THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886. VOL. VII., NO. 37

FARM FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm property situate in the Barony District, Parish of Dumfries, York County, lately occupied by Frank Mooers, Esq., and adjoining the property of James Haughs, Esq., containing 79 acres, more or less. There is a small dwelling house, barn, shed and blacksmith shop thereon. Also a young orchard.

For terms and particulars apply to

J. A. & W. VANWART,
Barristers.

Fredericton, May 5, 1886.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offer for sale his Farm, situated in the Parish of Kingsclear, about one mile and three quarters from this city, containing 100 acres, fifty acres of which is under a good state of cultivation, the balance being pasture land. It is well watered, and there is on the premises a new one and a half story house and one large barn.

☞ Terms made known on application on the premises.

ROBERT WYNN.

Kingsclear, March 10, 1886.—3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers to sell or to lease all that property situate on Regent Street, in the City of Fredericton, known as the "Kenney Grove" and "Anderson Field," containing twelve acres. Possession to be given first of May next. He also offers for sale in one lot or in several parcels, all that property situate at the Mouth of the Nackawick Stream, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, known as the "Col. Stewart Property," containing nine hundred (900) acres of land, well wooded with hemlock and hardwood.

☞ For further particulars apply to Havelock Coy, Barrister-at-law, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.

April 7th, A. D. 1886.

RICHARD BELLAMY,
Lower Southampton,
3m *York Co., N. B.*

25 YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD.

27th Edition. 108 Pages, explains the business. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. Written by a farmer for farmers. 25cts. in stamps, or one ct. a year for my experience. A 50 page Ill. Cir. free. A. M. LANG, Cove Dale, Ky.

Seeds. Seeds.

To arrive—due in a few days:

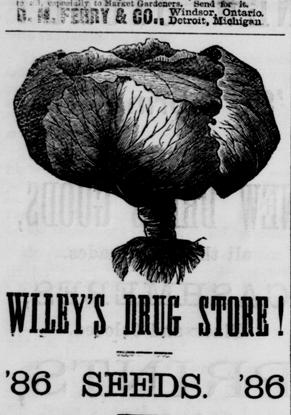
200 BUSHELS Timothy Seed, 2000 lbs. Clover Seed, Alsike Clover Seed, Turnip Seed, all of which are the best obtainable. When in stock call and examine at

W. H. VANWART'S.

April 7.

WILL be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 180 pages, 1000 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting **all** varieties of **VEGETABLE FLOWER SEEDS, BULBS,** etc. Invaluable especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ontario. Detroit, Michigan.



WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

'86 SEEDS. '86

The Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of

GARDEN,
FIELD and
FLOWER SEEDS,

which will be sold at Lowest Market Rates.

DAILY EXPECTED:

One Car Load Timothy and Clover Seed.

JNO. M. WILEY,

Opp. Normal School, Queen St.

Fredericton, April 28, 16.

FRESH

GARDEN,
FIELD and
FLOWER
SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

37 SACKS and Packages of fresh London Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which will be found fresh and true to their kinds.

The above will be sold in bulk or in packages, wholesale and retail.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. H. DAVIS,

Druggist and Seedsman,

COR. QUEEN & REGENT STS.,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

April 28th, 1886.

Toilet Soap.

80 BOXES Toilet Soap, just received at GEO. HATT & SONS.

April 14.

BAIRD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Baird's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice gums and other vegetable remedial agents that soothe and allay the most obstinate Cough. It produces easy expectoration, is very healing in its nature, and by its Tonic properties strengthens the muscles of the Throat and gives tone and vigor to the organs of speech. Baird's Balsam of Horehound will give relief as if by magic. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents.

Wholesale by R. W. McCarty, St. John; Brown & Webb, Halifax.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The Most Wonderful Family Remedy Ever Known.

☞ CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough.

Excels all other Remedies for External Use.

