

# Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1893.

No 25

New Advertisements



## New Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.

I am now fully prepared for business, and invite the public to come and inspect my

Store. :-

MY STOCK OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Fancy, Toilet and Miscellaneous Articles is complete,

And the Public will now find as full and Varied Selection as in any Drug Store in the city.

I am carrying a very choice line of English, French and American Perfumes, also a beautiful line of FANCY SOAPS.

The choicest Brands of Havana Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Pipes etc.

Patronage Respectfully Solicited.

## Alonzo Staples,

(Late of Davis, Staples & Co.)

2 DOORS BELOW PEOPLE'S BANK, - QUEEN STREET.

## JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of

## Roller Blinds,

BEST OAPQUE, Plain and Bordered.

AT

VERY LOW PRICES.

## W. T. H. Fenety

Opp Post Office, Queen Street.

## A. L. F. VANWART, Undertaker and Embalmer,

Phoenix Square, Fredericton, N B

## Coffins AND Caskets,

FUNERAL GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

First-Class Hearse in Connection Special Prices for Orders from the Country. All Orders Promptly Attended to with Neatness and Despatch.

## AGRICULTURE

### Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

#### FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

#### Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

There is entirely too much feeding done in a blind way.

Thin out surplus roosters, now, without regard to price.

It is quite an item to get a good laying strain of hens.

Lake county, Ohio, expects four tons of grapes per acre.

Large crops of fruit are not always the most profitable.

Lewis Pana of Pomfret, Vt., has raised 2000 chickens this year.

Fruit carefully selected, dried and packed, always brings good prices.

Some farmers think they are saving money by using old worn-out tools.

To make good breeders fowls should only be in a good, thrifty condition.

To make most profitable ducks they must find the greater part of their food.

Cotton growers will get what some of them have been wanting, a light crop.

If best fruits only are grown, there is little danger of overstocking the market.

The condition of the fence rows will tell something of the farmer in charge.

The flavor of eggs depends very much on the kind of food given to the poultry.

Early maturity in all kinds of stock is of prime necessity if we grow for profit.

Nebraska claims to raise 24 bushels of wheat and 200 of corn to each inhabitant.

Every dollar spent for trees is a good investment if they are properly cared for.

You can haul out every bit of the manure, and put it on the field where it is wanted.

The daily use of fruit helps materially to make people independent of the doctor.

An orchardist recommends throwing the dish and wash water around the fruit trees.

Pick up all the good fruit on the ground and turn the hogs in to eat the remainder.

Stock at the World's Fair includes 1237 cattle, 1136 horses, 1755 sheep and 1347 swine.

Debt is the rock on which so many farmers are ruined. Better have less and have it paid for.

The only possible chance for profits in crowding to ripeness at the earliest possible age.

Diarrhea is generally caused by improper food, filthy quarters, damp or cold temperature.

Varieties of cabbage which have firm close heads are least affected with the cabbage worm.

Bread soaked in milk is one of the very best feeds that can be given to very young ducks.

Do not feed too much at a time, too often of the same article or too long in the same place.

If given in the very first stages, a little alum in the water will cure diarrhea in poultry.

The Kansas wheat crop is estimated at 21,000,000 bushels this year against 70,000,000 last year.

Quality rather than quantity is what, to a considerable extent, at least, determines the profits.

A sow to obtain best results should be in good flesh and gaining, not overfed or fat, when bred.

Reports from all parts of the country show that the fruit crop will be very small, especially apples.

Land hunger, and the itch to have every new implement invented, keeps many a farmer poor.

All testimony by experiment is unfavorable to feeding hogs above 200 pounds for the greatest profit.

A comfortable house for the ducks is one of the first things to be provided to insure successful raising.

Soft shelled eggs are sometimes caused by overfeeding and sometimes from lack of proper material.

It is a good plan to look about in the fall, and see what can be done that will lessen the work next spring.

Let the man who says we get but little rain in dog days, stick a bent pin in his memory for this year.

Warm, sweet milk is one of the very best tonics for sick fowls and can nearly always be given with benefit.

It is not possible to lay down set rules whereby feeders are to be governed, or to prescribe a given ratio.

The care that will give comfort to the lower animals will make them much more profitable to their owners.

In most parts of the country fresh eggs and fine butter have both commanded good prices all through the summer.

If you expect others to join you in an enterprise you must impress them with the idea that you have faith in yourself.

The kind of hay that suits the French market is clover mixed and must be bright in color, very dry, sound and sweet.

In order to meet the competition, use great care in preparing it and use good fruit. The best always brings the best prices.

You can trim out the dead brush from the small fruits for one thing; and set out more of them, if you have not enough of them already.

A smaller range of crops, each one grown as a specialty, will give better returns than a wider range and less careful methods.

Packing eggs and holding them for a higher price we have never considered as part of the legitimate business of the poultryman.

Rye is better for an orchard than grass; and if the poultry yard is near it will often furnish good winter pasturage for the fowls.

With less land expenses may be reduced when times are hard, and fewer implements will be needed in order to cultivate it perfectly.

When the cows come up at night from a pretty dry pasture they should have some kind of feed; a soiling crop, or some meal or both.

One thousand seven hundred and thirty-five car loads of live stock were received at Chicago stock yards on July 10, being the largest of the year.

There is no other class of men who have to exercise faith in the future as farmers do. Quick turns are almost out of the question with them.

In order to keep up a good supply of small fruit it is better to plant two or three varieties of each kind so that one will follow another in ripening.

Feeding is likely to remain an art, and the results will vary according to the skill employed, the quality of stock and condition of the weather.

Farmers who succeed in growing and harvesting good crops often sell at a sacrifice, because they do not observe prices and study the markets.

An experienced laborer on a farm will seldom fail in securing good wages. In fact, farmers have much difficulty in securing suitable helpers.

When prices are high almost any yield may pay, but when they are low we must decrease cost, and it can be done better by increasing the yield an acre than in any other way.

Fruit should be looked upon more as a necessity than as a luxury. To such an extent should this view prevail that every farmer would raise fruit sufficient for home use.

A high grade of goods cannot be made from a mixed mass of good and poor cream. The good never makes the poor better but the poor always brings down the grade of the best.

It is reported that in a certain district in Colorado dairy cows which could have been bought a short time ago for \$20 a head are now worth \$40, owing to the establishment of a creamery and cheese factory.

Do not build a creamery where there is no dairying, hoping that farmers will go into cow keeping. It costs about as much to make the butter from 200 cows as from 500, and the cost of make is what swamps so many small creameries.

To make a calf feeder take a box 18x24x 24 inches with a hole through one of the longer sides, large enough to set a bucket two-thirds in. It is to be used in feeding calves, as it prevents their tripping the bucket, and one person can do the feeding, or they can be left to themselves.

The Practical Dairyman suggests to those butter makers who are blessed with ice apartment cream vats that if they wish to keep their cream at a low uniform temperature, they should draw the water out and use ice alone. We find it does better work than to cool the water down, and takes less ice.

If the extror or separator is not used, and the creaming of the milk is done at the farm, all the patrons should use one kind of creaming apparatus; and practice as near as can be one plan of setting the milk, so as to have the cream as nearly alike in quality as possible, and its care and keeping should be as nearly as possible one plan.

Here is an object lesson! It is said that some of the milk dealers at Watertown, Mass., are "talking of cutting one-fourth cent on the prices paid the producers. Here we have the dealer where we can get a good view of him. He stands between the producer and the consumer and fixes his own prices for his time and labor, and when the consumer complains of hard times he turns upon the producer.



MRS. GEO. FARRELL,  
Etna, N. S.

