

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Reported for the Dominion by  
G. A. Blair, Esq.

## JANUARY.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction.
Sun.	23	7.46 a.m.	52	51	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Mon.	24	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Tues.	25	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Wed.	26	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Thurs.	27	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Fri.	28	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.
Sat.	29	7.46 a.m.	51	50	48	W.
		3.46 p.m.	51	50	48	W.
		11.46 p.m.	50	49	48	W.

The minus sign thus—(at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.)

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

## Agricultural.

## How to Select a Good Milk Cow.

The young farmer, signing himself "An Enquirer," who wrote a short time ago asking what vegetables the farmer should raise for his own use, and the best varieties and modes of cultivating, now wants to know how to select a good milk cow, and especially wants information about Guernsey's famous theory of the "milk mirror," or milk escutcheon, as it is generally called. We cannot promise to answer all inquiries, for time and space would fail as if we undertook it, and besides we do not profess to be experts in all branches of agriculture. The dairy business is not so much in our line as are fruits and vegetables. A good cow, however, has ever been our admiration, and when a young farmer inquires for the points of such a cow, we consider it a sign of his success. Too many farmers' boys nowadays are studying up the points of fast horses, and it is encouraging to find one who says his taste runs to cows rather than to horses. The cow will not hurt him; the horse might eat him up. Not that the horse is carnivorous, but "he eats o' nights" as an Englishman once said to us, implying that the horse is a very expensive animal to keep. A cow may "eat o' nights" also, but the difference between the two animals is that, while the horse makes no return of food, not even of his own flesh, except in Paris, the cow makes a daily return of milk, sufficient, with a little management, to support half a dozen children, and when too old to be profitable as a milker, fills the beef barrel.

To select a good milk cow, we should in the first place look to the breed. A line of good milkers, it is guaranteed, a continuance of milk production in the progeny. Old fogey farmers may ridicule thorough breeding as much as they please, the stubborn fact remains the same that like produces like, and the more frequently the likeness has been reproduced the more thoroughbred is the animal. Not that we should advise every young farmer to start with a herd of thoroughbreds. If he simply wishes cows for dairy purposes, the grades do as well as full-bloods, sometimes better, and they can be bought at half price. Precisely what the best breed is depends upon the question for what the milk is wanted. If for butter, there is no question that the Jersey is the best herd. Five to eight quarts of Jersey milk will make a pound of butter, whereas it requires nearly twice that amount of milk from the average native cow. And this is not all, the Jersey butter commands 50 to 100 per cent. more in the market. It is not essential, however, that the butter be made from thoroughbred cows. The Simon Pure article is a little too oily for most palates. It looks yellow, hard and nice, but the expert butter taster will generally find the preference to that made from grades. If cheese is the objective point, then the Ayrshire or Dutch cow is wanted. The latter is the larger animal, which gives the most milk, said to be rich in casein. Dutch cheese has a great reputation in Europe, but the Dutch cow—more frequently but improperly called Holstein—has not established a reputation in this country equal to that of the Ayrshire. Many farmers fear that these large cattle, accustomed to the rich pastures of Holland, will deteriorate on the neglected grazing lands of this country. Time will soon determine this point, and also the virtues of their milk, for their impertinence is rapidly increasing. The fanciers of this herd claim that it combines milk and beef production in one animal in an eminent degree, and virtues hitherto considered antagonistic. There is no doubt about the quality of Ayrshire milk. It is good for butter, good for cheese and better for bringing up the children than the Jersey, the latter being too rich in cream for the latter purpose. Ayrshire is just the milk to sell in cities and villages, as the cow gives a large quantity for her size, and the quality is such as to adapt it for family use.

It is one thing to select the breed, and quite another thing to select particularly good specimens. It is on this point, we suppose, "An Enquirer" especially desires instructions, as he asks about Guernsey's test. It is here that the eye and hand of the expert are needed. Most uninitiated purchasers are attracted by symmetry of form rather than by the evidences

of being good milkers. Like young lovers, they are governed by fancy rather than sound judgment, and beauty is their first consideration with them. Mighty poor bargains, both human and bovine, have been made from too much regard to good looks. The Jersey, judged from this point of view, would rank as an inferior animal. It takes an educated eye to see the beauty there is in a Jersey. The breeders of these wet milkers, who have tethered them on their lawns, studied their points, handled their skin, weighed their milk, and eaten their butter, come to regard them as handsome as fawns. Beauty is desirable, but it does not insure milk.

