

# Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1893.

No 20

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.

The 'Ladies Journal' for One year FREE to every subscription or renewal of subscription to this paper.

JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of

Roller Blinds,

BEST OAPQUE Plain and Bordered.

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

W. T. H. Fenety

Queen-Street, Opp Post Office.

### AGRICULTURE

#### Notes and Suggestions of Practical Utility

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

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

There is no profit in a poor animal. All commodities fluctuate in commercial value.

It always pays to keep stock in good condition. If sheep are to be sold, they should be fattened.

Crops require an equilibrium of heat and moisture. Don't dog the cows. It is too expensive a recreation.

A small nostril in sheep is said to show a lack of vigor. Never allow stale eggs to get mixed with the fresh ones.

Remember cows need to be turned into a pasture at night during fly time. It pays to keep the good ewes even if butchers do offer tempting prices.

Ripe berries are wholesome, and nearly everybody enjoys eating them. Excessive fat in a person is a sign of diseased and deranged assimilation.

Clay land is retentive of water, and hence thorough drainage is important. Don't have curd clots in the butter. They come from overrunning the cream.

Put the machinery away in good order as soon as its work for the season is done. Thinning grapes promotes the size and quality and conduces to early ripening.

Attempting to feed animals whose growth is not apparent is largely a waste of feed. Don't fool with any compounds for increasing butter yield; they are worthless.

Aluminum horsehoes are gradually coming into use. They are light and durable. The secret of success in farming lies largely in the adaptation of crops to soil and market.

Litter or brush allowed to lie around the bodies of trees furnishes a harbor for insects. Set milk in hot water for a few moments if you want to get the most cream possible from it.

The sap of the tree is carbonized in the leaves just as the blood is oxidized in the lungs. Teach young pigs to eat as soon as possible, and give them all the skim-milk they will drink.

There is no economy whatever in raising an animal that will not sell readily at good prices. Some apiarists claim that bees shaded are not as likely to swarm as when exposed to the sun.

Whatever you do, never use cheap salt in butter making. It will prove expensive ultimately. The phosphates are the best manures for turnips, if any kind of commercial fertilizers is used.

The management given by the owner has much to do with keeping up the fertility of the farm. It is poor economy to keep an animal for breeding that has not individual merit to recommend it.

Many insect pests can be kept away from animals by bathing them in reasonably strong walnut water. Keep only a sufficient number of teams to do the farm work well, and keep them in good condition.

Fowls are very fond of raw vegetables, especially cabbage. They should be chopped fine for the fowls. It is said that a specific for bee strings may be made from a weak solution of carbolic acid and common salt.

One or two dollars expended in hoeing may make a big difference to the acre in a crop of potatoes. So far as possible, it is best to keep sheep of uniform quality and that will shear fleeces of uniform grade.

The permanent fertility of the farm is increased to a greater or less extent by the sheep kept on it. Excessive leanness in a person indicates lack of nutrition, which is a disease, unless caused by lack of food.

Children will take much more interest in the orchard or garden work if made partners in the work and profit. It is better to milk the cows in the stable, then turn them out into the yard, than to milk them in the yard.

Whenever a fattening animal is allowed to go hungry and frets for feed, the process of fattening is retarded. Cream can be kept smooth and free from the clots due to decomposition by adding salt and stirring frequently.

The grower of good fruits is a benefactor of mankind, for he furnishes a wholesome, palatable and healthy food. Some dairymen feed the skimmed milk to

cows and say that it pays better than to feed it to pigs or any other stock.

Labor is the most costly of all products and this fact is recognized in the value of the different kinds of farm stock.

The palatability of a food has much to do with its value, the animal's appetite being a pretty good guide in feeding.

Sows which produce large litters of good pigs and are careful with them had better be kept as breeders until they are old.

As with men, individual animals have varied tastes. The food must be suited to these or best results cannot be attained.

There are many farmers who find it easier to grow a good crop than to market it at the right time and in the right way.

The objections to allowing young pigs to run with the fattening hogs is that they will lay on too much fat to grow well.

People who live a considerable distance from a city or shipping point are at a disadvantage in fruit growing for market.

The probability is strong that your cows would pay you well for a little extra feed now. The pasture has past its best stage.

When the hot, dry weather sets in, grass loses more or less of its nutritive value, and care must be taken to see that stock do not lose.

With nearly or quite all stock intended for meat, size is entirely a secondary consideration provided the animal is fat smooth and trim.

If the hay is stacked in the meadow, be sure the stacks are protected before stock is turned in, if the meadows are allowed to be pastured.

The proper circulation of moisture in the soil is as necessary as the circulation of the blood in the animal body, or of the juices in the plant.

In purchasing animals to feed, it is very important to secure good, growing animals that are not difficult to keep in good, thrifty condition.

If chickens are furnished with clean quarters and have plenty of pure, fresh feed, air water, they are not likely to be attacked with cholera.

Keep some good oats in reach of young colts, until they learn to eat. It is a great advantage to have them eat grain well when weaning time arrives.

To a very considerable extent the degree of success is measured by the cash value of the products raised by one farmer in comparison with those of others.

If animals are given constant access to salt they will not eat to much. It is only after being deprived of it for long intervals that they are likely to overeat.

