

1891
(incomplete)

Professional Cards.

J. A. HANDLEY,
TEACHER OF THE BANJO.
Lessons given at Pupils residence if desired.
Terms: \$8.00 for 12 Lessons
Special rates for clubs.
Residence: **ROYAL HOTEL.**
Oct. 31-91.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
Surgeon Dentist,
164 Queen St
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

BLACK, JORDAN & BLISS,
Barristers, Notaries, &c.
SOLICITORS BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.
260 QUEEN STREET.

Money Loaned on Real Estate at lowest current Rates.
Fredericton, N. B., May 3.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

SEC.-TREAS. OF SUNBURY.
OFFICES: West Side of Charlton St., Second Door from Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.
Best English, American and Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF **JAS. T. SHARKEY,**
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The Short Line to Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
In Effect October 30, 1891.

DEPARTURES.

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock and points North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points South and West.

10.35 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East.

3.00 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Saturdays excepted, with Short Line Express for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West North West and Pacific Coast.

ARRIVALS.

10.20 a.m. from St. John, etc.
1.15 p.m. from St. John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.

7.20 p.m. from St. John, St. Stephen, Presque Isle, Woodstock, etc.

GIBSON.

6.20 A.M. MIXED for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston, and all points North.

ARRIVE.

10 p.m. from Woodstock and points North.

All above Trains run Week days only.
C. E. McPHERSON, H. P. TIMMERMAN, Dist. Pass. Agt. Gen. Supt.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Oct. 19th, 1891.

Trains Run on Eastern Standard Time.

A Passenger, Mail and Freight Train will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

Leave Fredericton
3.00 p.m.; Gibson, 2.55; Marysville 3.15; Durham 3.45; Cross Creek, 4.20; Boiestown, 5.20; Blackville, 6.05; Upper Blackville, 6.45; Blackville, 7.30; Upper Nelson Room, 7.45; Chatham Junction, 8.05; arrive at Chatham, at 8.30.

Returning Leave Chatham
7.45 a.m.; Chatham Junction, 8.15; Upper Nelson Room, 8.50; Blackville 9.15; Upper Blackville, 9.45; Boiestown, 10.45; Cross Creek, 12.40; Durham 1.20 p.m.; Marysville, 1.55; Gibson, 2.00; arriving at Fredericton, 2.45.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with I. C. Railway for all points East and West and at Gibson with the N. B. Railway for western points and St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

can be procured at F. B. Edge, goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

TEAS!

Always the Best Value in
Panyong, Sayruno, Oolong, Indian and Ceylon Teas.

If you want Blended Tea, Ask for It.
The Finest Value in the Market in 21lb Boxes.

Fresh Coffee Ground while You Wait,
THE LONDON TEA STORE,
W. H. TIPPET - Proprietor.

WATCHES!

If you want time, the correct time, and want it every time you need it, look no further than our well-filled show cases and shelves for your watches and clocks. A gentleman or lady who secures one of our watches, feel as if they always have a true friend by them and the housewife knows she can depend to having the correct hour to minute, with one of our handsome clocks on the mantel shelf.



R. BLACKMER'S,
Queen Street, - Nearly Opp. City Hall.

150 QUEEN STREET. ESTABLISHED, 1850. 150 QUEEN STREET.

JAMES R. HOWIE,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
Has a Splendid Stock of Impored and Native Cloths.

This Season and Cases are arriving daily. Counters and Shelves and Windows are filled with finer goods than ever. These are full lines of Staple Goods in Corkcrews, Diagonals, Worsted suitings, West of England Cloths, and Meltons, Canadian, Scotch and German Tweeds, and Trouserings of every style.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY

In Trouserings is of French Make, and a splendidly finished Silk Mixture, soft and fine, and smooth as satin. It comes in beautiful designs, a fine selection of which can be seen on the Counters. SPRING AND SUMMER OVERCOATINGS are of specially good value and style this year, and now is the time to have them made up. MY REALLY MADE CLOTHING is all it should be, and more, as my many friends are testifying daily. Come and see the makes and prices, they will astonish you.

BOYS CLOTHING

Is a model line with me this Spring. My Stock cannot be BEAT, (a fact which should recommend it to all school-boys.) But seriously, every suit is stylish, durable, and cheap. Sales in this department are very rapid. Gents' Underwear is better than ever. All styles in summer Neckwear are in my store, a really beautiful, choice and cheap Stock.

MY OLD STAND 150 QUEEN STREET.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

CHRISTMAS, 1891-92.

There is nothing so nice for a Christmas Present as a Handsome Piece of Furniture.

