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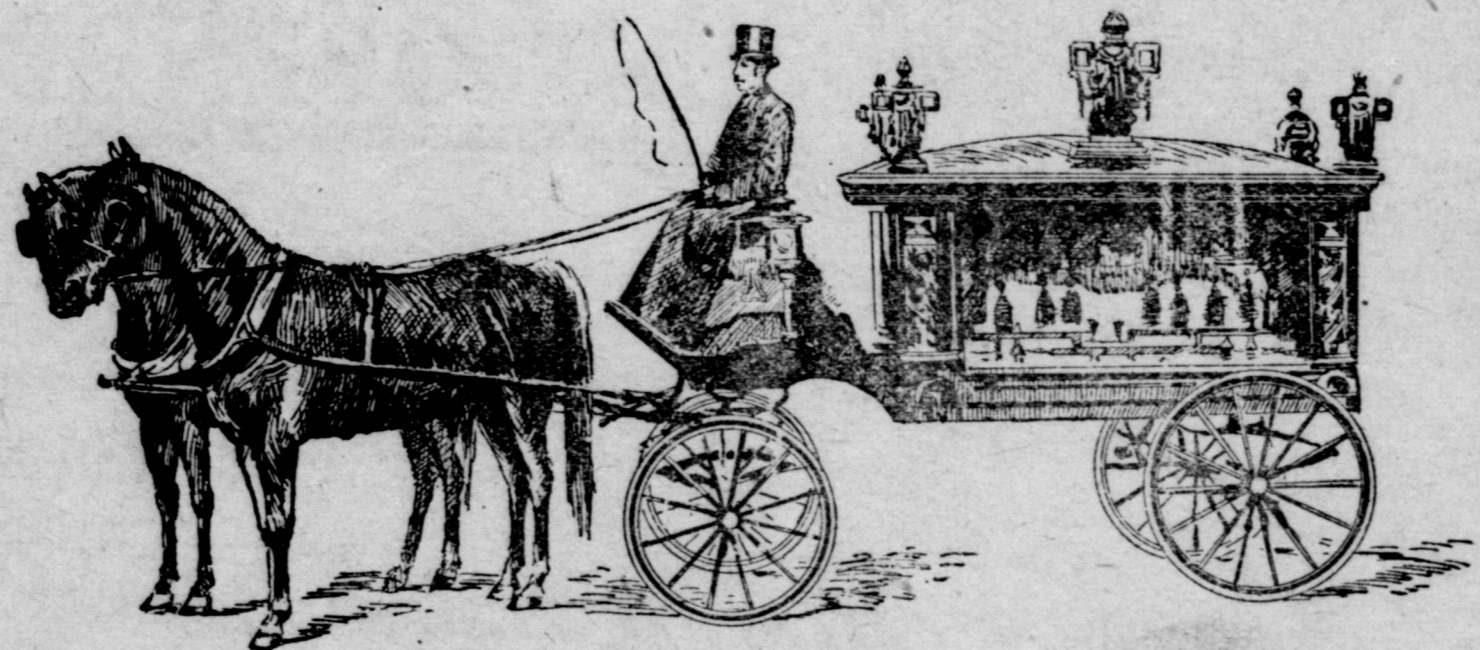
New Advertisements.

## THE NEW UNDERTAKER.

**GEO. W. ADAMS,**  
Funeral Director & Embalmer.  
(Graduate U. S. College of Embalming.)

## COFFINS and CASKETS.

The Best Assortment of Funeral furnishings in the City.



PRICES REASONABLE. Special Rates to Country Trade.

Repairing and Upholstering of Furniture, Mattresses &c. Promptly Attended to.

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## GEORGE W. ADAMS, UNDERTAKER.

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**GEO. L. WILSON,**  
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OFFICES:—Next door below Weddall's, Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

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Barrister-at-Law,  
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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.

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

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The Best Stock of

## MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the Millinery Establishment

—OF—

**MISS HAYES,**  
QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

## Don't Fail to Read This!

### A WANT SUPPLIED.

Having noticed lately the eagerness of purchasers of Ready-Made Clothing to get a better article than that which is imported from Montreal, I have decided this coming year

To Fill the Bill,

I am now showing a line of Custom Made Clothing at Ready Made Prices.

Ask to see the Fifteen Dollar Custom Made Overcoats.

A few suits of Montreal clothing that I have on hand I will close out BELOW COST. I would also call your attention to the fact that I am closing out my stock of Gents' Furnishings, consisting of:—White and Regatta Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs, etc., consequently

### GREAT BARGAINS

Await Purchasers of the above goods at

**150 QUEEN STREET,  
JAMES R. HOWIE.**

## SHOP TO RENT.

OPPOSITE A. F. Randolph & Sons.  
Possession given immediately.  
Apply to  
**R. BLACKMER,**  
220 Queen St., Opp. Stone Barracks.

ESTABLISHED 1855

## Taylor's Safes

145 & 147 FRONT ST. EAST TORONTO

B. B. BLIZARD, Agent for Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

## AGRICULTURE

### Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

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

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

Roll clover fields.  
Vanity is degrading.  
Revenge is poor pay.  
No gain is half loss.  
Use whitewash liberally.  
Milk quietly and gently.  
Quality is better than show.  
Put up the master crows first.  
Flea breeders—cats and dogs.  
Encourage the first sitting hen.  
It pays to roll a heavy meadow.  
Help your wife fix her posy bed.  
Work is often better than medicine.  
Craft always assumes a fair exterior.  
Barley as a fat producer is next to corn.  
Milk the cows in the same order every time.  
Teach each cow to know her own stanchion.  
Fill up the mud hole at the water trough.  
Country people do not always inhale fresh air.

All artificial conveniences must be paid for.  
The proudest aristocrat shall yet become dust.  
It is the last pound of wool or two that pays.  
Don't stuff animals with too much coarse food.

Evil, like good, is progressive—from bad to worse.

Don't keep the cows over night in a hot stable.

Keep the feeding troughs and mangers sweet.

The Baldwin grows best in a cold climate.

Deep and shallow plowing does not affect all crops alike.

Increasing the size of the pieces of seed potatoes increase the yield.

If the cattle have their hair rubbed off showing the patches of skin, rub on a little sulphur and lard.

Physical beauty is not usually accompanied with superior intellect.

With a hoe crop, when a crust forms after a rain, break it at once.

Children have a right to their freedom as long as they do no harm.

Call up the cows every night by giving them a light grain ration.

There is much more money to be made from the production of spring chicks than from the sale of eggs.

To raise geese successfully there must be some pasture land near by; for geese cannot thrive without plenty of green food.

Depression does not express the condition of the farmer so well as dissatisfaction. He has been satisfied and silent too long.

Experiments have shown that seed from the stem end of potatoes yield better than from seed end.

Prof. Robertson says that the milk from a fresh cow will materially aid the separation of fats and flavor of butter in a winter dairy.

Keep down after-swarming by keeping out of the queen-cells but one. If they are not all out, a second swarm is bound to slip out.

When a cow is satisfied with her surroundings and her milk, she gives more and better milk than when dissatisfied with either.

Surface pulverizing of the soil tends to pack it, and too much of it is injurious. It should be stirred as soon as the packing begins after a rain.

One variety, kept well, is usually all that is necessary on the farm, and if given proper care will return full as good a profit as a number of varieties.

Don't expect your flowers to bloom in a week or two, nor yet in a month after you have planted them. It takes some plants several months to adjust themselves to the changed conditions of life.

It is said that the heating of wley to 160° will destroy the germs that cause fermentation and increase its value as food for swine. If so, it should be done at the factory before the farmers take it away.

It has been found at Ellerslie, Mr. Morton's famous Guernsey farm, that one acre of ground will produce ensilage for from three to five cows, while it takes two acres to produce

### THE DAIRY.

#### Build up the Herd.

Prof. I. P. Roberts recently told how they built up their dairy herd at Cornell. One of the first things to do is to study to keep the calf growing without becoming fat. An effort should be made to get the calf to eat clover hay and unground oats as soon as possible, but farmers should avoid feeding a calf too much butter fat, which is very costly and which creates a tendency to lay on fat. The professor said that the only trouble with the stock in New England is with the men and not with the cows. The Massachusetts farmer can make a better dairy cow than the island or Jersey ever saw, and with common stock to

start with. At Cornell, with common stock, they started with the production of less than 3,000 pounds of milk per cow and have now secured an average of 8,000 pounds of milk per cow per year. The herd includes both Holsteins and Jerseys. They have Jerseys who have gone beyond the 6,000 pound line. In Massachusetts a farmer can do better than this because he has the direct control and actually does the work of feeding and milking his cows, while Prof. Roberts, with his class room and other work, has to care for the stock at arm's length. Some men are ambitious to breed thoroughbreds at once, when they are not competent for the task. They had better acquire experience with cheaper material. Sometimes men attempt to breed thoroughbreds when the animal is of higher quality than the man and therefore it deteriorates to the level of its owner. By the process of breeding at Cornell the Jerseys in the herd are 15 per cent larger than the average New England Jerseys, while the attempt with Holsteins has been to breed for smaller size. Some Holsteins have passed the 10,000 of milk limit that weigh about 1200 pounds. The 6,000 pound of milk grade Jerseys weigh about 900 pounds each. The grain fed at the university, is as a rule, for average animals, about eight pounds of grain per day for each cow in milk. This grain is composed of one-fourth cut-overs, one-fourth bran and one-half oats, corn or other grain that can be got at a reasonable price.

The gilt-edged buttermaker, like the poet, seems to be born, not made. A woman's hand and a woman's fine appreciation of little essentials are absolutely requisite to fine butter making. As these are usually lacking in the masculine make up, not all of the creamery butter grades as gilt-edged.

#### The Sheepfold.

The price of wool shows that there is no surplus on the market. It shows also that it will pay to take care of your wool. Put the best in the market, and that in the best condition.

Hilly pastures being well drained, the flocks are less liable to those diseases so common to wet, boggy land. Thus the risks are reduced and profits made certain to the flockmaster who will exercise the proper care and diligence necessary to keep his flocks in a good, thrifty condition.

E. W. S., in The Country Gentleman, thinks the following is a good grain mixture for ewes and lambs: 10 lb. corn, 10 lb. oats, 10 lb. bran, 5 lb. linseed oil meal. Mix the corn, oats, bran and oil meal evenly together and then feed to each ewe from 2 to 2½ lb. per day. It would probably be best to place a thin layer of hay on the bottoms of the manger, and feed the grain food on this so that they will eat some of the hay with the grain. If the lambs are intended for market, C. should grind some of his oats, and mix 3 lb. ground oats, 3 lb. bran and 1 lb. oil meal together, and keep some of this mixture in separate troughs outside for the lambs after they are five weeks old. This will hasten their growth and prepare them for market in better shape, but if these lambs are to be kept this may not be necessary. The mixture of grain food here advised for the ewes should produce a good flow of rich milk for the lambs.

#### Home of the Sheep.

The mountain is the natural home of the sheep; its feet are made for the rocks, and it shows great agility in climbing crags and precipices. The sweet, short herbage of the sheltered slopes and the crannies is its most nutritious and favorite food. The first instinct of a lamb is to get on the highest spot in the farm, if it is only a boulder in a field, and survey as much of the landscape around it as it can see. And many of the farms of New Brunswick are made by nature for the flocks to thrive upon. The hard, soil is healthful for the hoofs, and the dryness insures freedom from the worst enemies of the sheep that lurk in damp places and about stagnant pools, or in rich soils full of organic matter. This being so, it follows that there is no better locality for sheep farming than on the hills of our own province where the herbage is sweet and nutritious, the flowing springs pure, and the climate healthful. There is every facility for shipping to the best markets, in cities where early lambs, fine mutton, and even the fleeces may be sold most readily at the highest prices obtainable. The soil, not teeming with virgin fertility, but needing the highest culture for the best products, affords full scope for that industry and enterprise that make wealth in spite of all natural drawbacks with far more ease than where nature has been too lavish with her gifts. And the promoting of the sheep industry on those verdant hills will bring wealth to many of our farmers.

