

Fredericton Globe.

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No 23

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.

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.

Good harvest weather. The hay crop turned out better this year than was expected.

Every farmer should attend our exhibition Provincial exhibition Sept. 19 20 and 21. Get all you can out of life.

Live off the best your land produces. Do not be stingy with the bedding given hogs.

Breed for vigor, healthfulness and constitution. It is economical to keep pigs growing from birth.

The prime object of agricultural fairs is for the farmer. If cows have access to filthy water it will affect the milk.

The best corn and potato growers practice level culture. A creamery can't run profitably without plenty of cream.

Do not stint yourself for the sake of having more produce to sell. The milk can must be kept clean or the milk cannot be good.

Give the pigs good treatment and little medicine will be needed. Hogs grown under cleanly conditions make clean and wholesome pork.

It pays to have horses for farm work that are naturally good walkers. No creamery should start a creamery till assured of at least 300 cows.

In teaching the boy to milk, be sure to train to habits of cleanliness. Throwing out the feed is the smallest part of properly caring for the stock.

The product of the first cross are usually good feeders and good growers. The cows should have a shade to lay down in after they get their fill of grass.

For the early market medium-sized hogs in good condition bring the best prices. Cull the sheep to a profitable basis, even if it is necessary to sell half the flock.

Too frequent use of the lawn mower in dry hot weather will injure the grass. Education is as little wasted on the farm as in any of the learned professions.

The man who owns a farm and sticks to it is certain to profit by it in the future. By giving the farm boy an occasional holiday he will be taught to love the farm.

Plan to winter all the stock that your supply of feed will keep in thrifty condition. Blood is everything in breeding animals where merit is the object with the offspring.

A florist advises keeping the flowers picked off if abundant and constant bloom is desired. If necessary to keep the pigs confined at this season be sure they have plenty of green feed.

One advantage in wool growing is that it does not take fertility from the soil like grain growing. Gather up and burn all trimmings from the grape-vines or fruit trees. This will destroy many insects.

Few crops are capable of being so largely increased by better methods of cultivation as our corn crop. To avoid depleting the fertility of the farm, grow and sell such crops as will carry away the least plant food.

The exportation of hay, straw or fodder of any kind from Austria-Hungary has been prohibited by the government. The largest and the finest wool and the heaviest fleeces are grown on sheep that are kept steadily in good condition.

The difference in the length of time required to churn at different times is due generally to a difference in temperature. The simple announcement of a fair should mean an appeal to every farmer to lend a helping hand in making it a success.

Fairs have done much for the country, and they can be made to do much more good in the future if they are rightly managed. Level culture of all hued crops is rapidly becoming the rule, and each year sees more farmers adopting it in their operations.

Kind treatment and careful attention to the wants of the animals will go a long way towards making them safe and tractable. The best farmer and the one who makes the most money from farming is the one who studies and understands his business best.

Stock on poor grass will be apt to find the weak places in the fences, especially if there is tempting food on the other side. In selecting a young sow to keep as a breeder, one with a gentle and tractable disposition should be chosen, as nearly as can be judged.

In feeding and especially when it is to fatten rapidly the animals should always be given a ration that they will consume the largest quantity.

One of the greatest leaks on the average farm is the unnecessary damage done to the farming implements through exposure to all kinds of weather.

When never allowed a day to fish or spend as he pleases, the boy is too apt to imagine that farming is harder and more confining than any other kind of business.

No matter how hard a farmer works nor how good crops he makes, there will not be much profit for him unless he produces very largely the things that are consumed at home.

The Dairy. Success in summer dairying depends a great deal on having pure air, cool temperature and being strictly clean. In addition to this, the cows must be made comfortable.

It is better to lessen the herd one-half or two-thirds in number, or reduce it to a single animal rather than fill it with cows that, however fed, will little more than pay their keep.

From the good cow, if properly bred to a thoroughbred bull of good milking strain, some improvement is possible. From the poor cows come only the calves that are not worth keeping longer than to fatten them.

An exchange tells of a man who was milking a large herd of average cows. He took five of the best and five of the poorest ones, and keeping an accurate account of the cost of feed and care, found that while the five good ones were paying a fine profit, the other five were actually costing him \$7 per head annually over and above the value of the milk they yielded. Individual test is the only means of ascertaining the profit and loss in the dairy.

It is claimed by one who has tested it thoroughly that as much butter can be made by reducing the milk with cold water (half and half) at 50 degrees or lower, as by setting the milk in deep cans in ice water. The method described is to have tin tanks that will hold two or three pailsful, with glass in one hand, and a funnel to draw off the milk. This may do for the butter part of the business, but until the pigs and calves can be provided with condensers to handle this diluted milk, it will pay to use ice.