The signs of a good milk cow are many, and we should rely, not upon one, two, or three of them, but upon the largest combination we can find in any one animal. The first we should regard would be a large, well developed udder, or bag, as farmers call it. This is the gland in which the milk is secreted, and must be large and well hung to hold and sustain a large amount of milk. Many persons are deceived as to the size of the udder by seeing it hang low. We like to see an udder broad and moderately deep in the rear and extending far under the belly, with the teats well spread, of good size, and with the ends about on a level. With the highest teats extending two or three inches below the forward ones, we do not expect a good milk cow, though the udder may look large from behind; but with a bag hung long and broad and with the teats set as above described, we have never known a cow fail of filling a milk pail. To make a correct judgment of the udder, a flank as well as a rear view must be taken, and always the preference to one that extends far forward and has large milk veins.

Next to the udder, which indicates the quality rather than the quantity of milk, we should examine the skin, hair, ears, and horns. If the hair is soft and short and the skin soft, flexible, and yellow, the milk will probably be rich. This may be further determined by looking into the ears. If these are translucent and of the color of honey, it is a sign of good creamy milk, and the waxy appearance of the horns also indicate the same thing. The Jersey uniformly possess soft hair, flexible skin of a yellow tinge, which is specially manifest in their ears. Their skins are so supple and yellow that they appear to have been soaked in cream.

Not to dwell on the other signs of a good milk cow, such as a compact, heavy, slender neck, straight back, fine, clean legs, small bones, muscles and adipose deposits, we must consider as "Inquirer" desired, Guernsey's milk mirror. We have looked at this mirror from time to time for these twenty years, and cannot say that it always reflects the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Possibly, if we had tested escutcheons more thoroughly, we could affirm more positively; but we have relied on other tests, and have not examined this as carefully as perhaps we should. We are however, always glad to see a good escutcheon on a cow, and believe there is something in it. Guernsey when young was a cowherd in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, France, where there were no fences, and where children "milked the cows," as the Irish express it, while grazing. He observed, and he noticed that the hair on some cows above the udder, and extending in some cases to the vulva, ran upward, contrary to the usual growth of hair on animals. The thing puzzled him, and he especially when he discovered that those cows on which the hair grew upward were the best milkers. He studied the subject for years, and finally reduced it to what he considered scientific accuracy, making ten classes of escutcheons, with six orders in each class. A cow of the average size, with an escutcheon of the first class and first order, he calculated would give twenty quarts of milk on the average per day for nine months; while a cow whose escutcheon ranked as the sixth order in the tenth class would give only three quarts per day for three months. Guernsey did not confine his theory to cows, but extended it to bulls and calves. In the former it indicated a milk-secreting tendency in the heifer's generation, and in the latter he thought he could tell from the escutcheon whether the calf would be worth raising for a milk cow.

Like most theorists, Guernsey rode his hobby too fast and too far. He certainly spun out too fine for common folks, by making so many classes and orders. If "Inquirer" wishes to investigate it thoroughly, he must study Guernsey's book, but he will find it no boy's play. It will not be worth while for him to count the hairs that run upward on the escutcheon of his cow, and calculate to a drop how much milk she will give, and to a day how long she will continue in milk. From the milk mirror taken with udder, skin, hair etc., he can tell very accurately whether a cow is a good machine for making milk or not. With a first class, first order escutcheon, a large well developed udder and a yellow skin he will run little risk in investing. Still there is no test like the milk pail, or the milk test—ALEXANDER HYDE, in N. Y. Times.

## Deferred Matter.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

## THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

## SENATORIAL DOUBTS. AN EXTRA SESSION IMMINENT. INAUGURAL PREPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 28, 1881.

The end of the present Administration on space, and only five weeks more of the present Executive and Legislative regime remain. During the last week some senatorial doubts have been

cleared upon the state legislatures, but the question of the organization of the Senate is still in the ponderous little vote of William Mahone of Virginia. If he decides to vote with the Republicans there will be a "die" and Vice-President Chester A. Arthur will control the organization in favor of his party. If he votes with the Democrats, and proceed with the re-organization with such important changes in committees as the retirement of old and the accession of new senators will make necessary. With the close of the present session the ablest Democratic Senator will retire, temporarily at least, from public life; his loss and his leadership will indeed be difficult to supply. There will remain able debaters, well read lawyers, and eloquent orators, like Beck, Bayard, Voorhees, Lamer, Vest, and others, but none so wise, so cool and so able in debate and in counsel as the Ohio Senator who will retire. His era and leadership in the Senate has given a poise and a consistency to Democratic action in that body, whether in minority or majority, such as it has not had since the House and Senate do not think it can have without Sumner.

The action of the House during the past week, or rather, its inaction, has pretty decisively settled the question of the manner of counting this electoral vote for President and Vice-President and Congress is more remote than ever from agreement.

