

Fredericton Daily Mail

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1886.

VOL. VIII, NO. 8

WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

GERMAN SOAPS and PERFUMES, from Mouson & Co. Frankfurt.

Fraser's Horse Remedies

100 lbs. DALLMATION INSECT POWDER.

500 lbs. PARIS GREEN.

JNO. M. WILEY, Opp. Normal School, Fredericton.

"Golden Fleece."

CHEAP SALE!

Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Hamburgs, Tweeds, Homespuns, Cretonnes, Flannels,

still continue; also a lot of DRESS GOODS!

for 8 and 10 cents, former price 25 and 30 cents

Call and see for yourself.

T. A. SHARKEY, "GOLDEN FLEECE," Fredericton, July 25.

FANCY GOODS!

GREATEST VARIETY offered in this city, and at Very Low Prices!

Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines,

Low Prices and on Easy Terms.

MEMMURRAY & Co's

Book and Music Store,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Fire. Fire.

The Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company of London, England.

Invested Funds, £1,000,000

John Richards, Agent, Fredericton.

Hats. Hats. Hats.

JUST OPENED: HARD and soft, Fur and Felt, Hats, in great variety, for Men, Boys and Children. A full stock of Hosiery, in all styles, very cheap.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

THE best and cheapest assortment of Trunks and Valises and Satchels, put on hand for the public. Please call and examine.

PARIS GREEN

IN STOCK AT W. H. VANWARTS.

American Cutlery.

PARSONS' PILLS

These pills are a wonderful discovery. No other like them in the world. Will positively cure of all manner of diseases. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Read and see for yourself.

Make New Rich Blood!

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

JACKSON ADAMS, PRINCIPAL UNDERTAKER, COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, FREDERICTON.

Funeral Furnishings of every description always on hand.

GUANO! SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO!

The BEST FERTILIZER in the Market.

W. E. MILLER & CO., Manufacturers Agents.

THE DREADFUL DISEASE DEFIED.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere. PRICE 25 CENTS.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality. CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

CHEAP ROOM PAPER.

JUST OPENED: 6,000 ROLLS Room Paper and 500 Fancy Wall Paper.

Sugar. Sugar.

20 BARRELS Sugar bought before the rise. Will be sold at the old price.

White Lead and Oil.

FIRE INSURANCE.

PARLOR SUITES, ETC.

PARLOR SUITES, BEDROOM SUITES, DINING SUITES, CHAIRS, AND ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, VERY CHEAP.

LEMONS.

Just received from the Russell Cutlery Co., a full stock of Cutlery, in all styles, very cheap.

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LEMONS.

Agriculture

Canada as a Field for Raising Horses.

It is a noteworthy fact that while the price of grain is low and the market is "down" for beef, mutton, wool and most farm products, horses are at a premium in good horse-raising countries as much in this country as it is ever did, if not more.

These horses will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley.

These beds can be kept clean and the fruit can be gathered from them without soiling the feet upon them.

Culture in hills.—This is the best mode that can be adopted for the garden.

To obtain fine, large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer and early autumn.

Every time the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Where the winters are severe, with little snow for the protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter or the branches of evergreens will be of great service.

This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the first frost, and should be removed as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Before the fruit begins to ripen, mow the ground among the plants with short hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of the kind, but will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking.

And thus lengthen the fruiting season. A bed managed in this way will give a full crop, and should then be spaded or plowed, and the ground in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

Pumpkin Seeds.

Pumpkin, in his work "Across America and Asia," says the Chinese eat pumpkin seeds between the courses at dinner. This may be an appetizer or digester.

The seeds are rich in nitrogen and oil. They are certainly very nutritious, and cattle and hogs are often eager to eat them.

Some feeders of swine have been very successful in fattening them on a large part of ration in fattening them. Experience seems to have been contradictory on this matter, but the explanation is simple.

The seeds in small quantities are not deleterious to the animal in good health, but when it happens in breaking or cutting up the pumpkin that the seeds get separated from the body of the pumpkin, and these aggregated seeds are thrown to the animals in a mass, and an extra quantity is eaten by a few, it produces a bad effect.

It is presumed that if hogs and young calves eat only the common proportion of seeds—that is, if they eat the seeds in small quantities, and long to it, no harm will be done, unless the pig or calf is in an unhealthy condition.

But as the seeds are so liable to get separated from the body of the pumpkin, it is better to separate them, and if fed, give them in a very small quantity.

The pumpkin is a profitable crop to raise for feeding the animals on the farm. Two or three tons per acre may be raised with very little labor in the crop field, and the food value per ton is greater than that of any other crop.

It is a valuable food for the pig, and it is also valuable to feed the seed to milk cows, the danger is greater than the advantage.

Clean Pens, Healthy Pigs.

We do not feel like defending or apologizing for the existence of hogs of the pig in general. There are thousands of open pens in villages where the pig is put into a ten foot space open to all the rains that fall, and never cleaned till the hog is killed.

It is because of the too general neglect in this matter that the well-to-do farmer is getting out of the way of using pork upon his tables except for a very limited extent.

Pork is one of the most popular meats sold in our markets, and yet it may be grown in a possible condition in this world of the cheapest. It does not cost more than it costs to get his feet dirty.

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Strawberry Cultivation.

The strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops.

The ground should be well prepared by trenching or ploughing at least eighteen or twenty inches deep.

It is unnecessary to say that if the land is wet it must be thoroughly drained. For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between.

These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley.

These beds can be kept clean and the fruit can be gathered from them without soiling the feet upon them.

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Seven Points in Managing Milk.

1. To make the sweetest-flavored and longest-keeping butter the cream must undergo a ripening process by exposure to the oxygen of the air while it is rising. The ripening is very tardy when the temperature is low.

2. After cream becomes sour the more ripening the more it depreciates. The sooner it is then skimmed and churned the better, but it should not be churned while too new. The best time for skimming and churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.

3. Cream makes better butter to rise in cold air than to rise in cold water, but it will rise sooner in cold water, and the milk will keep sweet longer.

4. The deeper milk is set the less astringent cream gets while rising.

5. The depth of setting should vary with the temperature. The lower is the deeper milk may be set. The higher the shallower it should be.

6. We milk the cream, and consequently the fine flavor and keeping of the butter, will be injured if the surface of the cream is exposed freely to air much warmer than the cream.

7. When cream is older than the surrounding air it takes up moisture and impurities from the air. When the air is colder than the cream it takes up moisture and impurities from the cream.

8. The cream should be kept in the surrounding air, in the latter case the air helps to purify the cream. The cream should be kept in the surrounding air, in the latter case the air helps to purify the cream.

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FARM NOTES.

Fowls as well as chicks become quarrelsome if fed on new mast.

Wheat has been sent this year from San Francisco to Australia to supply the demands there.

A good evaporator is an indispensable to the fruit grower as the contribution box to a church.

By taking pains to clean up the stable yard, the barn, the hog pen and other sheds, a considerable quantity of valuable manure can be secured that would in many cases be wasted.

If you want eggs from your Bantams don't feed them too strongly. They take on fat readily, and when they do not lay, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes need liberal feeding when they are laying.

Prof. Arnold believes that there is no way in which fertilization can be promoted as by dairy farming. Buter takes nothing from the soil that affects fertilization in the way that wheat and other crops do.

The richest and best milk is produced just after growth ceases, while the vital force is most vigorous and active. When cows become so old as to lose in vital force, their secretions of milk, like their digestion and assimilation, become less perfect.

Most of the apples that fall before they are fully ripe contain worms, and unless they are destroyed they emerge from the fruit in a short time and enter the earth or find a hiding place under the bark of the tree.

The wise farmer will leave his plow, harrow, mowers, reapers, cutters, wagons, etc. etc., out in the sun, around in the lot, or out in the fields where they will speedily be destroyed by the exposure of the weather.

Clean culture and fall ploughing are the secrets of success in raising land out of worm. By removing all vegetable matter in the fall the young worms will starve, and by turning them out of their winter quarters with the plough they will often be killed.

