

ink you had bet-
George, Johnny
his head." Hig-
ling serious. "E"
"Yes, but not

Miracle
Low Condition
From Taking
Parasites.

in the old country
Hamish was sent away
to a very low condition
lungs and bowels, and
The trip across the
seemed to make her feel
she began to get
and lower part of body
had to be propped
Past All Help
her to the "Home for
as long as I could hold
go. We then began
Cures
parasites, life is getting
out doors every day,
throat and no cough,
the right again. She
"W. W. W. W. W. W. W."

how well when
keeper uses good
such are always

RAILWAY.
MONDAY, the 18th Sep-
tember, will be observed
as a day of rest in all
places where it is ob-
served.

TRADE MARKS
RIGHTS.
A PATENT has been
granted to the inventor
of a new and improved
method of preserving
food in a state of
sterility. The process
is simple and efficient,
and the result is a
product which is
perfectly safe and
palatable. It is
especially adapted
for the preservation
of fruits, vegetables,
and other articles
of food. The process
is now being
commercially
exploited, and the
public is invited to
test the results.

THE BEST LIGHT
The best light
for the home,
office, or shop,
is the one that
gives the most
illumination with
the least waste of
power. The
"Incandescent"
lamp is the best
of its kind, and
is now being
improved by the
invention of the
"Fluorescent"
lamp. This new
lamp gives a
brighter light,
and is more
economical in
its use of power.
It is now being
commercially
exploited, and
the public is
invited to test
the results.

The matter which this page contains is
carefully selected from various sources; and
we guarantee that, to say intelligent farmer
or housewife, the contents of this single page
worth more during the year, will be
worth several times the subscription price
of the paper.

THE HOME.

THE PEST OF FLEAS.

There are certainly special localities
and certain houses that seem to be
especially infested with that annoying
little insect the puler irritans. Sandy,
low places are said to be more favor-
able to its increase than higher situa-
tions. The "London Lancet" draws
attention to the extreme difficulty of
getting rid of this insect when it has
once become thoroughly established,
as it has in some places in Southern
Europe. Here fleas are as common as
flies in harvest time. The most effec-
tual remedy, as in the case of any
insect pest, is absolute cleanliness.
Not only the insects but their eggs
must be destroyed. This is very diffi-
cult, as the eggs of the common flea
are often lodged in folds of blankets,
in wearing apparel not in use, in carpets
and almost everywhere that a nook or
corner can be found. It takes just a
month for the insect to pass through its
various stages from an egg to a per-
fectly developed insect. Washing
floors with carbolic soap and water or
with common salt and water is recom-
mended as a remedy. One insecticide
is a "myriad of fleas" in Java food
quassia water made by soaking
common quassia chips in water a per-
fect success, driving away all trace of
the insects, where a short time before
they were a "living mass." Lavender
water is a more agreeable remedy,
which is also recommended.

Dogs and cats, unless they are kept
clean, are likely to abound in fleas, but
such insects do not infest human beings.
It is, however, true, that the
insects that give so much trouble in
tropical lands are a species of flea pecu-
liar to human habitations and said to
be quite different from those that
trouble dogs. It is true, however, that
these fleas are very annoying, and
often cause much discomfort. They
often enter the ears, and are somewhat dif-
ficult to dislodge. Various insect pow-
ders, the pulverized flowers of the *Pyre-
trum Canadense*, so deadly to insects,
are used as means to annihilate them.
The most efficacious remedy against
them. Blow it into every nook and
cranny of the room after cleaning it
thoroughly. Fill the atmosphere of
the room with it and shut the door
and the room for twelve hours undisturbed.

DAMSON JELLY.

The purple damson plum, once so
common in many dooryards, and so
often superseded by new fashioned
varieties of plums, makes the most
delicious of jellies. It almost makes a
superior spiced sauce. To make jelly
put the fruit, which should be perfect-
ly ripe and in a stone jar. Set
the stone jar in a kettle of cold water
and let the water boil around it for
twenty minutes. If the plums in the
jar have been covered they will be per-
fectly cooked and the juice drawn out
of them by this time. Strain the
plums through a flannel bag, using if
possible a fruit press for this purpose.
It is a great mistake to strain one's
hands during preserving time, when a
good fruit press may be found as
low as a dollar and a quarter or a
dollar and a half. After extracting the
juice from the plums in this way, you
may let it drip a second time through
a pointed flannel bag, if you wish the
jelly especially clear and nice. Meas-
ure three-quarters of a pound of sugar
for every pint of juice. Put the sugar
to heat in the oven, boil the juice over
the fire. When the juice has boiled
twenty-five minutes, add the sugar,
Test the jelly as it boils again,
and as soon as it forms a jelly, pour it
into bowls. Damson jelly sometimes
comes very easily, and sometimes it is
more difficult to bring to a jelly.
Spiced damsons are prepared of
seven pounds of fruit, stripped out of
their skins by scalding them; half a
pint of the juice extracted, as for jelly,
half a pint of strong vinegar, three
ounces of cinnamon tied in a bag, one
ounce of whole cloves, and three and a
half pounds of sugar. Cook all these
ingredients together, except the cloves,
for about twenty minutes, then strain
the mixture, and to remove the plum
pits return the preserve to the fire and
cook it until it becomes firm enough
to be jellied when cold. Remove the
bag of spices and add the cloves, just
before taking the spiced plums of the
fire. This is a delicious preserve to
serve with roast mutton.

A BERRY ROOM.

You can make a dainty, sunless room
very bright and cheerful by the proper
use of color. Use a soft buttercup
yellow paper, one of those colors which
seem to reflect sunlight from them-
selves. A big fireman's hat and two
shades of yellow tile would be a hand-
some addition to the room. The pretty
Minton tiles which come from England
and need to cost so much may now be
purchased at sixty cents per square
foot in colored designs. This factory
used to make fascinating yellow and
black tiles repeating the stories of
"The Idylls of the King" and other

English classics. Such tiles would
make a charming framework around
the fireplace, and the hearts might be
covered by tiles in the same colors, but
in conventional designs. One would
hardly care to take up the floor, or
even the old Sir Lancelot, or even the
lovely Elizabethan Vivian. The
paint of this room ought to be a cream
white, and the ceiling paper a cream
white, with lines of yellow. The fur-
niture should be of a cheerful light
character, with an abundance of dainty,
bright colored cushions. The seat
curtains at the windows should be
striped with yellow. S. C. B. will find
that such a room as this will "light
up" beautifully in the evenings, and
will scarcely miss the sunshine in the
daytime. The success of the room
depends on the choice of yellow hues.
There is a certain shade of yellow
almost the exact color of the dairy or
peal of the buttercup, which always
looks well in furnishing and harmon-
izes perfectly with pure white, while
hard orange shades are always painful
to the eye.

A WORD IN SEASON.

General O. O. Howard relates an in-
cident in his own life, for the purpose
of showing what great results some-
times come from little efforts. At the
battle of Fair Oaks, on June 1, 1862,
General Howard's arm was shot off.
"As I was making my way to the
hospital," he says, "weak from the loss
of blood and pain, I saw a young man
knocked down. He was under the in-
fluence of whiskey and he would have
walked. As I came near him, I stopped
long enough to tell him it did not pay
to drink. It would ruin him, and he
had better stop before the habit had
control of him."
"I passed on to the hospital, had my
arm amputated, and was sent home to
recover. I learned nothing more of
the drunken soldier until a short time
ago, when a letter from an officer in
Washington told me his subsequent
story."
"Impressed by the fact that in my
wounded condition I had taken enough
interest in him to stop and give him
advice, he had then and there resolved
to quit drinking. He kept his resolu-
tion, and when the war was over settled
down to a life of steady, honest hard
work. He gradually rose, and the
letter from Washington told me he had
just died, a judge on the Supreme
Bench of the State of New Hampshire,
one of the foremost men in the com-
monwealth."

SUNNY PEOPLE.

There is a certain old lady who lives
in a little old house, with very little
to make her comfortable. She is
rather deaf, and she cannot see very
well either. Her hands and feet are
all out of shape and full of pain be-
cause of her rheumatism. But, in
spite of all this you would find her full
of sunshine and as cheerful as robins
in June, and it would do good to see
her. I found out one day what keeps
her so cheerful.
"When I was a child," she said, "my
mother taught me every morning
before I got out of bed to thank God
for every good thing I could think of.
He had given me for a comfortable
bed, for each article of clothing, for my
breakfast, for a pleasant home, for my
friends, and for all my blessings, call-
ing each by name; and so I began
every day with my heart full of praise
to God for all He has done and is doing
for me."
Here is the secret, then, of a happy
life, this having one's heart full of
praise; and when we do as this dear
little old lady does—that is, count our
blessings every day, in a spirit of
thanksgiving for them—we shall find
many a reason why we should praise
God.—Selected.