If the man who says 'salt has no direct effect on the butter or any other kind of fats further than on the water in the fat, and the antiseptic effect of it is only due to the solution of the salt in the water of the fat, thus surrounding the particles of the fat with a pellicle of brine, really believes thus, let him fry some salt pork and pour off the fat after the salt has had time to settle, and see if he can by any means relieve that fat from the taste of salt. Let him heat it so hot that he knows there can be no water left in it, or take any other method he pleases, and he will learn whether grease can be salted or not, and will probably conclude that the pellicle of water around the globule is imaginary.

The British board of health has been experimenting with the milk and flesh of tuberculous cattle for the purpose of testing the effect upon animals fed with such flesh and milk. The results have been, says American Dairyman, that the milk did not convey the infection to guinea pigs thus fed, but the flesh did. And even when the milk was taken from the cows whose udders were tuberculous it had no injurious results. This is so different from the general belief that it should not be taken as proof of anything or induce people to be less careful in the matter. The English people are usually very easily alarmed at any cattle disease, especially if it comes from this side of the water, but whether this will remove their fear or is an indication of expected outbreaks in their own country remains to be seen. The fact remains that a sick animal is not suitable for food and the well-known fact that the milk is easily affected by the physical condition should condemn the milk from a diseased cow.

Sweet cream is not the best for making butter, as it yields less than cream that is slightly sour, says a writer in the N. Y. Times. The best and most butter is made from cream that is slightly sour and which is taken from milk set in shallow pans in a room not over 60 degrees or 62 degrees for thirty-six hours, then skimmed and kept twenty-four hours at the same temperature before churning and churned at this same temperature. When cream is too sour or too warm it will foam in the churn and give out a large quantity of carbonic acid gas. This interferes with the making of the butter; it will not do otherwise. To bring the cream, when thus disturbed, into proper condition, add cold water to thin it, by which the gas evolved in the churning escapes and the foaming is reduced. Then the butter separates. This foaming is a common thing in summer, while in winter, owing to the cold, the cream granulates and appears to be 'sandy,' and the butter does not come. The remedy then is to add warm water to the cream, as it is too cold, and the fine grains of butter will not adhere together.

Telegraph Operator (reading message)—What's this! Will marry you whenever you wish!

Mature Spinster—Yes; do you think it too forward! It's my first offer and I'm afraid he'll get away.



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

RHEUMATISM AND EFFECTS OF LA GRIPPE BANISHED!

Mrs. Geo. Farrell, of Etna, Kings Co., N. S., 69 years old, had been troubled with RHEUMATISM for 30 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—cure—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.

A Few Hints. Opening canned fruit an hour or two before using, that it may regain the excluded oxygen, improves the flavor.

Newspapers wet thoroughly and crumpled up are excellent to sweep a carpet with, making it look bright and with far less trouble than it is to wipe it with a damp cloth.

The round point of a lead pencil is a good thing with which to remove a speck of any kind from the eye.

If an artery is cut, compress it between the wound and the heart. If a vein is cut, compress beyond.

Tar or paint may be removed by first applying oil of some kind or lard. Then, after scraping off the loosened substance, apply a mixture of turpentine and benzine, and at the last use benzine alone.

If a foreign substance is swallowed which is sharp—a needle, for instance—do not give an emetic, but confine the diet to mashed potatoes for two days.

Wood ashes very finely sifted are good for scouring knives and tinware. Very hot water is better for bumps and bruises than cold water.

JINGLES OF HONOR.

A Little Nonsense Gathered for Leisure Reading. Customer (at restaurant)—Bring me a piece of sticking plaster, please.

Waiter—Out your finger, boss! Customer—No; this stake is bleeding badly.

The Older One—The happiest time in my life was when I was approaching womanhood. The Other—Yes! But you always seem happiest when approaching manhood.

Excellent wrapping paper is now made from the stalk of the banana plant. The peel will go on making those who advertently step on it rap sidewalks.

We've got to economize, said Gargyle to his wife. Very well, dear, replied the good woman, cheerfully; you shave yourself and I'll cut your hair.

Detective (hurriedly)—Where did that fellow go to who just ran out of the hotel? Citizen (still rubbing the toe that the fugitive stepped on)—I don't know, but I hope he'll go where I told him to.

Little Lucy fell and hurt her knee badly, which her mother, when she went to bed in the dark, tried to bandage. Soon the little one was heard calling: Mamma, said she this bandage is not in the right place. I fell down higher up.

Mrs. Banks—I do hate to discharge my servant. Mrs. Rivers—I wish you had mine. You'd enjoy it.

What could you see when you were up in the balloon? That I was a fool for giving two dollars for it.

Dudley—You have a very bad cold. What caused it? Blakeley (dryly)—The stringency in the money market exposed me to drafts.

Willie Keep—Matrimony seems to me to be a matter requiring considerable thought. Ethel Knox—I've often wondered what it was that restrained you.

Hicks—One of the stores advertises a list of one thousand new names for girls. Mrs. Hicks—Stop in and get it; I've called 'em all I can think of.