A well furnished house makes HOME comfortable.
Our Stock this season is far too Large and Varied to enumerate or quote prices in this advertisement. A visit to Our Store will repay you.

We are showing New Lines in Parlor, Hall, Dining-room, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, also Carpets, Rugs, Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

New Lines in DINNER, BREAKFAST, TEA and TOILET SETS. Fancy China and Glassware.

A Beautiful assortment of Parlor, Banquet, Table and Hanging Lamps, (Fine Decorations).

New English Table Cutlery, and a Very Large stock of the Toronto Silver Plate Co's reliable goods.

We can guarantee Best Value in the city.

FANCY GOODS at Low Cut Prices.

James G. McNally.

Dec. 1st, '91.

THE PLACE TO BUY BE A MAN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware

IS AT

A. F. MORRELL'S.

A Fine Assortment of

WEDDING RINGS

Always on Hand.

A. F. Morrell,

OPP. BRIDGE.

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,

BUFFALO, N.Y.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Men of grit are full of "git."

Mixed feed is the most digestible.

Poor roads are a heavy public tax.

Sheep are fond of unthreshed oats.

Healthy animals have clean teeth.

It is always safe to hitch your horse.

Good cheese always finds a welcome.

Boiling water destroys microbe germs.

Breed is of little account without feed.

Unthreshed peas are relished by sheep.

Too much dry food makes sheep costive.

Take thought and save time and money.

Cows in poor condition make pale butter.

Hornless cattle are almost universal in Iowa.

It always pays to save and plant good seed.

The progressive farmer is never out of work.

A stinking pigpen is a disgrace to its owner.

Don't depend on breed alone; feed is needed.

Every animal to the use for which it is suited.

Color your butter by feeding the cow generously.

Kerosene on the currycomb is said to keep off lice.

Let the fire in the lower room warm the one above.

You may as well scatter money as waste manure.

The atmosphere of the stable is injurious to harness.

Good points and good pedigree should go together.

Unwholesome food is fit only for the manure heap.

Harness wears out in summer and rots out in winter.

No animal in poor health can be expected to thrive.

Weather-beaten machinery will soon beat its owner.

If cows cannot lick themselves, they should be castrated.

Almost any gilt-edged product will bring a fair price.

Enjoyment is increased by the means provided for it.

Winter is always hard to those not prepared for it.

As the body gives out the mind should grow brighter.

If anybody is well off in this world it should be the farmer.

Unthreshed oats grow more and more popular as a fodder.

Working on the road—getting your products to market.

Moderate feed and gentle exercise are good for brood mares.

One improved acre furnishes means for improving another.

The man must serve the animal in order to get service from it.

The full fed hog from the start is the one that turns a profit.

It requires no extra time to be agreeable to those around you.

It is a foolish man that does not learn from his own experience.

Do not tease an animal if you do not want it to become vicious.

A dirty barnyard by the roadside betrays the slovenly farmer.

Give the cow a chance to change position and lick herself.

Pumpkins in a cool, dry place will keep well into the winter.

Partisan prejudice is a fearful obstacle in the path of progress.

A comfortable, well ventilated schoolhouse makes good scholars.

Peas and oats grown together and unthreshed are good for sheep.

Why should boys stay on the farm if they can do better elsewhere?

Late husking is cold comfort, and yet a good many indulge in it.

In hard times nerve yourself equal to the demands of the occasion.

Be careful where you empty ashes. The place should be fire-proof.

In many cases uncut stalks come out of the silo in the best condition.

A good agricultural paper in a family is the next thing to a good school.

An animal can be starved into eating almost anything; but would it pay?

A farmer ought to be able to run the farm, and not let the farm run him.

Strive to make every year at least one acre of your farm more productive.

It is better to feed in racks than to scatter fodder on the ground or snow.

There is no gain or profit so long as only the food of maintenance is given.

The plodder often gets there while the swift man is fooling away his time.

Do not let the second crop of clover go to seed unless it is left in the ground.

The average wheat yield of the country this season is fifteen bushels per acre.

It is easier to keep a farm in good condition than to put it in good condition.

The training of children is of more consequence than the training of live stock.

Manure not only increases the crop, but makes the ground in better condition for the next.

To what other tax would farmers submit as patiently as they do that imposed by bad roads.

Reduce the amount of stock rather than pinch on feed.

Beware of feeding unsound grain to domestic animals.

Stick to a breeding sow as long as she breeds profitably.

The farmer who hasn't time to read hasn't time for much of anything else of consequence.

If you want to be a professional, be a professional farmer—provided you know enough.

Where silage is made in a small way it does pay to go to the expense of cutting machinery. Ensilage it whole.

