

Maritime Farmer

Board of World

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Maritime Farmer Association.

VOL. 11

FREDERICTON, N. B., NOVEMBER 13, 1879.

NO. 11

REDUCTION IN STOCK!

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

COST PRICES.

DRESS TWEEDS,

commencing at 3 1/2 cts. per yd.

DRESS GOODS,

17 1/2 PICES, commencing at 8 cents per yard.

GREY COTTONS,

10,000 YARDS, commencing at 5 cents per yard.

WHITE COTTONS,

2,000 YARDS, commencing at 6 cents per yard.

PRINTED COTTONS,

800 PICES, commencing at 6 cents per yard.

Black Lustres,

300 pieces, commencing at 14 cents per yard.

Wool Shawls, 200,

Commencing at 75 cts. each.

COTTON FLANNELS,

200 pieces, commencing at 7 cents per yard.

A LOT OF WOOL GOOD,

At quarter prices to clear.

DEVER BROS.

THOS. LOGAN.

NEW

FALL GOODS

14 CASES MORE OF

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

GOODS.

Mantle Cloths,
Jacket Cloths,
Circular Cloths,
Ulster Cloths,
Mens' Tweeds,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloth Jackets,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Peacock Yarns,
Hosiery,
Underclothing,
Velvets, Ribbons,
Scarfs,
Small Wares,
Swansdown, Ticking,
Grey Cottons.

OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL.

THOS. LOGAN.

Fred. Oct. 27, 1879.

Thanksgiving Hymn.

A fine specimen of the printer's art came to us lately from the office of the St. John Globe. It is a very beautiful Thanksgiving Hymn by W. P. Dole Esq., which we reprint herewith.

To Deceit Hymnus.

"TWO CROWNS THE YEAR WITH THEY COULD HAVE; IN HEAVENLY ROYALTY OUTPOSTED; LORD OF THE HARVEST! FROM WHOSE HAND, IN SOULY ROYALTY OUTPOSTED; PLINY BATH DROVE OVER ALL THE LAND, AND ALL OUR GARDENS FULL ARE STORED, TO HIS WE praise, Our song of praise, To Thee, who Heaven and earth adored. Thy care preserved the precious seed, In sunny royalty outposted; Summer her glories brightly displayed; And Nature's voice Made Man rejoice In Thee, who Heaven and earth hast made. The early land the latter rain, Gladdened green fields and teeming ground; And mellow fruits and golden grain Sweet ripeness in Thy smiling fount: By genial showers, By glowing hours, The year with Thy goodness crowned. Nor for Earth's kindly fruits alone In grateful hymns Thy praise we tell, We who—kept as Thy very own From war and strife, from sickness fell, Our hearts shall be, By Thy defence— In freedom, peace, and safety dwell. Lord of our life! Whose open hand Good on all living things doth pour, For all rich blessings on our land, For all the harvest's happy store Our hearts shall be, Lift up to Thee, To Thee, whom Heaven and earth adore!"

Feed Liberally.

A prime article of butter, packed in 1 1/2 lbs weighing from twenty to forty pounds, is now in great demand, and will bring from 15 to 16 cents for family use, and from present appearance will rise higher rather than decrease in price. While cheese has steadily been advancing from summer quotation (7 and 8 cents) until now it is worth from 10 to 12 cents. A number of reasons may be assigned for this advance in prices. It may be correctly stated that the ruling prices during the summer months for both butter and cheese were exceptionally and ruinously low, and in the general order of things could not remain long at those figures.

Pastures as a rule have not been good, while the after-growth on the meadow lands has been unusually short. Good dairy men have commenced feeding in season, and by the aid of roots and grain will make up in the quality of milk what is lost in quantity; while those who have neglected to feed will lose in a pecuniary way much more than they would be prepared to admit, for not only do they lose in the flow and quality of the milk but also in the flesh of the animal, for be it remembered that it is a principle with all good dairy men not to allow their cows to shrink in the flow of milk or suffer for want of food at any season of the year. So also the stock breeder who desires to keep pace with improved agriculture finds it necessary to keep his stock growing constantly, that he may make it pay to feed for the butcher. This rule not only holds good in dairying and stock raising, but in every branch of farm husbandry. "Feed the soil and it will feed you" is an old maxim, and should be written in letters of gold in every farm house. The progressive farmer will not willingly lose a crop for want of giving it the proper plant food. There is an important point in dairy farming which is often omitted in the farmer's calculations, and that is that the products of the farm, hay, grass, grain and roots, being consumed on the farm should add to its productiveness, if proper care is taken of the manure and its application to the soil. The marketable products will be butter, cheese, pork, etc., which we are glad to know have an upward tendency in our markets. Let us see to it that our dairy herds are the best that it is possible to secure, and then by liberal feeding and proper care increase as much as possible the flow of milk. It is true that only those who keep well posted as to the ways and means, by the reading of reliable agricultural papers and the exercise of their own good judgment will reap the full benefit of such a course, while those who fail to be guided by correct principles in all that pertains to successful dairying will have nobody but themselves to find fault with.

