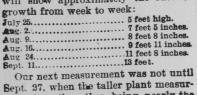
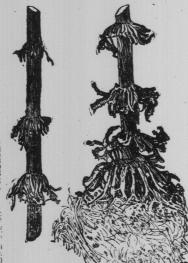
MEXICAN JUNE CORN. Advantages From Its Wonderful As rial Root System.

The Mexican June is an interesting variety of corn and The Rural New Yorker gives an instructive story about it, in which occur the following items,

A second planting was made the last week in May. After the plants were well up all were destroyed but two. Liberal dressings of nitrate of soda,

flour and horse manure were made from out how tall this corn could be forced to breed are unfit for profitable production grow. During the season of 1897 the of milk. This leaves 77 per cent that field culture. The nodes or leaves averaged seven inches apart, the old leaves inches wide. It will be seen that such color. Another man did not know what plants would give an immense amount kind of a bull he had last year, but said of foliage per acre. The following table will show approximately the rate of





AERIAL STEMS AND ROOTS OF CORN. same height. After this it made a feet above the soil. There were nine whorls of aerial roots, eight of which four feet above the soil. The longest leaves were five feet in length and four Inches in width.

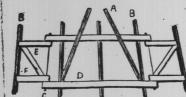
We have raised this variety of corn for three seasons, and while all other kinds were more or less lodged by high winds not a plant of the Mexican June was broken or bent from a perpendicular position. This is readily accounted for by its wonderful root system and the elasticity and toughness of the stalks, which resemble so many bamboo fishing rods. Following are some notes with which some of our readers have favored us, which will show how the Mexican June corn conducted itself

with them: Charles Macon of Ingleside, N. C., writes under date of Sept. 22: "I have two rows of Mexican June corn. The stalks will average 16 feet in heightsome of them 18 feet. They have fair sized ears that I think will mature they are about half matured now."

Mr. Benjamin Buckman of Farmingdale, Ills., as early as Sept. 12 wrote: The tallest stalks of the Mexican June corn have reached the height of 14 feet. weather the ears now showing will produce seeds that will grow."

The lower whorls of aerial stems send out as many fibrous roots as does the main stem itself, and these unquestionably absorb nutriment from the soil. Hence it is fair to suppose that the Mexican June corn will thrive in poorer soils and during severer droughts than

"Nine times out of ten you will plant a hill of corn in a track made by the horses if marked with a two or four rowed marker, where if marked with a three or five rowed marker you will never plant in the horse track, and a five rowed marker will mark on rolling or if made like the inclosed plan," says an Ohio Farmer correspondent. The plan is



PLAN FOR CORN MARKER. lettered thus: A, 2 by 4; B, 3½ feet long; C, % rod hinge; D, 2 by 4; E, 1 by 4; F, 2 by 4.

'My marker marks five rows. The runners are 31/2 feet long, made of 2 by 8 plank, with 2 by 4 crosspieces, notch ed in runners and spiked. The hinges are made by boring a hole through the 2 by 4 crosspieces and then putting a three-eighths rod through them. The tongue pieces can be put on to suit, for a sleigh or a wagon tongue. If the outside runners do not make a plain mark, I spike a block of wood on them for a weight. Farmers should make these things when they can get time, and not and this surplus stock should bring him wait till spring work is mshing them.'

GOOD BULLS

Experiments Showing the Impor tance of Superior Sires.

One of our Kansas creamery patrons says Professor D. H. Otis, had two heifer calves in succession from an old red cow, one by a Holstein and the other by a Shorthorn. In a seven days' test the Holstein heifer with her third calf produced 2.3 pounds of butter per day, and for the same time the Shorthorn with her second calf produced 1.2 pounds of butter per day, the Holstein giving milk 11 months of the year and the Shorthorn only five months. This speaks very emphatically as to the value of a good sire in raising dairy cows. Out of 82 patrons of the Meriden creamery, from which we have reports for 1897, there were only 19, or 23 per sulphate of potash, wood ashes, bone cent, that were using pure blood sires, and two of these had Herefords and one time to time. Our object was to find an Aberdeen-Angus, animals that as a stalks grew to a height of 13 feet, and bred to grades or common bulls of no this in a rather poor soil under ordinary particular breed. Some of those bred to any kind of a bull they could find to get fresh cows. One man bred to a Red averaged about four feet long and four Polled because he was working for red he had a fine one this year. When asked the breed, he replied: "Don't know. Guess he is a Red Polled." Right here lies the secret of many of the low yields of our Kansas cows. Our farmers little realize how extravagant they are in using a common or ordinary bull. Their shortsighted policy leads them to believe that because a good animal costs \$100 it would be money thrown away ed 14 feet, the other being nearly the to invest, when in reality it would be money in their pockets. A dairyman can much better afford to pay \$100 for

as a gift.

Breeding For Twins. Mr. Lewis Bidwell, a farmer in Sydney Centre, Delaware county, N. Y., has the opportunity to develop a herd of cows which will pretty nearly uniformly bear twins and, other things being equal, would be more valuable than of his young cows bore twins and has one doubting the desirability of such a ary cattle. Three years ago one done so each year since. Its first calves milk pail need doubt no longer after were heifers, and one of these has been bred and has borne twins. Probably in these last the twin bearing tendency will be so well developed that it will become hereditary. Or, if we follow the old story, how the patriarch Jacob developed ring streaked and speckled calves from cows of solid color by placing striped willow wands before the ing places of the cattle, it may be twins among cattle that have not been bred to the practice of twin bearing. When the cows are mating, let one of growth of, perhaps, six inches when his cows that has just mated with the frost occurred. The tassels began to bull see another cow with twin calves bull see another cow with twin calves ahed their pollen upon the silks of three by her side. When a few cows with sets, the uppermost of which was 10 feet twins are thus developed, it will be easy above the soil. The lowest set was eight to increase their number. The cow has much imagination and it is particularly active at mating time. But to secure are shown in the cut, the highest being twins the cow should be in vigorous health, so that she will pass two receptacles from her ovaries when she is in heat. It is only the cows that do this that can bear twin calves. There are germs enough in the speematozoa of the bull to create 100 calves at each impregnation provided there are eggs enough in the womb to be fertilized. But this double breeding will not exhaust the cow if she is well fed and cared for, nor will it shorten her breeding period, for that is made shorter rather in cows that are not allowed to breed at all. -Boston Cultivator.

Creameries Without Cows. One of the common mistakes in in vestment of capital is the building of creameries in general farming sections that have few cows, the idea being that the farmers will become dairymen as soon as a good market for milk or cream is afforded them. The promoters may know that dairying should pay in the section or they may merely be interested in selling an outfit to farmers, but the fact is not taken into consideration that most men who have not had a and if we have two weeks of warm dairy training do not like the care of cows and will not burden themselves with it. Their tastes run along other lines because trained that way, while the true dairyman enjoys his work, or at least the profit his skill in that line brings him. He understands his business and makes money, but the grain farmer or the general stockman neither understands nor likes it, and the creamery usually fails to change permanently

> farming.—National Stockman. Dairy Exports. The trade in American farm products is growing in the China seas. Scientific inquiry into the principles that underlie the making of fine dairy products is preparing our people to furnish butter in condition to be exported in airtight packages, so that it will remain sweet for long periods in tropical countries. In order that markets may be opened up in Japan, China and other countries of the Pacific ocean, an agent is now in that region establishing agencies to which the department will make trial shipments with a view to ascertaining all the facts for the benefit of the dairy men. -Report of Secretary of Agricul-

and successfully his natural lines of

How the Dutch Do. Dutch dairymen steam the clover hay until it swells up like noodles, boil their beets, turnips, potatoes, corn, oats, rye and other grains, and a Dutchman would be hooted out of his country if he had such scrubby things as

many American farmers have. Breeding and Dairying. Breeding and dairying go hand in hand, each largely dependent upon the other. It is very easy for the average

dairyman to raise more young stock

than he needs for active dairy purposes,

a handsome income

HANDLING MILK. Methods Employed at the Kansas

Agricultural College Dairy. Every effort is made to keep the stables clean and the stalls well bedded and to have as little dust floating at the time of milking as possible. To accomplish this latter point the feeding is done after rather than before the milking. The handling of the hay, ensilage or even grain fills the atmosphere full of dust and carries with it ns upon millions of germs, many of which will fall into the milk and not only cause it to sour, but will de-

velop undesirable flavors in the butter and cheese made from it. The hay bacillus, a germ that has great tenacity of life, exists in immense quantities in cured hay, and when allowed to develop unchecked in ripening cream will cause the butter to have a very disagreeable, offensive flavor. Before beginning to milk, says Professor Otis, each milker sees that his

hands are clean, not merely that they look clean, but are as free as possible from germs. For this purpose it is often necessary to wash in hot water previous to milking. Each milker is provided with a canton flannel cloth, which is moistened and used to wipe off the sides and udder of the cow. This removes the loose particles of dust and moistens the rest so that they will not so readily fall into the milk bucket. These cloths, as well as the cloth strainers, are thoroughly washed and sterilized a good bull than to accept a poor one with boiling water after each milking. The milk pail used is called the "san-

itary dairy pail." It is made of heavy tin and is covered on top. In this cover

cans. We have two styles of cans, the New York and the Chicago. We prefer the former for two reasons. In the first place the lid is oval and will not collect dust like the lid of the Chicago can and can be cleaned much easier. In the second place, when it is desired to keep the milk any length of time the Nev York can may be immersed in water. The lid projects below the top of the can, and the pressure of the air inside keeps the water from the milk, on the same principle as the cans of the Cooley creamer.

The milk is brought to the dairy room as soon as possible after being milked and strained and is aerated a half a can at a time with the Hill aerator. A tin pipe projects above the roof of the dairy room, where fresh air is secured and conducted through absorbent cotton, to remove any germs or dust particles, into bellows, where it is forced through the milk. Any one standing near the can of milk while this operation is being performed cannot fail to notice the cowy odor that is given off. This is kept up until the animal odor is removed. In this way nearly all the taints in milk not due to germs can be removed, and it has been found by experience that milk is much more digestible after being aerated.

After aeration the milk is cooled over Star or Champion cooler to between 50 and 60 degrees F., at which temperature it is kept until delivered to the college dining hall or the creamery or warmed up for the separator. When separation takes place immediately after milking, the milk goes directly from the aerator to the separator without be-

How Often to Feed Cows. The cow is a ruminant animal, and this means that she takes time to digest her food in the most thorough manner. If fed liberally night and morning and in sufficient variety, she will eat more heartily than if three full meals are offered to her per day. At nocn a few cornstalks or clover hay may be given. In feeding grain to cows it should be ground and mixed with enough cut feed to make it bulky. If cows eat whole grain or meal not mixed with cut food, it goes to their second stomach and does not come up to be chewed in the cud. -Boston Cultivator.

Weed Out Poor Cows. The dairyman who wants to obtain the highest yields should weed out his poor cows, keeping the cows that produce high yields of butter fat at a low cost, cows that consume large quantities of feed and turn it into milk. -Live Stock.

Drink For Cows. Do not turn the cows out to drink ice water in the barnyard. The dairyman who furnishes water in the stables with the chill taken off will increase his

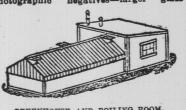
Wet Hands. Milking with wet hands is a thing of the past. The milker's hands should be dry and clean.

A CHEAP GREENHOUSE. Massachusetts Gardener Built

Very Good Structure for Very Little Meney.

I have seen from time to time instructions on building various styles of green houses. Now I think I have one that some others would like. It is one which I made myself during my leisure moments, both night and morning. I present the drawings, that others may do as I did. The plan is 1-16-inch to the foot. The rafters and uprights I had made, but the rest of the work I did my-

There are 600 panes of glass in the roof and end; the size is 8½ by 6½ inches. These were plates of pictures or negatives—larger glass photographic

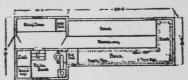


GREENHOUSE AND BOILING ROOM. would be better. The glass in the belt or the uprights is 9 by 12 inches. The rafters are three-fourths inch between the glass and the uprights are one-fourth inch between the glass. This makes

everything come all right. There are two skylights on the east and one on the west side, two slide windows in the belt on each side of the house. From the bottom of the belt to the ground is 3½ feet. This can be made from old boxes, with a cleat or strip over the crack of the edges.

The boiler room is two feet deep. The

bottoms or sides are cemented or stones laid in cement. The top and sides are lined with sheet iron and painted to keep from rusting. The chimney is of brick about seven feet high and four lengths



again, and everything is all right.

The water tank is supplied with water from the roof of the shed. The house and shed are double boarded on 2 by 4 joist, making it four inches thick and filled with sawdust. There are two doors at the entrance. The outside door is a good thing, as it keeps the other door from freezing or sweating.—Charles S. Bing-

THE PRODUCTION OF PORK. Canada Could Quadruple Her Outpu Advantageously.

am, in American Gardening.

In 1892 it was estimated that there were 102,172,224 hogs in the world. Of that number Canada was credited with 1,705,785. If such methods of breeding, rearing, feeding and fattening Canadian hogs can be followed as will make the beause from them acceptable as first along frearing, feeding and fattening Canadian hogs can be followed as will make the bacon from them acceptable as first class to the British consumers, the number can be doubled or quadrupled without much, if any, fall in the price, says Prof. Robertson. A large proportion of the hogs are raised and fed in such a way that they are saleable in October and November only. These are the months at which hogs unally will sell for the lowest prices. It is important that there should be a steady supply of hogs, marketable at all seasons of the year. That can only be done when farmers case regarding the keeping of a few swime as of no consequence in farm management, and instead rear and fatten hogs systematically. It is not desirable that many farmers in Canada should become specialists in hog breeding; but it is desirable that most of them should keep more swime, and thus the beggaring himself trying to produce ing; but it is desirable that most of them should keep more swime, and thus the beggaring himself trying to produce in the content of the mandal profits of the content of the same and approximate the improvement of the entire of the ment of the imports of bacon, hams and lard into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to 1855,487,607, of which only \$5,163,849

into Great Britain in 1896 amounted to \$53,487,607, of which only \$5,163,849 worth was obtained from Canada. To meet the requirements of the British markets, hogs with plenty of fleshy, not lardy, meat are wanted. Large numbers of them should be fed, fattened and of them should be led, lattened and marketed during the summar months, and as a rule they should be sold alive by the farmer or feeder in order that they may be staughtered at packing houses, where the carcases can be cut and cured in the manner to suit the preferences of the different markets. When Canadian bacon and hams become better known in Great Britain they will be sought after at relatively higher pripes.

that few persons are familiar with its to that few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing he can do is to cat apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid, in an easily digestable shape, than any ether fruit known. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the month. It also agglutinates the surplus holds of the stomach, helps the kidmy secretion and prevents calculus growth, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best ates indigestion and in one of the best preventives of diseases of the throat. Next to lemon and orange it is also the best antidote for the, thirst and oraving of persons addicted, to the alcohol and opium habits.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

their initial exhibition; in number of the cockrels and cults arrives Cock exhibits it fell a little short of the more exhibits it fell a little short of the more sanguine estimates, but in point of excellence, the exhibits far exceeded the figures until he knows his breed and most extreme expectations of those who will be able to see that even at the highworked so diligently and well to provide a really first-class poultry exhibition for handled.

very thorough manner in which their judge, Mr. H. B. May, of Natick, Mass., let this spring season go-bye without did his duty. In no single case did he making a start. If you, Mr. Farmer, candid his duty. In no single case did he slight the work, but went carefully, rapidly and thoroughly from start to finish. Many birds were scored at figures which their inexperienced owners never expected to reach, while on the other hand pected to reach, while on the other hand there were a number of disqualifications which were equally surprising to the AN IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE. exhibitors, but which they could fail to

exhibitors, but which they could nai so recognize when pointed out to them by the keen judgment of the expert.

This matter of disqualifications was well received by the exhibitors, who with true sportsman-like and business like feeling recognized that it was in their best interests to know at the earlietters when ment in what particular est possible moment in what particula their stock was at fault, so that they could discard the useless and not waste their exertions on inferior specimens. We regret to hear that in this respect

the poultry exhibitors of Calais, Me., did not view the action of Mr. H. B. May their judge, who went to Calais from St John, in disqualifying some of their birds, in the way that would be expect ed; and they should be able to see that

tin and is covered on top. In this cover is a six nich hole, into which fits a circumited directly into this strainer. The milk is milked directly into this strainer. This style of milk pail keeps out of the milk he dust and hairs that fall in spite of the precautions already mentioned. Any one doubting the desirability of such a milk pail need doubt no longer after once seeing the appearance of the pail will be concessed in the milk is particles of any man if he only knew what he was swallowing when he drinks to fany man if he only knew what he milk is retainer and finally through four thick and and such and so fany man if he only knew what he milk is extrainer and finally through four thick energy and the milk is extrainer and finally through four thick energy and the milk is extrainer and finally through four thick energy and the milk is retained on an upward pressure. Any particles of dirt remaining in the milk and such and under the milk is retained on an upward pressure. Any particles of dirt remaining in the milk and such that the milk is retained on an upward pressure. Any particles of dirt remaining in the milk and setting of the pilk when the form of the letter L unapprication of the milk shove.

From the cheese cloth strainer the milk is received into 40 quart milk tere they are gone I put the bench up again, and everything is all right.

The was far that when the standard the was the stained by the strainer and finally through four thick and it do not have all the color of the pail will be a strained on an upward pressure. Any particles of dirt remaining in the milk is received into 40 quart milk and everything is all right.

From the cheese cloth strainer the milk is received into 40 quart milk are they are gone I put the bench up again, and everything is all right.

From the cheese cloth strainer the milk is received into 40 quart milk are they are gone I put the bench up again, and everything is all right.

From the cheese cloth strainer the milk is received into 40 quart milk are they are gone I

ors not having assured themselves be-fore making their entries that the birds were in heavy enough condition.

This, however, is one of the things that it was well for exhibitors to learn, that it was well for exhibitors to learn, and it is one of the easiest matters remedied, so we will doubtless see a much better Asiatic class in future.

It is to be regretted that more visitors did not attend the exhibition, as the

number was not a tenth of what might have been expected, and, while the management were able to meet all their liabilities, yet it was but poor encouragement for the interest they took in working on the above.

working up the show.

One thing in particular was noticeable in this respect, that was the almost complete absence of members of the agricultural societies. Of the St. John Agricultural societies. tural Society about four directors were present. Possibly they don't have any

rom the lowis to pay for them in the first rich the se reason. If neither of these plans suit flower into of any males you have and in the fall kill your old stock. Keep the pullets

St. Martins Poultry Company,

that you have raised from the thorough-bred male and next season breed them to another good male bid of the same breed as their sire.

THE MARCH OF IMPROVE.

MENT.

This is not nearly as good a plan as either of the former, but its merit is the cheapness with which you can quickly improve the character of your whole flock. If it is for dressed poultry you are looking, one good make of the larger breeds will pay for himse of the larger breeds will pay for hi

The exhibitors were well repaid for all their time, frouble and expense by the Within a few weeks the bens will be or eggs to some reputable breeder who has a standing and will aphold it. Don't

GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHARE-HOLDERS OF THE CUSHING SULPHITE FIBRE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The share-holders of the Cushing Sulphite Fibre Company met at 4 o'clock Weenesday afternoon at the company's office, Fairville, pursuant to notice.

ter, England. George 8 Cuehing. George F Baird, William H Murray, Joseph Allisen, Thomas McAvity,

James Fleming.
At a subsequent meeting of the directors Captain Partington was elected president; Joseph Allison, vice-president; Geo S Cushing, managing director; James S Gregory, secretary treasurer; and L. A Currey, solicitor of the

company.

The vice-president and directors, Mc-Avity and Cushing, and the solicitor, were appointed to prepare bye-laws.

The directors adjourned to meet at the call of the vice-president.

WAGES INCREASING.

Let u be content with motherhood as:
the improvement of the poultry department in their farming operations?
Now is the time for each farmer, or for his wife if he has not got enough wim in him, to try it, to make some effort to improve their stock. Just try a small investment, Mr Farmer, first; if you are not acquainted with the qualities of the various breeds, just ask us for information; we will be glad to give it to you. Then if you feel that you can afford to buy thosong bred stock, do so; it is best to have a good foundation. If this would be too expensive for you invest in a setting or more of thoroughbred eggs.

Let u be content with motherhood as:
an all absorbing and all-sufficient vocation. Exceptional woman there doubtless are, and always will be, whose vocation is not of their sex; and yet I am sorry for them, and kithink it one of the most beautiful compensations of life that the entire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations of life that the sentire self-surrender of the most beautiful compensations. Exceptional woman there doubtless are, and always will be, whose vocation. Exceptional woman there doubtless are all absorbing and all-sufficient vocation. Exceptional woman there doubtless are, and always will be, whose vocation. Exceptional woman there alouted ton. Exceptional woman there are always will be, whose voc would be too expensive for you invest in a setting or more of thoroughbred eggs.
They will cost you from \$1 upwards per to the hasband, held he merciless. Many Virtues in Apples.

The apple is such a common fruit that few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the

Another Case of Smallpox.

CLEVELAND, O. March 5-A case of EGGS FOR SALE.

WE have for sale eggs from very superior thouse in which nearly 400 people are living. The victim is an atterney and he was the room mate of Frederick L Taft, assistant outse and Black Minorca. Price 75 centa per setting of 13; 35.50 for 5, or \$4.00 for 6 settings. Settings mixed if required. Fresh eggs, careful packing, and promp: shipment guaranteed. Money must accompany orders Address, MICHARL KELLY, Manager, Address, MICHARL KELLY, Manager, Address, MICHARL KELLY, Manager, Manager, Address, MICHARL KELLY, Manager, Michael Michael Minorca and situation of the setting of the settin smallpox was discovered today in a big