



L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

VOL. VII, NO. 87

FARM FOR SALE.

THE valuable farm property situated in the Parish of St. John, County of York, lately owned by the late Mr. J. A. W. Vanwart, and now offered for sale by his executors, is situated on the north side of the river, and contains about 100 acres of land, with a good house, barn, and other outbuildings. It is well watered, and is a most desirable place for a residence or for a farm. For terms and particulars apply to J. A. W. VANWART, Barrister.

Fredericton, May 12, 1886.

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25 YEARS IN THE

SEED BUSINESS.

U. M. FORT & CO.,

Fredericton, N. B.

WILLY'S DRUG STORE!

'86 SEEDS '86

One Car Load Timothy and Clover Seed.

Opp. Normal School, Queen St.

Fredericton, April 22, 1886.

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BAIRD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUD.

For the relief and cure of obstinate Coughs, Irritation of the Throat, Sore Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, &c. Bairst's Balsam of Horehound is composed of choice herbs and other vegetable remedies which 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. Bairst'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, H.A.V.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS.

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

FAIRBANKS DEALING.

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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, and money is made.

The cockpit is generally a ring twenty-five or thirty feet in diameter, enclosed with a fence some three or four feet high, outside of which 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 cocking 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 light and trim, while others are solidly built, yet with no sacrifice of shape.

A deep red beak with a black breast are the prevailing colors, though there are many elegant birds of golden back and neck whose lustrous outline 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 are 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, which are made by the crowd without betting, and every one who attends feels bound upon principle to take something. Special pains are taken to match a red cock against a blue, or a black cock against a white, to facilitate the betting.

After a careful scrutiny of the edges, to see if they are sharp enough, and a slight touching up perhaps with a small file, the birds are taken to the outside, and the fight is on.

Both of them are covered with a sheath of heavy leather. A line is then drawn in the centre of the pit, and each man stands on one side, and shakes his bird at the other bird.

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What Handling Indicates.

Some butchers say that the quality of the hair and hide of cattle, or what is commonly known as "handling," is a matter of the skin, and on one side of the head that the hair and hide of a fat animal were indications of the quality of the flesh they concealed.

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 is the condition of the skin.

In the animal kingdom generally coarseness of structure in one part is rarely, if ever, allied to fineness in other parts; a coarse, hard skin, and a coarse yielding 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 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 also with the skin itself upon taking it up between the thumb and fingers: when relaxed it immediately springs back to its original position, and when pressed it yields to the touch, and when released it springs back to its original position.

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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 Free Press, 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 chief advantage, 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 cases are used, and every one keeping ordinary fowls are used, not more than seventy dozen can be packed with safety, which will admit of eggs being packed in thirteen layers. Between each layer a thickness of rice cloth and bright cut straw should be placed between each head of the barrel, and between the different layers being sprinkled to cover the eggs and keep them well apart.

The straw 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 with the eggs. Willow straw, being the various layers, every two or three tiers of eggs should be well settled by shaking the barrel and slightly pressing. Great care should be observed in having the rice 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.

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A. F. RANDOLPH & SON,

FAIRCHILD'S CELEBRATED
GOLD Pens, Pencils, Tooth Picks, Glove and
Boot Buttons, Cigar Clips. Just opened
and the correct thing for a present, at
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