

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. III.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1892.

No. 27

Professional Cards.

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.

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

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton 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.

T. AMOS WILSON,
BOOKBINDER

—AND—
Paper Ruler.

Cor. Queen and Regent Sts.
Fredericton, N. B., Dec. 27.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

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

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
In Effect May 23rd, 1892.

DEPARTURES.

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

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

4.20 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton, 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 25 a m from St John, etc.
12 55 a m from St John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.

6 40 p m from St John, St Stephen, Presque Isle, Woodstock, etc.

GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE.
4 00 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.

THE PLACE TO BUY

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Silver and Silver Plated Ware

IS AT
A. F. MORRELL'S.

A Fine Assortment of

WEDDING RINGS
Always on Hand.

F. A. Morrell,
OPP. BRIDGE

New Advertisements.

Watch Out

For something interesting in This Space next week. You can learn how to get Something for Nothing. This week we begin to sell all kinds of Carpets at a Reduction to make room for Fall Goods. Good Bargains may be expected.

JUST RECEIVED!

A Lot of Children's Carriages coming in late will be sold cheap to clear them out. 25 more suites parlor frames daily expected. Just think of it! You can buy a Parlor Suite in Walnut Frames for \$27.50 Have you seen our hand made Chamber Suites, complete and all mounted on castors, for only \$19.50? It is a marvel of cheapness. We are getting them by the dozen and they are going out like hot cakes.

J. G. McNally.

150 QUEEN STREET ESTABLISHED, 1850. 150 QUEEN STREET

JAMES R. HOWIE,
PRACTICAL TAILOR,
Has a Splendid Stock of Imported 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 Corkscrews, Diagonals, Worsted suitings, West of England Cloths, and Meltons, Canadian, Scotch and German Tweeds, and Trouserings of every style.

A SPECIAL NOVELTY

In Trouserings 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 READY 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.

Is a model Line with me this Spring. My Stock cannot be BEAT. (a fact which should be recommended 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 Neck wear are in my store, a really beautiful, choice and cheap stock.

MY OLD STAND, 150 QUEEN STREET.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

The man that claims sheep will destroy his pasture has been starving his sheep until they eat the grass clear into the ground.

All calcareous soils are naturally fertile and durable in a very high degree, and all soils naturally poor and entirely destitute of calcareous earth.

The same amount of food that is required to grow a pound of beef will make a pound of butter; the one can be sold for five cents and the other for thirty cents.

Nitrogen abounds in soils that are well-filled with humus or decay vegetable matter. Keep up the green manuring. They need potash, phosphorus and lime.

In offering a premium for the best sample of a given product, no definite goal is accomplished unless there is an explanation of the means by which it was secured.

Some men "guess" that they are plowing pretty deep, but would be much surprised if they would accurately measure the depth of the furrow. Do not "guess" anything.

A class of farmers seem to feel that money laid away in the soil is dead property. They do not consider that land reclaimed pays in a single year better interest than in a savings bank.

Under present conditions every advantage must be taken to lessen the cost of keeping sheep, at the same time care, however, not to lessen the quality either of the carcass or fleece.

The American Dairyman says: "The cows should not be eating while being milked, but stand with eyes closed, chewing their cud and thinking of nothing but letting the milk come full head."

An exchange remarks: "The expense of a funeral in a large city has grown to such proportions that the average man commits more extravagance in the act of dying than he ever did during life."

Charcoal is a corrector of the digestive organs, and a box of it should always be kept in the hot lot. Then, when overfed or suffering from constipation, the animals will at once avail themselves of the remedy.

The Philadelphia Record says milk has been found to possess remarkable healing qualities if applied to burns at an early stage. Compresses are soaked in milk and laid on the burn, to be renewed night and morning.

Large families are said to be very common among the factory population of Lewiston, Me. Henry McGraw raised nineteen children, of whom thirteen are now living. The mother is a healthy woman of forty-three.

Every season brings its work to the farmer, and there is a season for everything. Just now is a good season for cleaning up the farm. Preparations must be made for winter at some time, and the best time is when there is time.