### RHEUMATISM AND EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE BANISHED!

Mrs. Geo. Farrell, of Etna, Kings Co., N. S., 66 years old, had been troubled with RHEUMATISM for 20 years. In winter of '91 was taken very sick, with LA GRIPPE, and became much reduced, no Appetite, bad Cough, Pain all over the body, producing swelling of feet and legs. Neighbors thought she must die. Six Bottles,—one course,—of

#### Skoda's Discovery

with  
Skoda's Little Tablets,

Completely Cured her, and she says it has added 20 years to her life. Is it strange she should consider it a WONDERFUL MEDICINE?

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

or whose pasture is dry and whose product cost nearly double what it would in flush feed, and says he must sell for less because other people complain of hard times. The farmers are accustomed to such abuse and will probably submit.

Those who have had experience know that, other things being equal, there is less fat lost in the buttermilk and the butter is of better quality when the cream is thick than when it contains a large amount of milk and is, consequently, thin. Knowing this one would naturally think, says Western Farm Journal, it best to take as little milk as possible in skimming off the cream, and this is advised by those who do not stop to look at all sides of the question. Experiments show that in raising cream by the gravity system the milk immediately under the cream is very rich in fat. We have found that the inch of milk next under the cream line frequently tests as high as eight-tenths of one per cent fat and in many instances higher. The next inch of milk is not so rich, testing from two to six-tenths of one per cent. fat, depending upon circumstances and conditions. It will always pay to take the first inch of milk with the cream and will usually pay to take the first two inches. While the butter may not be of quite as good quality when this is done and the loss of fat in the buttermilk may be a little greater, yet these will not balance the loss that would result from taking the cream alone.

It is said that in the city of Demars about sixty per cent. of the grocery stores sell oleo representing it as butter, and for the prices of the best butter. In Omaha it is said that about 80,005 pounds of oleo and only 40,000 of butter are used in a month. "This is not done because the trade demands it or even knows of it but because there is a profit to the retailer of ten or fifteen cents per pound. It is true that the national law attempts to regulate the sale of oleomargarine, but since the passage of the law it has been found an easy matter to evade it. For example, a pretending purchaser asks the polite attendant 'if he has any good butter to-day,' to which he immediately replies 'yes,' and says 'how do you like this?' at the same time showing her a roll of oleomargarine. She could smell nothing rank or rancid about it, and takes it home. The law requires that the wrapping paper be stamped, or have printed on it what the package contains. This is evaded by using a rubber stamp and a pale shade of ink printed on brown wrapping paper, and is wrapped up in the inside of the package. When it is taken to the kitchen by the delivery boy, the hired girl takes off the wrapper and sticks it in the stove or waste basket, and the real purchasers never know that they have been deceived, but still they feel that the butter they are getting to has not the fragrant aroma or delightful taste it had when they were younger."

Kingsley:—'Don't you think it retards digestion to read a newspaper at mealtimes?'

Bingo:—'On the contrary I find it a great help. When my wife makes a failure of the breakfast I devour the paper.'

Mother:—'For mercy's sake, child, what do you expect to do in this world? You can't cook nor sew nor teach school, and you are not an heiress; what can you do?'

Daughter:—'Well mother, I can get married can't I.'

## CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.

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

### ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect June 26th, 1893.

### DEPARTURES.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

6.35 A.M. MIXED for Woodstock, Presque Isle, Edmundston and points north via Gibson Branch.

3.25 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for Fredericton Jc., St. John and points East, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and Short Line Train for Montreal, etc.

3 45 P.M. FREIGHT for Fredericton Junction, etc.

### ARRIVAL.

9.10 a m from St John, etc.  
12.15 p m from St John, Bangor, Montreal, etc.

4.15 p m from Woodstock, etc., via Gibson Branch,

7.30 p m from St John, etc.

All above Trains run Week days only.

C E McPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass Agt, St. John, N. B. D McNICHOLL, Gen. Pass Agt, Montreal.