Soiling Cattle.

Considerable discussion has been had of late among our farmers as to the advantages to be derived from soiling cattle. So far as our knowledge extends the only effort in this direction made by them has been to supply the dairy stock with some green succulent food, when the pastures have become short, to aid in keeping up the flow of milk. Corn has generally been planted for this purpose, but in some cases oats have been sown, and cut green. We notice that a correspondent of the Eastern Chronicle and another of the Colchester Sun speak lightly of Pringle Comfrey as a soiling plant. One says: "The changes taking place in the soil, climate, markets, etc., make imperative the getting off some soiling plant to help our short and thin pastures; or, in other words, more food must be grown for stock on LEAS LAND. We cannot afford to lose so much land in pasture (as one-third of the land will feed the same stock). We cannot afford to keep up so much fencing, or have so much land taken up with fences and as a nursery for weeds. We cannot afford to lose so much valuable manure, as all is dropped in the pastures, or dried to crisp, nothing being left but woody fibre. The increased products of the dairy will more than pay all expenses of the new system; while each and all of the other advantages can be put down as clear profit. I would ask the question, why do not farmers have so large a manure heap to apply to the impoverished land, from summer as from winter feeding? They do not seem to realize that all or nearly all is lost, as dropped, in the hot, dry, summer months. Manure is really the farmer's bank, and he actu-

Queen's Central.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: Sir,—The business of the October meeting was chiefly receiving and ordering payment of bills, and receiving reports of lime burned and sold. The Society has two kilns in operation. In the first (Clone's) kiln, there has been burned, in February, 143 1/2 hds., in March, 100 hds., in June, 119 1/2 hds., and in September, 129 1/2 hds., total, 493 1/2 hds. In the new kiln, in Hibernia, there has been burned and sold, in May, 97 1/2 hds., in June, 129 1/2 hds., in September, 125 hds., and in October, 140 hds.; total, 492 hds. Total in both, 985 1/2 hds. The Society's selling price to members was five cents per hd., in Clone's, and five cents at Hibernia. An account of the doing, doing, and credit of the Society will then be given, and in the evening there will be a social agricultural conversation, giving and receiving the views of the members on the best methods of supporting agriculture and the way they will most benefit farmers generally.

L. S. WEBB, Sec.-Treas. Q. C. A. S. New Jerusalem, Nov. 5th, 1879.

Trouble from Defective Teeth.

A correspondent's cow has vomited all her food for nearly six months, the fine food, lime, and other articles being retained. Bloating, and gurgling noises in the throat are common, and flesh is falling. I suspect there is in this case disease of the teeth. Let the mouth be opened with a balling-iron or plough clevis, and the teeth be examined carefully. Collections of food inside the cheek may be held to imply diseased teeth, and the animal will finish when the teeth are stamped with the finger. Black marks or curious holes may be found on the summit of the tooth, or down by its root, on the other hand, in which case it may be puffed up, hot and tender. Treatment will depend much on the nature of the disease. Milk graders, however, do not think it should be removed, as should also old broken-down teeth and stumps that can no longer be repaired. This may sometimes be done with dentist's forceps of the largest size, in other cases special veterinary forceps are wanted, while in still others the bone must be trephined over the fang and the tooth pulled out from this point. In cases, on the other hand, in which one or more teeth are simply overgrown, they may be easily reduced by means of a file, guarded along the edges, or slipping in a frame, which will present only a disused quill, that must be cleaned out; the blackened, softened and diseased tooth substance removed, and the hollow filled with gutta serena. The blasting and indigestion probably depend on the disease of the teeth and imperfect mastication.—Prof. Law.

Antagonism.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: DEAR SIR,—In course of a late tour through Nova Scotia, I was most agreeably surprised, on arriving at Antigonish, (which is about 40 miles by rail, from New Glasgow), to find myself in a house purchased from the farming districts in the Maritime Provinces. In this fine locality C. C. Gregory, Esq., C. E. (late of Fredericton) has settled down to make himself a home in a beautiful farm of 400 acres of land, which will be his endeavor, to convert into a model farm. The dwelling house which he has already erected, is pleasantly situated, and is a most beautiful view, from above the sea level, and commands a magnificent view. Nothing can be finer than the wide prospect that embraces a circuit of thirty miles, as soon as a fine day. Mr. Gregory's herd is not composed of Jerseys, but of Durhams, principally. He purchased the two fine Shortborns which took first and second prizes at the Halifax Exhibition. He uses a most excellent manure, and is easily obtained, and lime—having a plaster on his farm—on the land. Antigonish is also abundant, in the country. It is certainly rich in fertilizing substances, besides having much fine soil. That it is a fine grazing country, that its pastures are superior to the common run of grass lands in several respects, is proved by the fine condition of the cattle one sees along the roads. The cows look to be good milkers. The sheep are of good form and shape, but I am mistaken, if I feel decease would weigh 3 1/2 lbs on an average. The Government of Nova Scotia lately purchased some pure bred Short Horns, which will help in time, no doubt, to improve the stock of the country. Some of the more enterprising farmers purchased two of the bulls. At the farm of one of these gentlemen I inspected the progeny of one of these animals, and finer specimens of young pure bred Shortborns are not often to be seen. I was shown at the same time some common bred animals of the same age, I venture to say that there was 400 lbs difference of weight in favor of the pure breeds. The common bred calf weighed when sent to me, a Short Horn, 120 lbs. When one considers that the keep of a common animal costs as much as that of a thoroughbred Short Horn, it is very evident that it must be more and more difficult to keep up so far. In concluding these rambling notes I must say that I was much pleased with the energy which Mr. Gregory is throwing into his farming operations, and with the success which he is attaining. He is setting an example which many of the farmers of Antigonish might follow, with great benefit to themselves. It is hoped that Mr. G.'s good example will not only be followed generally, but by a generous rivalry, improved upon.

I remain, yours, &c., PHILLIPS. Nov. 11, 1879.

Home Interests.

Home Upholstery. There are a great number of contrivances that may add appreciably to the comfort of our houses, and yet may be arranged at a small cost by those who can handle a hammer without endangering their fingers. Old boxes of all sizes may be converted into ornamental as well as useful receptacles, and, carefully upholstered, serve to fill window-recesses with advantage to the appearance of the room. Let us suppose there are three or four old trunks which are sufficiently unightly in their present condition, having been knocked about by a heavy-handed porter—perhaps by more than one generation of porters. They are to be converted into window-seats. The first thing to be done is to choose the material to cover them. Cretonne is serviceable,—home upholstery had better venture on nothing more expensive. Chintz is pretty, but not so endurable as cretonne. The box must be emptied of its contents before operations are begun, and may be brought out into the middle of the floor. All obtrusive nails should be picked out, and the inside neatly lined with clean paper put on with a thick paste. Begin by measuring the depth of the box from the ledge on which the lid shuts down to the floor. Measure off this depth on the material, leaving about two inches for a hem. Cut off a sufficient number of breadths to leave a slight fulness all round the box. Too much fulness destroys the effect. It is also a mistake to leave this balance too long, it should rest upon the floor, no more. Hem it up all round. Having done this, measure on a piece of strong tape where the corners come and set in pins to mark the places. Gather, or pleat, the balance into this tape, leaving the cretonne fall at the corners. It may be less fall at the back than in the front, if intended for a window-recess or any other position where the back will not be seen. Then nail the tape round the ledge of the box at the front and sides, and level with the ledge at the back. This done the stuffing of the top must be considered. We cannot advise much stuffing, for amateur upholsters will probably fail to induce it to keep in position, unless it be made into a regular cushion, and this may be done by stitching the inside cushion through at regular intervals with a packing needle and strong thread. If you happen to have an old quilt it may be utilized for the cushion and answers better than anything else. Cut it the exact size of the box, making several layers of it. A piece of coarse unbleached calico, cut about half an inch wider and longer than the top of the box, serves as a covering for the stuffing, and ought to be lightly nailed down on the latter before the cretonne is put over it. Fringe and brass-headed nails form the prettiest finish to these boxes, but sometimes the wood of the trunks is so hard that it is nearly impossible to hammer in the nails without mauling them double up. In that case use an awl before putting in the tack and you will not have any trouble to speak of. For a bedroom, one of these boxes with a bright covering is very useful for keeping dresses in, and also make a comfortable seat where there is, perhaps, no room for a couch. Recesses may be utilized for books or

curiosities at a small expense, with the assistance of a man to make the shelves. These may be painted, or covered with rep, damask, or even baize, and can be finished with fringe and ornamental nails. In the case of a short occupancy of rooms, objection may be made to the expense of fitting up shelves which, as fixtures, cannot be removed when the occupant leaves. This objection may be obviated by having little wooden racks at each side of the recess, on which the shelves can be supported. In this case there is a further advantage, in that they are so easily removed for the purpose of cleaning. Brackets may be finished off in the same way. The covering may be of any of the materials mentioned above. Lace over satin makes a pretty substitute for fringe and baize, or do Berlin wool work or braided or embroidered cloth of pretty colors, the cushions being finished with a pretty cord of some suitable shade. Brackets are useful for holding statuettes, vases, or other objects that would be in harm's way on the table. They are also valuable for holding candlesticks or lamps where there is no gas.

