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VOL. 18.-NO. 41. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888. WHOLE NO. 927.

## Poultry Raising.

Dr. Twitcheil's Address—Importance of the Poultry Industry.—Value of the Egg Product of Maine.—Three Leading Principles in Poultry Raising.—A Suitable Poultry House.—Advantages of Co-operation, Food Systems.—Give the Boys a Chance.

Pursuant to announcement, Dr. A. M. Twitcheil, of Yarmouth, Me., associate editor of the *Maine Farmer*, who has been engaged by the Provincial Board of Agriculture to deliver a series of lectures on Agricultural subjects in various parts of this Province, gave a very interesting and thoroughly practical address in Powell's Hall on Friday afternoon. Owing to insufficient notice and other causes, the attendance was not nearly as large as it should have been, but the meeting was thoroughly representative, and included a number of leading farmers from the Parish of Westmorland. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. J. Anderson, member of the Board of Agriculture.

Dr. Twitcheil, on being introduced to the meeting, said that he had been selected for his address because he wished to speak of the work being done by the Maine Board of Agriculture. As now organized, every county having an agricultural society is entitled to send one representative. The annual meetings which were formerly held in the large cities, are now held in villages in the midst of farming districts. Instead of choosing a place of meeting in a commercial centre, the aim now is to select as far as possible the agricultural centres of the State, and there all day meetings are held and local interests are fully and carefully discussed. Under its present organization the Board has done a remarkable work and its constant aim is to make its work practical. The secretary is a practical farmer, and competent lecturers are employed to visit all the agricultural sections of the country and address the farmers on practical subjects.

Turning to the subject of poultry raising, the lecturer said that the annual egg product of Maine was worth more than eight million dollars. Eggs to the value of \$250,000 were shipped from one county. From one small railway station in a farming district 300,000 dozen eggs, worth \$60,000, were exported last year. The production of eggs and poultry is therefore a MATTER OF IMPORTANCE.

There is no fear of overdoing the matter, for it will be a long time before this country will produce enough eggs to supply the demand. The United States import sixteen million eggs from France annually, and an equal number from other countries. The lecturer said that in discussing the subject he would talk from a standard of dollars and cents. Farming cannot now be carried on successfully by indifferent methods. Increased competition has completely changed the condition of affairs and in all branches of farming improved methods must be used. The study of the farmer who wishes to succeed must be to decrease the cost of his products by increased production. Especially is this true in reference to keeping poultry. A few years ago eggs could be shipped at any time and kept in cold storage or lined without making more than two or three cents difference in the price. Now the difference amounts to ten or twelve cents, and every year the difference in price becomes more pronounced. In raising poultry for profit three leading principles must be observed. The first of these is

## KEEPING AN ITEMIZED ACCOUNT.

How many farmers know exactly what it cost them to raise a bushel of oats or potatoes, or a ton of hay? To carry on their business successfully they should know the exact cost of everything they raise. It is particularly necessary that the poultry raiser should have precise information concerning the expense of production, for in that branch loss or gain is a question of fractions. If a man keeps fifty hens and each costs him a cent a day more than is necessary, he is losing fifty cents every day in the year. When the lecturer, as a lad, commenced raising hens, his mother gave him a pass book and asked him to keep an account of every item of expense, and every egg received. He did so, and keeping accounts soon became a habit, so that now he can tell how many eggs he received from any hen he ever owned, the cost of keeping each hen and all the details of the business.

The next leading principle is SYSTEMATIC FEEDING.

