

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1893.

No. 7

Professional Cards.

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister, Notary Public,
etc.

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

C. 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.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

T. AMOS WILSON,
BOOKBINDER
—AND—
Paper Ruler.

Cor Queen and Regent Sts

The Best Stock of
MILLINERY
to be found in the city is at the
Millinery Establishment
—OF—
MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R.Y.,
NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.
All Rail Line to Boston, &c. and
Short Line to Montreal, &c
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
In Effect Oct. 3rd, 1892.

DEPARTURES.
EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St.
Stephen, Andrews, Houl-
ton, Woodstock and points
North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and points
South and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Fredericton Jc., St. John and
points East McAdam Junc.

2 55 P.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Fredericton Jc., St. John and
points East, also with Night
Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and
St. John's excepted, with Short Line Express
for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West
North West and Pacific Coast.

ARRIVALS.
9 15 a m from St. John, etc.
1 15 a m from St. John, Bangor,
Montreal, etc.
7 10 p m from St. John, St. Ste-
phen, Presque Isle, Wood-
stock, etc.

GIBSON.
DEPARTURE.
6.20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodstock,
Presque Isle, Edmundston,
and all points North.
I.V.E.
4 50 p m from Woodstock and
points North

All above Trains run Week days only.
C. E. McPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.,
St. John, N. B.
D. McNICHOL, Gen. Pass. Agt.,
Montreal.

New Advertisements.

SPRING MEDICINES!

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Radway's Sarsaparilla.
Our Own Sarsaparilla.

W. H. CARTEN,
Druggist and Apothecary, Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.

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.**

If APRIL and MAY B JUNE

Should be Wet you will require
Rain Cloaks. Rain Cloaks.

and we have just received a large assortment with

MILITARY LENGTH CAPES,

In Navy Blues, Blacks, and Greys.

Also a lot of odd makes we will sell at 50c. to clear.

DEVER BROS. DEVER BROS.
JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of
—:- **Roller Blinds,**

BEST OAPQUE, Plain and Bordered,
—AT—
VERY LOW PRICES.

W. T. H. Fenety
286 Queen Street.

Watches and Jewelry



F. J. MCGAUSLAND,
Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons,
Fredericton, N. B., June 7.

JOHN H. FLEMING.



STABLE.
152 Union Street,
Saint John, N. B.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Prac-
tical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND
DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country
Readers.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Late Chicks.

Chicks are hatched until well into the summer, and it is correct to do so. We will admit all that may be said in regard to low prices but it must be remembered that eggs for hatching purposes cost one-half less than in the winter season, while more chicks are secured, and they are also more easily raised if kept clear of lice. In the summer, where the pasture is well supplied with young grass, seeds and insects the chicks will need but little assistance after they are a month old, and will entail little or no expense for food and care. We can safely affirm, also, that when a hen is allowed to hatch and raise a brood of chicks late in summer, she will prove a better layer in winter than she is deprived of that privilege. Prices are seldom below 20 cents per pound for the late chicks, and they can be retained until they weigh nearly three pounds; but the early chicks, to bring the best prices must be sold when they reach one-half that weight. May chicks are considered somewhat early, but the hens that begin sitting in May will bring off their broods in June, when the weather is warm and the conditions favorable, provided the chicks are not destroyed by lice, which should not happen on a well regulated farm.

Keeping Eggs.

If eggs are desired from certain hens for hatching, and you get but a few a day, which compels you to wait until you have a sufficient quantity, you can keep them for six weeks, and they will hatch, by placing the eggs on a rack in a cool place—the cooler the better—and turning them over three times a week. If you wish to preserve eggs, in order to retain them until prices are higher, keep them in the same manner, but first remove all mites from the flock, as eggs from hens not with mites will keep three times as long as eggs that are fertile. It is not necessary to keep eggs longer than three or four months as prices will become higher before the expiration of that time.

Lice Will Now Appear.