(To be continued.)

High Heels.

The late Dr. Washington Allen, at a meeting of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, referred to the "delicate girl" of the period, and pointed out some of the causes at work in the destruction of her health. Amongst these, reference was made to the present style of high heels. "Her heel mark," said the doctor, "is scarcely larger than the thumb nail. Look at her shoe, with its narrow sole, a heel two inches high, shaved down nearly to a point, and placed almost under support being on a level, the heel is tilted up two inches higher, the foot is crowded forward, the great toe is forced over the others. She is constantly walking down hill, and in health is going down hill all the time. All this forces her entire frame out of its proper line, and she is compelled, in order to maintain her perpendicular, to throw her hips back." He contrasted the real and the fashionable woman, and thus accounted for many of her ailments. He urged a change in dress, that women should no longer be thus travestied and injured by fashion. He alluded to the fearful increase in the use, by women, of tonics and stimulants, as partly the result of indigestion arising from her dress fashions, and urged, very emphatically, a reform.

Prepared Glue—In half a pint of water in a wide-mouthed bottle put eight ounces of best glue, place the bottle in water, and heat until the glue is dissolved. Then stir slowly two and a half ounces of strong nitric acid. Cork tightly. Glue thus prepared is always ready for use, and may be applied to mending furniture, broken vessels, and other articles not exposed to water.

Recipes.

One Egg Cake—1 cup sugar; 1/2 cup water; 1/2 cup flour; 1 egg; 2 teaspoons baking powder. Flavor with lemon. Stir the sugar and butter to cream, add the egg well beaten, then the water, and flour with baking powder well mixed by sifting. Ladies will be surprised to find this a nice delicate cake. Double the recipe, use half for a white cake, add chopped raisins and citron, and you have a nice fruit cake.

Lemon Cheese Cake—One pound white sugar, the juice of four lemons, the rind of two finely grated, six eggs leaving out whites of two, and quarter of a pound of butter; put all into a saucypan over a slow fire, stirring continually until the sugar is dissolved, then pour into a jar for use. When wanted, make puff pastry, roll about quarter of an inch thick, cut round with a biscuit cutter, and line tin patty pans, fill with the lemon mixture and bake in a hot oven.

To Make a Chicken Salad—Take two large cold fowls, either boiled or roasted, the yolks of nine hard-boiled eggs, half-pint sweet oil, half a pint vinegar, a gill of mixed mustard, a small teaspoonful Cayenne pepper, some salt, and two large heads of celery cut fine. Cut the meat off the bones and chop in a tray, then mix the chicken and celery well together, cover them and sit in a cool place. Mash the egg well with the back of a wooden spoon till they are perfectly smooth paste, mix them with the other ingredients, stir till they are thoroughly mixed and quite smooth. Shortly before the salad is to be eaten, pour the dressing over the chicken and celery and mix well together. Ornament the top with the white of the eggs cut in rings and garnish the dish with the tender leaves of the celery. Some persons do not care for the sweet oil, in that case substitute one gill melted butter and one gill sweet cream.

Poetry.

The Red River Voyageur. BY J. C. WHITFIELD.

Out and in the river is winding
The links of its long, red chain,
Through belts of dusky pine land
And gusty leagues of plain.

Only, at times, a smoke-wreath
With the drifting cloud-neck joins—
The eyes that look are weary,
Of the wild Assiniboine!

Dear! blows the north wind
From the land of ice and snow;
The eyes that look are weary,
And heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water,
And one upon the shore,
The Angel of shadow gives warning
That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild-goose?
Is it the Indian's yell,
That leads to the voice of the north wind
The tones of a far-off bell?

The voyager smiles as he listens
To the sound that grows near;
Will he know the vesper singing
Of the bells of St. Boniface?

The bells of the Roman Mission,
That call from their turret-twin,
To the boatman on the river,
To the hunter on the plain!

Even so in our mortal journey
The bitter north wind blows,
And thus upon life's Red River
Our hearts, as oarsmen, row.

And when the Angel of Shadow
Beats his feet on ware and shore,
And our eyes grow dim with watching,
And our hearts faint at the oar;

Happy is he who heareth
The signal of his release
In the bells of the Holy Cross,
The chimes of eternal peace!

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A correspondent's cow has vomited all her food for nearly six months, the fine food, lime, and other articles being retained. Bloating, and gurgling noises in the throat are common, and flesh is falling. I suspect there is in this case disease of the teeth. Let the mouth be opened with a balling-iron or plough clevis, and the teeth be examined carefully. Collections of food inside the cheek may be held to imply diseased teeth, and the animal will finish when the teeth are stamped with the finger. Black marks or curious holes may be found on the summit of the tooth, or down by its root, on the other hand, in which case it may be puffed up, hot and tender. Treatment will depend much on the nature of the disease. Milk graders, however, do not think it should be removed, as should also old broken-down teeth and stumps that can no longer be repaired. This may sometimes be done with dentist's forceps of the largest size, in other cases special veterinary forceps are wanted, while in still others the bone must be trephined over the fang and the tooth pulled out from this point. In cases, on the other hand, in which one or more teeth are simply overgrown, they may be easily reduced by means of a file, guarded along the edges, or slipping in a frame, which will present only a disused quill, that must be cleaned out; the blackened, softened and diseased tooth substance removed, and the hollow filled with gutta serena. The blasting and indigestion probably depend on the disease of the teeth and imperfect mastication.—Prof. Law.

Antagonism.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer: DEAR SIR,—In course of a late tour through Nova Scotia, I was most agreeably surprised, on arriving at Antigonish, (which is about 40 miles by rail, from New Glasgow), to find myself in a house purchased from the farming districts in the Maritime Provinces. In this fine locality C. C. Gregory, Esq., C. E. (late of Fredericton) has settled down to make himself a home in a beautiful farm of 400 acres of land, which will be his endeavor, to convert into a model farm. The dwelling house which he has already erected, is pleasantly situated, and is a most beautiful view, from above the sea level, and commands a magnificent view. Nothing can be finer than the wide prospect that embraces a circuit of thirty miles, as soon as a fine day. Mr. Gregory's herd is not composed of Jerseys, but of Durhams, principally. He purchased the two fine Shortborns which took first and second prizes at the Halifax Exhibition. He uses a most excellent manure, and is easily obtained, and lime—having a plaster on his farm—on the land. Antigonish is also abundant, in the country. It is certainly rich in fertilizing substances, besides having much fine soil. That it is a fine grazing country, that its pastures are superior to the common run of grass lands in several respects, is proved by the fine condition of the cattle one sees along the roads. The cows look to be good milkers. The sheep are of good form and shape, but I am mistaken, if I feel decease would weigh 3 1/2 lbs on an average. The Government of Nova Scotia lately purchased some pure bred Short Horns, which will help in time, no doubt, to improve the stock of the country. Some of the more enterprising farmers purchased two of the bulls. At the farm of one of these gentlemen I inspected the progeny of one of these animals, and finer specimens of young pure bred Shortborns are not often to be seen. I was shown at the same time some common bred animals of the same age, I venture to say that there was 400 lbs difference of weight in favor of the pure breeds. The common bred calf weighed when sent to me, a Short Horn, 120 lbs. When one considers that the keep of a common animal costs as much as that of a thoroughbred Short Horn, it is very evident that it must be more and more difficult to keep up so far. In concluding these rambling notes I must say that I was much pleased with the energy which Mr. Gregory is throwing into his farming operations, and with the success which he is attaining. He is setting an example which many of the farmers of Antigonish might follow, with great benefit to themselves. It is hoped that Mr. G.'s good example will not only be followed generally, but by a generous rivalry, improved upon.

I remain, yours, &c., PHILLIPS. Nov. 11, 1879.

Home Interests.

