

Board of Works Office

Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1893.

No 16

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.

Gleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Prevention is far more economical than a cure.

Flowers will be found about the refined home.

Whatever work you have in hand, do thoroughly.

Every horse on the farm should earn its living.

Milk, either sweet or sour, is relished by poultry.

Make every acre of the farm yield some revenue.

Bisulphide of carbon is a great vermin destroyer.

The strawberry bed should be kept free from weeds.

Yarded poultry must have animal food of some kind.

The best of milk or cream can be spoiled by poor handling.

It is a good plan to keep broken charcoal before the fowls.

Wisconsin appropriates \$12,000 per year for institute work.

Powdered lime is a good preventive of plant mildew.

Hilling up potatoes will shorten the crop fully 15 per cent.

The best animal produced can and should be improved on.

Young poultry should be fed only a little at a time, but often.

Ohio held 124 institutes last year at a cost of less than \$5,000.

Strict cleanliness is one of the requisites for successful dairying.

The amount of fat which a cow gives is the test of her value in the dairy.

The neatness of the package has much to do with the selling price of butter.

Test the cows in the dairy herd. Some of them are not paying for their keep and should be disposed of.

The cow responds to comfortable surroundings, good feed and gentle treatment by an increased flow of milk.

The cow that stope chewing the cud and pricks up her ears when being milked cannot be depended upon to give all of her milk.

Have good ows and then keep them milking as long as possible each year. Especially arrange to have them giving milk through the winter months when butter is the highest.

The person who was never known to make or sell anything but a fine quality of butter has no trouble in disposing of all he can make.

Very few cows get too much exercise. It is what they get in getting it that does the mischief. Standing at the stable door waiting to be let in is not exercise.

The Turner Center, Me., creamery did a business of over seven thousand dollars in the month of April. It paid patrons twenty-five cents net per pound of butter.

If you have no separator do not fail to provide for the rapid and thorough cooling of milk by means of some deep setting system. Heavy losses are sure to come if this is not attended to.

Spring calves will do better kept in the barn through their first summer than if turned to pasture. We have proved this many times. Dry he seems better suited to go with their feed of milk than does the watery grass.

A cool room above ground is better for milk than a cellar, and it should always be remembered that milk should not stand near vegetables, fish or meat of any kind, as it invariably absorbs the flavor of what is near it.

A cow's absolute confidence in the person who milks her must be secured before she will yield all her treasure to his manipulations. Some dairymen insist on this confidence from their herd by abuse and with a club.

Shelter in summer when the cows are in the pasture is as much of a problem as the providing of shelter in winter. If trees are in the pasture there will be danger during thunder storms, and high winds throw down any brush or boards temporarily arranged. It is probably best to erect a covered shed in the pasture, which is open on all sides.

Well made cheese may be injured in the ripening process by an uneven or too low temperature in the curing. If it ripens too slowly it becomes tough and leathery, and though it may contain its proper proportion of fat, it will lose the feeling of melting in the mouth that a rich cheese should have, and will appear more like a skimmed milk cheese.

A dairymen who was milking a large herd of average cows 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.

At this season cows in full flow of milk need often to be milked at noon, especially if the milking is done early in the morning and somewhat late at night. But when a cow thus milked three times a day will give more milk and butter, she will do it at the expense of flesh unless fed extra. There is absorption of fat from milk while it is in the udder and if the milk is taken very frequently the cow has the greater drain on her system.

The Ideal of Excellence in Butter Flavor. The ideal of excellence in butter is flavor. No matter how high the scale on other points, if off in flavor there is no provision of grace to save it—coming about of glory on that point, as well guilty of all. The ideal of flavor in butter is subject to several conditions: the food the cow eats, the water she drinks, environment of the milk and cream before churning the latter, and handling the cream and churning; all these have more or less bearing on the one characteristic—flavor. The scale of points adopted in expert judging of butter is classified thus: flavor, 49 points, make, 20; solidity, 12; grain, 12; color, 8; moisture, 5—perfection, 100; two-fifths of the whole placed upon flavor, thus showing the importance of this one factor in a fastidious market. This is all very well, but what practical bearing has it in enlightening the man who feeds and cares for the cows, and handles the milk and cream; whether to be churned on his own premises or pooled at the creamery? He knows, if he thinks about it all, that flavor has the emphasis of 10 points while no other quality has over half as many. It is doubtful if one parton is fifty of the creameries whose product makes high in competition with others, but fall off more or less points in flavor, ever indulges a lingering thought that he is responsible for the delinquency. If we scrutinize the reports of experts who judge the butter at our fairs and dairy meetings, we find that it is seldom perfection is marked against flavor. I have in mind a butter exhibit where many samples were offered in competition, both creamery and private dairy. The highest scale of each was ninety-eight points, both two points off in flavor. Several others were perfect on all points, but off from three to six points on flavor. These facts are significant and should lead dairymen and farmers to investigation and self-examination, to find at whose doors the delinquency lies. I have no hesitancy in saying, however, that nine times out of ten the farmer is at fault. I have enumerated the causes for off flavor in butter, but one of these towers as high above all the others in point of badness as the sun excels the moon in brightness. And that is the environment of the cows, the condition in which she is kept. Were I to classify the causes generally accredited to off flavor in butter it would be thus: Environment, 50 points; feed, 20; water, 10; care of milk and cream, 10; handling, 5; churning, 5. There are several things which it is impossible to accomplish in this world; one to make butter that will score forty points on flavor from cream produced from cows kept in the condition we find them on seventy-five per cent of the farms throughout the dairy districts; and another great impossibility is to arouse the average dairymen and farmers to a realizing sense of their opportunities and get them to shear out of the old ruts their ancestors have worn so deep.

The Sheep Fold. Arizona last year sold 5,000,000 pounds of wool and 100,000 wethers. Systematic breeding is essential to the best management of the flock. Sheep seem to be particularly fond of the growth of vegetation which springs up in a burnt district. A prominent Canada sheep breeder complains that too many of the best rams find a market in the United States. New Zealand will send a wool expert to the World's Fair to report on the kind of wool demanded by the American trade. The latest use for wire netting is making hayracks for sheep. The meshes should be large enough to admit the nose but not the head. A good selling carcass is not at all inconsistent with a fleece combining the more essential fine wool, as has been readily proved by experience. The sheep that shears a good fleece, furnishes a good carcass and can stand the rough usage to which the sheep are often subjected, is the best for the average farmer to keep. Generally now the earlier fat sheep can be put on the market the better prices it is possible to realize, so that in many cases it is quite an item to push the feeding somewhat. Whatever class of sheep you find it most profitable to keep, let them be the very best of that class, and then give them such treatment as is necessary to secure the best possible results. A late report of the statistician at Washington reveals the fact that the number of sheep in the world is 534,848,024. They outnumber the swine fivefold, cattle twofold and horses ninefold. An old shepherd says: "If I was a young



CHAS. H. BORDEN, WOLFVILLE, N. S. SKODA CURES That Tired Feeling.

Chas. H. Borden, of Wolfville, N. S., is Carriage Builder by trade. Mr. Borden is well-known in that vicinity, and his statement is entitled to great credit. He says: "In the Spring of '92, I became much run down, with loss of appetite, as a result of over-work. I also have suffered for some time, with EXTREME CONSTIPATION. I had no ambition to work, and the slightest labor would completely tire me out. A few weeks' use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY AND Skoda's Little Tablets, CURED my Constipation, restored my Appetite, and made me better able to work than I have been for years. As a result of their use, I have gained 14 lbs. in flesh. I would recommend them, as the BEST Remedies I know."

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man with \$5,000 capital, I would buy 500 sheep and several hundred acres of cheap land; hire a trusty shepherd, dispense with all pasture fences, and give my principal attention to providing winter fodder, clearing up land and increasing my stock. It would best any dairying."

The American Southdown Breeders' association will meet in Chicago on Sept. 27, during the period fixed for the sheep exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, at which time there will be presented papers from leading breeders, and an effort will be made to have a very full discussion of matters in the interest of this breed of sheep.

Hon. L. S. Coffin, in a paper read before the Wool Growers' association of Iowa said: "I very much doubt if there is a single domestic animal which, when intelligently handled, will in the end, return to the farm and the farmer so much of net gain, when everything is taken into account, as the sheep. There are always at least three returns from the sheep viz., wool, mutton and farm improvement. I am not sure but that every farmer could afford to keep one sheep to every acre of grazing land devoted to pasturing for other stock, even if he never sold a pound of mutton or sheared a pound of wool. Perhaps I have made the statement too strong, yet who of us have yet been careful enough in experiments in this direction to make any reliable statement of the value of the animal of the garden hoof upon the soil, and its scavenger work in the field and pasture? The time is rapidly coming in Iowa when a higher standard for farming must obtain. Every acre will be required to yield its best. To this end every unprofitable plant and weed must be kept down and out, and the sheep will be a great help to the careful farmer. To us in Iowa I am inclined to think that the large mutton sheep is the 'survival of the fittest.' For twelve years I kept the Merino and its grade. Then there was in my locality but small demand for mutton. I still love the small, compact form and fleeces of the Merino, yet at this time our possibilities for reaching good mutton markets and our vast crops of mutton-producing cereals and grasses point, in my judgement, to the large mutton sheep.

Sugar Bounties. It is said that Secretary Foster's estimate last autumn of an expenditure of \$10,000,000 for bounties on American sugar will not be fully verified by the payments, but the amount will apparently reach about \$9,100,000. Already \$8,451,579 has been paid, and a number of applications remain to be adjusted. The total crop on which bounty will be paid during the present fiscal year is estimated at about 480,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 100,000,000 over that of the fiscal year 1892. The production of beet sugar has advanced from 12,004,838 pounds in 1892 to 27,083,322 pounds in 1893, and the applications for bounty on maple sugar will this year be about 3,000,000 pounds, and the cane production about 450,000,000 pounds. The sorghum production is 986,000 pounds and the cane production about 450,000 pounds. Some of the published estimates of the production of cane sugar are apparently excessive, unless they include a considerable amount on which bounty has not been asked for. The payments on maple sugar will be about \$8,500,000. This would represent, at two cents a pound, 425,000,000 pounds, but as some of the sugar is below the two-cent grade, the actual number of pounds will probably run to 450,000,000.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R.Y.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION. All Rail Line to Boston, & 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, Frengle Isle, Edmeston 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. O.E. McPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. St. John, N.B. D. McNICOLL, Gen. Pass. Agt. Montreal.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.