The time for indiscriminate feeding has forever passed away. A hog to be fed successfully requires a complete ration for producing fat. A cow wants a complete ration of milk-producing food, and a hen must have the food that will produce the greatest number of eggs in a given time. An excellent feed for hens consists of four parts cracked meal, one part corn, one part oatmeal, and a handful of pulverized oyster shells, well mixed together. The proper way to feed is to give the fowls as much as they want but not as much as they will eat. To secure this result the best way is to put a quantity of food in their troughs and watch them while they eat; if they eat it all greedily it will be well enough to give them more, but if they leave any, take

## What Prohibition has Already done in Maine and Elsewhere.

By careful research and fortified by unquestioned testimony we find that: It has made liquor selling a disgrace. It has greatly modified the drinking habits of young men. It has greatly reduced the number of saloons. It has largely reduced the amount of drunkenness. It has virtually relieved the community of tramps and vagrants. It has increased the demand for labor. It has greatly reduced the taxes. It has increased largely to the value of all kinds of property. It has nearly emptied the jails, prisons and poorhouses. It has greatly reduced the amount of sickness. It has greatly reduced the number of railroad, steamboat and other accidents. It has elevated the moral character of the people. It has largely diminished litigation. It has contributed to the attendance at churches. It has increased the attendance at the schools. It has greatly increased savings-bank deposits and banking capital. It has reduced the criminal cases before the court over fifty per cent., and crime of all kinds, including murders and violence, have diminished more than seventy-five per cent. It has added greatly to the volume of trade, including the demand for wearing apparel, pianos, sewing machines, carpets, furniture, etc., etc., also increasing railroad traffic. In fact all branches of business have a greatly increased prosperity, and the people have better security for their lives, homes and property. The above positively, clearly and unambiguously show that when prohibition of the liquor becomes general in both State and Nation, drunkenness, poverty, and crime will be almost unknown in the community, and the promised glorious good time will have come for the country. May God speed the day, and each citizen realize his personal responsibility for the consummation!—Demorest's Monthly.

## THE ORANGE.

is doing excellent work in Maine in the way of co-operation. Started originally with a view to enable its members to buy cheaply, it has discovered that more important matters claimed attention, and its object now was not merely to cheapen the price of groceries. Returning to the subject of poultry raising, the lecturer said that no man should go into the business unless he had a liking for it, for success would depend on the amount of care and attention it received. There is undoubtedly money in the business for any one who likes it, for he had proved by experience that a hen can be kept for 85 cents a year, and that the net annual profit on each hen is from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Ducks are also profitable, and, strange as it may seem, they do best when kept away from the water. Ducks are enormous layers, and can be grown and fattened very rapidly. An excellent ration for ducks consists of boiled turnips 30 parts, shorts 30 parts, ground oats 30 parts, and ten parts of meat scraps, oyster shells and ground bone. The question of food rations is one that should be fully studied. Don't keep hens unless you are sure you are sure it pays better than to feed it on the farm. Speaking of feeding hay, the lecturer said he didn't see that hens can eat the food without being able to get into the trough. The roots may be made of 2x3 stuff with chamfered edges and should be made movable, and kerosene should be applied to the sockets in which they are set. A peck of feeding water is also necessary to the complete equipment of the poultry house. In cold weather hens should have all the corn they can eat before going to rest to keep up the natural heat; the best way to feed it is to scatter it about them at once. After the hens have been fed and all that are not likely to hatch should be removed. In France eggs are tested 26 hours after the hens are set, and all that do not show signs of life are taken away and sold, the probability being that some of them find their way to the United States. After the chickens are hatched those that are intended for market should be fed so as to make a rapid growth, and then fattened at once. Nothing is better for putting on fat than cornmeal, and fowls that are being fattened should be confined in a partially darkened room. If properly fed they will double their weight in ten days, but if kept in confinement longer than that they will grow poor. The lecturer said he didn't see how our farmers could afford to sell chickens by the pair. There is always a demand for a good article at a good price, and to sell poor, half-grown chickens is a serious loss. The fowls of houses in which fowls are confined should be plentifully covered with plaster or dust, but never with ashes. Once a week or so the droppings should be swept up and placed in barrels, and this should occasionally be worked over, and it will at last resemble common fertilizer, and be almost as valuable. Farmers can always be sure of getting good prices if they are careful to always send a good article to market. Maine farmers averaged 19 cents per dozen for their eggs last year, but some by being careful to supply nothing but good eggs, of a uniform size, obtained a much larger price. The shipment of eggs would afford an excellent chance for co-operation among the farmers of this Province.

## A SUITABLE HOUSE.

A building to accommodate 50 hens should be 10 feet wide by 7 feet deep, and be better to sheath with tarred paper as well as shingled. There should be three windows on the south side, each containing 12 lights of 8x10 glass. The house should stand on sandy soil, for dampness is fatal to success. To ensure ventilation there should be a double flue running from the floor through the roof, one flue having an opening near the ground and the other several feet higher. The nest boxes should be so constructed that the hens cannot roost on them. The feeding troughs should be covered with shingles so that the hens can eat the food without being able to get into the trough. The troughs may be made of 2x3 stuff with chamfered edges and should be made movable, and kerosene should be applied to the sockets in which they are set. A peck of feeding water is also necessary to the complete equipment of the poultry house. In cold weather hens should have all the corn they can eat before going to rest to keep up the natural heat; the best way to feed it is to scatter it about them at once. After the hens have been fed and all that are not likely to hatch should be removed. In France eggs are tested 26 hours after the hens are set, and all that do not show signs of life are taken away and sold, the probability being that some of them find their way to the United States. After the chickens are hatched those that are intended for market should be fed so as to make a rapid growth, and then fattened at once. Nothing is better for putting on fat than cornmeal, and fowls that are being fattened should be confined in a partially darkened room. If properly fed they will double their weight in ten days, but if kept in confinement longer than that they will grow poor. The lecturer said he didn't see how our farmers could afford to sell chickens by the pair. There is always a demand for a good article at a good price, and to sell poor, half-grown chickens is a serious loss. The fowls of houses in which fowls are confined should be plentifully covered with plaster or dust, but never with ashes. Once a week or so the droppings should be swept up and placed in barrels, and this should occasionally be worked over, and it will at last resemble common fertilizer, and be almost as valuable. Farmers can always be sure of getting good prices if they are careful to always send a good article to market. Maine farmers averaged 19 cents per dozen for their eggs last year, but some by being careful to supply nothing but good eggs, of a uniform size, obtained a much larger price. The shipment of eggs would afford an excellent chance for co-operation among the farmers of this Province.

## The Methodists.

The Methodists in their various branches constitute one of the largest divisions of the Christian family. The strength of these branches or divisions is as follows: Methodist Episcopal, 20,263 churches, 14,075 ministers, 1,990,377 communicants; Methodist Episcopal, south, 1,351 churches, 4,454 ministers, 1,067,028 communicants; African Methodist Episcopal, 2,800 churches, 2,600 ministers, 900,000 communicants; African Methodist Episcopal Zion, 2,200 churches, 200 ministers 314,000 communicants; United Brethren, 4,332 churches, 1,288 ministers, 1,013,000 communicants; colored Methodist Episcopal, 2,016 churches, 1,729 ministers, 165,000 communicants; Methodist Protestant, 1,799 churches, 1,238 ministers, 133,514 communicants; Evangelical Association, 1,808 churches, 1,069 ministers, 132,508 communicants; American Wesleyan, 495 churches, 179 ministers, 17,720 communicants; Free Methodist, 358 churches, 373 ministers, 12,314 communicants; Independent Methodists, 35 churches, 30 ministers, 5,000 communicants; Primitive Methodists, 125 churches, 50 ministers, 3,857 communicants; United American Methodist Episcopal (colored), 60 churches, 112 ministers, 3,500 communicants; Grand total—47,302 churches, 29,493 ministers, 4,532,658 communicants. The net gain in these churches during the past four years was 5,581 churches, 5,008 ministers, 588,788 communicants.

## Depend Upon It.

Accidents will happen despite all care and painful injuries such as Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Burns result. Every one who has ever been hurt knows the value of Yellow Oil on hand, it is the greatest family remedy for all Pains, Coughs, Colds and Sore Throats. Cures and Whooping Cough yield quickly to this excellent remedy.

Another Item.  
Mrs. J. Thompson, of Elms, Ont., writes that she suffered from general weakness and was so reduced that she became almost unconscious. Three bottles of Bardeol Blood Purifier completely cured her, and the new remedy commended B. B. B. to her friends and neighbors.

## WOMEN'S COLUMN.

### What Prohibition has Already done in Maine and Elsewhere.

By careful research and fortified by unquestioned testimony we find that: It has made liquor selling a disgrace. It has greatly modified the drinking habits of young men. It has greatly reduced the number of saloons. It has largely reduced the amount of drunkenness. It has virtually relieved the community of tramps and vagrants. It has increased the demand for labor. It has greatly reduced the taxes. It has increased largely to the value of all kinds of property. It has nearly emptied the jails, prisons and poorhouses. It has greatly reduced the amount of sickness. It has greatly reduced the number of railroad, steamboat and other accidents. It has elevated the moral character of the people. It has largely diminished litigation. It has contributed to the attendance at churches. It has increased the attendance at the schools. It has greatly increased savings-bank deposits and banking capital. It has reduced the criminal cases before the court over fifty per cent., and crime of all kinds, including murders and violence, have diminished more than seventy-five per cent. It has added greatly to the volume of trade, including the demand for wearing apparel, pianos, sewing machines, carpets, furniture, etc., etc., also increasing railroad traffic. In fact all branches of business have a greatly increased prosperity, and the people have better security for their lives, homes and property. The above positively, clearly and unambiguously show that when prohibition of the liquor becomes general in both State and Nation, drunkenness, poverty, and crime will be almost unknown in the community, and the promised glorious good time will have come for the country. May God speed the day, and each citizen realize his personal responsibility for the consummation!—Demorest's Monthly.

### Robert J. Burdette on Continental Temperance.

If there is one passage in the letters of American travelers in Europe more tiresome than another it is this: "During our six weeks' stay in Paris we did not see a single drunken person." Then they travel through Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy and Spain, and all France, and still they do not see a drunken person. They attribute the sobriety of the people to the fact that every body drinks wine and beer; drink it all the time, and lots of it, with no high license and prohibition laws to restrain the highest honors and rewards to its inventors and discoverers; but, as a matter of fact, what each inventor or discoverer is unconsciously trying to do is to destroy property, and his measure of success and reward is always proportioned to the degree to which he effects such destruction. If tomorrow it should be announced that some one had so improved the machinery of cotton-manufacture that ten per cent more of fiber could be spun and woven in a given time for less cost, or that the expenditure of labor and capital than heretofore, all the existing machinery in all the cotton mills of the world, representing an investment of millions upon millions of dollars; would be worth little more than so much old iron, steel and copper; and the man who should endeavor to resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital. In short, all material progress is effected by a displacement of capital from one branch of industry to another; and the man who would resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital. In short, all material progress is effected by a displacement of capital from one branch of industry to another; and the man who would resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital. In short, all material progress is effected by a displacement of capital from one branch of industry to another; and the man who would resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital.

### A Terrible Murder and Suicide occurred at Galt, Ont., Wednesday morning.

The victims being Henry Mann, a private banker, and John Currie. It appears that the man had had some business transactions out of which arose a dispute. At 8 o'clock Wednesday morning Currie purchased a revolver, saying he was going to Detroit. He then went round town and hid his friends good-by. Shortly after 10 o'clock he reached Mr. Mann's office. Without a word, he shot Mr. Mann, who was sitting at his desk, with his back to the door. Currie fired two shots, one entering Mr. Mann's head, over the right eye, and the other the centre of the forehead. When found, a few minutes later, he was lying on his face in a pool of blood, dead. As soon as Currie missed the shot, he walked across the road to a shed in the rear of the Galt Hotel, and put a bullet through his head, killing himself instantly.

### Children Cry for

### Pitcher's Castoria.

The mayor and treasurer of Halifax have been empowered to borrow \$30,000 at the request of the art school, and pay it as requested and provided for.

## Scrofula

Is one of the most fatal scourges which afflict mankind. It is often inherited, but may be the result of improper vaccination, mercurial poisoning, indigestion, and venereal disease. Chronic Sore, Ulcers, Abscesses, Cancerous Humors, and, in some cases, Emaciation, and Consumption, result from a scrofulous condition of the blood. This disease can be cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I inherited a scrofulous condition of the blood, which caused a derangement of my system. I tried various remedies, but four bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I was troubled with Scrofulous Sore for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sore healed, and I have now good health. Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Scrofulous Sore for five years; but, after using a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the sore healed, and I have now good health. Elizabeth Warnock, 54 Appleton street, Lowell, Mass.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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## Destruction of Capital by Inventions.

The readiness with which society surrenders to the suffering, brought out on the relentless displacement of labor by more economical and effective methods of production and distribution, and the overmastering feelings of sympathy for individual distress thereby occasioned, causes us to generally overlook another exceedingly interesting and important involved factor, and that is the relentless impartiality with which the destructive influences of material progress coincidentally affect capital (property) as well as labor. It is generally overlooked that the law that no advanced stage of civilization can be reached except at the expense of destroying in a greater or less degree the value of the instrumentalities by which all previous attainments have been effected. So generally is this highest honor and reward to its inventors and discoverers; but, as a matter of fact, what each inventor or discoverer is unconsciously trying to do is to destroy property, and his measure of success and reward is always proportioned to the degree to which he effects such destruction. If tomorrow it should be announced that some one had so improved the machinery of cotton-manufacture that ten per cent more of fiber could be spun and woven in a given time for less cost, or that the expenditure of labor and capital than heretofore, all the existing machinery in all the cotton mills of the world, representing an investment of millions upon millions of dollars; would be worth little more than so much old iron, steel and copper; and the man who should endeavor to resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital. In short, all material progress is effected by a displacement of capital from one branch of industry to another; and the man who would resist that change would, in face of the fierce competition of the world, soon find himself bankrupt and without capital.

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MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE,  
SACKVILLE, Jan. 29th, 1888.

Dear Sir,—The Vocalion Organ placed by you in our Ladies' College has, even for the short time we have had it, found a great number of admirers. For myself I can only say that I think very highly of the instrument. The tone is beautiful and sweet, and the action is of the most perfect order. I have especially noticed the power attending for the size of the instrument, and nothing better could be asked for in the way of manual and pedal action. That the Vocalion is so well adapted for changes of temperature I have demonstrated by actual experiment. The Voxalions of the Organ could be placed (for financial or other reasons) the only article in a "Vocalion Organ."

Very truly yours,  
ALBERT A. MACE,  
Musical Director, Ladies' College,  
To G. C. Fawcett, Esq.,  
Mr. NEWMAN'S (Leader of the German Opera in New York) says: "I have used a Two-Manual Vocalion Organ with my Orchestra in the Music Hall of Boston. In this place I found it more entirely satisfying and as beautiful as those of a large and expensive Pipe Organ."

Dr. TOUBERT (Director of the New England Conservatory of Music) says: "The Organ of the Vocalion Organ are distinguished in tone or quality, as perfectly and distinctly as the Instrumental Music. The Pipe Organ, I have even, in some respects, needed that high class of tonal development which is the quality of the Vocalion Organ of the Grand Conservatory of Music of New York) says: "The Voxalions of the Organ could be placed (for financial or other reasons) the only article in a "Vocalion Organ."

By order of the Proprietors,  
THOMAS LOWERISON,  
Feb. 10, 1888.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick an application will be made by the proprietors of No. 4 in Division A of Westmorland Parish, for an Act to prevent cattle destroying the dykes of said Parish.

By order of the Proprietors,  
THOMAS LOWERISON,  
Feb. 10, 1888.

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## Nails, Tacks and Brads.

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ST. JOHN, N. B.

## Hotels.

AMHERST HOTEL,  
AMHERST, N. S.  
GEO. McFARLANE, PROPRIETOR.

WHOLELY renovated and newly furnished. Good rooms, good table, and good attendance. Travellers by the coast will find it a most comfortable stopping place. J. W. TUCKER, PROPRIETOR.

## Seaside Hotel, Cape Tormentine, N. B.

J. W. TUCKER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is now open for public patronage. Travellers by the coast will find it a most comfortable stopping place. J. W. TUCKER, PROPRIETOR.

## Giffon House, 74 PRINCES & 143 GERMAIN STREETS, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR.

Telephone Communication. Heated by Steam throughout. 4025

## THE QUEEN HOTEL, HALIFAX, N. S.

VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best place in the city. It is situated throughout with all modern improvements. The CUISINE is the best in the Maritime Provinces. There are 100 Rooms, Private and Public Parlors, Gas Writing and Reading Rooms, Billiard Hall, Billiard and Table Tennis, and a Billiard Room. The location is convenient to the office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business houses of the city. A view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.

A. B. SHERATON, MANAGER.

## Railways, &c.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1887 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1888

ON and after Monday, November 23rd, 1887, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:  
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave..... 8.42  
Accommodation for St. John..... 12.50  
Express for Halifax and Pictou..... 12.50  
Express for St. John..... 12.50  
Spring Hill Accommodation..... 12.50  
Express for St. John and Quebec..... 12.50

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:  
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave..... 8.42  
Accommodation for Moncton..... 12.50  
Express for Halifax and Pictou..... 12.50  
Express for St. John..... 12.50  
Spring Hill Accommodation..... 12.50  
Express for St. John and Quebec..... 12.50

All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. FOTTINGER,  
Chief Superintendent.  
November 23rd, 1887.

## N. B. & P. E. R. Y.

1887-8 Winter Arrangement—1887-8

ON and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1887, Trains will run as follows:

Leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine daily (Sundays excepted) at 1.52 P. M. Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7.40 A. M., arriving at Sackville at 9.40 A. M.

Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

JOSHUA WOOD,  
President.  
Railway Office, Sackville,  
Nov. 26th, 1887.

## HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM.  
FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.  
Are pleasant to take. Contain their own purgative. Is safe, pure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Public Notice.

THE proprietors of the Great Marsh Sewerage have been appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers for District Number Six, or to the undersigned Clerk of Commissioners, the description and number of acres in each lot owned by them, and in case of failure to comply with this notice, or in case of wrong description or acreage being given, on the part of any proprietor, the Commissioners will assess against such proprietor any expense necessarily incurred by them in procuring the same.

Dated the 18th day of October, A. D. 1886.

AMOS OGDEN,  
Clerk.

## MASS. BALM

FOR  
RHEUMATISM  
GOUT  
GRAVEL  
BRUISES  
CUTS  
SCALDS  
BURNS  
SORE THROAT  
CROUP  
COUGHS  
COLIC  
DIARRHOEA  
DYSENTERY  
HEADACHE  
MIGRAINE  
NEURALGIA  
PAIN  
SPRAINS  
STIFFNESS  
TENDRILS  
WIND  
WOUNDS  
AND ALL  
KINDS OF  
PAIN.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next Session of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick an application will be made by the proprietors of No. 4 in Division A of Westmorland Parish, for an Act to prevent cattle destroying the dykes of said Parish.

By order of the Proprietors,  
THOMAS LOWERISON,  
Feb. 10, 1888.

## TO AGENTS

The Canadian Needle Co. Toronto, Ont. The best, most Complete and Best Selling Needle Package