Home Upholstery. There are a great number of contrivances that may add appreciably to the comfort of our houses, and yet may be arranged at a small cost by those who can handle a hammer without endangering their fingers. Old boxes of all sizes may be converted into ornamental as well as useful receptacles, and, carefully upholstered, serve to fill window-recesses with advantage to the appearance of the room. Let us suppose there are three or four old trunks which are sufficiently unightly in their present condition, having been knocked about by a heavy-handed porter—perhaps by more than one generation of porters. They are to be converted into window-seats. The first thing to be done is to choose the material to cover them. Cretonne is serviceable,—home upholstery had better venture on nothing more expensive. Chintz is pretty, but not so endurable as cretonne. The box must be emptied of its contents before operations are begun, and may be brought out into the middle of the floor. All obtrusive nails should be picked out, and the inside neatly lined with clean paper put on with a thick paste. Begin by measuring the depth of the box from the ledge on which the lid shuts down to the floor. Measure off this depth on the material, leaving about two inches for a hem. Cut off a sufficient number of breadths to leave a slight fulness all round the box. Too much fulness destroys the effect. It is also a mistake to leave this balance too long, it should rest upon the floor, no more. Hem it up all round. Having done this, measure on a piece of strong tape where the corners come and set in pins to mark the places. Gather, or pleat, the balance into this tape, leaving the cretonne fall at the corners. It may be less fall at the back than in the front, if intended for a window-recess or any other position where the back will not be seen. Then nail the tape round the ledge of the box at the front and sides, and level with the ledge at the back. This done the stuffing of the top must be considered. We cannot advise much stuffing, for amateur upholsters will probably fail to induce it to keep in position, unless it be made into a regular cushion, and this may be done by stitching the inside cushion through at regular intervals with a packing needle and strong thread. If you happen to have an old quilt it may be utilized for the cushion and answers better than anything else. Cut it the exact size of the box, making several layers of it. A piece of coarse unbleached calico, cut about half an inch wider and longer than the top of the box, serves as a covering for the stuffing, and ought to be lightly nailed down on the latter before the cretonne is put over it. Fringe and brass-headed nails form the prettiest finish to these boxes, but sometimes the wood of the trunks is so hard that it is nearly impossible to hammer in the nails without mauling them double up. In that case use an awl before putting in the tack and you will not have any trouble to speak of. For a bedroom, one of these boxes with a bright covering is very useful for keeping dresses in, and also make a comfortable seat where there is, perhaps, no room for a couch. Recesses may be utilized for books or

curiosities at a small expense, with the assistance of a man to make the shelves. These may be painted, or covered with rep, damask, or even baize, and can be finished with fringe and ornamental nails. In the case of a short occupancy of rooms, objection may be made to the expense of fitting up shelves which, as fixtures, cannot be removed when the occupant leaves. This objection may be obviated by having little wooden racks at each side of the recess, on which the shelves can be supported. In this case there is a further advantage, in that they are so easily removed for the purpose of cleaning. Brackets may be finished off in the same way. The covering may be of any of the materials mentioned above. Lace over satin makes a pretty substitute for fringe and baize, or do Berlin wool work or braided or embroidered cloth of pretty colors, the cushions being finished with a pretty cord of some suitable shade. Brackets are useful for holding statuettes, vases, or other objects that would be in harm's way on the table. They are also valuable for holding candlesticks or lamps where there is no gas.

(To be continued.)

High Heels.

The late Dr. Washington Allen, at a meeting of the Pennsylvania State

NEW FALL STOCK DRY GOODS!

A. A. MILLER & CO. are daily opening New Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, to which they respectfully invite their friends and the public to inspect.



Black Goods 154 PEICES TWEEDS AND WINGEYS, All Shades. Splendid Value! New Shawls. New Cloth Jackets. New Dress Goods. Felt Skirts, Wool Goods. Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Cloth for Sacques. Ribbons, Frillings, Laces, Corsets, Gloves, Blankets, Flannels, Socks, Camp Spread, Mitts, Jumpers, Pants, Shirts. All of the stock well bought, and will be sold at extremely low prices.

A. A. MILLER & CO. C. H. THOMAS & CO.

SPECIAL LOTS.

Cardigan Jackets, Cardigan Jackets, Plymouth Buck Gloves, Plymouth Buck Gloves, White Dress Shirts, White Dress Shirts, Blue Flannel Shirts, Blue Flannel Shirts, Grey Flannel Shirts, Grey Flannel Shirts, Wool Undershirts, Wool Drawers. ALSO: Collars, Cuffs, Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Braces, Socks, Mitts, Handkerchiefs, &c., as Cheap as the Cheapest, at C. H. THOMAS & Co's, GENT'S FURNISHING STORE. Frederickton, November 6, 1879.

NEW Tailoring Establishment.

J. R. HOWIE is daily expecting a large line of Seasonable Cloths, NEW STORE. William Jennings HAS just opened for inspection, at the corner of Queen Street and William Alley, the stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising 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. A perfect fit and good workmanship guaranteed. Frederickton, Oct. 13, 1879.

NEW GOODS Now in Stock.

- 5 gross Essence Lemon, 5 " Essence Peppermint, 5 " Roseine Dye, 10 " Assorted Dyes, 2 " Sturgeon Oil Liniment, 2 " Wilson's Cherry Balsam, 1 " French Magnetic Oil, 2 " Wilson's Pills, 1 " Worm Stick, 5 " Johnson's Liniment, 2 bbls. Ground Redwood, 2 " " Logwood, 2 " Sulphur, 2 " Epsom Salts, 2 " Ground Fustic.