Fowls eat nearly double the amount when laying freely that they do at other times. Laying hens may be seen in the evening after the other fowls have retired to roost, searching for and devouring greedily the large earth worms that come out after a soft, warm rain. Then again, they require more food at molting times than when neither laying nor molting. The size of the pen is also of great importance. If they are so large that the grass grows freely and cannot be eaten down then the hens eat less corn and lay better. If they have a free grass range, the best plan is to feed them twice a day, morning and night, giving them nearly as much as they can eat.

An American Agricultural paper says:—The Canadians have sent to the Columbian fair a



G. W. PEARSON,  
Morris, Me.

## DYSPEPSIA, Threatened Heart Failure —AND— LIVER TROUBLE, Cured by One Course of SKODA'S DISCOVERY.

G. W. Pearson by occupation is a Carpenter and Builder. He is favorably known in Waldo Co. He says:—

"For years I have suffered from Indigestion, Heart and Liver Trouble. At times my Heart would beat so feebly, I would be obliged to cease work for days at a time.

"I tried physicians and remedies, without number, but got no permanent relief, until I commenced the use of SKODA'S.

"I have taken one course, and am perfectly well. My wife has also received great benefit from the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS."

Mr. Pearson will answer any letters or inquiries.

SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

delicate little cheese only six feet thick and nine feet in diameter that tips the beam at 2,600 lbs. It is a genuine full-cream cheese—no Ohio "white oak" or Wisconsin "standard"—and was manufactured expressly for Canada's exhibit in the agricultural building.

The best time to prune a young orchard is in May or June. The wounds heal readily then and it is easier to remedy an unbalanced growth than in the winter, for it can be seen better when the trees are in leaf.

The best crops should be housed early, remember this applies to the children. House them early at night and see that they are housed early in the morning. The children are the best crop on the farm.

Experts pronounce the Guernsey to be simply an improved Jersey, the principal differences are in size, disposition, feeding habits and vigor. They have not been inbred so much and are therefore not as subject to disease as the Jersey. They are less nervous and take more kindly to being handled. They are hearty eaters.

Has any of our readers tried raising corn and beans at the same time on the same piece of ground? Reports come to us of one enterprising farmer who thinks he has solved the silo problem by planting beans in the corn hills and allowing the stalks to serve as poles and then chopping both at the same time for the silo. What of the idea?

Still the question continues to go the rounds among the dairymen, can fats be fed into butter? It is always desirable to hear from those of experience. We should be glad to have any of our readers who can throw any light on this question write to us. If you have a decided opinion on the matter, let us hear it and tell what steps you have taken to reach it.

### THE FUNNY SIDE.

He—Woman, thy name is Frailty.

She—If it wasn't, she'd never consent to change it.

Mudge—Thompson called me an idiot.

Yalsley—You needn't mind that. Thompson always does exaggerate more or less.

Husband—Didn't you promise to obey me at the altar?

Wife—Yes; but we're not there now!

How will I enter the money the cashier skipped with? asked the bookkeeper. Under profit and loss?

No. Suppose you put it under running expenses.

She—Quakers never quarrel and fight, do they?

He—Of course not.

She—My, what a dull and prosy affair married life must be to them!

Mrs. Newlywed—And do you always trust your husband implicitly?

Mrs. Experienced (enthusiastically)—Indeed, I do! That is to say, of course, to a certain extent.

Mr. Jephson—What a heap of nonsense is talked in this town.

Mrs. Jephson—Yes, but if you keep your mouth shut, it will stop most of it.

"Humph!" said a young gentleman at the theatre to a young lady, "I could play the lover better than that myself."

"I should like to see you try," was her naive reply.

Spring medicine and Hood's Sarsaparilla are synonymous terms, so popular is this great medicine at this season.