The temperature of the blood of the animal is the same as that of man. This shows that both need like protection from the cold.

The Borden condensed milk factories in New York and Illinois have been bought by an English syndicate, the death of the former proprietor causing the sale.

Headaches, dimness of vision, partial deafness, hawking and spitting invariably result from cartarrh, which may be cured by the use of Nasal Balm. It has cured others, why not you?

THE DAIRY.

On the dehorning question, a western man makes a very good point. Mr. George Parr calls attention to the fact that the horns of the animal have no sort of protection from cold in the winter. The circulation is very slow and the thin nervous membrane is very sensitive, hence, a severe pain like toothache is likely to be produced by the cold. He says the evidence of this is seen in cows first showing signs of cold by shaking their heads frequently to start a greater circulation of the warm blood of the body to the horns. He adds that he has noticed the outer shell of horns is frequently rubbed or worked off, caused by the freezing of the inner portion of the horn.

A new cream-separating device is announced. It is a recent invention of a Western New York man, and a patent has already been secured. All there is of it, according to description before us is a hollow iron cylinder with one solid end and an air-tight cap screwed on the other. To this cylinder is attached an air pump. Milk is put into the cylinder and a pressure of thirty pounds is applied for two or three minutes, when the milk is drawn off and set, as we understand, in the usual way. "Inside of twenty minutes the cream begins to rise," and "in less than two hours a larger portion of the cream goes to the surface than can be by any other process be secured." The only theory proposed to explain the rapid separation of the cream is that the fibrin in the milk, by reason of the pressure is broken up and dissolved, liberating the butter globules; but as the pressure is uniform throughout, it is difficult to see how it can effect any specific result whatever. We await results. But it is very certain that nobody as yet thoroughly understands the mystery of milk. But without further information, we cannot take much stock in this new device.

Flavor is the one main thing about butter—for if that is right, very little attention will be paid to anything else. An exchange says: "What causes the flavor? Where does it originate, and how can we secure and hold it, in our best creamery butter, are the burning problems of to-day. Scientists have found that bacteria of certain sorts develop different flavors in the milk and butter, and some have even asserted that the kind to produce the fine, high aroma, so much desired, can be cultivated and thus a uniform high flavor be had." To begin with, milk, cream, and butter have a natural flavor, an individuality, of their own. It is not precisely the same in all cows, nor in any two, but there is a general likeness by which we recognize the milk, cream and butter of all. This is due first to the individuality of the cow. The flavor next depends on food, water, air, and the other incident and surroundings—all this independent of any microbes. Then begins a chance depending on all outward conditions and all inward changes tending to final decay. Microbes of all kinds undoubtedly creep in. Some more readily than others find a nidus in milk. Their character depends on the surroundings. If the milk is normal and all the surroundings are perfectly clean, the microbes will correspond, and to that extent be favorable; but unlessness anywhere soon shows by spoiling the batch.

Sheep in Canada and the States.

At the meeting of the Shropshire association at Buffalo, Nov. 15, Prof. Thomas Shaw of the Ontario agricultural college at Guelph, read an excellent paper on the Shropshire in its relation to the sheep industry in the United States. From it we make a few extracts which will interest, if they do not instruct, our readers who are considering the subject of mutton and wool production:

At no time in the history of the North American continent has sheep raising received that attention which its relative importance demands. Of the different classes of live stock, sheep stand lowest in the summary of estimated values. In a total of \$2,359,787,770, sheep only sum up \$108,397,477, or a little more than four per cent of the whole.

Oatmeal, says the Moravian, can be used in a variety of ways. "As mutton, it is too often dropped in too much milk, sugar, butter, etc., for good digestion; it is swallowed so easily that it helps lead to over-eating and its bad results. Let us go slow before we reject oatmeal as a food."

The goose is generally called silly. On the contrary, says a correspondent of the New York Tribune, "I have found geese to be possessed of much sense. At one time, feeding ours on bread a little hard, I was much interested to see these large, intelligent fowls carry the same, piece by piece, to their water dish, and thrust it into the water to be soaked until soft and easily eaten."

All nervous disorders, all diseases peculiar to women, such as bearing down pains, suppressions of the periods and weak nerves, can be thoroughly cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Try them.

PARAGRAPHS

On All Subjects of Current Note at Home and Abroad.

ANECDOTES, HAPPENINGS AND GENERAL COMMENTS

Clipped and Condensed for the Readers of The Globe.

In 12 marriages out of every 100 one of the parties has been married before.

As many as 2,366 tons of meat have been delivered at Smithfield in one day.

It takes a fence six miles long to enclose the World's Fair building at Chicago.

