

Maritime Farmer.

Boon and work

Published by the

"AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH."

Maritime Farmer Association

VOL. I.

FREDERICTON, N. B., JANUARY 22, 1880.

NO 21

REDUCTION
STOCK
Having over-bought in the following goods, we are determined to close them out at

COST PRICES
DRESS TWEEDS
commencing at 25 cts. per yd.

DRESS GOODS
175 PIECES,
Commencing at 8 cents per yard.

GREY COTTONS
10,000 YARDS,
Commencing at 5 cents per yard.

WHITE COTTONS
4,000 YARDS,
Commencing at 6 cents per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS
200 PIECES,
Commencing at 8 cents per yard.

Black Lustres
300 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

Wool Shawls, 200,
Commencing at 75 cts each.

COTTON FLANNELS
300 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

LOT OF WOOL GOODS
At quarter prices to clear.

DEVER BROS.
\$25,000
ALE F

DRY GOODS
AT
LOGAN'S
will be continued until the whole Stock is disposed of, consisting of

Dress Goods, Shawls, Mantles, Furs, Muffs, Caps, Blankets, Flannels, Swansdowns, Clouds, Promenade Scarfs, Breakfast Shawls, GLOVES and HOSIERY, Cottons, Prints, Tickings, Ribbons, Velvets, Laces,
together with a general assortment of every description of Dry Goods.

THOMAS LOGAN,
Opposite Normal School.
Fredericton, January 9, 1880.

Agriculture.

York County Agricultural Society Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the York County Agricultural Society, took place on Thursday afternoon, 15th inst., in the Temperance Hall. There were present, Mr. J. H. Reid, President, Mr. J. A. Edwards, Secretary, and Messrs. J. A. Edwards, A. Limerick, F. B. Coleman, P. McPeake, John Griever, and a few other members of the Society. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the adjourned meeting in June, having been read by the Secretary and confirmed by the meeting. The President made a short address. He said that it would be very desirable, in the event of the Provincial Exhibition being held in St. John, that the York County Society should make steps to have a preliminary show in Fredericton, on the Thursday and Friday previous to the meeting in St. John. He thought that the feelings of the citizens generally, would be in favor of such a show, and if it could be arranged, it would be a great success. He would like to see a great many people, and numbers from St. John would be induced to attend.

From the articles exhibited a good selection might be made to send to the Provincial Show. "We" would like to have a good opportunity to "walk" the St. John people on their ground. As the amount annually granted by government to the Y. C. S. was now distributed among three other Societies in the County besides itself, it would be necessary to secure their co-operation, and also that of the Sanitary and Carleton Societies. If that was obtained they would be able to offer a good premium list. He then went on to make some pertinent observations on the duty incumbent on all good farmers to take an interest in their County Societies and shows, and to subscribe for a good agricultural paper. While a large number of our farmers, he said, do not become members of the County Societies, or if members, neglect to attend the annual meetings and the fairs and shows, and what for was more important, do not subscribe for and read an agricultural paper, thereby losing the benefit of the various practical experiments in agriculture, some are now discussing the question whether it would not be advantageous to found a Model Farm in the Province, provided, always that the government (which means the people) meet the expense thereof. How many farmers, he would like to know, would read much less practice, the scientific experiments put forth in the annual report of such an institution, seeing how the more practical matters nearer home are neglected, how many would visit a model farm? It is more capital, not more knowledge, that is wanted in agriculture, where labor saving implements and manures are required—his capital that is needed. The agricultural paper, (the only one in the Province) the MARITIME FARMER, printed in this city, should receive the unanimous support, not only of the farmers of York, but of the farmers throughout the whole Province, and they should aid it also by contributing practical articles on subjects connected with farming. A resolution was passed authorizing the President to communicate with Presidents of the other Societies in York, Sunbury, and Carleton, on the subject of a preliminary show in Fredericton this year.

The President then read and submitted the Treasurer's account. The balance against the Society was slightly increased in 1879, chiefly owing to expenditures made on the grounds in 1878, putting up sheds, repairing and constructing bridges, &c. Balance over expended in 1878, \$187, received 1879, \$1,215, expended \$1,422, over expenditure, \$226. But the \$226 did not represent the whole balance against the Society, as some \$300 in all, were still owing certain parties for shingles, etc. Report received. The officers for the ensuing year, were then elected, viz.:

J. H. Reid, President;
J. Pickard, M. P., Vice Pres.;
J. Richards, Secretary;
J. A. Beckwith, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—P. McPeake, F. B. Coleman, A. Limerick.

Audit Committee.—J. A. Edwards, G. Y. Dibble, Wm. Edgecombe.