#### THE DAIRY.

##### The Home of the Jersey.

The following description of the home of the Jerseys from the Indiana Farmer will interest some of our readers: The island of Jersey, the native home of Jersey cattle, is the largest of a group of islands lying north of France in the English channel. This island lies west of Normandy about sixteen miles and about the same distance from the island of Guernsey, and is about twelve miles in length east and west, and about six or seven miles wide. The surface is a moderately elevated table-land and is fairly productive. The climate is equable, neither extremely cold nor excessively hot, with an abundant rainfall. The mean temperature is about 51 deg. F., not varying much from that of Ohio, but much more evenly distributed. The island contains about 10,000 acres, more than half of which is under excellent cultivation. The island is divided into twelve parishes, and the farms vary in size from five to twenty-five acres each. Great crops are here raised, consisting of potatoes, parsnips, marigolds, carrots, turnips, also plenty of choice fruits in quite a variety. These are some of the environments that surround the Jersey cow in her native home. Here she has been and is still carefully guarded, allowing no bovine to be landed except for immediate slaughter. When a Jersey leaves the island it is forever. They cannot return except as all other cattle, for slaughter. Heavy fines and imprisonment are the penalties for any violation of these regulations. It is by this stringent oversight that the purity of the race has ever been maintained. Any animal imported from the island of Jersey is eligible to record in our herd registers, provided the owner has complied with the requirements in guarding against errors. The neighboring island of Guernsey has for a long time kept a register of her best cattle similar to that of the island of Jersey. Her cattle probably were originally the same as the Jersey. Also the island of Alderney has a similar species of dairy cattle, but never has maintained a register, hence her cattle afford no guaranty of purity of race. The name Alderney was for many years applied erroneously to Jersey cattle. There were many of these cattle taken to England and bred with Jerseys, and when they had been bred a certain number of times they became eligible to registry. We have never taken kindly to this



MINNIE JONES, Livermore, Me.  
**AS A TONIC AND BLOOD PURIFIER!**  
**"SKODA'S DISCOVERY"**  
**UNEQUALLED!**  
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., GENTLEMEN—Last spring I had a severe attack of the MEASLES. After the acute stage passed, and I was supposed to be convalescent, I did not gain as I ought. With NO APETITE, and left with a BAD COUGH, day after day, I continued to run down. My friends feared I was in a DECLINE, and would never be any better. I was much reduced when I began the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY. Before I had taken one bottle, I was greatly improved. I continued its use, and am now in my USUAL HEALTH, thanks wholly to SKODA'S DISCOVERY. Respectfully,  
MINNIE JONES, Livermore, Me.  
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFFVILLE, N. S.

method practiced by our English cousins, allowing no animal to be recorded unless its ancestors trace back to importations from the island.

#### Ask Your Friends

Who have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla what they think of it, and the replies will be positive in its favor. One has been cured of indigestion and dyspepsia another finds it indispensable for sick headache. Other report remarkable cures of scrofula, salt rheum and other blood diseases, still others will tell you that it overcomes "that tired feeling" and so on. Truly the best advertising that Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of the army of friends it has won by its positive medicinal merit.

#### To Dry a Cow.

The following from the New York Times is strongly flavored with common sense: "It cannot help but be injurious to a cow to milk her up to a new calving. It is exhausting to the cow and the calf both, as the calf is supported by the cow and needs the nutriment that is taken from the cow in the milk. A cow should be dried off four weeks before the calf is due, and this is more desirable because the milk itself is undergoing a change during this time by which it is made unfit for use in the dairy and unpleasant for food. To dry a cow, leave half the milk in the udder and continue this for a week; then milk once a day only, and still leave some of the milk; feed only dry food, and if necessary, straw, but give meal in moderate quantity. If the cow is one of those occasional profuse milkers that cannot be dried, the milk may be fed to pigs and the cow milked partly."

The total amount of commercial butter, secured from the 984 pounds of milk in each lot was 39 pounds, 11.15 ounces for deep can setting, and 41 pounds, 4.5 ounces for shallow-pans setting; a difference of 1 pound, 9 ounces in favor of shallow setting. Of milk to make 1 pound of butter, it required 24.7 pounds in deep setting, and 2.38 pounds in shallow setting. The experiment as a whole brings out the following facts: 1. There was slight gain of cream from setting milk in shallow pans over that set in deep cans. 2. There was a very considerable loss of fat in the skim milk from deep setting, over that from shallow setting, amounting to nearly twice as much. 3. The buttermilk from shallow setting contained much more fat than that from deep setting. 4. A slightly smaller amount of milk made one pound of butter, when set in shallow pans, compared with that deep set. 5. Assuming that milk was to be set in open air, other things being equal, it would be the most economical to use shallow pans.

#### Are You Deaf.

Or do you suffer from noises in the head, then send your address and I will send a valuable treatise containing full particulars for home cure which cost comparatively nothing. A splendid work on deafness and the ear. Address: PROF. G. CHASE, Orilla, Ont.—137.

#### After Breakfast

To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, and give nerve, bodily and digestive, take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Continue the medicine after every meal for a month or two and you will feel "like a new man." The merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is proven by its thousands of wonderful cures. Why don't you try it. Hood's Pills cure constipation. They are the best after-dinner pill and family cathartic.

### 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.

#### ARRIVALS.

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. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt. Montreal.

T PAYS TO ADVERTISE.