Do not wait until your poultry house is overrun with lice but keep them down from the start. Now that warm weather has come lice will multiply so rapidly that a few days will suffice to have them in countless thousands. A spray of kerosene emulsion or the free use of air-slaked lime will keep them down, provided the lime can be dusted into every crack and crevice. The nest should be dusted with fresh insect powder twice a week, and the roosts swabbed with kerosene and crude petroleum at least once a week.

Minors and Leghorns.

There is really but little difference between Minors and Leghorns, so far as laying qualities are concerned, and they may be said to belong to the same family. All of the Leghorns have yellow legs, except the Black Leghorn, the standard yellowish black, but the Black Minora has nearly black legs and the White Minora pinkish white legs. The Minora is about a pound larger than the Leghorn and lays larger eggs, the comb of the Minora also being larger. The popularity of the Leghorn is partly due to the yellow legs and skin.

Asparagus Beds and Chicks.

Put your hens in small coops and place the coops between the rows of asparagus, so the chicks can have liberty, and they will do more to destroy the asparagus beetle than can be accomplished in any other way. By using small coops, so as to confine the hens, a number of broods may be put near the asparagus, and the more broods the greater will be the destruction of insect pests.

THE DAIRY.

The Best Churning Point.

At the West Virginia experiment station, about two years or so since, sweet cream was churned at different temperatures from about 65°, as we remember down to 42°, with varying results, the best being somewhere in 50°. Not long afterward we were startled by the announcement from the Texas station that cream in that latitude required to be churned at 75°, the inference being drawn that the warmer the climate, the higher the churning point. And we think it was from the same station that we were told that when cottonseed meal is fed, the best churning point is 8 or 10 degrees higher—even to 85 degrees in that latitude. Now, only difference in conditions can account for these wide variations; and the natural inference is that every dairyman must observe and study the conditions, and by experiment find out for himself what temperatures are best suited to his herd and to the various operations in his dairy. Let him get all the light he can from outside sources, but rely on his own observation, experience and judgment for all his practices. To do this, he must have a reliable thermometer. Not guesswork will do. And let us here suggest that something like a steady, even temperature throughout all the operations will be found best. The dairy room ought to be somewhere near the point for keeping and churning the cream, which should be put into a properly tempered churn, the resulting butter to be finished and packed at the temperature at which it is churned. Afterward, if thought best the temperature may be reduced, to await the market. But we do not believe that low temperatures turn out as good keeping butter, nor as fine flavored, as medium temperatures; and the lower the temperatures maintained in manufacture, the lower must be the cold-storage temperature to keep the butter, and the sooner it will go off flavor when removed from cold-storage.

We quote from bulletin 11 of the Storrs station, Connecticut: The station has for years been urging upon the attention of farmers the value of nitrogenous feeding stuffs. The progress of exact experiment is bringing out the desirability of such materials more and more clearly. Thus the experiments on the effects of fodder upon the production of milk and meat lately made in experiment stations in the United States and in Europe emphasize most forcibly the need of rations much richer in protein than most of our farmers feed. Our crops contain a large excess of the materials which serve as fuel, while the protein compounds, which make muscle, bone, and milk, are relatively wanting. The farmer is primarily responsible for this state of affairs and must be the one to take the first steps to amend it. The protein needed for the use of the stock kept on the farm may be obtained in one of three ways: It may be purchased in the form of concentrated feeds, such as wheat bran, oil meals, etc.; it may be obtained by growing the legumes which are able to obtain nitrogen directly from the air and convert it into protein; or it may be obtained by breeding and importing varieties of grains and grasses richer in nitrogen than those now cultivated. While it is probable that the feeder must, for the present, continue to buy some of the protein which his animals need, still by care in selection of crops, and by growing plants richer in nitrogen, much more protein may be produced on the farm itself. This protein is needed for fodder in order to make leaner meat, and more of it, and more milk at less cost. The nitrogen not transformed into meat or milk makes rich manure for grasses, grains, and other crops, and the rich manure helps to bring larger crops, and crops richer in protein.