On the motion of Mr. Coleman, a resolution was passed to inquire of the committee who were last year entrusted with the amendment of the bye-laws of the Society, what progress they have made, and when they will be prepared to submit them to a special meeting. Meeting then adjourned.

There are 1000 cheese factories and creameries in the State of New York, and probably 3000 in the United States and Canada.

Among the Farmers of King's Co.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

At this season of the year when the farm work is not pressing heavily on one's hands, nothing is more enjoyable than to take a run round among our neighboring farmers, and have a friendly chat; see what they are doing; note the improvements going on; and return the social calls of friends who visit to our domestic or wayside welcome. Of course you will see that this is in accordance with the advice given by the FARMER, and with which you are not expected to find fault.

Leaving the village of Hampton, with its pretty villas and churches behind, we cross the substantial structure (which spans the Kennebec river at this point, and generally known as the Hampton Bridge) we reach the Norton bank and turning to the right we start on our tour among the farmers of Norton. Thanks to our friend at our side who is thoroughly conversant with Norton farmers, we are able to obtain many facts of interest.

The first farm cottages we meet are those of the Messrs. Fairweather, looking neat and tidy as usual. Every thing around the homestead denotes care and method; a place for everything and everything in its place we judge to be the motto of these gentlemen, and we should say they deserve the compliment paid them by our friend—good farmers. Passing on we reach the farmstead of Mr. Charles Dixon, whose land we are informed is under good cultivation and improvement. Parson Wamford's neat and cozy cottage is next to hand. The farm is managed by his son "Hamie," who enters with great zest into all the details of farm life, and is making many improvements. We like the idea of our young men settling down to farm life at home, instead of looking for green fields afar off. The prosperity and hope of our country depends largely upon it, and we heartily wish our young friends success. Passing the farms of Mr. Henry Dixon, Mrs. Gray, and Mrs. Scribner, the two latter of which are rented, we reach the homesteads of Elisha Fowler, Joseph Pickle, Ramsy Jackson, and Henry Baxter in the order named.

We note improvements being made on almost all these homesteads. Messrs. John and Silas Raymond's farms are the next to call our attention. These gentlemen have always taken an active interest in agricultural matters, and their farms give evidence of good cultivation and care. Mr. Geo. Barnett, whose farm we next notice, has the reputation of making good improvements by good cultivation and management. Mr. John Barnett has a nice farm and greatly delights in good dairy cows, of which he showed very fine specimens. Mr. William Frost and James Crabb have each snug farms. Mr. Frank Pickle furnishes the wagons, sleds, carriages, etc., for the farmers, and his work is said to give good satisfaction. Dr. Gilchrist, of Portland, St. John, has a fine farm here, where he breeds his pure bred Jerseys and thoroughbred horses, some of which he places a high value on. The Dr. is making improvements, not only in his stock department, but in his farm as well.

Passing the finely cultivated farms and neat and substantial farm houses of Mr. Wm. Provan, Irvin Smith, and Wm. McVey, we reach the farmstead of Capt. Baxter, which deserves more than a passing notice. It enjoys a beautiful location and can be seen at some distance; its pretty farm-house and comfortable barns; with its well kept grounds, making a picture well worthy the artist's pencil, while the neatly constructed fences, brilliant in their coat of white, give additional effect to the surroundings, and makes the picture one of great rural beauty which never fails to impress the beholder with the excellent taste displayed. In all the arrangements the Capt. has been his own architect and landscape gardener, and has reason to feel a degree of pride in his efforts. Capt. Baxter takes great pleasure in showing his visitors the paintings of the beautifully modeled clipper ships which adorn his rooms and which he very successfully sailed for their owners for quite a number of years; also the rare curiosities gathered from the cities of the East, of which he has many. Successful as he was while in command of his vessels, he has proved equally so as a farmer, reclaiming rough and unfruitful fields and compelling them to yield up their rich treasures of fruit, grain and vegetables. As we are not to the end of our tour and do not wish to weary your readers, we say good-bye until next week, when you may hear from us again.

There are 1000 cheese factories and creameries in the State of New York, and probably 3000 in the United States and Canada.

How to make Cellar Floors and Walls Rat-Proof.

Rats are an intolerable nuisance in cellars, making sad havoc with vegetables and fruit. As a preventative to their depredations, we have found the following plan of constructing cellar floors to answer an excellent purpose, which has the advantage, also, of not decaying; and when it is put down in a thorough manner is put down for life. As most cellars require drainage, the first step is to dig a trench say 12 inches wide and the same in depth, taking care to have it descend to the point at which you purpose having the outlet of the drain. Of course the drain leading from the cellar will require to be deepened sufficiently to carry off the water, and for that purpose should be one or two inches lower than the trench around the cellar.

Thus prepared, remove all obstructions from the floor, making it as level as possible. Now spread good coarse gravel from two to four inches in depth over the entire surface of the floor, filling the trench around the walls with small round or cobble stones within 3 inches of the surface, then spread the gravel over the stones, thus making a complete coating of gravel over the entire surface. Now take one barrel of good fresh cement, add two barrels of the coarsest sand of fine gravel with water sufficient to make it the consistency of mortar for mason's use, and work it thoroughly. Spread the cement about one inch in thickness, taking care to have it in place before it sets or hardens, and smooth it like a plastered wall.

Should the walls of the cellars be somewhat open, use the cement and sand in the same proportions, making it into mortar and paint the walls completely, and if thought best, give them a coating of the mortar. When the substance once becomes hard (which will be in a few days) you may flatter yourself that you have an indestructible floor, and a cellar which will be entirely rat-proof.

Questions to be Discussed.

The generally received opinion is that the questions to be discussed at the Provincial Farmers' Association at its approaching meeting at Sussex, are of an important character. It now becomes the duty of those who will be privileged to participate in the discussions to give the various subjects their best consideration, and thus prepare themselves for the duties that await them. We shall not stop to tell our readers of the importance which very probably attaches itself to the utterance of any public organization. This fact is generally conceded; it is therefore quite in the line of our duty as a journalist, seeking to advance the agricultural interests of the Province, to remind our brother farmers who will give their attendance at this yearly gathering, that the position they have assumed as a council of agriculturists, and the publicity that their views will receive, makes it very important for them to give to the various questions considered, mature consideration, that the conclusions arrived at may be of the most possible service to the County. The importance of agriculture as effecting the interests of New Brunswick is generally conceded. That the kindly fruits of the earth as drawn from the soil by our agriculturists must become the great source of wealth to our people cannot be doubted. The path of duty appears plain. We have some knowledge of our farmers who will in all probability be the leading spirits at the meeting of the Association, and we know them to be actuated by a strong desire to advance the great interests with which they are identified, and have therefore great hopes that the best results will follow their deliberations.

A Maple Grove.

The Rural New Yorker has an account of the way in which a farmer in Western New York made his maple grove pay him a handsome percentage. He must have been something of a genius, for he was the inventor of the sheet iron pans now so generally used for boiling down sap instead of the old-fashioned kettles. During forty years he made annually, on an average, 4,250 lbs. of sugar, one year going as high as 6,900 lbs. and receiving therefore \$1000. The average profits of his crop have been \$400 per year or \$16,000 for forty years. He has usually tapped 1,200 to 1,500 trees and sometimes as many as 2,500. The income from a grove scattered over fifty acres has been more uniform than from the corn and fruit crops, paying him the interest on \$115 per acre for 40 years, without the labor of clearing and fencing. These are facts of much interest. We hope our farmers will not lose sight of them.

At the opening of the Ontario Legislature, the Lieutenant Governor in his speech, says that "a measure will be introduced proposing certain changes in the Ontario Agricultural College," which are said to be in accordance with suggestions made by the Grangers at their last annual meeting. At New York, on Wednesday the 7th inst., there was quite an excitement over a break in the "corner" on wheat, as reported from Chicago. The first quotation from that city, showing a decline of 2 cents per bush, followed by still lower figures; at noon the market had fallen from 6 to 10 cts. per bush, and was followed by still lower figures before the close of the day's proceedings. Messrs. Hall & Fairweather, in their annual review of the flour and wheat trade, say that at present the Dominion of Canada is the cheapest point for flour on this side the Atlantic. As a result of this, shipments are going forward from Ontario to Europe in a much larger ratio (as compared with the quantities this country has for export) than from the United States. It will therefore not surprise those who watch the course of trade, if the Dominion becomes denuded of wheat early in the coming spring, and a reaction of prices may occur owing to actual shortage of supply. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. Our friend and correspondent E. J. P., King's Co., will please accept our thanks for the sample of honey made from the Sugar Maple. It is very good, and is very strong corroborative testimony to our correspondent's statements on the keeping qualities of Maple syrup. However, it is just possible it has proved a better keeper with him than it may with us, as the temptation to taste frequently is very strong. The Strength of the Ox. It is an "Old Farmer" who wrote, for *The American Cultivator*, this suggestive little lay sermon on Proverbs xiv. 4: "Where no oxen are, the crib is clean; but much increase is by the strength of the ox." On few of the many "run-down" farms we find many oxen, and in many of these they are kept in many towns where, thirty years ago, each highway district could muster from thirty to fifty yoke of oxen, the entire town cannot produce twenty yoke. Here we find the oxen, and in fact, the whole barn, clean of man or beast. The great mistake of abandoning the use of oxen on our rough New-England farms has started a decline, which has finally compelled the owner to keep a less number of other cattle, soon reducing the fertility of his farm to a very low ebb. Substituting horses for oxen has not proved a success; it costs much more to harness horses for farm work than oxen and more to keep them. Horses soon depreciate in value with age, and become a total loss, while the ox may be put to work lightly at two years of age, and pay his way until he is of mature age, when his carcass is valuable for food. If properly cared for, the market value of the ox does not depreciate with age, while if any ordinary accident befall him, he may be converted into beef at once without loss. Far different is the case with the horse, for if an accident befalls him he is a dead loss to his owner. There are still some old-fashioned farmers who have adhered to the old way, and have kept large ox teams. In such places we find, as Solomon says, much increase. Such farms carry large stocks of cattle, and the barns overflow with plenty. If the worn out farms of the East are ever to become again productive, it must be through making them carry more stock, and the recuperation must commence by keeping oxen. The high-pressure system of the modern farmer, despising the patient ox for his servant, has run him into a dead calm of stagnant waters, from which our pushing friend cannot emerge without at once reversing his course, and coming back to first principles. The sooner the average farmer becomes convinced of this departure from the true path of prosperity, and again sees in the place of horse teams, the sooner he will cease to talk of hard times. AN EXPERIMENT. An old turkey raiser gives the following experiment: Four turkeys were fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed the same day, and here was a difference of one and one-half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness. J. Ford & Sons, of Milton, Nova Scotia, have a contract for 20,000 boxes of the West Indies, to supply them with 40,000 tomato boxes and 20,000 onion boxes this spring.

