

VOL. V., NO. 15.

FREEDRICKTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM ON GROUND FLOOR. PERFECT VENTILATION AND SEWERAGE THROUGHOUT. LARGER AND GREATER COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor, and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popularity, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently situated SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel.

BUSSES AND CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral. THE FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Offices: Carleton St., East Side.

Directly opp. Dr. Conlath's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON,

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Deletion Registrar, Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated.

Office: Lower half of Carleton Court House. Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds. Fredericton, Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,

NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELFIELD BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B. Opp. Post Office, QUEEN ST.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,

Plasterer, and Bricklayer,

SHORE ST., NEAR GAS WORKS, FREEDRICKTON, N. B.

Jobbing a specialty. Workmanship first-class. Prices satisfactory.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c. THE SEABOARD LINE TO MONTEAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect December 4th, 1893.

LEAVE FREEDRICKTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.50 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.

6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John's, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Hopedale, Woodstock, and points North, via Gibson.

10.30 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.

3.30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

ARRIVING IN FREEDRICKTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m. Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.10 p. m. Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.30 p. m. St. John, McAdam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.

ALL above trains run Week Days only.

D. McCLELLAN, C. E. McPHERSON, Gen. Pass. Agent, 441 Gt. West Street, MONTEAL.

STEAMSHIPS.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland.

Feb 22 MONTEALIAN Mar 11 Mar 22 LIVERPOOLIAN Mar 31 Mar 22 PARISIAN Apr 14 Apr 5 CUMBERLANDIAN

Cabin passage, \$45 and upwards; Second Cabin, \$30 and \$25; Steerage, \$24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

Glasgow via St. John's, N. F., to Halifax. Sailings fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, March 22, April 26 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, March 31, April 24

For State, \$40 to \$50; Second Class, \$30; Steerage, \$24.

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HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health debilitated Constitutions, and are available in all Complaints incidental to Females of all Ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is also a sure cure for Rheumatism, Gout, and all Skin Diseases. It has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, Glanular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases. It has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, Gate 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 36s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all

Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 78, New Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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FARM AND FRESIDE.

Timely Hints Useful to the Farmer and His Household.

Did you ever notice that on the top of a load of coarse coal you can throw half a ton of fine coal, and after driving a mule on an ordinary road that you will see no sign of the fine coal? It's there, all the same; it just fits in and fills up all the corners and spaces between the larger lumps. So it is and should be, with poultry on most farms. The horses, cattle, sheep and swine mainly occupy the attention of the stock growers; the corn, wheat, oats, etc., are first considered by the general farmer. But either man, without losing a dollar in his general line of work, and with a very slight expenditure of time and money, can reap from \$50 to \$250 per year by filling up the corners of his yards and his time with poultry.

Laying aside the aesthetic side of the question—the pleasure and culture to be derived from a carefully tended flock of pure breeds, and failing to reckon the convenience and helpfulness of having always at hand a good supply for the home table, of nice fresh eggs and palatable poultry, the clear profits from fifty hens, kept on an ordinary four times as great as the same investment of time and money in any other branch of farming.

The villager who buys at retail, for cash, all the food consumed by his flock, makes an outlay in this direction of about \$1 for each hen. It has been shown by different poultrymen that the natural product, at regular market prices, of a well-disposed and well-cared-for hen is worth from \$2 to \$3 a year, leaving the owner a net profit of from \$1 to \$2 on each hen. Supporting the farm, the hen does not his hen keep, take hold of his scheme as enthusiastically, his outlay for feed is at least 50 cents less per hen, owing to the better foraging facilities and less grain, with that at wholesale prices, so that his profits per hen are not less than his village competitor.

The main difficulty in persuading farmers to believe there is something in this business, if managed right, is the difficulty of inspiring them with sufficient faith to make them manage it right for a whole year. Spontaneous belief is for a short time will not do the business. Continuous persistent attention is needed. There is a steady call for first-class poultry products. To be rated as first-class, all marketable products must be neat and clean, and as far as possible, uniform in size and color. Once more we urge those who have not tried it, or those who have failed at it, to dispose of their dung-hill fowls that they are ashamed of, and then act as though they were ashamed of them; clean up, probably better burn down, the ramshackle affair that stands for a chicken house, and put up a neat, well arranged, but inexpensive house in a sunny, protected place; buy a dozen nice, uniform, well-developed pullets, either of the American, Asiatic, or Mediterranean breeds; give them the run of your place where accessible, but have a good yard too, in which you can confine them when necessary. See that there is no chance for them to become contaminated by contact with a cock of any other breed; keep them by themselves this winter. Buy a choice male bird that stands for a chicken in the spring prices will be higher. Keep them free from lice and disease; care for them kindly. Cull closely; improve your flock every year. Take an interest and pride in this corner of your farm, and in two years you will find yourself well repaid for your care, trouble and outlay.—Farmer's Advocate.

ABOUT SHEEP.

Sheep are not early risers, so if I wish to get to the barn before daylight I attend to the horses and cows first. I let the sheep get up and fully ready for their work before going to them. If their troughs are in their yard I put in their grain before letting them out. Then open the door wide and let them rush. There should be a great abundance of trough room. I prefer to have the troughs placed against the house, so that the sheep can get to them over them. While they are out I put hay in the racks, putting in only what they will eat up clean, provided the hay is good. Should there be any left at next feeding time it is cleaned out and given to the cows, not to the sheep. I always want the sheep fastened out, when I feed, for my own convenience and to avoid getting seed in their fleeces.

If their water supply is outside I leave them out long enough after they have eaten their grain, before letting them in to the house, unless the weather is such that they may be allowed the liberty of their yard. I feed nothing at noon and do not want them to have anything to be nibbling at through the day. The sheep, like the cow, should have time to ruminate, not to the cows. I always want them in the same way, allowing them to drink again. I feed as late as will allow me to finish with all by dark.

Were grain high and hay cheap I should feed the former but once a day and that in the afternoon. Sheep who are left to themselves, do their heavy eating in the evening. I have never tried wintering sheep without grain, and from what I have seen of attempts at that kind of economy I am not favorable toward it. A sheep can not grow wool without something out of which to make it any more than a cow can give milk with barely food enough to keep her alive. I never try to save little while I sustain a flock. The attempt is, rather to feed all they will eat and digest well. I will keep no sheep that does not produce good wool, both in wool and mutton. A ewe that fails to raise a lamb, unless she is an exceptionally good one, goes to the mutton market at once.

I have not tried feeding roots to any great extent. Without a palping machine they are not a convenient thing to feed. If placed in the troughs while the sheep were tending by throwing them out, I find ewes very fond of them, however, and shall continue to raise them until I get a silo.

Clover hay is the staple winter feed. I have this year worked in more by product to advantage than ever before. I have fed a considerable quantity of oat straw, the bean straw from an acre of beans and the clover chaff from the hulk. These given as one feed a day have been eaten with apparent relish. All were saved in fine condition.

I have been surprised at how much the sheep make out of the bean straw. I think its worth almost as much as an equal quantity of timothy hay.

NATURE'S WAY OF MANURING.

In many things man improves upon nature. It is one of the special characteristics that distinguish him from brute creation that better than they he can use natural forces and bend them to serve his purpose. The beaver does this when he builds a dam, making the pond or lake in the brook which he needs to insure the safety of his habitation. But man uses nature to an almost infinitely greater degree than is possible to the beaver. So to say that nature does thus and so does not necessarily mean that man must do so. Nature builds no barns and stores no hay or grain. The wild animals that are obliged to trust to nature have a hard time of it in winter. Some of them, indeed, are forced to provide a providence to themselves, instinct teaching them to stock food against time of need.