A dealer in artificial limbs estimates that 30,000 Britons have lost one or both legs.

At a recent sale by auction, 47 "Graphic" shares, £6 paid, were sold at an average of £40 13s. 6d. each.

The public libraries of all Europe put together contain about 21,000,000 volumes those of America 50,000,000.

A plucky woman at Clarkburg, West Virginia, routed a burglar by deluging him with boiling water from a tea-kettle.

A Kansas man has been compelled to pay a fine of \$50 for kissing the hand of a beautiful woman who objected to the familiarity.

"At this moment, in this great city," said the Rev. Arthur Robbins, preaching at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, "there are at least 50,000 families that each live in one room."

It is calculated that on an average one dead baby is found per week in the refuse heaps of North London, and that an equal number—making an aggregate number of 104 per annum—are similarly found in South London.

By way of a joke a man, unperceived extracted a bottle from a fellow-passenger's pocket in a tramcar near Dublin, and drank some of the contents, believing it to be whiskey. It turned out to be poison, causing his death.

The foundation stone of a hospital at Ballyshannon, weighing 6 cwt., after being laid with much ceremony, was removed in the night by thieves, who carried off the sealed jars, containing coins medals, and newspapers.

IN THE WRONG ROOM.

Singular Mistake that Occurred in Windsor Castle.

When, in 1840, M. Guizot was the French ambassador to England he was upon terms of friendly intimacy with the young queen, who was much entertained and instructed by the learned diplomat's varied and brilliant conversation. Upon numerous occasions M. Guizot visited her majesty at Windsor, and there has just been published in London a letter written by the ambassador to his daughter during one of these visits. "The queen retired at 11.30," writes M. Guizot. "We stayed chatting till midnight, when, seeking my apartment, I lost my way in the innumerable corridors and rooms, and, half opening a door which I thought was mine, I saw a lady, half undressed, attended by her waiting woman. I closed it quickly and went on, meeting some one, who conducted me to my room. The next day, at dinner, the queen said to me laughingly: Do you know that you came to my room at midnight. How madam, I exclaimed, was it your majesty's door that I had opened? 'Certainly,' she recommended laughing, and so did I. I then told her of my mistake, which she had guessed, and I ended by asking permission, if ever I wrote my memoirs, to put in them how I had, at midnight, in Windsor castle, opened the door of the chamber of the queen of England, who was going to bed. She gave me her permission, laughingly, with all her heart.

A Tiny Volume.

The smallest book ever printed since type was invented is, perhaps, the microscopic edition of Dante's "Divine Comedy," which was exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1882. The volume of 500 pages was somewhat less than half-an-inch square. Two sheets of paper, sufficed to contain all the 14,323 verses. The type in this little book was cast in 1833, but no complete book had hitherto been turned out, the difficulties for compositors and revisers being so arduous that no one would continue the work for any length of time.

The Watch as a Compass.

It may not be known to many that the points of the compass can be determined with the aid of an ordinary watch. It is simply necessary to bring the watch in a position so that the hour hand is directed towards the sun. The south then lies exactly midway between whatever hour it may happen to be and the numeral XII on the dial. Let us suppose, for instance, that it is four o'clock, and that the timepiece is held in the position indicated. The direction of the numeral II will then be the exact south. If it be eight o'clock, the numeral X will indicate the exact southerly point.

Pounds Sterling.

In England money is characterized by the word "sterling," because in the time of Richard Coeur de Lion money coined in the east part of Germany became, on account of its purity, in especial request in England, and was called Esterling money, as all the inhabitants of that part of Germany were called Esterlings. Soon after that time some of those people, who were skilled in coinings, were sent for and went to London to bring the coin to perfection. That was the foundation of the practice of designating English amounts "sterling."

JINGLES OF HUMOR.

A Little Nonsense Gathered for Leisure Reading.

A Joint Production—A leg of mutton.

The most killing "robo" of the season—The microbe.

The pen is mightier than the sword when it comes to making flourishes.

After the nuptial knot is tied many find that it is not what they expected.

Some men will patronise any bar sooner than a bar of soap.

This hasn't been a good year for hops, but the maize-y dance is now in full swing.

How queer it is that one should give a running order for a standing advertisement.

What Irish phrase best summarises Maedermott's attack on Healy? "Lashins and lashins."

A philosopher says a man should select a wife for temper not for looks.

The man who gets his deserts in this world usually has no "padding."

A boy's best friend is his mother, even if she cuts his hair and makes his clothes.

Strangely enough, it is when he puts on a break that the billiardist makes his best pace.

He: May I have the "pleasure" of this dance? She (sweetly): Not "all" of it.