

# Fredericton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1893.

No 15

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 finest 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.

Some machinery costs more than it saves. There is no gain in close-cropping pastures. Have large fields, little fencing and long furrows.

The boys and girls must be taught to love the farm. The highest culture will soon be found on the farm.

Give the farm credit for what it furnishes for the family.

Organization is the only hope for the toiling industrial farmer.

Raise the best of everything, beginning with your own children.

There is a large field for study and improvement in the matter of feeding.

A crop of clover roots is equal to a good dressing of barnyard manure.

Every farmer should be compelled to keep his balls and his dogs at home.

All good farming has got to depend on some system of stock husbandry.

A weed seed that has just germinated is killed if mowed over so little, and this is the time when it should be attended to.

Let us be ambitious to elevate our occupation where it will command honor.

It is better to have a little leisure time than to have more work than you can do.

We all work for profit, for gain, be we farmer, merchant, laborer or mechanic.

That a well seasoned woodpile in the wood-house is a source of comfort to your wife.

Everything done toward beautifying and improving a place is enhancing its value.

Nothing will put the bloom of prosperity on a community of farmers like dairying.

The more study we put into our chosen occupation the more success we will have.

Farmers cannot be too careful about putting their money and feed into old animals.

It is important to save time and labor in the buying field, as well as in the selling.

On the productions of the farm depend the welfare and prosperity of our entire nation.

One of the most difficult problems in dairying is to prevent a loss of fat in the butter-milk.

Education, mental strength and vigor pay as well on the farm as in any other department.

On the farm, at least, in nearly all cases, it is better to sell and regret than to keep and regret.

As soon as any of the early vegetables are over some other crop should at once be planted.

Power and superiority are the rightful attributes of the farmer, not weakness and dependence.

If haying and hoeing come together use your judgment about which to do first, and keep cool.

If farmers wish to enjoy the respect to which they are entitled, they must respect themselves.

Is there any especially rich acre upon your farm? If so, does it not pay better than any other acre?

Whenever the potatoes are dry they should be kept out of the sun or their quality will be injured.

As soon as the early peas are through, remove the vines and plant cucumbers or beans for a late crop.

A better knowledge of the dairy cow has been gained, and with this knowledge has come a better cow.

In no other department of farm management is there so much mismanagement as in the care of live stock.

The very best time to kill weeds is just before you see them, and this can only be done by constant cultivation.

Cabbages are rank feeders and need plenty of cultivation. Merely keeping down the weeds does not answer.

Let the bottom of the silo be on a level with your feeding or stable floor, with center a trifle higher than sides.

A farm so operated that all the produce sold off it reduces its fertility will in all time reach the little end of the horn.

The hoeing and haying can be carried on together better now than under the old system when work was slower.

Whether there are many weeds or not, frequent stirring up of the soil is necessary to keep the cabbage growing.

Regular hours for rising, going to work and quitting work are just as essential to success on the farm as in the store or office.

There is a vast difference between good clover hay and poor clover hay, and that difference lies mainly in the curing of it.

A good barn will much more than pay interest on its cost by protecting the animals, crops and implements from the weather.

Any crop is better than weeds, though weeds are better than bare ground, but the weeds should never be allowed to go to seed.

Square dealing pays best every time, and nowhere better than in the dairy; cheat nobody, and be sure your cows do not cheat you.

As a general rule only about one-fourth of the ground is covered with a growth of grass, leaving three-fourths of the ground unoccupied.

Give your stable a thorough cleaning occasionally. It will more than repay you in the way of appearance, and is beneficial in a sanitary way.

It is only the beginning to have the garden well planted. After this comes the care of it, and on this care depend the results to a very large degree.

One ton of hay properly cured is worth twice as much as if improperly cured, and the extra labor required to secure a good article is very slight.

Level culture of all vegetables seems now to be the universal method. Hilling causes the plants to suffer in times of drought more than does level culture.

A variety of grasses makes better pasture than one, two or three, because they give a longer season. Try to have both early and late growing sorts in the mixture when you seed.

The dried apple contains all the elements of the fresh fruit, yet the latter is far more nourishing and digestible; so with ensilage and corn fodder.

A Yankee is said to have cured a hen of unseasonable broodiness by letting her sit on egg-shaped snowballs, water-soaked and frozen into solid ice.

The observant fruit grower never has any heavy pruning to do. The growth of each tree is carefully noted, and any excessive fronds that the trees indicate as being started are literally nipped in the bud.

At the Geneva, N. Y., experiment station experiments on the subject of cheesemaking have been carefully conducted and the conditions and results are shown in tabular form. Leaving out the tables the results of the several tests may be stated as follows:

Condition of manufacture:

1. The time required for the milk to begin to thicken after the addition of rennet varied from 9 to 25 minutes, and averaged 15 minutes.

2. The time from adding rennet to cutting curd varied from 15 to 60 minutes, and averaged 29 minutes.

3. The time required to heat to 98 degree F after cutting and stirring curd varied from 30 to 81 minutes, and averaged 50 minutes.

4. The time from reaching 98 degree to drawing whey varied from 50 to 300 minutes, and averaged 100 minutes.

In general, it can be said that the behavior of the milk rich in fat was in no way different from that of ordinary milk. No special precautions had to be observed. The curd was as firm as that made from average factory milk.

On the composition of milk.

1. The amount of solids in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 12.46 to 14.94 lbs., and averaged 14 lbs.

2. The amount of fat in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 3.65 to 5.25 lbs., and averaged 4.56 lbs.

3. The amount of casein and albumen in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 3.10 to 4.01 lbs., and averaged 3.65 lbs.

4. The amount of casein in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 2.44 to 3.13 lbs., and averaged 2.92 lbs.

5. The amount of albumen in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 0.66 to 0.85 lbs., and averaged 0.73 lbs.

6. The amount of sugar, ash, etc., in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 5.62 to 6.05 lbs., and averaged 5.79 lbs.

Relation of casein to albumen in milk:

1. There were from 2.44 to 3.13 lbs. of casein in one hundred pounds of milk, with an average of 2.92 lbs.

2. The amount of albumen in one hundred pounds of milk varied from 0.66 to 0.85 lbs., and averaged 0.73 lbs.

3. For each pound of albumen in the milk the casein varied from 3.09 to 5.46 lbs., and averaged 4 lbs.

The general results compared with those of last season appear to suggest that in milk richer in fat there is a larger proportion of casein relative to albumen than in milk less rich in fat; that, in other words, in rich milk a larger proportion of the nitrogen compounds can be utilized for cheesemaking. Further study is needed to confirm this statement, but our results are suggestive on this point.

On the composition of green cheese:

1. The amount of water in one hundred pounds of green cheese varied from 32.82 to 48.22 lbs., and averaged 37.83 lbs.

2. The amount of fat in one hundred pounds of green cheese varied from 28.90 to 36.51 lbs., and averaged 34.35 lbs.

3. The amount of casein and albumen in one hundred pounds of cheese varied from 18.80 to 25.23 lbs., and averaged 22.52 lbs.

For each pound of casein in the cheese the amount of fat varied from 1.40 to 1.68 lbs., and averaged 1.52 lbs.

On loss of constituents in cheesemaking:

1. The solids in one hundred pounds of



G. W. PEARSON,  
**DYSPEPSIA,  
Threatened Heart Failure  
AND  
LIVER TROUBLE,  
Cured by One Course of  
SKODA'S DISCOVERY.**  
G. W. Pearson by occupation is a Carpenter and Builder. He is favorably known in Waldo Co. He says:—  
"For years I have suffered from Indigestion, Heart and Liver Trouble. At times my Heart would beat so feebly, I would be obliged to cease work for days at a time."  
"I tried physicians and remedies, without number, but got no permanent relief, until I commenced the use of SKODA'S."  
"I have taken one course, and am perfectly well. My wife has also received great benefit from the use of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and SKODA'S LITTLE TABLETS."  
Mr. Pearson will answer any letters or inquiries.  
**SKODA DISCOVERY CO., WOLFVILLE, N. S.**

milk varied from 12.46 to 14.94 lbs., and averaged nearly 14 lbs.

1. The amount of solids lost in whey varied from 5.95 to 6.58 lbs., and averaged 6.27 lbs.

3. The per cent of solids in milk that was lost in whey varied from 41.88 to 49.44 and averaged 44.80.

It appears from these results and from those secured last season, that the amount of milk solids lost for a hundred pounds of milk is fairly constant, being between 6 and 6.5 lbs. The amount of milk solids, recovered in cheese varied much more, ranging from 5.31 to 8.66 lbs. for milk containing from 3 to 5.25 per cent of fat. It appears that when the milk solids increase, the cheese-producing solids, the fat and casein, increase, while the whey solids, the albumen, sugar and ash, increase very little in comparison. It, therefore, results that in rich milk a larger proportion of the solids is utilized in cheesemaking than in the case of poorer milk; in other words, there is a smaller proportion of loss of milk-solids in making rich milk into cheese.

Will Asiatic Cholera Follow?

Mr. J. Howard's theory that, one horror of a similar nature follows another to the number of three, has a chance for confirmation this coming summer if certain predictions prove true. First it was La Grippe; "A whim" the French define it. Second came deaths by scores from its after effects, or from the many atmospheric changes of the past few months. Severe cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, intense catarrh and general loss of strength were the results, until death was almost welcomed as a relief to the sufferers. So that this epidemic and its sequence has proven to be the most terribly realistic whim that ever visited this country. And now for number three; the theory is said to be advanced that the Cholera is very likely to find fertile soil in the generally debilitated constitutions of our people resulting from the effects of such a winter and spring as has just past.

Whether the theory of three will be confirmed in this case or not remains to be seen. At any rate it behooves every person still affected by any of the complaints due to these climatic changes and epidemics, such as catarrh or bronchial troubles, to look well to themselves and see that every trace of the trouble is removed this present month; before the heat of summer still more debilitates their system. For years we have found that simple old remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used as directed, to be the most certain remedy for all forms of lingering summer colds, catarrh or bronchial affections, as well as a preventive and cure for all kinds of summer complaints. It is absolutely certain that a remedy that has survived for eighty years as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but what has this good old fashioned remedy in the house. If there is we advise them to get it at once or write the manufacturers I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet describing its various uses for the last eighty years. Now is the time. Delays are dangerous, and an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

### 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.

**6.00 A.M.** EXPRESS for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Healdton, 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. MOPHERSON, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. St. John, N.B.

D. MCNICHOOL, Gen. Pass. Agt. Montreal

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER.