

Fredericton Globe.

VOL IV

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1893.

No 28

New Advertisements



New Drug Store.

NEW GOODS.

I am 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

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

OPAQUE, Plain and Bordered.

—AT—

VERY LOW PRICES.

—OC—

W. T. H. Fenety

HOPSACK

Jacket Cloths in Navy and Black.

HOPSACK

Dress Goods, in Navy, Bl'k & Colors.

HOPSACK

Braids for Trimming

—AT—

DEVER :-: BROS.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

If you keep cows, have good ones. The working dairy cow has no surplus flesh.

Sow rye in September for fall and spring pasture.

One source of increased cost is the waste in feeding.

Keep the evening and morning milking separate.

It is a good time to buy a dairy bull at a bargain.

Save the bones and beat them up for the chickens.

A tight roof is an important item in having a dry floor.

Raw onions chopped up are a healthful dish for fowls.

In picking all sorts of fruits, take care not to bruise them.

Keep the milking buckets or cans clean and well aired.

A sheep is an animal that is readily stunted by overfeeding.

Crush the broken chinaware and give it to the fowls for grit.

The German rye crop is 18,000,000 bushels short this season.

Keep out of debt, farm fewer acres and read and recreate more.

There is more pleasure as well as profit in good cows than scrubs.

The milking should be done thoroughly but as quickly as possible.

Every breeder of poultry should have the standard of excellence.

See that the molting hens have an abundant supply of bone meal.

A good cistern with a proper filter is a great convenience on the farm.

Kerosene oil and lard mixed in equal parts is a remedy for scaly legs.

The saving of all available manure will make large crops still larger.

A certain amount of exercise is necessary for the health of all animals.

The more rapidly animals are fattened and finished the greater the profits.

The apple crop in New England has been hurt by the recent severe storms.

Some stockmen advise breeding heifers early to encourage the early habit.

To make manure most available the liquids should all be saved with the solids.

It generally pays best to feed clover and sell timothy if there is a surplus of hay.

A small pasture for the work horses where they can rest at night will be a godsend.

The apple crop in Europe is generally good. Great Britain reports an enormous crop.

A patch of rye makes splendid winter pasture for the brood sows and growing pigs.

Don't allow stagnant pools of water anywhere, for they are disease germ breeders.

Whatever class of stock on the farm is unprofitable is a tax on the rest of the stock.

The fall is quite as good a time for the planting of most fruit trees as is the spring.

Feed pullets liberally so as to keep them growing nicely, but avoid getting them too fat.

The French wheat crop is estimated at a decrease of 12,500,000 hectolitres from that of 1892.

This is a good time to clean out the fence corners and mow the weeds along the roadside.

Oil meal, with wheat bran, makes a firstclass feed to give the growing pigs at this time.

Drainage will make the land more easily cultivated and will enable it to produce large crops.

By keeping all fallen fruit picked up carefully many insect pests will be readily destroyed.

Under average conditions sheep fatten more unevenly after two or three years old than if fed before.

If the fowls are in a good condition early in the fall, sell; it will pay better than to feed them longer.

Keeping sheep—and especially the breeding ewes—too fat is injurious and should always be avoided.

Salmon canneries of British Columbia have packed 471,000 cases, beating all records by 200,000 cases.

Fully 60 per cent of the rice crop along the Atlantic coast has been destroyed by the recent storms.

There are few things that pay better than working to improve the quality and quantity of the manure.

Dairying has an advantage in that its produce is in the line of food, and there is always a demand for it.

Farmers who give their sheep good care and raise early lambs for market find keeping sheep profitable.

There is little use in undertaking poultry raising for profit unless suitable quarters are provided for the fowls.

Clean pasture and soiling foods, good, clean water and proper care are among the best cures for bitter milk.

The production of oats, barley and spring wheat in Russia this season will be greater than the average yield.

Don't teach the stock to be breachy by having a poor broken-down fence between the pasture and the cornfield.

So far as is possible the farm should produce nearly or quite all of the food required to feed the cows kept well.

It is a mistake in the garden to depend only on early vegetables. Have a good supply all through the growing season.

The small farmer will be a greater factor in our agriculture during the next generation than he has been in the past.

One of the principal advantages with hogs on the farm is that they can use much that would otherwise go to waste.

Corn alone will not keep the system of an animal in a condition to take up all the fats and albuminoids in the grain.

Be particular about the ventilation in the stable. Keep the air pure without drafts, and keep it scrupulously clean.

It is a good plan to supply plenty of bedding for the hogs, changing as frequently as may be necessary to keep clean.

An old stockman advises boiling the unmarketable potatoes and feeding them, mashed with milk to the calves.

Pushing the plants over sufficiently to loosen the roots is a good way to treat cabbage when the heads are bursting.

In making a selection of a creamery good quality, greatest convenience and economy in time, space and labor are necessary.

In fattening cattle care must be taken not to overfeed, as a stalled steer will lose more in three days than it will gain in ten.

Camphor gum is recommended as good to put away with seeds in the fall in houses where mice make themselves at home.

The condition of the corn crop of the country declined in August six points from the previous month's report on account of drought.

Sheep raising is not necessarily subject matter for the specialist alone; it must become an element in the great system of mixed farming.

In planting ornamental trees about the home, see if you cannot introduce something new instead of following the example of all your neighbors.

Bad farming may not always be the farmer's fault but his misfortune, circumstances sometimes forcing him into bad farming and causing non-success.

The French wheat yield is officially estimated at 256,750,000 bushels, which will necessitate the importation of 80,000 bushels against 37,000,000 bushels last year.

The Dairy.

One of the advantages of the creamery over the dairyman says the Husbandman is that the moment the milk or cream reaches the creamery it is in the hands of a skilled workman who does his work by a regular system, and uses the scales, thermometer and clock as a guide, rather than dependent on guess work.

In the dairy from two to a dozen hands will be required to make the same amount of butter in about the same time one or two will require in the creamery, and it will be a wonder if some of the dairymen are not careless in some of the details so that at least a part of the product will fail to come up to the standard.

Uniformity of product is an important item in the dairy and creamery, and this can only be secured by giving close attention to every detail, and a careless man will on this account rarely succeed in making a uniform quality of butter. One little item will be overlooked in one lot another in the next, so that the butter will be off flavor, be too salt or not salt enough have the grain broken, have white specks or be lacking in some essential. When almost perfect work is required from the feed and water given the cows, to the package in which the butter is placed when it is sent to market it is reasonably evident that the careless man has many opportunities of getting in his work to spoil what might otherwise be perfect work.

While good cows, good feed, good quarters and good utensils will enable the skillful operator to make the best quality of product, having the best of everything will not be sufficient to enable the careless man to make a uniform quality of butter.

Ethel Knox—You are a man after my own heart Jack Ash—Darling. Ethel Knox—But you won't get it.



R. Bryce-Gemmel, M. D., F. C. S., Consulting and Analytical Chemist, 288 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., says:

After a careful examination of Skoda's German Soap.

I find it composed of ingredients of a chemically pure and healing nature. It cannot be too highly recommended, both for medicinal and toilet use. I also find

Skoda's German Ointment perfectly pure and possessing high medicinal qualities. It can be used with perfect safety on the most delicate skin, and is an excellent ointment for general every-day use.

Mr. Raymore, whose picture appears above, and who for many years, was engaged in the manufacture of toilet soap, writes, under date of Feb. 4, 93: "I am surprised at its soft and purifying qualities. It is pure, unadulterated, and free from alkali, which most soaps contain."

Miss Alice L. Welton, a graduate of the Victoria General Hospital Training School for Nurses, Halifax, N. S., says: "Truly Skoda's Soap is soft as velvet and pure as gold. It makes the skin soft, white and beautiful."

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., LTD., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Reform in Dairy Practices.

Many people begin the reform in their dairy practices at the wrong end. They go to the fairs and see the improved appliances, read the papers and learn of new methods, and if they are really in earnest they invest money in such things as will enable them, as far as possible and according to their understanding, to be up with the times. Highpriced stock is often included in these purchases, and after all there is one thing lacking which is so important that success depends upon it, and so simple that it is often neglected in the exhibits and instructions; that one thing is good food and enough of it.

burns, creamers, ice-houses and thermometers, with the best cows in the land, cannot make dairying successful without the supply of proper food all the time. Here is the place to begin: No man knows what his cows can do or will do until he gives them a chance to show it. Every man should learn thoroughly what good feeding will do for common stock, and then he can appreciate the value of animals that are bred especially for their ability to pay for high feeding.

The bison will live on snow and on sage brush better than the well-bred steer, but will not pay as well for corn and clover because he has not the capacity to grow and fatten, and in a mixed herd of cows the capacity to respond to good care should be tested, and the lesson which may be learned by doing so will be worth more than a present of a good herd without such knowledge. Providing suitable food for a dairy herd leads to improving the farm, for when a man is really interested in his cows and knows how much milk they give and the difference between a full flow and half of it, he will notice while putting up the pasture bars that the knolls are dry and the June grass thin and the swales full of bushes, and knows that green food must be supplied from the fields. Then when he comes to cut his fodder corn or other forage crop, he finds that poor soil gives a light crop and it takes too much of it to feed his herd. So that when a man once gets interested in dairying he is on the road to skillful and progressive farming.

Some men try to carry the world on their backs while somebody else is carrying their families.

HAWKER'S TOLU AND WILD CHERRY BALSAM

WILL THAT GURE COUGH

TRY IT!

IT HAS CURED HUNDREDS of cases considered hopeless after all other remedies had failed. Do not despair, take courage, be persuaded, and try this truly wonderful medicine.

IT WILL CURE YOU.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers. Price 25 and 50 cts. a bottle.

Manufactured by HAWKER MEDICINE CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.