Anent the amount of water in butter an English paper says: Too much water in butter is giving serious trouble over in Ireland. Several of the "Butter Merchant's association" have organized to prosecute the offenders. The trustees of the Cork market have had a large number of persons heavily fined and some imprisoned. In some cases the butter was found to contain 25 per cent of water, to say nothing of the salt and curd which often amounted to 10 per cent.

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Spraying.

We are now on the eve of the spraying season for fruits, and it behooves all who have fruit trees, even in small quantities, to be prepared for the work, as the season is short. It is only within a few years that it has been demonstrated that most of the injury to fruit may be prevented by spraying with arsenical poisons. The injury to fruits in the United States from insect pests and fungi is estimated to annually amount to \$500,000,000; but not until Prof. A. J. Cook of the Michigan agricultural college experimented on the codling moth was this practice known and demonstrated to be effective and safe. In the last few years it has been spread very rapidly, and by the invention of spraying machinery and the preparation of spraying liquids it has become reduced to great perfection simplicity and cheapness. For remedies we are largely indebted, through the U. S. agricultural department, to Messrs. Scribner and Galloway. The experiment stations have done much to make the public familiar with the art of spraying, but as yet we have met with no publication so complete and convenient as a little handbook prepared by Prof. Clarence M. Weed of the New Hampshire station and published by the Rural Publishing Co., New York. We do not know the price but judge it ought to cost about 25 cents. It is illustrated and gives the methods of preparing all the principal remedies for both insects and fungi, with the names of the fruits to which the several ingredients are applicable; also a description of the several machines introduced and how to use them. The interest at stake ought to prompt everyone to immediate preparation for the fight against common enemies.

Excelsior.

Never rest quietly in the idea that there is no further chance for improvement in your management. This is a world of improvement, and the present age is one of the greatest progress known in history. Criticise yourself and all your doings, see what your neighbors around you are doing, read at least one good agricultural paper to see what new ideas are springing up in the world, attend the conventions and institutes when they come within your reach, be live men in the world and let no man long enjoy a good thing without your finding it out and deriving some benefit from it yourself. As citizens are all entitled to our talents, properly applied in the spirit of true fraternity, will bring to us our reward for well-doing.

I am so Tired.

Is a common exclamation at this season. There is a certain bracing effect in cold air which is lost when the weather grows warmer; and when nature is renewing her youth, her admirers feel dull, sluggish and tired. This condition is owing mainly to the impure condition of blood, and its failure to supply healthy tissue to the various organs of the body. It is remarkable how susceptible the system is to the help to be derived from a good medicine at this season. Possessing just those purifying, building-up qualities which the body craves, Hood's Sarsaparilla soon overcomes that tired feeling, restores the appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, imparts vigorous health. Its thousands of friends as with one voice declare "It makes the Weak Strong."

ON TRIAL FOR 90 DAYS.

The finest, completest and latest line of optical apparatus in the world. They have never failed to cure. We are so positive of it that we will back our belief and send you any pair of spectacles now in the market and you can try it for Three Months. Largest list of testimonials on earth. Send for book and journal free. **T. B. & Co., Windsor, Ont.**

PARAGRAPHS

On All Subjects of Current Note
at Home and Abroad.

—
**ACEDOTES, HAPPENINGS AND GENERAL
COMMENTS**
—

Clipped and Condensed for the Readers of
The Globe.

In a Paris navy yard 8,000 men are on a strike.

There will be a congress of bankers in Chicago, June 19.
Nineteen thousand workmen in Dundee jute mills are on a strike.

There are prospects of another outbreak of Navajo Indians in Colorado.

The province of Santiago de Cuba has been declared in a state of siege.

Colby mine in Michigan will be closed and 1,000 men turned out of work.

There is a severe drought in Germany and many destructive fires result.
Three hundred residents of Winnipeg, Man., have been exposed to small pox and one death has occurred.