CURES—Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

Positively cure SICK-HEADACHE, Biliousness, and all LIVER and BOWEL Complaints, MALARIA, BLOOD POISON, and Skin Diseases (ONE PILL A DOSE). For Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. "I find them a valuable Cathartic and Liver Pill.—Dr. T. M. Palmer, Monticello, Fla." "In my practice I use no other.—J. Dennison, M.D., DeWitt, Iowa." Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Valuable information FREE. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

It is a well-known fact that most of the Horse and Cattle Powder sold in this country is worthless; that Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and very valuable. **Nothing on Earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powder.** Dose, one teaspoonful to each pint of food. It will also positively **prevent and cure**

CHICKEN CHOLERA,

Hog Cholera, &c. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Furnished in large cans, price $1.00; by mail, $1.20. Circulars free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

MAKE HENS LAY

FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING.

Believing that if a man has dealt squarely with his fellowmen his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of Farmers, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the United States to warrant (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My new Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886 will be sent **FREE** to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find in it (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabbage, just about as early as Henderson's, but **nearly twice as large!** **James J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass.**

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, 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.

BARGAINS

—FOR—

THIRTY DAYS,

FROM MARCH 22nd,

—IN—

WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS,
SPECTACLES, &c.

The largest stock in the City. New styles and quality. Warranted as represented. Call and examine before buying elsewhere.

S. F. SHUTE,

SHARKEY'S BLOCK, - - QUEEN ST.

Fredericton, March 22nd, 1886.

LIME, FEED, PLASTER.

In store and landing:

2 CARS EXTRA No. 1 LME,

1 CAR XTRA HEAVY FEED,

ALSO,

Plaster and Superphosphates,

at the lowest prices.

W. E. MILLER & CO.,

Opposite People's Bank,

Queen Street, - - - Fredericton.

March 17.

FIRE, LIFE —AND— ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having assumed entire control of the **Insurance Business,** desires to thank the public for the very liberal patronage extended to him during the past **twenty-five years,** and he hopes by personal attention and close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

The very best Insurance Companies represented. Specially low rates for three years on detached dwellings and farm houses.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, 23rd January, 16.

1886 MARCH 1886

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

MEN'S Tweeds and Worsted Suits;
Men's Coats, Pants and Vests;
Men's Reefers, Jumpers and Rubber Coats;
Boys' Suits—New York Styles, all sizes from 4 to 18 years;
Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests;
Men's White Shirts, Collars and Cuffs;
Men's Fancy Regatta Shirts;
Men's Wool and Tweed Shirts, *in variety;*
Men's Shirts and Drawers of all kinds;
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Braces;
Handkerchiefs, Hats and Caps;
Trunks, Valises, Satchels and Furnishing Goods of every description and at very low prices for *Cash only.*

S. NEALIS.

Fredericton, March .

FARM WAGONS.

3 High Farm Wagons For Sale Low.

J. NEILL.

April 28.

Steel Nails.

JUST RECEIVED; 250 Kegs Steel Nails. For sale low at the Old Stand.

J. NEILL.

April 28.

Sibley's Tested Seeds

Catalogue free on application. Send for it. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL.

GRANULATED Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar extra C. C. Sugar, extra Yellow Sugar Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

Notice of Sale.

To ROBERT COWE of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and made between Robert Cowe of the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, Farmer, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book X, 3, pages 49, 50 and 51 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on **THURSDAY, the eighth day of July, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Parish of Stanley, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows, To wit:—beginning at the north-easterly angle of lot number twenty-eight, on the south-west side of the Williamsburg settlement road (heretofore deeded to one John Craig) thence running along his side line by the magnet of A. D. 1874, south 54 deg. 45 min. west, seventy-two chains of four poles each, or to the Feltwood line, thirteen chains and fifty links to lands deeded to one Alexander Gibson, thence north 54 deg. 45 min. east, along said Gibson's line seventy-seven chains to the settlement road above mentioned, and thence along said road south-easterly twelve chains or to the place of beginning, being known as Lot number twenty-nine south-west side of Williamsburg settlement, and containing ninety acres more or less;" which said piece of land was conveyed to the said Robert Cowe by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company by deed bearing date, the fifth day of August, A. D. 1884, together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and previleges thereto belonging.

Dated this fourth day of May, A. D. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY,
Mortgagee.

BLACK & HAZEN,
Solicitors for Mortgagee. 2m.

Notice of Sale.