Preparations for the great inaugural fête on the 4th of March, are still going on, and its proposed spectacular and festive features are being discussed by the committees in charge, and by the city press. An unusually large number of visitors is expected and it may be of some interest to your readers to have some general information as to how the city is preparing for the event. This is a city in which one may live comfortably and respectably for one dollar a day, if he knows where to go, or he can easily spend six dollars per day for his bed and board, if he is inclined to do so. Perhaps no city in the country has so many excellent boarding houses, and while the number of visitors may be unprecedentedly large, I do not think there will be any difficulty in finding good accommodation. If the military organizations that have signified their intention to come and join the inauguration procession, and the White House to the Capital and back, shall be on the ground, there will be a volunteer corps in Washington numerically equal to the United States Army of 25,000. They expect to find accommodation in tents. I can only say that, if we have our usual fourth of March weather, the lot of these volunteer soldiers will be uncomfortable, like that of the policemen in the "Pirates of Penzance."

## Severe Storm.

Madrid, Jan. 24. Inundations have caused the destruction of half the crop of oranges and lemons, and the loss is estimated at over \$400,000 to the agriculturists. Seville, Cordova and Burgos are flooded, but the loss of life is slight. The loss of the shipping on the coast is supposed to exceed one hundred vessels, and the damage to vessels at Huelva, Bilbao, Cádiz, Barcelona and Santander is estimated at several millions. After ten days of gales and winds that have cut telegraph and made trains forty-eight hours late, and interrupted lines in the north and northwest, we now have a snow-fall of unprecedented magnitude in the centre and south of the Peninsula. Madrid lies under a foot of snow; also Faden, in Andalusia—Malaga and Balesia Isles, besides blocking all railways and interrupting the north of Spain for twelve days.

A SAD INSTANCE of unjust suspicion is related in the following item. About five years ago an old lady in Toronto, occupied a ring. Only a servant girl missed the house with her, and the girl was arrested, convicted and sent to goal. When released she was reckless, fell into bad ways and finally disappeared from the city. The other day, while the house was undergoing repairs, the ring was found in a crevice behind a mantle-piece upon which the old lady used to keep her valuables.

## ONE HUNDRED AND SIX YEARS OLD.

—The Grand Manan correspondent of the St. Croix Courier is responsible for the following:

There died at North Head, on Sunday, 26th ult., Robert Buckler; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, August, 1774. He came to this country and settled on Campbell, about the beginning of the present century. For the last twenty years he has lived with an adopted daughter, Mrs. Gaskill, at North Head.

The New Brunswick Lumber and Land Company have purchased for \$2,000,000, all lands in the Province owned by the N. B. Railway Company.

ZOPESIA.—I have secured the agency for this new compound for Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles. It comes to me under most favorable auspices, being very highly endorsed and recommended. Its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs, and the way it creates the dissolving juices, correcting the acids and carrying off impurities of the stomach and regulating the Liver, can be tested by securing a sample bottle which sells at 10 cents, or large Eight ounce bottles, 75 cents. E. Lee Street.

A Simple Cure for Indigestion.—The cause of indigestion can be permanently cured by taking Hamilton's Sugar Coated Dinner Pills according to directions. They seldom fail.

## NOTICE.—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King St. West Toronto.

is authorized to receive Advertisements for this Paper.

## THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Howell &amp; Co's Newspaper Office, 100 York St., New York.

## JANUARY 24TH.

Just Received:—

1 CASE PHILADELPHIA CASTERS;

10 Cases Shell Hardware;

12 Cases Cotton Cards;

12 " Wool Cards;

12 " Horse Cards;

12 " Cheap Cards;

4 " Oil Stones;

2 " Coffin Trimmings;

6 " Locks and Knobs;

7 Cakes and Cases Iron Screws;

5 Cases Carriage Bolts;

4 Bbls. Shovels;

12 Cases Axe and Tool Handles.

W. H. THORNE &amp; CO.

St. John, Feb. 1. Market Square.

## X'MAS, X'MAS.

1880.

THE "Elephant" has just arrived at the Newcastle Drug Store loaded with goods suitable for

## X'MAS &amp; NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

both for Young and Old.

Come one, come all and see them!

viz: Ink Stands in olive wood, tartan &amp; glass;

Card Boxes in olive wood &amp; ebony, Flagon Boxes in olive wood; Ladies' Work Boxes;

Ladies' Companions and Card Cases; Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases and Writing Desks; Paper knives; Whist Markers; Autograph Albums; Pocket Photo Albums; Scrap Books and Scrap Pictures; Toilet Sets and Vases, etc., etc.

## Games for Children,

such as Cats and Mice; Cantelope, Lost Diamond; Tivoli; Go Bang; Fox and Geese; What Do Ye Buy; Old Maid; Ship Snap Snurum; &amp;c., &amp;c. Also a great variety of

## Children's Toys,

no numerous to mention, and DOLLS from 2 cents upwards, as well as the best assortment of

## X'MAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

ever imported into Miramichi, all for sale cheap for Cash

Call and examine before buying elsewhere. Don't forget the place—NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Newcastle, Nov. 30, 1880.

## FLOUR FLOUR.

RECEIVED TO-DAY:

Car Choice STRONG BAKERS,

" FLORENCE, Choice Superior.

TO ARRIVE:

240 Bbls. "FLORENCE," Ch. Superior.

250 " DICKSON MILLS, "

For sale low by

A. J. BABANG &amp; CO.

Jan. 3.

## FLOUR FLOUR

Just received and receiving to-day:

120 Bbls. DICKSON MILLS, Choice Family,

120 " FLORENCE, "

120 " ROSEMARY, Choice Sup. Extra,

50 " BRIGHT STARS, Choice Patent,

50 " JACK FROST, "

For sale low for cash.

Moncton, Jan. 10, 1881.

A. J. BABANG &amp; CO.

## OATMEAL.

JUST RECEIVED:

120 Bbls. ROCKWOOD,

Choice Fresh Ground.

For sale low to the trade.

Moncton, Jan. 10, 1881.

A. J. BABANG &amp; CO.

## Paraffine Oil.

RECEIVING TO-DAY:

56 BBLs. "VICTOR,"

For sale low to the trade by

A. J. BABANG &amp; CO.

Moncton, Jan. 10, 1881.

## FISHING LINES and TWINES.

On hand:—Salmon, Trout, Mackerel and Herring Twines. 2 Cases GASKELT THERMAD. Cotton Weir and Sturgeon Twines.

For sale by sample, and delivered in a week after orders received.

2 Cases SHAD TWINE daily expected.

T. R. JONES &amp; CO.

St. John, Jan. 5, 1881.

## JANUARY 4TH.

Just Received:—

64 BUNDLES SHOVELS:

1 case AXLE PULLEYS;

400 lbs. PORTLAND MARLINE;

3 Bales NETS.

Also in Stock:—

MINK, FOX, OTTER AND BEAR TRAPS.

Wholesale and Retail.

W. H. THORNE &amp; CO.,

Market Square, St. John, Jan. 5, 1881.

## JUST RECEIVED.

24 cases Vegetables; 1 case D. I. C.;

12 " Gilt Liniment;

12 " Shoshone Remedy;

5 bags Canary Seed; 3 bags Rape Seed;

1 barrel, 1 lb. Mustard;

6 bbls. Pure Cream Tartar;

4 " Pure Ground Pepper;

4 " Clearing Soap;

2 " Wye's Beef, Iron and Wine;

2 " Dow's Sturgeon Oil Liniment;

Wilson's Cherry Balm;

60 " Hamilton's Quinine Wine and Iron;

1 case Sheridan's Condition Powders;

1 " Denby's Condition Powders;

1 " German Condition Powders;

6 cases Ether Sulphur;

5 " Spirit Elix.;

1 case Hoffman's Anodyne;

1 " Time Acetic;

1 " Time Belladonna.

For sale low by

T. B. BARKER &amp; SONS,

35 and 37 King Street.

St. John, Jan. 5, 1881.

## LARD.

Just Received from New York:—

40 Tubs Decker's Extra Choice

Lard.

AND FROM P. E. ISLAND:—

50 Pails Extra Choice Lard 20

lbs. each.

For sale low by

LOGAN, LINDSAY &amp; CO.

St. John.

## DECEMBER 29TH.

JUST RECEIVED.

3 BALES NETS; 2 cases Gaspereaux

Twine.

1 case WIRE CLOTHES LINES;

25 HAY CUTTERS;

30 boxes BOAT NAILS;

5 cases TINWARE;

Novelty Cloths Wringers.

W. H. THORNE &amp; CO.

St. John, Dec. 30. Market Square.

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT "A Bill to incorporate the South

West River Draining Company" will be

presented at the next session of the Legis-

lature of New Brunswick, conferring upon

the said Company the exclusive right to drive

timber, logs and lumber down the South

West Branch of the Miramichi River, and to

construct and place on the said River Flood-

gates, Weirs, Dams, Booms and other ap-  
plications for river driving, and granting Tol-

lances therefor.

Dated the 24th day of December, A. D., 1880.

E. L. WETMORE,

Solicitor for Applicants.

## WEAK EYES!

—AND—

## HOW TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

—USE THE—

## COMMON SENSE EYE WATER.

Which is very justly pronounced superior

to any other eye water offered for sale, and

in favor of which hundreds of testimonials

can be procured in the Northern Counties

alone. Those afflicted from weak or inflamed

eyes (occasioned from over study or any

other cause), will find great relief in using

this remedy, and will verify the above state-

ment after they have fairly tested the

## WONDERFUL CURATIVE PROPERTIES

—OF THIS—

## EXCELLENT PREPARATION.

It never fails to give relief, and seldom

fails to make a