B.B.B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the
entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia,
Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilious-
ness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all dis-
eases of the stomach, liver, kidneys and
bowels. It also removes all impurities
from the system from a common pim-
ple to the worst scrofulous sore.
Blessed is the man that has found his
work. One monster there is in the
world, the idle man.—Carlyle.
Mr. Upsom Downes—(seated beside a
stranger in a street car) "What time is
it by your watch, please?" "Stranger—
"I don't know." Mr. Upsom—"But
you just looked at it." "Stranger—"Yes;
I only wanted to see if it was still
there."
HE HAS TRIED IT.—Mr. John Ander-
son, Kinross, writes: "I venture to say
few, if any, have received greater bene-
fit from the use of Dr. Thomas' Elec-
tric Oil than I have. I have used it
regularly for over ten years, and I know
of, and they are also found of great value
in cases of severe bronchitis and in-
fluenza consumption.
"How glorious to be engaged in a
purely intellectual occupation, mur-
dered a Boston maiden, gazing raptur-
ously into the admiring eyes of a young
country editor; "your own mental fac-
ilities for tools and the whole universe
for a workshop. Now tell me," she
added, "what do you find the most dif-
ficult thing connected with your noble
profession?" "Paying the hands," said
the editor.
There are cases of consumption so
far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Con-
sumptive Syrup will not cure, but none
so bad that it will not give relief. For
coughs, colds and all affections of the
throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific
which has never been known to fail.
It promotes a free and easy expectora-
tion, thereby removing the phlegm, and
gives the diseased parts a chance to
heal.

THE FARM.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY FOR MAINE.

With the vast area of back pastures
stretching from one border of the State
to the other, it seems to be a question
of sheep husbandry or nothing. These
pastures, on account of being remote
and not easily accessible, cannot well
be devoted to dairying, nor can they be
given over to any kind of fancy stock
requiring the daily attention of their
keepers. Sheep seem to be the only
stock suited to the case.

Now it is a question whether these
rich pastures shall be abandoned, or
whether sheep husbandry with its low
values of wool shall be retained. We
contend that, under such conditions the
sheep will be retained, and that they
will still return the owner a balance on
the right side of the account. Not the
profits realized on the dollar-a-pound wool,
for that time has gone by forever, we
trust, but a reasonable income on the
investment. It must not be overlooked
that pasturage on these back lots costs
very nothing, and yet furnishes food
for the sheep for half the year and
more. Then the hay fodder needed
for the remaining half year step of
the selling value of this crop is
now much less than in former years,
and is likely so to continue for an
indefinite time. Thus the actual cost
involved in the keeping of sheep, in-
cluding the value of the animals them-
selves, is but small. If the income in
the aggregate be not large, it may be
enough for the work to stand on a
business basis.

The reduction of the flocks that has
been going on for two or three years
past has already left many of these
mountain pastures unstocked. A few
years thus left and they will be overrun
with bushes. It then becomes a ques-
tion of reclaiming the lands on which
Left to nature, they are practically
valueless, so that what has been an
important adjunct to the farm under
this neglect is completely lost. We
have in mind a large tract of these
productive hill lands on which two
generations of occupants have acquired
a competence, and which is now prac-
tically abandoned and left for nature to
hide the marks of former thrift. On
these cheap lands sheep husbandry still
may be carried on, and the liberal
reward to him who handles it judicious-
ly.—Maine Farmer.

DO YOUR COWS PAT THEIR BOARD.

With the price of feed at figures sel-
dom reached, it is fitting that the
farmer should inquire of himself if his
cows are paying for their board.
Through observation, experience and
practical tests, with the aid of a Bab-
cock milk-test, I am led to believe that
fully one-third of the cows in an aver-
age community will not pay for their
board as they are paying for their board,
and that in this year of short crops, such
as is general throughout the State of
Ohio, it is quite probable that two-
thirds of the cows now on the farms of
this State are not paying for their board.
It is important, therefore, that the
poor cows be culled out as soon as possi-
ble, and the easiest way this can be
done is to put them to a strict test.
You might churn each cow's milk
separately, and pay for their board on
the basis of the milk thus obtained, but
it is much easier to weigh the milk of
each cow, take samples of the same
and have it tested on a Babcock
machine. Where a number of cows
are kept, it would pay the farmer to
have a place for their own milk, but
where he does not care to do this let
him take samples to some one who has
a machine and have their value ascer-
tained.

Unless a cow tests 4 per cent or more
above the average of her value, or
she is unprofitable; yet I have not
tested any herd excepting my own
which has not resulted in finding one
or more below 3, and in several in-
stances as low as 2.
Let us get rid of the poor cows be-
fore feeding them another winter on
high-priced feed. Do not ask the good
cows to pay for their own feed, the feed
of the poor ones, and then put a little
profit in your pockets besides. Better
to secure more profit from fewer cows
on less feed by sending the poor ones to
the butcher's block. But remember
one thing, however, and that is, when
you have found out your poor cows do
not attempt to sell them to your neigh-
bors as good butter cows. In buying a
cow, test both the quantity and qual-
ity of her milk before making the pur-
chase.—John L. Sawyer in Farm and
Fire-side.

Some day it will be discovered that
certain kinds of homes are scarce, but
that several years will elapse before
the demand can be fully met. Rise
come as a thief in the night. No one
is ever expecting them until it is too
late to stock up, but if every body knew
just when the rise is to take place there
would be no rise.
Examine carefully the teeth of every
horse and colt on the place. If the
teeth are sharp and cut the cheeks and
prevent proper mastication of the food,
your horse will be in a poor condition
no matter what you feed him. Sharp
teeth will cause him to throw up his
heads, drive on line, etc. All long or
irregular teeth must be shortened or
smoothed with the tooth-rasp.
There is one good school—Snell's College.
Come here for a week entirely
free—see how we like you—how
you like the school. I am very
particular about my scholars and
am willing that they should be
particular about my school. Im-
proved methods—real business—
just like any business house; new
way.
Vest Pocket Speller and Dictionary—
better than big book; 30,000
words; 30c.
Tuxco, N. B. S. B. SNELL.

RHEUMATISM CONQUERED.
A Great Advance in Medical Science.
A Discovery Which This Painful Disease
Cannot Resist.—Mr. B. Bladell, Paris,
Ont., Relates His Experience With
Cures.
Paris, Ont., Review.
Rheumatism has long baffled the
medical profession. Medicine for ex-
ternal and internal use has been pro-
duced, plasters tried, electricity experi-
mented with, hot and cold baths and a
thousand other things tried, but with-
out avail. Rheumatism still held the
fort, making the life of its victims one
of misery and pain. The first real step
toward conquering rheumatism was
made when the preparation known as
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale Peo-
ple was discovered, and since that time
thousands have testified to their won-
derful efficacy in this, as well as in
other troubles, the origin of which may
be traced to the blood.
Among those who speak in the high-
est terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is
Mr. Bladell, of Paris, Ontario, who has
not only cured his own rheumatism,
but is highly esteemed as he is widely known.
To the editor of the Review Mr. Bladell
recently said: "I have reason to speak
in terms of the highest praise of
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as they it only
saved me a big doctor's bill but have
restored me to health, which was im-
paired by rheumatism and neuralgia.
These troubles were, I think, the after
effects of an attack of measles. A fer-
vour of the latter trouble had disappeared
I felt an awful pain in my head, neck,
and down my back. I tried a number
of remedies, but without effect. I was
then advised by Mrs. Horning, of Ope-
re, Ontario, to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,
to give them a trial. I followed her ad-
vice, and after using a box or two I be-
gan to feel much better, and with their
continued use I constantly improved in
health, and am now feeling better than
I have done before in ten years. I am
satisfied that but for the timely use of
Pink Pills I would today have been a
physical wreck, living a life of con-
stant pain, and I cannot speak too high-
ly of their curative powers, or recom-
mend them too strongly to other sufferers.
I cheerfully give permission to
publish my statement in the hope that
some other sufferer may read and profit
thereby."
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the
root of the disease, driving it from the
system and restoring the patient to
health and strength. In cases of par-
alysis, spinal troubles, locomotor
ataxy, sciatica, rheumatism, erysip-
las, scrofulous troubles, etc., the pills
are superior to all other treatment.
They are also a specific for the troubles
which make the lives of so many
women a burden, and speedily restore
the rich glow of health to pale and sal-
low cheeks. Men broken down by over-

WATER BAKER & CO. LIMITED.
The Largest Manufacturers of
**PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES**
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
from the
**Industrial and Food
EXPOSITIONS
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.**
Caution: In view of the
fact that the names Water Baker & Co. are
used on the labels and wrappers of our
cocoas and chocolates, we advise our
customers to be careful to purchase only
the goods of this firm.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD., DORCHESTER, MASS.

Equity Sale!

There will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on
SATURDAY, the second day of NOVEM-
ber, 1893, at twelve o'clock, noon, at
Cubb's Corner, (so called) in Prince Wil-
liam County, Virginia, by the Sheriff of
the City and County of Saint John, Vir-
ginia, in a certain cause wherein David
Decker, the executor of the will of the late
John Decker, is Plaintiff, and Robert Mc-
Ardie, and Robert McArdie and Robert Mc-
Ardie, and Mary his wife, Elizabeth Mc-
Ardie, and the children of the said John
Decker, are Defendants, the premises
mentioned in the County of Saint John,
Virginia, to-wit: A certain tract of land,
situate near Red Head, in the Parish of
St. James, containing one hundred and
sixty acres, more or less, being the
residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as "All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,
containing 160 acres, more or less, being
the residue of the Grant to Andrew S. Riddle,
after deducting one hundred and twenty
acres, recorded in the office of the Register
of Deeds of the County of Saint John, in
Book L, number two of Records, pages 417
and 418, and therein described as 'All that
certain tract of land and premises situate
near Red Head, in the Parish of St. James,