This is good advice: "Study to know the capacity of your farm and your own capacity in caring for swine. When you learn the number you are most successful with, be content with the number till your skill will allow an addition. Too many makes a failure."

The mixture of finely-powdered raw phosphate with farmyard manures is productive of excellent results. And their direct application in the same raw state to lands of which the soil contains an abundance of sulphuric, lime, carbonic or acetic acid, is also very successful.

Some one remarks: Many consider it positively necessary to feed corn to fattening hogs under the idea that it is necessary to harden or firm the meat properly. That this is a mistake may be readily proven by a careful trial, as good pork can readily be made without feeding a grain of corn.

The Texas Live Stock Journal says: "In England the Shorthorn is looked upon as a special dairy breed, equal to if not superior to the Jersey. In this country the milking habit has been somewhat neglected in the struggle for beef. But history repeats itself, and the Shorthorn will again claim her own."

The cattlemen of Western Texas are loud in their complaints against the injury done to their stock by hunters. They frighten, chase and worry the fattening cattle, and never go hungry through conscientious scruples about killing a likely calf, heifer or young steer, when their larder is low.

The question is asked: "What would be thought of a company of farmers who would consent to pool any other crop, hay for instance, as they do milk? And yet the difference in quality between poor, average, good and best hay is no greater than may be found in milk as delivered at any factory in the world."

THE DAIRY.

The Creamery.

As Rural Life says: "No one can judge by the volume of cream alone which of several methods is superior. No one can be sure by the appearance of the skim milk how much fat remains in it. But the oil and acid test forces it to yield up the secret." The milk of some cows yields cream that is dense and rich in butter, while that of others gives cream that is loose and poor in butter. The time it is allowed to set affects the quality also, as it gives time for a more perfect separation of the water from the cream. But what is the effect when the milk of the two cows is mixed? The bulletin (No. 17) of the Ontario college says: "When the milk from a number of poor creamers was mixed together, better results were obtained than when they were set separately. By mixing the milk from a poor creamer with one that yields her cream readily, better results on the whole were obtained than when each was set separately."

ately. The milk from a good creamer assists that of a poor one. Good results were obtained from all when centrifugal force was applied.

As "circumstances alter cases," we suspect there are conditions or circumstances under which different results would be shown. No doubt the good cream would improve the poor, but will not the good cream be correspondingly reduced in quality?

Here is an extract from a long advice to creamery men. We copy from The Creamery Journal: Creamerymen must insist upon strict compliance with orders, and they must give orders which cover the conditions. Again, the patrons must be watched, not as a cat watches a mouse, but as the principal of a school watches all his teachers and judges of their work by the condition of the pupils.

The test bottles contain a sample of each patron's cream. The creameryman must examine these himself. After heating, the nose must be struck as nearly as may be in the place of the stopper when that is removed. It must be a keen nose, a sensitive nose, a trained nose. Some of these samples will have an odor from Arab—a great way from it. The creameryman needs a horse and a cart. The horse should be one that will not travel in anyone's dust. After the day's run is done, the creameryman must hitch that lively horse to the cart and drive direct to the homes of such patrons as do not furnish good cream from which choice aromatic butter can be made. Don't go at a poky rate. Drive as if you were the doctor; and a patient were bleeding to death. Go spinning right up to the premises, halt and tell your errand with the fewest possible words, tell what is the matter and let the patron distinctly understand that you will not pay for bad cream get a move on your road to the next delinquent. Patrons don't like a whining, long-drawn-out lecture. They will study up countercharges and expect you to listen to them, if you protract your interviews. State your business in a crisp, hasty, business-like way, and go on. Such a method has an effect. You must have good cream, and you must not take poor cream. The first essential is to know that yourself; the second is to have your drivers know it; the third is to have your patrons know it; the fourth is to see that all hands live up to this knowledge. Make them do it or make them hunt another factory. But what patrons are to do when their interests are not properly regarded, no provision appears to be made! We suggest that they might become patrons of their own home dairies.

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