To James H. Miller, lately of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, and all other persons whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and made between James H. Miller of the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, Farmer, and Sarah A., his wife, of the one part, and Timothy McCarty of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Merchant, of the other part, and duly recorded in Book B, 2, pages 888, 889, 890 and 891, of the Sunbury County Records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, aforesaid, on **SATURDAY, the fifth day of June, next,** at 12 o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned in the said Indenture of Mortgage, and therein described as follows:—

"All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Parish of Northfield, in the County of Sunbury, beginning on the south-easterly side of the Hardwood Ridge Road, in the northerly angle of Lot G, in Newcastle, purchased by Henry Scott; thence running by the magnet of the year 1859, south sixty-six degress east fifty-four chains; thence north thirty degrees east eighteen chains and seventy-five links; thence north sixty degrees west fifty-four chains to an ash stake standing on the aforesaid road, and thence along the same south thirty degrees west eighteen chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot F, in Newcastle;

"Also, all that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Parish of Northfield, beginning at a stake standing on the north-eastern angle of Lot F, granted to Henry Ridgewell, on the eastern side of the Hardwood Ridge; thence running by the magnet of the year 1859, south forty-nine degrees east thirty-one chains to a stake; thence north thirty-one degrees west two chains and seventy-five links to a stake; thence fifty-nine degrees west thirty-one chains to another stake, and thence north thirty-one degrees east thirty-two chains and seventy-five links to the place of beginning, containing one hundred acres, more or less, and distinguished as lot J, east of the Hardwood Ridge Road, being the same lot of land granted to Stephen Ridgewell by the Crown," together with all and singular, the buildings and improvements thereon, and the appurtenances and privileges thereto belonging.

Dated this second day of March, A. D. 1886.

TIMOTHY McCARTY,
Mortgagee.

JOHN BLACK,
Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Manure Forks, Hoes, Etc.

Just received from Cedar Dale, Ont.:

111 PACKAGES, consisting of Manure Forks, Hoes, Scythes, Garden Rakes, Manure Fork Handles, Scythe Stones, Hay Forks, etc., etc. For sale Wholesale and Retail.

Z. R. EVERETT.

March 31.

Just Received:

Via Steamship York City, from London.

66 HALF CHESTS TEA, consisting of:
Congou, Oolong, Japan, Young Hyson and Scented Pekoe;
10 cases Colman's White and Blue Starch;
1 case Mustard;
40 doz. Coy's Gelatine; 25 doz. E. Lazenby's Pickles;
12 doz. Keiller's Dundee Marmalade
1 case Nutmegs. For sale low

GEO. HATT & SONS.

April 14.

Agriculture

Chicken Fights in Mexico.

Nearly every town of any size has its cockpit, and mains are fought in some place every day. But Sunday is the great day, when the finest birds are brought out, when money clinks the loudest, and the most motley gather around the pit. Then the men of business, who could not find time for the fights on secular days, are on hand with their money and their birds.

The cockpit is generally a ring twenty five or thirty feet in diameter, enclosed with a fence some thirty inches high, outside of which seats are variously arranged for spectators. Inside the ring some thirty or forty game cocks are tethered by one leg to pegs in the ground, just far enough apart to prevent their pecking each other. Magnificent specimens of birds may here be seen, combining every element of beauty that shape and color can produce. Most of the birds are lithe and trim, while others are solidly built, yet with no sacrifice of shape. A deep red back with a black breast are the prevailing colors, though there are many elegant birds of golden back and neck whose lustre outshine even the red ones.

The master of the ceremonies, who is generally some one who has grown old in the business and knows nothing else, orders the ring cleared for the first fight. Each owner takes his rooster under his arm and retires to the outside of the ring, and as soon as the two chickens that remain to fight can be seen the outside betting begins. The bets between the owners have already been made. But this principal bet, though perhaps the largest in amount, is nothing compared with the outside bets. A cock fight is nothing without betting, and every one who attends feels bound upon principle to stake something. Special pains are taken to match a red cock against a golden one, to facilitate the ready making and settlement of bets.

After a careful scrutiny of the edges, to see if they are sharp enough, and a slight touching up perhaps with a pocket whetstone, the gaffs are bound upon the birds, one upon a leg of each bird. These are not like the natural spurs, but are perfect razors, sickle shaped, sharp as possible on both edges and point, and about two and a half inches long. After being adjusted they are covered with a sheath of heavy leather. A line is then drawn in the centre of the pit, and each man standing on one side, shakes his bird at the other bird. Both of them crow, try to peck each other, and struggle to get loose. When sufficiently excited to insure their rushing at one another each man takes his bird back about six feet from the line, pulls of the leather sheath from the knife and puts it over his ear, like a pen. The Judge confidently pats his bird, while the other twitches a feather from the neck of his to make him mad, and then, perhaps, chews up, and swallows the feather for good luck.

At the word, both chickens are released, and, with heads down and neck feathers erect, they meet with a rush almost over the line. High in air they both bound from the shock, with a dull rattle of feet against feathers. To the ground they come, the red cock underneath, while the yellow one, letting go of the red one's head, which he had caught with his beak, springs over him with a rapid stroke of both feet as he passes and half tumbles with exertion on the other side. Quickly he wheels and faces the red, but, too much out of breath to resume the attack at once, he waits for him to come. The red, too, rises, and would rush upon the other; but his legs fail his; his head suddenly droops; he totters and falls dead.

The loud murmur of suspended voices again arises; the clink of coin is heard as the money is paid over to the various winners, and the ring is again filled with chickens and their owners.

And so the day goes on until twenty-five or thirty or even more pairs of birds have been fought, every fight resulting in the death of one and very often of both of the combatants. Ofter a bird is struck dead at the very first onset, but sometimes the struggle lasts a minute or so before either bird is scratched.

How to Test Seeds.

The most satisfactory way to test garden seeds, by amateurs, and also farm seeds generally, is by subjecting them to actual trial. Plant a counted number, and ascertain how many will grow, which may be done by cutting a sod from an old pasture, placing it on a board, plate, or in a shallow pan, grass up, pour on boiling water, and cover it with straw paper, over which the seed is sprinkled. Cover this with another sheet of straw paper, then with another sod, grass down, and wet with warm water. Keep moist and moderately warm, till the seeds sprout, and are counted. The advantage of this mode is, that the paper may be lifted off the seeds without displacing them, and the sprouted number counted. Another mode is to on a dinner plate a circular piece of flannel, just large enough to cover the lower or flat part; spread the counted seeds on a flannel, and saturate it, but not cover it, with water, and let the seeds remain moist, exposed to the air and light before a window in a warm room on the sunny side of the house. The good seeds will swell, germinate, and throw out slender white shoots, which may be counted, and the number of good seeds thus determined. Still another way is to fill a pot with sandy soil, make the surface smooth and level, sprinkle the counted seeds over it, and press them far enough into the soil to keep them in place. They may be kept moist by covering with a wet flannel, sprinkled moss, and still better with the thin flake of moss which is peeled from logs in damp woods. This is easily removed to inspect the sprouted seeds.

What Handling Indicates.

Some butchers say that the quality of beef cannot be told by handling the hair and hide of cattle, or what is commonly known as "handling." This matter was fully discussed, and on one side the idea that the hair and hide of a fate animal were indications of the quality of flesh they concealed was ridiculed. But on the other hand those who have had the most experience in handling cattle, as strenuously insist that one of the best tests in determining the quality of the flesh carried by beef cattle is the "feel of the hide." In the animal kingdom generally coarseness of structure in one part is rarely, if ever, allied to fineness in other parts; a course, hard skin, and a dense unyielding cellular tissue, has never been, and never will be, found over-lying tender, juicy marbled sparkling flesh. The general truth of this statement will never be questioned by those who have had much experience in the handling of cattle. It may not be possible to become so skillful as to indicate quality to very great exactness, but that a knowledge of good quality as indicated by touch, or "handling," is desirable, because useful, does not admit of question.

The handling qualities of cattle, as described by experienced handlers, are said to be good when the skin is moderately thick and the flesh is mellow and yielding to the touch, springing back to its original position when the fingers are removed after pressure. It is so also with the skin itself upon taking it up between the thumb and fingers; when relaxed it immediately springs back to its natural position. These conditions—elastic shin and mellow touch—indicates a vigorous flow of good blood. The weight of the abdomen, and (in the case of dairy cows) large udders naturally draws the skin closely over the projecting bones of the hips and buttocks, and if it be easily movable and mellow over these bones, the cattle are invariably good handlers; while if the skin is tight and not easily movable, or difficult to lift over the hip bones and buttocks, the animal is not a good "handler," indicating a weak circulation and unthrifty habit. Such animals are not profitable feeders, as compared with good handlers—a fact which experienced feeders and dealers understand; and it is by such men that the handling qualities of cattle are tested the most when they are buying stock to fatten. Herein consists a great advantage which improved cattle has over common stock. The former have been bred to secure these characteristics among others. On proper food such cattle give much the greatest profit to the feeder.

The Breeding Boar.

James Long, in his "Book of the Pig," says:—A first-class boar, properly used, would improve a herd more than thirty equally good sows. For instance, if each of this number of sows had a litter of six pigs, they would produce 180 young ones. If sired by a badly bred boar, more than half the progeny would be inferior to their dams in consequence of the prepotency of the sire. The old truism, that the boar is worth half the herd, is to-day more palpable than ever. A person intending to breed pigs should make it his chief business to select a good sire. He should not only visit reputed herds for the purpose, but take notice if the quality of the animals composing them is sufficiently high and uniform. As a general rule it is customary to obtain the sows before the boar is considered, and many people take very little trouble with regard to their selection. Buyers are too willing to listen to advice which will save them any extra expense.

A moderately well bred, or even half-bred sow is ofttimes a desirable animal; she can always be put to a pure-bred boar, and the quality of her progeny will be greatly improved. On the other hand, the slightest blemish or cross in the blood of the boar not only prevents his regular use by other people, but materially diminishes the value of his progeny. It is admitted by many shrewd breeders that in breeding the boar furnishes the form, quality, and fancy points of a herd, while the sow supplies the frame and internal structure. Others have remarked that sow pigs take after the sire, and the boar pigs after the dam in their general characteristics.—These ideas can not be correct; still it may be taken for granted that in all pure breeds the boar has the greatest influence upon the quality and general appearance of the offspring.

Treatment of Meadow Land.

Reclaimed meadow land, especially peat land, requires frequent applications of manure, the quantity of which at each application may be light. Such land should be manured every year, well cultivated, and, if laid down, of course should be top-dressed as often as once in two years. Then, too, the drains must be carefully kept open so that the water may readily run off. Land should be drained not only so that all the water may be carried off, but it should be carried quickly after a heavy rain. The experience of every farmer is that drains and ditches soon fill partially with weeds and grass that obstruct the ready flow of water; hence they require constant looking after. Properly managed, these low lands can be made the most productive and profitable of any. Almost any crop can be raised on well-drained peat land, if lightly gravelled and manured properly. Such land is easily cultivated, and horses can be employed by using bog shoes.

A farmer who devotes his land mainly to the production of crops which he sells to be removed from the farm, is pursuing the most certain course possible for too rapid exhaustion of the soil. Even those grain crops which leave their stubble and their straw on the land take off the cream in the seeds.

How to Ship Eggs.

Eggs gain or lose almost as much as butter in the packing, and the following instructions given in a recent issue of the Montreal *Trade Bulletin,* are of value to egg packers that should not be forgotten:—

Cases are preferred to any other package for shipping eggs, as they are handy for re-shipment, besides being the most suitable for the local trade. The compartments of layers in cases are their own instructors and and need no advice regarding packing them. The time is close at hand when barrels will be used more extensively, and on this style of package a great deal requires to be said. When ordinary flower barrels are used, not more than seventy dozen can be packed with safety, which will admit of eggs being packed in thirteen layers. Between two or three inches of nice clean and bright cut straw should be placed between each head of the barrel, enough between the different layers being sprinkled to cover the eggs and keep them well apart. The eggs in layers should be placed with the ends pointing to the sides of the barrel, and great care should be taken so that they do not come in contact by at least an inch. Whilst arranging the various layers, every two or three tiers of eggs should be well settled by shaking the barrel and slightly pressing. Great care should also be observed in having the head pressed as firmly as possible on the straw packing, without of course breaking the eggs, in order to prevent them working loose in the barrel by handling. Never use damp or musty straw, as the sale of eggs is often spoiled by the unheading of the barrels thus packed, which has the effect of scaring buyers away, although the eggs may be fine stock. Packers should see that their eggs are of uniform quality, fresh and clean, the stale and dirty stock being separated and shipped in packages by themselves, if they must be sent forward; great care should be taken to distinguish them by a special mark which the consignee should be advised of. To recapitulate; shippers should take especial care in packing, when barrels or boxes are used, and secure them against shifting so as to go through handling safely. Guard against mixing cracked or chipped eggs with sound ones, and sort out, mark, and ship separately all doubtful stock.

Seed Corn for Planting.

Mr. Powers writing in the *Country Gentleman* concerning the proper selection of seed corn, maintains that that which has been exposed to severe freezing is not reliable, especially that which has not been kiln dried. I want, he says, an ear that is heavy in the hand, rather long, with straight rows of kernels (for crooked rows seem to denote mongrelism or poor breeding), not tapering, but nearly of the same diameter throughout, well filled out and rounded over at the ends kernels long, smooth and thick, whether broad or not, and not too flinty or too soft, and rough or dented at the outer ends.

Corn is probably the most variable of our cereals; hence I consider it important to aim for uniformity. This is more necessary to be sought after than in any other kind of grain. The best crib of corn will be that one which has the greatest number of ears exactly or very nearly alike.

The farmer may pronounce an ear of corn a good ear and be disposed to pass it in his perhaps hasty inspection of seed, when it may be a wide departure from the standard which he should keep before himself. It may be deep kerneled and with a long cob, yet be decidedly objectionable on account of its sharp taper and its rough kernels.

Some persons will tell you that seed corn should be selected which produces two ears to the stalk. This is an error which the practical farmer will soon abandon, if he has not already done so. The type of race is a one-eared stalk, just as the type of the ovine race is a ewe bringing forth one lamb. Now, every experienced shepherd knows that it is not desirable to breed twin bearing sheep as his standard. What he wants to do is to rear a race so vigorous than they shall frequently flower out in twins, as a sort of system of redundant strength; but to choose twin bearers specifically is undoubtedly an error. So I do not want a two-eared variety which shall grow so strong that a stalk now and then—I do not care if one in ten does it—shall develop one good ear and a nubbin.

The point to be considered is this. A uniformly two eared variety of any kind of corn desirable for our latitudes cannot be developed. We shall have either an ear and a nubbin or two nubbins. Pop-corn will produce two ears or more: so will sweet corn. But a robust, powerful field corn, which shall be the counterpart in vegetable life of the shorthorn in animals as well as the feeder of it, will not be found in a two eared (or two nubbined) variety. This is no bare assertion with me.

Some farmers are in the habit of allowing their sheep to roam over the pastures early in the spring, and do not realize that the meagre quantity of grass they get does them little good and that being constantly on the move for it they lose flesh. They should be turned out only for a short time each day, when the weather is not stormy, and they should have an allowance of grain daily while changing from dry food to grass. By proper attention at this time of year, they will be strong and thrifty when finally they are left on pasture. A pint of oats each day along with their hay will maintain the strength of the sheep and keep them in good flesh. It will be found much better to keep the ewes in the yard until the lambs have gathered strength enough to follow their dams easily when placed with the rest of the flock, otherwise, the will not make the growth they should. It is a good plan to give the ewes extra food while they are suckling their lambs, so they will provide a full supply of milk.

FARM NOTES.

Utilize rough lands for pasturage and the smoother meadows for hay.

To raise horses which can make 2.30 time is not within the reach of most farmers. Something better is.

A fine horseman, who is also a poultry raiser, says that his best driving animal consumes daily as much grain as his forty-one hens.

Nothing will purify and keep a stable free from odors as the free use of dry earth, and every one keeping horses or cattle will find it pays to keep a heap of it at hand, to be used daily. A few shovelfuls of earth scattered over the floor after cleaning will render the air of the apartments pure and wholesome.

Many farmers think that as soon as waggon felloes begin to shrink, they must go at once to the blacksmith shop and get the tire set. Instead of doing that (which is often a damage to the wheels, causing them to dish), if they will get some linseed oil and heat it boiling hot and give the felloes all the oil they can take, it will fill them up to their usual size, and tighten to keep them from shrinking, and also to keep out the water.

When you educate a farmer, says Henry Ward Beecher you educate his stock, his crops, you increase his producing power, and the value of the property he invests in. When you educate mechanics, you educate better products, finer things for the market. When you educate men, you educate all the material round about that comes under their hands. Put your guano on the brain—that is the way to make good farmers.

Feeding has greatly helped breeding on the basis that good blood needs more food and better care than cold blood, and the high breeding tends to nothing more than to this, viz., that it increases the capacity of an animal for food and its necessity for careful treatment, and gives it the ability to digest and assimilate more nutriment than the common bred animals, turning all this food, however, to good account and profit. This is as it should be and is just and right.

When a new milch cow has her calf taken from her, she will often hold up her milk, apparently for the purpose of saving it for her offspring. It will require kindness and patience to overcome this habit. The operation of milking is pleasant for the animal, and if she is given a mess of warm slops while being milked, her attention will be so diverted that she will yield without remembering her calf. It is important to milk clean from the first, as retention of milk in the udder injures it and tends to decrease the yield.

Australia is afflicted with a plague of rabbits, which has increased to such an extent that the authorities are taking steps to put a stop to it. One flock-owner, it is stated, has trapped five thousand of the troublesome creatures, but they must be destroyed in far greater numbers than this, in order to produce any diminution of this pest. Queenland has been so far free, and in order to keep it so, the Government has decided to erect a rabbit-proof fence on their boundary line. Tenders have been accepted for 2,550 miles of wire fencing and 450 miles of wire netting of small mesh.

It is stated that a pound of butter from a poor cow costs twice as much as from a good cow. The facility for making money lies in the man, and not altogether in the times. Some farmers will pay two dollars for feed to save one dollar for repairs. Some men will stop the cold by extra rations of corn, meal, and hay, when more thrifty farmers will batten the cracks of the barn. Instead of getting two crops of clover in a season, the poor farmer gets one inferior crop. The more succulent the food the less the tax on the cow. You cannot improve the bullock and the cow at the same time.

It is beginning to be accepted by most farmers that there is more profit in raising grade draft horses than in attempting to stint their mares to horses with the idea of producing a stylish carriage animal, or one that will be able to enter the ranks of the 2.30 list. The former plan is often successful, but the latter so seldom that it almost becomes a "Will-o-the-wisp." But a good thoroughbred Clyde or Normal stallion, stinted to the average farm mares owned by the average farmers throughout the country, is almost morally certain to produce offspring which at three years of age will find a ready market.

A little care with the ewes that are dropping lambs will be doubly repaid in later months. A warm dry pen is the great thing to be desired. As to feed, we advise whatever grain is given the ewes a few days before dropping their lambs, an extra feed morning and evening of cracked oats, with any other feed of grain at midday. The first six hours is the "trial trip" with the lambs. See to it that the milk flows freely, and that the first two teeth have made their appearance with the lamb. If they have not, force them through by rubbing the gum. Start the lamb right, and he will stand the weather nearly as well as the mother.

The Maryland *Farmer* says that Prof. Law, of Cornell University, caused some cows to drink several days from a stagnant pool of water that existed in a swale, and then examined the milk and found it full of living organisims. Then the water from the pool was examined and the same little living germs were found. Then the cows were examined and they were found to be in a feverish condition, the result of their blood being charged with the living animalculæ. Then some pure milk was taken and some of the pond water put with it and these same germs multiplied within a few hours so as to take full possession of the milk. After this no one can dispute that living organisims may be introduced into milk by the use of improper food and drinks. It also shows there is a close relation between good pure water and fine and good keeping dairy products.

An epistle of a novel character passed through the Portland, Oregon, post office. The novelty consisted in the material upon which it was written, which was a gentleman's linen cuff. There was nothing unusual in the contents, which were simply a dun, couched in the following language:—"Please call around and pay your wash bill. Your laundryman." The cuff was adorned with a two-cent stamp.

For Dyspepsia, Debility, Loss of Appetite, and a Stomach and Liver Tonic, use *Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic.* There is no preparation, old or new, that will so completely eradicate all impurities from the system. It makes Pure Rich Blood. Price 50 cents.

The immigrants who arrived in Canada during 1885 number 105,096, or 60,000 less than in 1884. Of these 79,168 were settlers. The value of cash and effects brought in by actual settlers amounted to $4,143,866. During ten years the expenditure on account of immigration has amounted to over two million dollars, and the value of cash and effects brought in to over twenty-four millions.

James Heyward, a miller in Patterson & Co's roller mill, Wallaceburg, Ont., climbed the bolt for the purpose, it is supposed, of clearing a choked convey box, when his clothing caught in the complicated gearing and shafts, and he was drawn to a horrible death. In an instant both arms were torn off near the elbows, and the end of the bolt shaft pierced his breast, tearing a terrible opening. His head was also lacerated, and the shoe torn from one foot. When assistance reached him, his mangled and lifeless body hung suspended in the machinery.

The frightful increase in the cost of wars during the past thirty years was very ably shown in the House of Commons recently. The Duke of Wellington was the most powerful ship in the navy of 1855. The total cost of its cannon ready for action was only $43,000, while the cost of cannon and all warlike stores carried on board did not exceed $85,000. The Benbow, just added to the British fleet, is armed with cannon costing $705,000, and the cannon and other warlike stores now on this vessel cost $1,035,000. To fire a charge from the largest cannon on the Duke of Wellington cost under $5, while a charge for the Benbow's 110-ton gun costs $765. This charge consists of 900 pounds of powder, costing $350, and a steel shell valued at $400. The silk cloth in which the powder is held costs more than the entire charge of one of the Duke of Wellington's heaviest cannon.

William L. Silvery, the young mechanic who invented the induction telegraph by which messages may be sent from flying trains, is only 19 years of age. This unknown boy perfected the induction telegraph while working on his mother's farm, near Castleton, Ind. He had wires strung through the apple orchard, and on these, with encouragement from no one but his mother, developed the principle of induction until he was able to transmit messages from one wire to another forty feet distant. Those to whom he confided his discovery laughed at his ideas, and he was forced to abandon his efforts to bring his work before the world. Thus it lay unheard of until Mr. Edison got a clue to it and applied the principle to telegraphing from moving trains. Young Silvery has not been discouraged for a moment, but his genius has produced other devices equally marvellous.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure *Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,*

Possesses the remedial power of these two valuable specifics in their fullest degree. Is prepared in a palatable form, easily tolerated by the stomach, and for delicate, sickly children, Emaciation, Consumption and all impoverished conditions of the blood is unequalled by any other remedy.

Nervous Debilitated Men

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

"Take us the Foxes that Spoi the Vines."

The wise man was right. Men never become bad at a jump. Not all at once do they fall into the pit of vice, but by degrees and from small beginnings. First, the little sins—the tender vines—are eaten by the little fores, and after the little sins—the tender vines—are mastered, the hideous, big, gnarly trunks, the lusty sins are easy work. The law of morals is the law of health; all things being created double, one over against the other; and so, men rarely lose their health at a stroke. Usually it is the little neglect, the silent indisposition, that ends in organic diseases which becomes confirmed by the use of drugs. It is the slight cold, repeated and neglected, that ends in consumption or pneumonia; the gastric disturbance and biliousness that ends in confirmed dyspepsia and diseased liver; the continued malaria, dosed with quinine, that ends in enlarged and diseased spleen; the frequent recurring rheumatic twinges that end in diseased kindeys, &c. The rule of wisdom is the rule of safety. Take the little foxes, the beginning of little diseases, with HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS and while you cure them, the bigs one never come, and your health is perfect.

Listen to Your Wife.

The Manchester GUARDIAN, June 8th, 1883, says:

At one of the "Windows"

Looking on the woodland ways! With clumps of rhododendroms and great masses of May blossoms!!! "There was an interesting group.

It included one who had been a "Cotton spinner," but was now so

Paralyzed!!!

That he could only bear to lie in a reclining position.

This refers to my case.

I was Attacked