accept the priceless gift; and therefore it is that we thank them and send kind words after them, now they are gone or going. We are the more thankful because we have good reason to believe that cricketing or some similar out-door game will come in fashion and stay in fashion. Let us by all means encourage this fashion. If the Morphy clubs that have sprung up all over the Republic and are now dying out will metamorphose themselves into cricket clubs, a good work, an exceedingly good work, will be done.—What is best about cricket is that it is a game not for boys but for men, full grown men, and above all for the men of the counting-room and closet—sedentary men of every name, age and degree. One afternoon's Cricketing every week will benefit the business man in body, mind, and soul, more than ten thousand nights at chess In this light, indeed, it is all folly and nonsense to compare the two games. On with the Cricket ball!—*Baltimore American.*

DO NOT CULTIVATE TOO MUCH LAND.

We have quite recently written an article on the propriety of using all the manure which could be applied with increased profit, and we would prefer our readers to peruse that article in connection with this.

Let us suppose two farmers, each commencing at the same time with farms alike, in value, locality, etc.; the one putting down his farm to grass and grain with shallow plowing and slight manuring, at the rate of twenty or more acres per annum; the other, under-draining, sub-soiling, and fully fertilizing five acres per annum, and putting it down to similar crops; each spend the same amount of money in performing these operations. Follow these farmers for ten years, and we shall find the one with two hundred acres producing small crops of little value, requiring double expense, as compared with their quantity, in collecting them; the other with fifty acres producing very large crops, and requiring much less labor in their manipulation, harvesting, etc. Our friend with the two hundred acres has to cart his manures from long distances to slightly coat his land; the other, with fifty acres in full heart, has comparatively less distance for the carting of his manures, removal of tools from place to place, gathering in crops, etc. At the end of ten years the fifty acre farmer will be the richer; at the end of twenty he will have doubled the income of his neighbor; at the end of thirty, three times his income, and at the end of forty, four times. This is supposing that he uses no portion of his increased gains in accelerating the preparation of his land; but if instead of this, as he accumulates larger profits, he increases the five acres per annum, to be under-drained, sub-soil plowed, etc., to ten or more acres, or such quantity as increased wealth will permit, we shall find him at the end of the first fifteen years, enjoying four times the income of his less progressed neighbor.—Similar results will arise in degree from the use of fertilizing materials, to the full extent that they are found to produce increased profits. The adage of the two hundred acre man probably will be, "I buy no more manure than will produce a crop;" that of the fifty acre man, "I use as much manure as will give an increased profit by its use." If our friend of the fifty acres were located in South Carolina, he would probably follow the experiments of Mr. Lomis, which have clearly demonstrated that clover and grass may be grown in districts where their growth had previously been supposed to be impracticable, while our two hundred acre friend would have believed with his forefathers, that these experiments could not succeed.

Much may be done in thoroughly prepared soils with great profit, which cannot be done at all in those deficient in mechanical condition. Who can expect to raise grass and clover where drouths prevail, and under the influence of a scorching sun? And who ever knew any crop to suffer from drouth in thoroughly under-drained and sub-soiled lands? Until the instance can be ascertained, where such conditions have existed, and a fair amount of fertilizing materials has been applied, we object to the oft-repeated expression, that grasses can only be grown in certain districts, etc.

[The Working Farmer

Barrow, the Chinese traveller, computes that there is more material in the great wall of China than in all the houses of England and Scotland combined