

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1893.

No 13

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, Matresses &c. Promptly Attended to.

WAREROOMS, 155 QUEEN ST., OPP. PEOPLE'S BANK.

Telephone, Warerooms, 257. Telephone, Residence, [County Court House Squ.] 71

GEORGE W. ADAMS,

UNDERTAKER.

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, etc.

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 AS. T. SHARKEY, Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

JAS. T. SHARKEY, Barrister & Attorney.

FREDERICTON, N. B. Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

The Best Stock of

MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the Millinery Establishment

—OF—

MISS HAYES, QUEEN ST.

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 FRONTS' 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.

Plant pumpkins in the corn field.

It pays to grow winter squashes for stock.

Do not be afraid to thin out young plants.

Animal manure is the best of all fertilizers.

Wood for pianofortes requires forty years' seasoning.

France consumes 1,140,438,718 gallons of milk each year.

On dry soil plant potatoes deep and keep the surface level.

To let stock or the crops stand still is almost sure to retrograde.

It is an item in farm management to keep everything moving.

One hammock is not enough for a family these warm evenings.

Kill caterpillars on wild fruit trees as well as on cultivated ones.

Where the corn rotted plant a hill of beans or set a cabbage plant.

Give the calves a chance to get into a dark shed away from flies.

Fill that weed in the fence corner or there will be more next year.

Don't use the spike-tooth harrow for regular business any longer.

The poorest spot in the road measures the load you can carry to market.

Make the horse do most of the work of hoeing, but kill the weeds some way.

Don't you wish you had set some shade trees on that knoll in the pasture?

The margin of profit in farming is too small to admit of any unnecessary waste.

If rust appears on the blackberry leaves, sprinkle them with Bordeaux mixture.

The marketing of the product is the most important part of fruit growing for profit.

Denmark is a large exporter of butter, exporting over 80,000,000 pounds per annum.

If you planted in the mud, cultivate deep between the rows as soon as the soil is dry.

The value of manure does not depend on what made it but what food it was made from.

Never keep so much stock that you have to scant the rations to make the feed go round.

Southern Pacific locomotives will soon use for fuel bricks made of coal dust and asphaltum.

Keep all tools under cover. It is better to stack the hay out if there is not room to house both.

If the cow doctor talks about "hollow horn" and "tail sickness," tell him to drive along.

The longer soil has been under cultivation the more cultivation it needs to break the clods.

It does not pay to wash dirty sheep. The dirt will more than pay for the reduction in price.

Sweden's average crop of oats is 53,000,000 bushels per annum, exporting about 13,000,000 bushels.

Keep cool and remember that the way to get through is to do one thing at a time and do it well.

Soften up the collars of the working teams by pounding with a stick and kneading with the hand.

If your cattle drink from a brook, follow it up some day to see if there are any dead cats or dogs in it.

Every farmer should feed his products so as to make all the manure possible, and then apply it wisely.

If you have not milk enough for two calves give one all he wants and let the chickens have what is left.

Germany is the greatest potato producing country in the world, averaging over 900,000,000 bushels per year.

You pay money to mend public highways, and lose as much more by having muddy and rocky driveways on the farm.

Much of the spring cleaning about barns and cellars may be avoided by keeping things picked up and in proper place.

Hunt for borers when you see a tree falling and looking pale, with small leaves, or a small tree blossoming too young.

Where land is too rocky for cultivation and too valuable for a timber lot, it will make a good sheep pasture or orchard.

When water can be brought into the barn it is an easy matter to bring it to a proper temperature before watering the animals.

If it is a long way round from the kitchen to the dining room, have a door cut through and thus make the communication direct.

Careful picking and handling, clean, stout packages and a near-by market are the three desirable things for profitable fruit growing.

It is more important for cows to be fed and milked at regular times than it is for you to have your dinner at the usual time.

Almost any good farmer or gardener can produce fruit to a fair amount, but not all of them can handle it after it is grown so as to leave a profit.

When you see a nest of caterpillars, destroy them. That is the time, and that is what you are there for. Waiting for some special time does not count.

The age to which an animal can be kept is dependent on so many contingencies that no rule which can be considered best under all conditions can be given.

If your cows get the habit of stopping at night on the dry land in the back end of the pasture, make a road and a bridge so they will not dread to come home.

And while you are seeking to arrange matters to save labor to the barn do not forget the many little devices that would make the housekeeper's labors easier.

It is not necessary that the source of the water supply be on a level or above the barn floor in order to bring it into the building. A pump in the barn will bring in water from a point considerable below and distant from it.

A kitchen closet that shall combine shelves and closets to contain cooking utensils, the various small packages of groceries and whatever is needed in cooking, will prove a labor-saving institution and is not difficult to construct.

Worn-out farms have been brought up in a few years by farmers' keeping no stock, but depending on commercial fertilizers and clover alone. If they can be protected from dogs, a few sheep are good things to have around.

If possible, I would have every building on the place joined together and the whole connected with the house. Then every stroke of work tells. Then there is no need on a blustering winter day of going out to battle with snow drifts in fighting a passage to the barn or other buildings.

THE DAIRY.

Cows may as well give milk ten or eleven months in a year.

The St. Albans, Vt., butter factory made 2,557,000 pounds of butter in 1892, beside being burned up and rebuilt in that time.

When a cow goes dry a third of the year, she does not know whether she is a milk producer, a beef producer, or scapegoat to eat straw and feed lice.

In the best Danish dairies it is said to take 29 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter. Good Jersey milk will make an ounce of butter for every pound of milk, or 1 to 16.

When cows, and especially heifers, come in in warm weather when the feed is good and their udders get full and hard, they should be milked before calving. There is no danger of injury by this course, while to neglect it is often dangerous. Heifers' udders are often permanently injured by too severe distention in hot weather without relief.

On the subject of salting butter, F. C. Curtis of Wisconsin says: "I assume that it is generally considered that butter absorbs salt, which it does not. In proof whereof I will state that some two months ago I worked up about a pound of butter into a solid ball without salt. This butter has been kept immersed in strong brine until the present time, when I find on cutting it open no trace of salt, except near the outer surface of the ball. Salt properly exists in butter only as dissolved in the water remaining in the butter; if found in the butter in an undissolved state, objection is made by any good judge of butter. From this reasoning it will be seen that the amount of salt in butter depends somewhat upon the amount of water in the butter when the salt is added. Let us suppose we have a quantity of drained granular butter with 26 per cent. of water in it—our object is to salt only half the water, but that is an impossibility; we must salt all the water in the butter. Hence if we are required to have one ounce to the pound in the finished product, twice as much salt must be taken, for half of it will come out in exuded brine. There is no danger in getting in too much salt, provided no more salt is put in than will dissolve. Sometimes twenty pounds of butter after salting in the granular state will exude three or four quarts on revolving the churn and working it into a mass, and sometimes not more than one pint. The difference is undoubtedly in the firmness or coarseness of the granules when the salt is added."

The following are the effects of bone meal, and it should be carefully read, as it comes from Professor James Law of Cornell University: "I am aware that some dairymen feed bone meal to cows as a tonic and as a source of phosphate of lime when that is efficient in the soil and fodder. In the last case it is undoubtedly beneficial and is essentially a good product. Broom, however, should not be had to it recklessly or without due consideration, for if present to excess in the blood and in the secretion of the kidneys, it is very liable to be precipitated from the liquid and to form stone and gravel. This is especially dangerous in the winter season on dry fodder. I have seen valuable bulls die from it, when fed wheat bran to excess, but even in the females, trouble may come from the formation of gravel in the kidneys and their ducts—



BABY RIDER, CURED BY SKODA'S!

"Baby Rider, was a terrible sufferer from Eczema of Scalp and Face. The whole Top of Head was covered with crusts 1/8 inch thick, and Face and Ears involved in similar manner. No rest night or day for child or mother. Hands and Clothing Covered with Blood, where the little one endeavored to allay the itching and burning, by scratching the raw surface of Face, with its tiny fingers. Remedies of nearly all kinds, had been used, but it was constantly growing worse, when the mother began the use of SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, and SKODA'S OINTMENT. These Remedies used externally, four or five times, daily, for a few weeks, produced as clear and fair a skin, as ever adorned a Baby's Body."

SKODA'S GERMAN SOAP, TOILET AND MEDICINAL. Should always be used in the Nursery. It leaves the Skin without Spot or Blemish. SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Another complication occurs whenever animals on magnesian-limestone formations (where there is of course no lack of earthy salts in the fodder) are fed phosphates. The phosphates of magnesia ammonia are absolutely insoluble, and if the former is present in the urine, it is only necessary that the latter should be retained an undue length of time and decomposed, so as to set free ammonia in the bladder, to cause an instant formation of insoluble crystals or gravel. The same thing happens also in the bowels, and large concretions of ammonia-magnesian phosphate form and obstruct the large intestines, especially in horses. In short, it amounts to this: If the soil is poor and deficient in lime and phosphorus, a small allowance of bone earth is desirable; when, on the other hand, there is no such soil deficit, the use of bone earth is only a stimulant, and its administration in large amounts is liable to be attended with evil results.

On the relation of feed to fat in milk, Charles L. Hill of Fox du Lac Co., Wis., says: "I have made one experiment lately bearing on this. We purchased a cow in February that was being fed on hay alone. She was giving 24 pounds of milk per day. I tested her the next morning after getting her home, and she tested 4.9 per cent fat. After that, at intervals of two weeks I tested her, and she has given 33 pounds of milk per day, but tests no higher than before. I wish I could have tested her before I moved her, as it was possible she put less fat into her milk the night we got her home, and so gave richer milk the next morning."

A sea captain in Rockland, Me., says he bought a cow two years ago for \$65, a five-year-old Jersey, to please his boy. He finds the feed for her in return for the milk needed for family use, which he thinks is a good bargain for him. The boy milks her and cares for the milk. The first year the wife and boy paid the rent of pasture and divided \$100 between them. Last year they divided \$85, and now have a calf from her that they expect will increase the profit next year. There probably will not be any trouble in inducing that boy to stay on the farm.

The O. C. Farmer says: "The dairy work is said to be especially the business of the woman of the house. If so, she should see that the man of the barn provides good healthy cows of the right breeds, gives them plenty of good wholesome feed and pure water, provides warm stables for them in winter and shady pastures in summer, and that he and his hired men are cleanly in their habits while milking. Then she ought to be able to make good butter, or ought to give up business."

Splice. The perpetually irascible man is known by his standing cholera. A call to arms: Come, John, and take the baby. Hicks—Did you hear about Brash's death? He died quite suddenly. Wicks—It was like him. He always was so impulsive, you know.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY The Great Blood and Nerve Remedy