Communications.

Letter from Prof. Burwash, Backville.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

Sir,—Perhaps all of your readers may not be aware that a valuable manure is found in the water which has been used in washing wool, or the fleece of sheep, washed before shearing. Potash, which is a valuable manure, especially for light soils, exists in such quantity in the sweat of sheep, that saving the water which has been used to wash the fleece, and extracting the potash, has become a branch of industry on the Continent of Europe. This water would prove a valuable manure for the sugar beet, as that plant requires considerable potash. It is a common practice for farmers to waste another potash manure, viz. their wood ashes. These are worth five times as much for manure as they are for soap making; and if the potash is saved, it is now so cheap that it would hardly pay a farmer to leach his ashes if he had no other use for them. Let him try the effect of them on a light sandy soil, and he will never set up a "leach" again. I have seen the effect of such an application plainly visible after several years.

Sugar Making.

The final process in making maple sugar probably causes more perplexity than all that precedes it, and multitudes are the directions which experienced hands give for the benefit of beginners. The first doubt arises when the syrup begins to thicken. Perhaps the simplest test for the proper consistency is a tin dipper; put it, bottom up, into the boiling syrup, and raise it, so as to let the syrup run off along the edge. When the time for straining has come, the syrup will hold together slightly, and the successive drops will form a saw like edge along the rim of the dipper. Strain into a oak trough through a funnel, and let the sugar settle. Do not pour the sugar through coarse cloth, and do not squeeze out the strainer, but let it drain, hanging it over the cask. Let the strained syrup stand at least twelve hours to settle. Now comes the sugaring-off process. Dip or pour the syrup from the cask, taking care not to disturb the sediment or dark syrup which may have gathered at the bottom. A convenient size for the sugaring-off pan is 18 by 24 inches, and 8 inches deep. When first put over the fire, pour in a teaspoon of sweet milk to about 40 pounds of syrup, and mix thoroughly. Stir off the scum as it rises, and let the syrup from time by time by stirring a small quantity in a dish with a spoon. If it "grains" and stirs dry, take the pan off the stove, and let it cool until it can be conveniently poured into molds. If white sugar is wanted, stir the syrup until you are ready to pour it into the molds, where it "cakes" without further manipulation.

LA FEMME EN OULOTTE.

One of the celebrities of Paris has recently died. This was Mlle. Foucault, commonly called "La Femme en Oulotte." She was the daughter of a colonel and the widow of a general of the First Empire. In 1848 her father died and left her a penniless orphan. She tried all sorts of means to gain an honest living but failed, and she was finally struck by the disease which she has since borne. She assumed male attire, and in the disguise she became a correspondent for the press in the printing office of M. Dupont. She remained there two years, and during that time she was discovered, and her notice to leave was given. She wrote in one or two small prints, then she became a concert-hall singer and finally copyist to Alexandre Dumas the younger. On leaving the service of the publisher she subsequently obtained employment in a printing office, where she was able to save enough money to buy a small piece of ground at Chilly. Here she built a series of small houses, and she has since sold her lot out to speculators, and which are now known as the City Foucault. Her feats of arms among her turbulent tenants have become legendary. She died, it is said, worth \$400,000.

HOW TO TIE A HORSE.

Incredible as it seems, not half the tavern-keepers, hostlers or teamsters know how to tie a horse; either making some clumsy knot that is troublesome to undo, or making a hitch that is insecure. The proper way is to pass the tether round the thing to be attached to, to make a half hitch, passing the end of the strap through the loop. If the horse, nibbling, pulls it, he merely ties the knot tighter. And to untie it, it is only necessary to remove the end from the bow and it is instantaneously loosened. Not one-fourth of the butchers or farmers know how to tie the legs of a calf or a sheep for transportation. The majority of people, when they want to make the animal secure, wind the cord tightly around the legs, causing painful congestion. The proper way is to make a half knot only on each hind and fore leg alternately, fastening with a bow at last, which is easily untied. I find, usually, spotted handkerchiefs the handiest thing, it being about the right size. Tied in this way they are absolutely secure and without pain.

CUT AND COOKED FOOD.

By actual experiment, times without number, it has been proved that the outer and foot cooker may be used with a large per cent of profit in feeding most stock. Experiments show that ground or cooked food with charcoal is a desirable number of pounds more of meat per hundred than when fed dry and in the ear. Grindmill and feed cookers can now be had cheaply, and they will soon pay for themselves on the farm, in the saving of grain. The extra milk and butter from the cows alone will pay for them.

Poetry.

A Lost Chord.

BY ADELAIDE ARNE PROCTOR.

Seated one day at the Organ,
I was weary and ill at ease,
And my fingers wandered idly
Over the noisy keys.

I do not know what I was playing,
Or what I was dreaming then;
But I struck one chord of music,
Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twilight
Like the close of an Angel's Psalm,
And it lay on my fevered spirit
With the touch of infinite calm.

It quitted pain and sorrow,
Like love overcoming strife;
It secured the harmonious echo
From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings
Into one perfect peace,
And tumbled away into silence
As if it were lost to ease.

I have sought, but I seek it vainly,
That one lost chord divine,
Which came from the soul of the Organ,
And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright angel
Will speak in that chord again—
It may be that only in Heaven
I shall hear that grand Amen.

HOME INTERESTS.

Farmer's Children.

Some farmers make a great mistake in not talking of their business matters before their children, and explaining the reasons for success and failure. Instead of speaking disparagingly of everything connected with their homes, they should try and make them attractive and pleasant for their families. A writer in the New York Times says: "A well ordered farm, well chosen stock, comfortable buildings, a neatly kept garden, roadway, or entrance way, gates well hung, fences well kept, shade trees, ornamental shrubbery, paint without and whitewash within—all these are worth more to a farmer in modern value than a few hundred dollars, carefully scraped together and jealously hoarded and loaned to needy neighbors." These are some of the things which go so far towards making farm life one of the most pleasant to lead, and whose influence and benefits are felt all through their lives by the children.

How often do we hear farmers ask this question? Which pays best? And then goes on the comparison between different kinds of stock to be kept, seeds to be planted, or roots to be raised, and after these necessary questions have been satisfactorily settled, how seldom we hear another question fully as important being propounded. This one is—Which pays best for the children's welfare? It is a good thing to have the farm clear of mortgages, and to have a snug sum laid aside for a rainy day, but there are treasures as desirable as even these. A mind well stored with knowledge, a quick and ready sympathy with nature, with art, with the thoughts of great men, and with the pleasure of great work, are treasures which farmers were more negligent to their children in the matter of providing them with resources of entertainment and culture at home, our cities and villages would not be so crowded as they are with young men and young women seeking employment. Women living upon a farm sometimes lead a very secluded life, working hard during the day, and often until far into the night, allowing themselves no amusements, and can we wonder if they grow morbid and discontented. This is especially true of farmer's daughters. If the brain is held steadily to one task, it will, after a time, give way and utterly refuse to work. The country is full of men and women, whose brains have broken down from excess of work, and who are ordered by their physicians to rest. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and this ounce of prevention is delightful to take, if only there is a firm and resolute will to administer it. If the farmer's daughter longs for a piano or an organ, she should have a chance to earn it, and every thing should be done to make home life attractive. If the son desires a watch or buggy of his own, or a horse, or other innocent gratification, he should have a chance to realize his desires. With books, with music, with birds and flowers at home, children are seldom inclined to seek pleasure away from home. By all means keep a good horse and carriage, so that they can, when they will, have the pleasure of a ride. Put a portion of your money in subscriptions to some of the magazines, and a good healthy newspaper, not forgetting that they need once in a while as a tonic, an invigorating book. Let them have opportunities for playing games, chess, checkers, croquet; and indeed every innocent amusement that can increase the domestic joy should be, as far as may be, provided.

Home must be made pleasant to the young folk, or they will leave it: for they are bound to have amusement of some kind. There are many things which ought to be taught in our public schools that we now ignore. In every school in the farming districts there should be a system of book-keeping adapted to farm accounts, practically illustrated and so simple in its theories that it would fill the necessities of every farmer, who ought not to be afraid of figures. Teach your boys that in farmers some-thing more than muscle and physical endurance is required, that agriculture is a science or art that should be conducted according to clearly defined laws and well established principles, and successful in proportion to the intelligence that directs it. There is a tendency among a large number of farmers to suffer their children in land cultivation and money getting that there is no room left in their hearts or their lives for the cultivation of their minds or those of their children. If the injury thus done was to the parents alone it would be comparatively small, but it has the power of perpetuating and multiplying itself from generation to generation. There are many farms alive to the importance of the suggestions given above, but there are many who need to give heed to them, and avoid alienating the affections of their children from the "earliest, the most important, and the noblest occupation of man."

Recipes.

Stair Carpets.

Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, and at over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they wear first, in order to lessen the friction of the carpet against the boards beneath. The strips should be within an inch or two as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth. A piece of old carpet answers better than a paper if you have it, or an old quilt cut into regular lengths and covered with thin cotton of any kind is the best of all. This plan will keep a stair carpet in good condition for a much longer time than without it.

Beef Tea—Bouillabaisse or any lean part of the meat will make good beef tea. For one pint take one pound of lean beef, remove any fat or gristle, cut the meat in pieces, and put it in a stone jar with one pint of cold water. Tie down the jar, and put it in the oven for two or three hours. Then pour off the beef tea, and with blotting paper take off all the fat. For quick beef tea, cut up and remove the fat from one pound of beef, put it in a stew pan over the fire for five minutes, keeping the lid on; then add one pint of hot water, and simmer twenty minutes.White Artificial Coral for Ornamenting Baskets, etc. Take two drachms of vermilion and add one ounce of rosin, and melt them together. Have ready the branches or twigs peeled and dried, and paint them over with this mixture while hot. The twigs being covered, hold them to a gentle fire, turning them round till they are perfectly smooth. White coral may also be made with white lead, and black with lamp black mixed with rosin. Chiders, stone-etc., may be dipped into this mixture, and made to assume the appearance of coral. Chocolate Creams. Two cups of sugar, one cup of water, one and a half tablespoons of arrowroot, one tablespoon of vanilla, a half pound of chocolate. To make the cream: Mix the sugar, arrowroot and water: Let them boil five to eight minutes, stir all the time. After this is taken from the fire, stir until it comes to a cream. When it is nearly smooth, add the vanilla and make the cream into little balls. Outside. Melt the chocolate, but do not add water to do so. Roll the balls into the chocolate while it is warm. Vanilla Candy. One and a half cups of white sugar, one cup of hot water, one teaspoon of vinegar, and extract of vanilla: to the sugar add the hot water: let it boil gently without stirring, when it begins to thicken it will be yellow. Try it as you would try molasses candy in water: when it strings and hardens into a lump in the water it is done. Pour it into a buttered dish: when it is cool work white, while it is being worked pour the extract of vanilla on it. Cut it with scissors into small pieces. Cocoa-nut Cones. One pound of cocoa-nut grated, half a pound of sugar, the whites of two eggs, and the yoke of one egg. Beat the yoke well; add the sugar to it then the cocoa-nut and whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Drop by the teaspoonful on sheets of buttered paper placed on flats. Form each little cone into the shape of a cone, and bake in a moderate oven about half an hour.

Local News.

ANNIVERSARY.—The Methodist Sunday School is celebrating its anniversary...

SUDDEN DEATH.—Robert McKee, an old and respected inhabitant of Saint Mary's...

IT IS NOT easy to miss seeing the large advertisement of the Albion House...

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.—Mr. Chubbuck, an evangelist, has been holding services...

OUR FRIENDS next door to O. A. Millar & Co., as you will see by reading their new advertisement...

YORK NEWS PARIS SPRING.—York County Nisi Prius Sittings opened on Tuesday...

BRILLIANT.—The annual meeting of the Fredericton Auxiliary Bible Society...

A PRESBYTERIAN.—A number of the friends of S. H. McKee & Sons...

NEW SOCIETY.—A Methodist Institute, having for its object the cultivation of the literary and musical talents...

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council expressed on Tuesday, at 10 a.m., and proceeded to the election of a Mayor...

IN THE afternoon the other officers were elected for the following year...

PERSONAL.—His Lordship the Bishop preached at St. Paul's Church, St. John, last Sabbath...

MR. T. G. LOGGIE left on Monday morning as an important mission to St. John...

CITY OF YORK.—At a special meeting of the City Council held on Monday night...

THE BENEFIT to Miss Martin.—The complimentary benefit given to Miss Martin in the City Hall last night...

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GOODS AT LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

THE LARGEST EVER SHOWN IN FREDERICTON.

CALL AND SEE THE CHEAPEST GOODS, Large Lines of Christmas Cards—Over 1000 Dollars...

THE above are all well assorted and will be exchanged FOR CASH at the following prices...

Notice.—The subscriber has just received FROM NACKAWICK, a large consignment of ready-made LUMBER...

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CHRISTMAS ANNUAL.

READ! MARK! LEARN! AND INWARDLY DIGEST.

I have just received, not a card-load of Cases, but only a few—say eight or ten—in which we found BOOKS of all kinds for old and young...

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Big! Bigger! Biggest! Best stock of new and select MUSIC, and all the Music Books that are published.

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WILEY'S DRUG STORE

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL, Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

PERFUMES. Smelling Salts Bottles, Cut Glass and Plain Toilet Bottles, Perfume Cases, A. Head Mirrors, very large and well-assorted stock of Plain and Fancy HAIR BRUSHES, Pomades, Puff Boxes, Sachets, Sachet Powders, Soaps, Perfumes in quantity.

Also just received this day, 5000 VERY CHOICE CIGARS and 500 the English and Domestic CONFECTIONERY.

And don't you forget—a Box of M'LELLAN'S MAGIC POLISH to clean your Silver, Jewelry, etc. The Best in the World.

J. M. WILEY, Druggist, Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1878.

Cropley's Book Store, Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

SCHOOL BOOKS. Wholesale & Retail. School Books, Text Books, Footlock Paper, Drawing Paper, etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS. Wholesale & Retail. The largest stock of Blank Books in the City, at the lowest prices.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES. Wholesale & Retail. Pocket Books, Photo, Auto, and Scrap Albums, Games, Violin Strings, etc.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. THAT LOT OF LAND situated on HANWELL ROAD, about a mile from Government House, owned by the late George L. Dobbie, deceased.

McMILLAN'S ALMANAC, 1880. COMPLETE AND RELIABLE. THE CUSTOMS TARIFF is very full, having the Explanations as issued by the Customs Department.

FREDERICTON LIVERY STABLE. Westmorland St., Cor. Queen.

GUNTER & ATHONER, PROPRIETORS. FIRST-CLASS TURN OUTS! CHARGES MODERATE.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. Tuned and Repaired. E. CADWALLADER, SENIORITY STREET.

BECKWITH & SEELY, Attorneys-at-Law, Notaries Public, etc. Office in CITY HALL, FREDERICTON.

Waverly House, REGENT STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B. J. B. GRIEVES, Proprietor.

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CONTEMPLATED CHANGE IN BUSINESS!

ABSOLUTE AND FINAL SALE! The subscriber has decided to make a change in his business, and in order to accomplish that object he has commenced a Clearance Sale!

OF HIS WHOLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS! and will continue the same until the whole stock of

WOLLENS, Silks, Cottons, Velvets, DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Jackets, FURS, MILLINERY, IS DISPOSED OF.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HEAVY WINTER COATS, Reefers, Pants and Vests, At Less than Cost.

CUSTOM TAILORING! This Department is thoroughly stocked with Cloths of the very best quality and will receive special care and attention.

NEW GUIGOU'S Variety Store. YORK STREET.

NEW STORE. William Jennings ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATINGS.

Black and Blue Diagonals, BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, Making it the newest and best stock to select from in the City.

James D. Hanlon, Cabinet Maker, Upholsterer, and Undertaker, KING STREET, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Undertaking. Prompt attention given to Country Orders. Wood-Steel Hand-Made CHAIRS, cheap for cash. Barbers' Chairs, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Bureaus, Tables, &c.

A lot of Children's French Bedsteads, finished in Ash and Walnut, on hand and for sale at low prices. Furniture Neatly Repaired. Fredericton, Dec. 4, 1878.

"Marble Hall."

Seasonable Cloths, JUST RECEIVED, AND TO ARRIVE BY FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

17 crates Mackie's White Granite, 1 case Albany Printed Cotton Wares, 3 cases Majolica Ware, 3 crates Rockingham Teapots, 6 cases handsome Dinner Sets and Toilet Ware.

Worsted Coatings, West of England, Canadian, Scotch, and German Tweeds, Black and Blue Broadcloths and Venetians, Black and Blue Does.

JAS. R. HOWIE, Merchant Tailor & Clothier, QUEEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO BRAYLEY HOUSE.

Rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks.

THE Year of Jubilee has come, A NATIONAL REJOICING! MADE GLAD IN A DAY! Lumber has advanced in price! Potato Bugs have taken a back seat.

ELY PERKINS. I desire to thank his first-class customers for their very beautiful patronage in the past, and in the future, he is better able than ever to meet their requirements and give general satisfaction to all.

ELY PERKINS. Flour, Meal, Pork, Fish, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Sugars, Tobacco, Rice, Oatmeal, &c.

Clearance Sale. GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, WOODENWARE, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS, TUBULAR LANTERNS, ATHLETIC SOAP, WILSON'S SOAP, MORSE'S SOAP, EUREKA SOAP, J. & L. SOAP, Cigars and Confectionery, Wholesale.

WILMOT GUIGOU. In fact we have about everything that anybody wants to buy. We take special pride of all kinds in exchange for goods.

APPLES. 250 BBL. APPLES—Winter Fruit, Greening, Baldwin, Nonpareil, Gravenstein, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, etc.

APPLES. 2 kegs Malaga Grapes, 5 boxes Oranges, 5 boxes Lemons, 20 barrels Cranberries, 20 boxes Valencia Raisins, 50 drums Figs, 3 fraits Dates, 8 sacks Peanuts, 2 kegs Mixed Pickles.

J. MACKAY, UNDER THE BRAYLEY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, Fredericton, Nov. 23, 1878.

Air Tight Stoves. 12 AIR TIGHT STOVES—American pattern—just received, and for sale low.

R. HESTNUT & SONS. For sale by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle.

SCOTT & BOWNE, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, NEW YORK AND BELLVILLE, Ont.

HOME AGAIN!

New English Goods. JUST RECEIVED, AND TO ARRIVE BY FOLLOWING STEAMERS:

17 crates Mackie's White Granite, 1 case Albany Printed Cotton Wares, 3 cases Majolica Ware, 3 crates Rockingham Teapots, 6 cases handsome Dinner Sets and Toilet Ware.

Worsted Coatings, West of England, Canadian, Scotch, and German Tweeds, Black and Blue Broadcloths and Venetians, Black and Blue Does.

J. G. McNALLY. Besides the above will be found my usual good assortment of American and Canadian Furniture, Woodenware, Lamp Stock, &c.

THE CHEAPEST YET! BANKRUPT PRICES IN THE SHADE. Observe Prices of following Goods:

CARDIGAN JACKETS 90 cts., \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$3.00. WHITE DRESS SHIRTS 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25. WOOL UNDERWEAR 50 cts., 75 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25.

WORKING SHIRTS 55 cts., 70 cts., 90 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25. WORKING PANTS (lined) \$1.50, \$1.85. OVERALLS 55 cts., 60 cts., 70 cts., 80 cts.

BRACES 15 cts., 20 cts., 25 cts., 30 cts., 35 cts., 40 cts. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS 50 cts., 65 cts., 75 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25.

LINED KID GLOVES 65 cts., 80 cts., \$1.00, \$1.25. PLYMOUTH BUCK GLOVES \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.85. DOESKIN GLOVES (Fur Tops) \$1.00.

IMITATION SEAL GLOVES (Gauntlets) \$1.00. We also offer our large stock of GENTS' NECKWEAR at prices lower than ever before offered in this city.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL AND GET A BARGAIN! N. B.—Shirts made to order on the premises.

C. H. THOMAS & CO. Nearly opposite Reform Club Rooms, Queen Street.

INSURANCE! THE undersigned is agent for the following Insurance Companies which have capital and assets amounting to nearly \$40,000,000, and offering the most liberal security.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING INSURANCE COMPANIES: Fire, Marine, Life, Accident, etc.

JOHN RICHARDS & SON, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF Railway Tickets to ALL PARTS OF THE CONTINENT, and also for Willcox & White's ORGANS!

Consumption CAN BE CURED! IS A FACT ATTESTED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES IN THE WORLD.

A careful observation of the laws of health, and the systematic and persistent use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will accomplish the cure of Consumption, and the disease leading to it, such as Chronic Catarrh of the Lungs, Asthma, General Debility and the various Disorders of Childhood, than any other remedy known to medical science.

See what Physicians and the People say about it. Messrs. Scott & Bowne, 65 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, Sept. 3, 1878.

Mr. J. H. Saxton writes: "I have been afflicted with Consumption for many years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but without success. I have now been cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever taken."

Mr. J. H. Saxton writes: "I have been afflicted with Consumption for many years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but without success. I have now been cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I can truly say that it is the best medicine I have ever taken."

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