DAVIS & DIBBLEE, Druggists, Opp. City Hall. Clearance Sale

GUIOU'S Variety Store.

YORK STREET. THE SUBSCRIBER not having room to store Fall Goods, has decided to give the public the benefit of a cheap sale for the next thirty days, but WILL SELL FOR COST. We have a well selected stock of GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, WOODENWARE, FANCY GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, HATS, CAPS, LAMPS and LAMP CHIMNEYS, TUBULAR LANTERNS, RUBBER COATS, KEEN'S SHAM AND BRISTLE BOOT PIPES, ATHETON'S SOAP, WILSON'S SOAP, EUREKA SOAP, J. & L. SOAP, Olgars and Confectionery, Wholesale, Japanese Goat and Buffalo Robes, Lined and Unlined. In fact we have about everything that anybody wants to buy. We have country produce of all kinds in exchange for goods. The English and American Silver taken the two by WILMOT GUIOU. Frederickton, October 11, 1879.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The subscriber wishes to return his sincere thanks to his many friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage for the short time he has been engaged in the Book and Stationery business, and his endeavors to supply the public with Books and Stationery at the lowest prices have been met with unprecedented success. He has this day associated with him in the business Mr. W. F. H. FENET, in order to carry it on more extensively, at the old stand, Fisher's Building, next door to Davis & Diblee's Drug Store. J. F. McMURRAY, October 27th, 1879.

BOOKS, Stationery, and FANCY GOODS!

School Books, (all grades), STATIONERY, &c. &c. which will be sold at Lowest Prices. Call and see us, and learn our prices before purchasing elsewhere. McMURRAY & FENET, F'ron, October 30, 1879.

COAL, IRON, STEEL, NAILS.

27 CHALDRONS Best Blacksmith Coal! \$4000 WORTH Bar and Bundle Iron, Spring, Tire and Toe Cork Steel. 400 KECS CUT NAILS. 100 BOXES HORSE NAILS!

In store, and to arrive, at LOWEST RATES FOR CASH. Z. R. EVERETT. F'ron, November 4, 1879. Rejoice evermore, pray without ceasing, in everything give thanks.

The Year of Jubilee has come.

A NATION REJOICES! MADE GLAD IN A DAY! Lumber has advanced in price! Potato Bugs have taken a back seat. The farmer is happy with his bountiful harvest.

ELY PERKINS

WHEN I think of my first-class customers and every where through this great country, I am proud to say that I have secured the best material manufactured to order on the premises at shortest notice. Prices to suit the times. J. & J. O'BRIEN, F'ron, Aug. 10, 1879.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE.

Opp. Normal School Building, Queen St., Frederickton. Just Received: 2 Gross Johnson's Liniment, 1 " Fellow's Syrup, 1 " Atwood's Bitters, JOHN M. WILEY, Druggist and Apothecary. Frederickton, Oct. 4, 1879.

Jackson Adams, CABINET MAKER AND UNDERTAKER.

Queen Street, - - - Frederickton. Where may be found a stock of Furniture of all Descriptions. Also, a full line of GASKETS AND COFFINS, in Rosewood, Walnut and Cloth Covered. Robes & Shrouds, Crapes & Cloves. Orders from the Town and Country will receive prompt and careful attention. November 4, 1879.

LADIES' ATTENTION.

A FINE lot of Dressing Mink Skirts, for Clerk and Cap trimming; suitable also for gentlemen's wear. Also: Sets of Mink Furs, Tippees, Bows, Hats and Mitts, at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

FURNS WANTED

10,000 MINK, Beavers, Otter, Fisher, Seal, and other skins, for the purpose of making up into FURNS, will be paid at MARKET PRICES will be paid at LEMONT'S VARIETY STORE.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSES.

THE LARGEST and best variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE constantly arriving at LEMONT'S.

WALNUT WINDOW POLES AND GILT CORNICES.