The common practice of pasturing meadows in the fall is not sufficiently considered by our farmers. It is ruinous to the meadow to put on much stock after the hay is removed, but much more so on some soils and in some seasons than others. Some varieties of grasses are also more easily killed out than others. All this should be ascertained by a local observation.

Oil is fatal to every insect which it touches, and sulphur is very offensive to them. A mixture of four ounces of kerosene oil and one ounce of sulphur will free the fowls from their roosters.

Good health is the prime consideration with all domestic animals, and most especially so with those whose flesh is used for human food. None but the flesh of healthy animals is fit for human food; yet numbers of beef animals, no matter how healthy they may be when they leave the pasture, are treated in a way that greatly reduces the healthful condition, if it does not really make the animal sick.

Onions should be harvested as soon as the tops have fallen and the larger part of them are dried. Throw them in a sack and hang them up to dry in a well-ventilated place. Store in a barn or outbuilding, where there will be a good elevation of air.

At a recent exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society a new potato, yet unnamed, was exhibited by Albert Breese, of Vermont (the originator of the Early Rose), remarkable for its beauty and excellence. One of fifty dollars was made to Mr. Breese for the twelve specimens on exhibition, which were increased to one hundred dollars, after a committee and others had tested their quality, but the offer was declined.

Small unripe potatoes and potato parings are often a nuisance to the housewife. They are often given to the cows, but are poor food for milk. In fact, a raw potato, and especially if scurvy, is poor food for anything. If cooked they make very fair summer food for pigs, and, with the addition of a little meal, will fatten them rapidly. The potato parings are much better than the small potatoes. There is more of the nutriment of the potato in and near the skin than in the centre.

You may have never noticed that some favour in Northern farms. It is rare that farmers in Middle or Eastern States own so many teams that none are ever required to go on the road, and the dislike to riding after a mile has probably something to do with the disfavor in which milk teams are held. But in many respects for farm work in some sections the mule is superior to the horse. He is more easily kept, lasts longer and will bear rough usage with less liability to injury or accident. There is as great difference in mules as in horses, but a team of the best will out-work most horse teams.

"Weed out," is an excellent watchword in the abstract for everybody. The farmer can readily appreciate its significance, because his happiness, health and prosperity all depend largely upon the vigor and persistency with which the weeding out process is carried on. He must be constantly at it in order to make the business grow. In herd or flock the scrub and runt must be weeded out, and so the same process goes on in every department of farm work. Taking the term in its broadest construction, it is with-out doubt well worthy to become the watchword of every farmer who desires to reach the highest excellence as an agriculturist, and to reap the richest rewards for labor bestowed.

ALL SORTS.

In Slumber Sweet.

As on some day that seemeth long, I might come with blessed sense Of finished work, of quietude, Of dreamy indolence!

When darkness like a curtain's fold Shuts us in from day's annoy, And with a thought of heaven we fall Asleep till dawn of day.

So that still night that kill our death Will fold us sweetly in From the long years of weariness, Of sorrow and of sin!

Will hold us in a blessed sleep No earthly woe can wake Till the new dawn shall touch our lids And bid the silence break.

A woman isn't fit to have a baby who doesn't know how to hold it, and this is as true of a tongue as of a baby.

No lengthy advertisement is necessary to bolster up Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. "Oh, dear," sighed William Jones, "if John had only made a will, there wouldn't be all this trouble about the property."

"Do the lawyers bother you?" "Bother me? They almost worry me to death," declares a sometimes wily John Adams.

A Sunday-school boy got up to recite his verses on Scripture, but he got a little mixed and said: "Joseph is his angel's name, and his name is Joseph."

I had a valuable colt so bad with mange I feared I would lose it. I used Milner's Liniment and it cured him like a magic.—Oswestryman, Oswestry, Del.

"What's the first thing you got to do, James, if you were stung by a hornet?" asked Smith, who had been reading an article on the treatment of stings. "Breathe," replied Jones, solemnly. And the conversation abruptly ceased.

The blighting effect of impure blood and to hold in these we need help by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This ought not and need not be. "Purify" the blood, and you will have a new blood; taken one a night for twelve weeks will change the blood in the entire system.

A young