The Council of the London Zoological Society has just offered £500 for five specimens of the musk ox.

Judge Nash has sentenced Father Flaherty of Geneseo, N. Y. to seven and a half years in prison for rape.

Patrick McManus, watchman at New Haven, Conn., jail is charged with the murder of George N. Hall.

Central Ohio Insurance Co. of Toledo has gone into hands of receiver. Liabilities \$100,000 in excess of assets.

A. G. A. R. building was dedicated in Pittsburgh, May 10 and Commander Frank G. Noyes conducted the exercises.

William Sutton, an inmate of the Thanet (Kent) Union, attained his 105th birthday lately. He is in good health and able to converse with visitors.

Lady Elena Wickham, a sister of the Marquis of Huntly, has won the Huntingdonshire Billiard Handicap, which was recently concluded at the Grand Hotel, Peterborough.

In Hull, a butcher was buried the other day with the honors of his craft, thirty fellow-traders walking in the procession in blue blouses and white aprons, in pairs hand in hand.

An organ which is 200 years old was reopened recently in the church of St. Clement Danes, Strand, London, after a thorough restoration and renovation. It was constructed by the famous builder, Father Smith, and was placed in the church two years after the great revolution of 1688.

The ancient and historic windmill on Wimbeldon Common, which is in a somewhat dilapidated condition, and which has been divested of its sails, is to undergo thorough repair. The Wimbeldon and Putney Commons Conservators have resolved to spend between £200 and £300 on the work.

A remarkable statement was made during the hearing of some milk adulteration cases at Liverpool recently. Several informants were laid and the inspector, replying to a question, said the percentage of adulteration on Sunday was double that of week days. Evidence was given that the adulteration ranged from 7 to 30 per cent of water.

The Greatness of the Sun.

Anaxagoras, a learned Greek who lived long ago, was laughed at by his fellows because he said that the sun was as large as Peloponnesus. How astonished they would have been (says a writer) if they could have known that not only is he bigger than a million times larger than the earth, and that 800,000 earth globes could be stored inside if, by hollow! Again, the sun is at so great a distance from us, that a cannon ball traveling at its highest speed would be 20 years in reaching it, yet we feel the effects of the sun's light and heat in the literal twinkling of an eye!

How a Fine Diamond Was Found.

One of the finest diamonds in the world was found not long since in the Brazilian sands. It came in a novel form. A small quartz rock was found, about the size and shape of an egg, lying in the sands along the bank of the Amazon in Brazil. This was carried home by a Brazilian peasant, who was attracted by its odd shape and light weight. For some time it lay in his home with a number of other geological specimens, a mere curiosity. Happening one day in handling it to drop it on a stone block, it burst open and lay in halves on the block. The hollow interior that gave the light weight to the stone was filled with blood red sand. In this sand lay the diamond a sparkling stone of the rarest quality. The stone was lately sold to a diamond merchant and let the finder exceedingly wealthy.

Use of the Skeleton.

At a certain mission school for colored children in Mobile one of the teachers, Miss Gray, had for days been drilling her class in physiology on the fundamental uses of the skeleton.

"Now children," she said one morning, "who can tell me one of the most important services performed by the bones?"

All hands went up, but a tiny brown one, belonging to the youngest pupil in the room, was thrust above the others.

You may tell us Lily, said Miss Gray.

Please, ma'am, I know, replied the small curly haired maiden, "they're to hang meat on."

How Anointing Originated.

It began from a consideration of comfort and health, being regarded as a preventive of diseases and contributing to personal elegance. It is an ancient and still prevalent custom throughout the east of pouring aromatic oils on persons as a token of honor. The anoint-



HENRY B. CUNNINGHAM,
Belief, Mo.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.
Skoda's Gorman Soap
and Skoda's Ointment,
Should Always Find a Place
in the Nursery!

SKODA DISCOVERY CO.