90 CENTS. New Stock just received at LOGAN'S. PRACTICAL PLUMBING. ESTABLISHMENT.

WELLAND CANAL ENLARGEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for the Welland Canal Enlargement" will be received at this office up to noon on the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required for the extension of the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz: Section No. 1 to Section No. 2, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 2 to Section No. 3, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 3 to Section No. 4, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 4 to Section No. 5, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 5 to Section No. 6, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 6 to Section No. 7, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 7 to Section No. 8, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 8 to Section No. 9, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 9 to Section No. 10, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 10 to Section No. 11, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 11 to Section No. 12, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 12 to Section No. 13, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 13 to Section No. 14, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 14 to Section No. 15, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 15 to Section No. 16, 2 1/2 miles; 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Section No. 251 to Section No. 252, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 252 to Section No. 253, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 253 to Section No. 254, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 254 to Section No. 255, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 255 to Section No. 256, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 256 to Section No. 257, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 257 to Section No. 258, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 258 to Section No. 259, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 259 to Section No. 260, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 260 to Section No. 261, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 261 to Section No. 262, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 262 to Section No. 263, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 263 to Section No. 264, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 264 to Section No. 265, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 265 to Section No. 266, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 266 to Section No. 267, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 267 to Section No. 268, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 268 to Section No. 269, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 269 to Section No. 270, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 270 to Section No. 271, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 271 to Section No. 272, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 272 to Section No. 273, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 273 to Section No. 274, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 274 to Section No. 275, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 275 to Section No. 276, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 276 to Section No. 277, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 277 to Section No. 278, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 278 to Section No. 279, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 279 to Section No. 280, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 280 to Section No. 281, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 281 to Section No. 282, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 282 to Section No. 283, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 283 to Section No. 284, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 284 to Section No. 285, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 285 to Section No. 286, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 286 to Section No. 287, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 287 to Section No. 288, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 288 to Section No. 289, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 289 to Section No. 290, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 290 to Section No. 291, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 291 to Section No. 292, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 292 to Section No. 293, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 293 to Section No. 294, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 294 to Section No. 295, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 295 to Section No. 296, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 296 to Section No. 297, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 297 to Section No. 298, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 298 to Section No. 299, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 299 to Section No. 300, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 300 to Section No. 301, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 301 to Section No. 302, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 302 to Section No. 303, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 303 to Section No. 304, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 304 to Section No. 305, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 305 to Section No. 306, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 306 to Section No. 307, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 307 to Section No. 308, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 308 to Section No. 309, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 309 to Section No. 310, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 310 to Section No. 311, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 311 to Section No. 312, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 312 to Section No. 313, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 313 to Section No. 314, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 314 to Section No. 315, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 315 to Section No. 316, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 316 to Section No. 317, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 317 to Section No. 318, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 318 to Section No. 319, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 319 to Section No. 320, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 320 to Section No. 321, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 321 to Section No. 322, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 322 to Section No. 323, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 323 to Section No. 324, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 324 to Section No. 325, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 325 to Section No. 326, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 326 to Section No. 327, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 327 to Section No. 328, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 328 to Section No. 329, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 329 to Section No. 330, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 330 to Section No. 331, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 331 to Section No. 332, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 332 to Section No. 333, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 333 to Section No. 334, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 334 to Section No. 335, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 335 to Section No. 336, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 336 to Section No. 337, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 337 to Section No. 338, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 338 to Section No. 339, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 339 to Section No. 340, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 340 to Section No. 341, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 341 to Section No. 342, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 342 to Section No. 343, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 343 to Section No. 344, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 344 to Section No. 345, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 345 to Section No. 346, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 346 to Section No. 347, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 347 to Section No. 348, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 348 to Section No. 349, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 349 to Section No. 350, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 350 to Section No. 351, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 351 to Section No. 352, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 352 to Section No. 353, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 353 to Section No. 354, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 354 to Section No. 355, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 355 to Section No. 356, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 356 to Section No. 357, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 357 to Section No. 358, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 358 to Section No. 359, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 359 to Section No. 360, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 360 to Section No. 361, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 361 to Section No. 362, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 362 to Section No. 363, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 363 to Section No. 364, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 364 to Section No. 365, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 365 to Section No. 366, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 366 to Section No. 367, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 367 to Section No. 368, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 368 to Section No. 369, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 369 to Section No. 370, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 370 to Section No. 371, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 371 to Section No. 372, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 372 to Section No. 373, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 373 to Section No. 374, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 374 to Section No. 375, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 375 to Section No. 376, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 376 to Section No. 377, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 377 to Section No. 378, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 378 to Section No. 379, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 379 to Section No. 380, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 380 to Section No. 381, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 381 to Section No. 382, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 382 to Section No. 383, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 383 to Section No. 384, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 384 to Section No. 385, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 385 to Section No. 386, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 386 to Section No. 387, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 387 to Section No. 388, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 388 to Section No. 389, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 389 to Section No. 390, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 390 to Section No. 391, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 391 to Section No. 392, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 392 to Section No. 393, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 393 to Section No. 394, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 394 to Section No. 395, 2 1/2 miles; Section No. 395 to Section No. 396, 2

