

Frederickton Globe.

VOL. 11.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1891.

No. 29.

Professional Cards.

G. C. VANWART, M. D.,
Late of Middlesex Hospital, London, England,
and Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, Ireland.
OFFICE:
Queen Street, Opposite City Hall.
Residence—Long's Hotel.
Frederickton, N. B., April 18th.

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

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

Money Lended on Real Estate at lowest
current Rates.
Frederickton, N. B., May 3.

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

C. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
SEC.-TREAS. OF SUNBURY.

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second
Door from Queen St.
Frederickton, N. B., April 5.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English, American and
Canadian Companies.

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

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

In Effect October 5th, 1891.

DEPARTURES.

6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St.
Stephen, St. Andrews, Houl-
ton, Woodville and points
North and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Frederickton Jc., St. John and
points East.

3.20 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Frederickton 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.

9.20 a.m. from St. John, etc.
1.25 p.m. from St. John, Bangor,
Montreal, etc.

7.20 p.m. from St. John, St. Step-
hen, Presque Isle, Wood-
stock, etc.

GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE.
5.10 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 Nov. 10th, 1890.

Trains Run on Eastern Standard Time.

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

Leave Frederickton

3.00 p.m.; Gibson, 3.05; Marysville, 3.15; Dur-

ham, 3.45; Cross Creek, 4.20; Boiestown, 5.20;

Donkton, 6.05; Upper Blackville, 6.45;

Blackville, 7.10; Upper Nelson, 7.30; p.m.,

Marysville, 1.55; Gibson, 2.00; arriving at
Frederickton, 2.05.

Returning Leave Chatham

7.45 a.m.; Chatham Junction, 8.15; Upper

Nelson, 8.30; Blackville, 8.15; Upper

Blackville, 8.40; Donkton, 10.45; Boiestown

11.20; Cross Creek, 12.40; Durham, 1.30; p.m.,

Marysville, 1.55; Gibson, 2.00; arriving at
Frederickton, 2.05.

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

Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edge-
combe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBBS,
Superintendent.

New Advertisements.

Teas. Teas.

PANYONG, SOUCHONG, SARYUNE, OOLONG, INDIAN
AND CEYLON

Fry's Celebrated Cocoas and Chocolates,
—FOR SALE AT—

THE LONDON TEA STORE,
13 York Street.

Frederickton, N. B., Feb. 14.

W. H. TIPPET, Proprietor.

WATCHES!



Visitors to the Exhibition will
find an Elegant Line of Gold and
Gold-filled Watches, Gem Rings,
Wedding Rings, Gold Band Rings,
Silverware, and everything that
goes to make up a first class

Jewelry Store,

—AT—

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

SCHOOL BOOKS!

If you wish to save money it will pay you to Buy your
School Books & Requisites

W. T. H. FENETY'S,
286-QUEEN STREET-286

STAPLES'

Quinine Iron and Wine is the best gen-
eral tonic made. It will cure Indiges-
tion, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Head-
ache, and all Diseases arising from im-
pure blood or a low state of the system.
Remember it is sold on a guarantee
that if it will not do what we claim for
it, your money will be refunded. Be
sure to ask for STAPLES' and take no
other. Price 50c. a bottle or 6 bottles
for \$2.50. Prepared only by

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.

W. E. SEERY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

I have Just Received an Elegant Line of Spring Cloths for SUITINGS,
TROUSERS, and OVERCOATINGS, which I am prepared
to Make Up in the most Fashionable Styles.

W. E. SEERY, - WILMOT AV.

AUGUST 4, 1891.

Trunks! :-

:- Trunks!

FINE TIN COVERED TRUNKS

—PRICES—

\$2.00 to \$7.00

Valises

all Sizes,

45cts. and Upwards.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

THOMAS STANGER,

280 QUEEN STREET.

Frederickton, April 11th, 1891.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practi-
cal Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND
DAIRY.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country
Readers.

Raise more and buy less.

Potatoes do well after clover.

The apple is the king of fruits.

Prepare racks for winter feeding.

Neglect seldom pays in anything.

A box 13x13x12 holds a bushel.

Go for improvement in everything.

Fruit bruised in handling soon rots.

Shirking is hard, disagreeable work.

Clover is the natural food of the hog.

Buckwheat is a good weed destroyer.

Shade trees are pleasant companions.

The mule is harder than handsome.

Drifting snow makes a poor feed box.

Nature waters everything that grows.

Frozen sawdust makes a cold damp bedding.

When the corn crop fails, the hog drops
out.

Seek a variety of food for your animals.

Pulverize your soil and make it soluble.

Now is a good time to stop leaks in roofs.

Deal gently with the bull he may be erring.

Is your winter's feed secured and housed?

Avoid transportations as much as possible.

Frozen sawdust makes a cold damp bedding.

When the corn crop fails, the hog drops
out.

Be sure that the bedding for your stock is
dry.

A truth is a truth, no matter whom it may
hit.

If consistency is a jewel, it must be a rare
one.

Good tillage leaves a clean soil after har-
vest.

All animals need to be kept in dry quar-
ters.

The fall time is as good as any for under-
draining.

Trim berry bushes as soon as they are done
fruiting.

The hen hasn't much of a voice but her lay
is sweet.

Hens, hogs and sheep are all beneficial to
an orchard.

Mulch often induces too much growth of
new wood.

You can have fruit from the farm every day
in the year.

Trees should be thinned enough to let in
the sunlight.

Unavailable fertilizing material in the soil
has no value.

Begin to feed grain as soon as the pastures
begin to fail.

The quality of the pork depends on what it
is made of.

If you cut weeds now burn them to destroy
their seeds.

When we all get to raising mutton, who
will consume it?

Cattle in pasture never refuse grain or a
lock of dry hay.

Renew bedding often enough to keep it
clean and sweet.

Weeds and insects must be exterminated
by co-operation.

Bushel boxes are handy for handling apples
and potatoes.

Don't allow stock to eat off the "last wrong
drop" of feed.

Give your grain a good cleaning before send-
ing it to market.

Do not allow apples or fruit of any kind to
rot and waste.

The value of the hay crop is most appreci-
ated when it fails.

Confinement of animals is unnatural and
injurious to health.

Self-improvement benefits the world as well
as the individual.

Grass exhausts the fertility of soil, the
same as other crops.

All things considered, selling hay is not a
profitable business.

The soil that will grow weeds will grow
something more useful.

If you have anything to sell, advertise and
let the world know it.

Special fertilizers have produced a revolu-
tion in potato growing.

In setting out an orchard, make a judicious
selection of varieties.

All the nitrogen and carbon of plants come
from the atmosphere.

Not over 25 per cent. of blooded calves will
make good dairy cows.

Iron corrodes most rapidly at 212 degrees
or boiling temperatures.

In selecting trees for transplanting, secure
as many roots as possible.

Under some conditions there is more money
in lambs than in mutton.

Good men and women are among the first
and best of farm products.

It is a good thing to know what you have to
sell and what it is worth.

Be as particular about your seed grain as
about your breeding animals.

Thistles constantly sated in a sheep pas-
ture will in time disappear.

Don't leave your corn fodder standing in
the field if you can avoid it.

Layering is a good method of propagating
grapes and black raspberries.

Sell as cheap to your neighbors as to any
one else, and a little cheaper.

Trees when set must have top enou h to
bear leaves to breathe through.

Sell from the farm that which takes off the
least fertilizing material.

The more freedom the pigs have, the less
liable they are to disease.

Where clover winterkills, plow in the crop
of aftermath and reseed yearly.

Be sure that animals carrying their young
have plenty of nourishing food.

The better the hay and the better the shel-
ter, the less grain will be needed.

All who have tried it, recommend rye sown
in the fall as an early spring feed.

It is better to have a team matched in gait,
strength and motion than in looks.

There is no gain in going away from home
until your local market is supplied.

Always sell timothy in preference to clover,
which is of greater fertilizing value.

It often works well to supplement barnyard
manure with commercial fertilizers.

When thirsty, remember that milk, skim-
med or unskimmed, is non-intoxicating.

As far as possible, feed all your raise on the
farm, and raise on the farm all you feed.

The man who never raised a family is the
one who knows most about training children.

The choicest qualities of tea are never im-
ported. They are worth \$7 to \$10 a pound in
Japan.

Divide an inch into 1500 parts and each
part will represent the largest sized globe of
butter fat.

The portion of food which the animal does
not appropriate goes to waste or into the
manure heap.

In strawberry culture some prefer the mated
row system and some the hill. Each has
its advantages.

When he is on the tread, you pull the
break and the bull does the rest. This is a
good way to utilize him.

"The feed makes the egg." We supposed
the hen had something to do with it. Doesn't
she make it out of the feed?

POULTRY YARD.

Feather Pulling and Egg Eating.

At one time the voice of feather pulling was
supposed to be occasioned by the lack of some
substance required by the fowls, and hence
resort was had to allowing salt in the food,
meat, green food, etc., but no cure was found.

We have now learned that the vice is due to
idleness; hence poultrymen aim to keep their
hens busily at work. Knowing the cause,
the difficulty may be prevented to a certain
extent, but to cure the vice is not so easy.

First the guilty hen—the one that pulls the
feathers from the others—must be discovered
and she will teach the whole flock. As a rule,
the cook is the first victim to be deprived of
his feathers, and when he is kicked until
nearly naked, some of the hens also come in
for the torture. The feathers are swallowed,
and as they have fresh clots of blood on the
ends, are highly relished. The hens noticed
to be guilty should be separated from all others
until they forget the vice, and some per-
sons even go so far as to smear tar on the
birds that have been plucked in order to pre-
vent the hens from indulging in their propen-
sity. Egg-eating hens will seldom acquire
the vice of eating the eggs if they are not in-
duced to do so by eggs that may have been
broken or by having egg shells thrown to
them. Hens are the easiest birds to educate
to habits, and by proper care vices may be
avoided, as carelessness in the poultry yard
often entails much unnecessary labor.

Double Walls—Protection to Houses.

Walls that are so constructed as to permit
of the use of sawdust, chaff, cut straw or tan
bark as a filling between two layers of boards,
make very warm poultry houses, but they are
expensive. Houses may be made comfortable
by the use of tarred paper, but the paper
should not be fastened on the boards of the
wall direct, but rather so as to provide an air
space between the paper and the boards, by
first nailing lath to the studs and then tack-
ing the paper to the lath. In this man-
ner the house may be made secure from both
cold and dampness. But farmers have an-
other method, which is cheap, and that is to
use the corn stalks for protecting against cold.
It is simply to stand the stalks against the
walls of the poultry house in a manner to
guard against beating rains and drifting
snows. Almost any kind of windbreak will
serve to lessen the cold in the poultry house.
Hens can endure a low degree of temperature
when the air is still. It is the wind that
drives them under shelter or freezes their
combs and wattles. Fine boughs or any ma-
terial that will serve to protect against winds
will add to the comfort of the flock. There
are many methods of constructing warm
houses, but they are also expensive, and if the
advantages can be secured by using some ma-
terial on the farm, such as corn stalks, it will
be saving.

November and the Pullets.

Next month should not pass by unless an
early pullet is laying as they should begin
before the winter sets in. By omitting grain
and feeding more lean meat and fresh bones
from the butcher, poulted in winter, and the
pullets may be induced to lay. Give them
all the exercise possible, and be careful
to guard them against cold draughts of air
over them at night. The combs should soon
begin to turn red, which indicates that they
are about to begin laying.

Preparations for Chicks.

It is not safe to wait until the chicks are
ready to come out of the shells before making
preparations for raising them. It is not an
easy matter to raise chicks in cold weather,
and all preparations should be complete,
whether hens or brooders be used. Only a
few hens will become broody in winter, and
they must have places in which to care for
their chicks, and each hen must be separated
from the others. Not only must the hen and
chicks have a roomy coop, but each coop
should have a movable run; and not only
must the chicks be protected from the cold,
but the cat and rat must be shut out, as both
of these enemies will be short of animal food
in winter. Now is the time to construct the
coops and runs.

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.

The G. P. O. pays £1,250,000 a year for
the carriage of English mails.

There are ninety-five people in En-
gland whose incomes are over \$50,000 a
year.

Lady Aberdeen has opened a shop near
Belgrave Square for the sale of Irish
needlework.

There are 65,000 seats in the London
theatres and the average daily attend-
ance is 40,000 persons.

Below 1,000 fathoms there is a uniform
temperature in the ocean depths—always
a few degrees above freezing point; never
more, never less.

In Paris, out of the 2,700,000 residents,
it is calculated that 1 in 18, or 150,000,
live on charity, with a tendency towards
crime. In London the proportion is 1 in
30.

It is probable that the famous convict
prison at Princetown, on Dartmoor, will
be closed at no distant date. Twelve
months ago there were 1,100 convicts
there, but now there are only 462.

The smallest of British quadrupeds is
supposed to be the harvest mouse, found
chiefly in Hampshire, and it is so dimin-
utive that two of them put into a scale
just weighed down one copper half-penny.

Amongst fish, Dr. Richardson finds no
deaths from old age, and does not be-
lieve they have any term to their lives
save as they fall a prey to one another.

Carp and other fish that have been
isolated and watched are still living at
enormous ages. As long as they live
they increase in size.

There were no less than forty-six
sunk vessels raised last year by the
Thames Conservancy, nine of them being
steam vessels together measuring 7,732
tons, three sailing vessels, and thirty-four
barges. Nearly all these mishaps oc-
curred below the bridge, where the river
winds dangerously and the navigation is
congested.

Walking dresses dragging on the
ground being often seen in our streets
and parks just now, their wearers may be
informed of a warning from an American
physician. He tells the followers of this
unpleasant fashion that in one single
stroll their trailing skirts gather up dust
and dirt containing sufficient germ life to
kill a whole family.

The latest novelty in water trips is the
trip of a gentleman who has taken his
steam launch from Reading to Bath on
the Kennet and Avon Canal, which has
106 locks in seventy-five miles. The
journey occupied in all five days, through
one of the most beautiful districts in
England, but in the course of which only
six barges were met.

Father Dorgere, a Catholic missionary,
who had just arrived in Paris from Da-
homey, says the funeral ceremonies for
the King will last twelve months during
which 4,000 slaves will be sacrificed on
his tomb. He says that the slave trade
between Dahomey and Portugal is still
carried on to a large extent, an order for
10,000 slaves having been given just be-
fore he left Dahomey.

Pullets Should be Laying.

Young pullets hatched in March and April
ought all to be laying this month. Later
hatched ones if not laying by November, will
probably if left to themselves not lay before
spring when eggs are down to fifteen cents
per dozen. A well known poultry farmer
showed us recently his account for last Dec.
with 125 pullets. The net profit for that
month from eggs alone was \$39.39; from the
same pullets in April following, the profit
was \$14.97, and he got 50 dozen more eggs in
April than in December. Now this is a
striking lesson to all who keep hens for profit.
Get all the eggs you can this dull year when
other crops are short, as eggs always bring
cash. Probably 45 cents per dozen by Christ-
mas. Therefore get the pullets to laying early
when prices are highest. Rev. S. W. Squires,
of Franklin, Mass., says: "For the purpose
of seeing how many eggs I could obtain last
winter from twelve hens, I used four large
cans of Sheridan's Condition Powder. I be-
lieve it is the best preparation known to in-
crease egg production. I saved part of the
eggs for hatching after forcing the hens four
months for all they were worth with the
Sheridan's Powder, and I never had a greater
per cent. of fertile eggs or more vigorous
chickens. In brief, I do not believe I can af-<