Nature, however, can always give us valuable hints, and by studying these we learn how to improve our methods. In the matter of planting and manuring especially should we study nature. These are so important that the most likely nature's way is often the best, or at least the best as unassisted nature can do. Nature always manures on the surface. But if nature has unobstructed course in the forests she showers leaves over the droppings of wild animals. On open plains nature grows grass as a mulch, and this also falls down and covers animal manure. In short, not just on the surface, but a little way below it, nature will always put the most and best plant food if nature can have her way.

There is seldom by natural methods large application of manure per acre. Only as much stock as can live on the natural product of the land can drop their manure on it as a rule. Now, no market gardener would think of manuring a field, and when nature does it. His work is perhaps the greatest departure from natural methods of cultivation, and it requires a corresponding departure from nature's way of manuring. The market gardener, and often the farmer who grows food crops, uses so much manure it would be an alkali if all on the surface, especially if it is coarse, strawy manure. So it is entirely proper for him to bury it, and provide conditions under which nature may fit it for plant food.

There is this natural, reasonable law underlying all farm operations. Theoretically man may laugh at the farmer, and advise him as to nature's way, but if he is a thoughtful farmer he may well reply that he has already modified nature so much that he must modify natural methods still more in order to prevent his work from becoming a failure. It is then often that communion with nature, and the study of animals, plants, trees, flowers and fruits, teaches a wiser philosophy than it is possible otherwise to gain.—American Cultivator.

EWES SUCKLING LAMBS.

A correspondent to the Country Gentleman asks: Please give best ration for ewes that are suckling lambs and have hay and corn fodder in abundance besides. I should like to give them one feed of grain, either oats or corn. Please state which is the best time to feed the grain, morning or night, and in what quantity. J. J. W. I wish to see you as to nature's way, but if he is a thoughtful farmer he may well reply that he has already modified nature so much that he must modify natural methods still more in order to prevent his work from becoming a failure. It is then often that communion with nature, and the study of animals, plants, trees, flowers and fruits, teaches a wiser philosophy than it is possible otherwise to gain.—American Cultivator.

SOAP FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

"Contrary to the general notion," says a well-known chemist, "a good toilet soap is the best preventative against chapped hands that can be used. I don't mean the general use in washing, but as a salve or balm, just as you would apply camphor ice or vaseline. While the common soap generally used for cleaning about the house is of an alkaline nature, and therefore, when used as a salve, is very irritating, a good toilet soap is neutral and acts as a balm to the irritated skin. In my business I have to wash my hands a great number of times a day. At first I had great trouble, for my skin, being naturally rough, was cracked, making several large cracks in the flesh which made it dangerous for me to work in acids. At last I discovered by covering my hands with good toilet soap after I had washed them—rubbing it well into the skin—that I not only prevented chapping, but kept my hands in elegant condition. Vasoline and salves are very good, but none of them can do the work of a first-class toilet soap. As I said, a toilet soap is neutral. A person could eat it without injury. Why, many of the pills which are prescribed for you are made out of nothing more than toilet soap."

HOW TO USE STALE BREAD.

Housekeepers who have too much principle to throw away stale bread and who cannot bring their families to relish bread puddings will find they can put their leavings to good use by making what is called an experienced home calls "bread and butter." Cut the bread in very thin slices and there is nothing that one can slice so thin as stale bread—and dip the slices in beaten eggs. Fry in butter. A most substantial, economical and satisfactory diet for breakfast.

COOKIES FOR LUNCHEON.

Who does not love a good cookie for a luncheon, at any and all times? Here is one that never fails:

Take six cups well sifted flour, three heaping teaspoons baking powder, one pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter (never lard), four eggs, one tablespoonful of milk. Mix well. Roll out thin; sprinkle sugar on top. Caraway seed may be added. This receipt makes one hundred cookies.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Collect the eggs for hatching as soon as you hear a hen cackle and visit the nests frequently so as to prevent the effects of the cold on the eggs. Place the eggs on a rack, in a cool place, but not where they will