GENTS:—We cannot be too grateful, for the benefits our little babe derived from the use of SKODA'S REMEDIES. When less than 9 months old, his face broke out with a Terrible Eczema. The itching and burning caused him to scratch so much that his cheeks became raw, and he suffered extremely. He suffered extremely. We gave him 3 drop doses of the SOAP DISCOVERY internally, used the SOAP and OINTMENT externally, and in a few weeks he was perfectly cured, and is to-day a rugged, healthy boy.

Respectfully,
MR. & MRS. H. B. CUNNINGHAM,
Belfast, Me.

No REMEDIES in the world equal SKODA'S, for Blood and Skin Diseases. Endorsed and used by Physicians, are they not worthy your trial? SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

ing oil was often a very costly preparation. Olive oil, spikenard and myrrh were the more common materials. It was a regular article of trade and sold in alabaster boxes, which were well fitted to preserve the odor. Anointing oils were first used in England at the coronation of Alfred the Great, and Elgar was the first anointed king of Scotland.

A BULLET-PROOF BREASTPLATE.

The Wonderful Invention of a German Tailor for the Protection of Soldiers.

The Hanover Courier gives the following details regarding the bullet-proof breastplate. "A Mannheim tailor named Dove has been at work for a long time past upon the invention of a material for the protection of soldiers against bullets. At length he was so far successful that he ventured to communicate his invention to a colonel of Grenadiers. The colonel at first attached little importance to the matter, but after a deal of persuasion he was induced to allow some experiments to be made at the rifle butts of his regiment near Mannheim. These began the week before Christmas, and immediately it was seen that the invention was really a very remarkable one. The first trial was at targets covered with the new material at a range of about 100 metres (110 yards). At that short distance, of course, the bullets of rifles of the new type have a terrific power of penetration. The bullets simply went through the targets and flattered to the ground just behind the stand. After this comparative success, the inventor aimed at making a bullet proof uniform. His object was not to make a complete costume, however, but a sort of cuirass or breastplate for the body. Externally the new garment when made looked as though made of ordinary army clothing material. The new resisting substance, the composition of which is kept secret by the inventor, is put underneath. The breast plate is fastened to the buttons of the uniform, so that it is only to be used in actual warfare. It weighs only 6 lbs. and is easily donned. The fastenings are on the shoulders and at the thighs. Of course it leaves the head, arms, and legs exposed as at present. The news of the invention spread rapidly in military circles, and reached Berlin, where it is said a large firm of army contractors tried to induce the inventor to sell his secret for an enormous sum, which he refused. He was induced, however, to send one of the coats to Berlin, where a military commission at once made an exhaustive trial of it with different types of rifles in use in the German army during the last fifteen years. The results were most satisfactory. All the bullets were embedded in the coat, most of them being reduced to a shapeless mass.

Again Herr Dove was offered a large sum for his invention, but he refused, saying he intended first of all to perfect the invention as he was not yet satisfied with it. It appears that he has now

SUCCEEDED IN ACCOMPLISHING HIS OBJECT for last week there were some further trials under the direction of Captain Ziegler. The range was 400 metres (438 yards) and the shots were fired by the sergeants of the 10th battalion of Grenadier Guards. A life-sized dummy figure of a soldier dressed in the new breast-plate was set up to be fired at. Several shots hit the mark, but not one of them went through the material. Although, as is well known, the bullets of the new weapons are coated with steel they were made flat by the resistance offered to them. In order to ascertain the probable effect of the bullets upon a soldier, the figure was covered with a soft material under the breastplate, and the effect upon it was only a slight depression of about two millimetres (less than a tenth of an inch) under the places where the bullets struck. It seems probable, therefore that a soldier clad in a new coat of mail will suffer some little pain on being hit in the chest by a bullet, but that he will be none the worse in consequence. At a short distance, such as 200 yards or less, a man would possibly be rendered insensible by being hit, but even then it is thought he could not be seriously injured. Further trials are to be made shortly."

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY,

The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy.