

FARM AND DAIRY.

This column is devoted to agricultural subjects, and the editors will be grateful to farmers if they will use it for the intelligent discussion of matters pertaining to their important calling.

Keeping Accounts With Fields.

Every farmer who has lived long on one farm understands its capacities, and the best uses to which its different parts may be put, better than a stranger can possibly do. The strength and weakness of different fields will be appreciated in a general way; but it is only as exact accounts are kept with each field that the information becomes of any considerable practical value. If more farmers kept accounts with each field the average of farming would necessarily be greatly improved.

One of the surprising results of such closely-recorded accounts will be to show the great majority of farmers on how small a proportion of their land they make any real profit. If this fact were known it must result in a decrease of acreage by striking from the cultivated area the portion of the farm that for a series of years has proven unprofitable, and relegating it to pasture, or meadow or forest growing, where it will be producing each year something with the least cost for labour. This has already been done to a much greater extent than is generally thought. But the reduction of acreage has been made from necessity, and not always in the most advantageous way. If separate accounts were kept with each field this need not be the fact. Then the farmer could act intelligently and turn out to grass or growing woodland what he has proven will not pay to cultivate.

This plan also is a great help in improving a farm. Improvement is often expensive, and the more a field needs the less effect a given expenditure will have. If money could be had without limit it might be well to redeem the worst fields first, for the looks of the thing. But most farmers who are trying to make their land better are not over supplied with money. They must make every dollar tell and go as far as it can. There are on every farm fields that a little underdraining in one or two hollows and a few loads of manure to enrich the high ground would transfer from the debtor to the creditor class. At present such fields when cultivated at all are cropped only at a loss, and this loss detracts from the farmer's capital, on which he must depend for improving the remainder of his farm.

By understanding the present capacities of each field, and how near it comes to yielding a profit, it can be easily calculated how much of an outlay will be required to put the field in a paying condition. The object in most cases will be to select the place for the expenditure where every hundred dollars will do the greatest good. Sometimes it pays best to put manure and labor almost exclusively on the best fields which are already paying a fair profit. If that will return the greatest increase from money expended it is the best way. Usually, however, something can incidentally be done each year to bring up fields that are the nearest to paying their way. This may often be done without much outlay, using odd spells of time that would otherwise be wasted.

This is very different from the example which most amateur farmers are apt to pursue. They use up a great deal of capital in bettering the poorest land, while in the meantime the best has been neglected. In the end the whole farm is only in average condition, and none of it will reimburse its owner for the heavy outlay he has made in bringing up the poorest spots. Men with less capital, but working more practically, will accomplish what the amateur farmer with abundant means will fail in. Working the best land each year, maintaining or improving its standard, and with money that the farm has thus made gradually improving the remainder, is the way to a practical improvement in which every step will return a profit to the farmer.—*Am. Cultivator.*

Value of a Good Cow.

There are several elements in the value of a good cow, all of which, however, enter into the total sum of profit. This is the largest product at the least cost. Thus it is that a cow that gives the most butter at the least cost of food and money invested in the animal is the best one for the dairy. A cow that gives milk showing 5 per cent. of butter may yet be a less profitable cow than one giving 4 per cent., if the quantity of the milk given by the latter is one-fourth more than that of the other one. The mere fact that one animal gives richer milk than others is only one element in her favor; to excel altogether she must give at least so much milk as will make the saleable product greater, and the food consumed must also not be in excess of that used by her competitor. It is quite reasonable that attention is to be given to the butter in the milk, but at the same time the quantity of the milk given, and the persistence in the yield as well, are all to enter into consideration. The cows that excel in all these points are by no means numerous; indeed, it may be said they are scarce, notwithstanding the common reports to the contrary. A great many cows will yield a large quantity of milk, and some of these

will give unusually rich milk, but those that will persist for even three months in their full yield may be counted on the fingers of the two hands. A great deal about cows was learned at the Chicago tests, and what was learned there may be well considered as having swept the board clean of all previous exaggerated claims for phenomenal animals. Not one there could be called a phenomenon in any special point of excellence. And this leaves the chance open for a great many owners of good cows to bring them to the front and from them, by continued efforts in improvements, to found profitable herds for butter dairies.—*N. Y. Times.*

Education and the Masses.

If education is making young Canadians too genteel to work on a farm or follow a trade, it certainly is not doing them a good service. But it does not thence follow that education is a bad thing for the masses, and that we should call a halt to its advance. What plainly does follow is that the masses have not yet enough of it. If everybody had a liberal education, no one would plume himself upon having one, and no employment would be looked down upon as unbecoming to an educated person. A moderate education must be far from common in a district where it confers a distinction on a youth and makes him too good for the work he has been brought up to. If his family and neighbours possessed as much book-lore as he, they would be his equals in the one thing in which he now claims superiority, and the work they do he would consider to be as worthy of him as of them. Education has to cover a great deal of ground yet to bring the average near the liberal mark. When it has covered the ground, the young men turned out by our schools and colleges will esteem the farm, the workshop, and the factory as honourable as the counting-house, the bank, or any of the professions. It is defect rather than excess of education that is the fault.

The education test makes certain occupations envied merely because comparatively few can come up to that test. Further, repugnance to a lowly calling is not planted by education. The boy wants easier or more dignified work long before he gets an education, and that he turns into his means of deliverance. Nor does the inclination to despise honest work originate with the young man who has finished his schooling. He has caught it from the world about him. It needs education to dissipate the sentiment that toil degrades a man. Then the educated young man will not be ashamed of working with his hands. Sir John Gorst, who is now in Canada, looks to education to solve the labor question. That question is one of tremendous difficulty. To ensure constant work at fair pay for all who are willing and able to work seems an impossibility. If that condition could be established, it would rid the world of a frightful amount of suffering. Also, if reason and moderation always prevailed in the councils of labor we should not have those desolating strikes and outbreaks that have become common in the States. Education, Sir John Gorst believes, will heal the whole difficulty. The more enlightened the workingmen are the less headstrong and the less tractable they will be in the hands of contriving leaders. The more intelligently too they will look into the question between labour and capital. In this country the average of education is higher among the people than in the United States. Here we have a few labour troubles. There they have many. They have a large element of illiterate people from Europe, and these are the tools or fomentors in nearly all industrial troubles. Notably they were in the coke strike in Pennsylvania last spring.—*Toronto Mail.*

Unhappy Photographers.

Amateur photographers do not thrive in Russia. The fascinating pursuit is beset with many difficulties. In the first place, it is necessary to communicate with the police and obtain a licence. This having, after considerable delay, been granted, it is advisable for one to be very careful where he or she is seen photographing. If one happens to be in proximity to a fortress when discovered by the Secret Intelligence Department, one stands a chance of being despatched on a free excursion to Siberia, where return tickets are not supplied. Of every picture made a copy must be sent to the police authorities, and another must be filed by a photographer for reference.

The police have also the right at any time of the day or night to enter your dark room and examine everything therein, and to search all of your photographic paraphernalia. Nor is this all the unfortunate amateur has to put up with.

All of his dry plates have to be imported—as they are not manufactured in Russia—and each box is opened and every plate examined. It is a wonder they do not immerse each one in a developer as well to ascertain if there are any Nihilistic communications latent in the film. Poor, suffering Russian amateur photographer!

When a Dutch girl hasn't a sweetheart she hires a young man for the evening who undertakes to dance with her all the time if she doesn't get any outside offers. These professional dancing men, however, know their value; and if the terms of a popular fellow are too high, a couple of girls have to club together and go shares in him.

Independent Foresters.

In St. Stephen last week, at the meeting of the grand lodge, it was announced, amid cheers, that the surplus had reached \$1,000,000.

A. W. Macrae presented the report on new business which recommended (1) that no circular be read in courts asking aid for Foresters without the same are endorsed by the high Chief Ranger or high standing committee. (2) That court deputies and presiding secretaries forward items of Foresters news to the high chief ranger or his appointee for publication in the Forester. (3) That courts be divided into three groups; (a) Courts in St. John, Fredericton, Woodstock, Saint Stephen, Moncton, and Campbellton; (b) courts in Sackville, Dorchester, Shediac, Newcastle, Chatham, Petitcodiac, Sussex, Hampton, St. Martins, St. Andrews, St. George, Centreville, St. Mary's, Hartland, Hillsboro, Hopewell Cape; (c) all other courts—such groups to compete each for a banner to go to the court winning it two years in succession. And, further, that this high court procure three banners, to be competed for by each group of courts, to be the property of the court winning it twice in succession. The report was adopted, but on vote it was decided not to offer individuals or lodges prizes in cash.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: Le Baron Coleman, St. John, (re-elected) H C R, W Kinghorn, St. John, (re-elected) H V C R, F W Emmerson, Petitcodiac, (re-elected) H Sec., E P Eastman, Petitcodiac, (re-elected) H treasurer, A W Macrae, St. John, (re-elected) high councillor, Dr. Morehouse, Keswick, (re-elected) high physician, (High auditors—J A Lindsay, Woodstock, (re-elected) and R F Keith, Butternut Ridge, Rev. A F Brown Havelock, high chaplain, Geo E Day, St. John, H S W, H M Goodspeed, McAdam Junction, H J W, Judson Fowler, St. John, H S B, D W Kyle, Florenceville, H J B E L Wedderburn, Hampton, H mar., J McGibbon, St. Stephen, H con, S McAfee, Moncton, H mess.

A ballot was taken between Fredericton and Moncton as the next place of meeting and Fredericton selected.

A Hard Year.

The New York "Tribune," a pronounced protectionist paper, estimates the loss resultant from "the year of tariff controversy" exceeds "in money more than four year of civil war." It goes on to say: "The production of wealth by industries has been diminished in quantity more than forty per cent. in iron and wool, about a quarter in cotton and leather products, and probably \$2,000,000,000 in aggregate value. During the whole year millions of men and woman have been deprived of work. The reduction in wages has averaged not far from twenty per cent., and this alone means to the working millions a loss greater than the nation's debt at the close of the civil war. All this tremendous loss has been sustained in consequence of an effort to change radically the tariff, and it is not here intended to argue whether the results, if success had been attained, would have justified the sacrifice. But success has not been attained. The party has failed to agree, and according to its President, has failed to perform its pledges."

A crowd of horsemen attending the Cook & Whitby Circus at Louisville recently, declared the English Derby races the most exciting they ever saw, being absolutely true to life, something never attempted before under canvas.

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CHAINS are what we are pushing to the front this month. We have a Great Variety in this line of goods. They are:

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At all hours, including

Oysters, Baked Beans, Ham and Eggs,

And, in fact, everything that goes to make up a First-Class Bill of Fare.

I beg to call attention of the public to the fact that I have fitted up a Fine Dining Room in connection with the restaurant and we will be better prepared than ever to accommodate our many friends in the county.

Imported and Domestic Cigars, and a fine assortment of Confectionery constantly on hand; also Fruits of all kinds.

Thanking my many friends for their patronage during the last year, and soliciting a continuance of the same during the ensuing year, I remain, yours truly,

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The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector.

Christ Church (Parish Church).—Service at 3 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays in the month. The Holy Communion on second Sunday. Litany every alternate Wednesday 7.30 p. m.

St. Luke's.—Service every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 a. m. every third and fifth Sunday in the month, and on Holy Days at 10 a. m. Friday service 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m.

St. Peter's (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, fourth and fifth Sunday, and at 3 p. m. on the second and third Sundays in each month. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday in each month.

Service at Upper Woodstock every first and third Thursday at 7.30, at Northampton every fourth Thursday.

ST. GERTRUDE'S (R. C.) CHURCH.—Rev. Fr. Chapman, pastor.—Masses on Sunday at 9 and 11 a. m. On Holy Days at 8 and 10 a. m. Sunday School 2.15 and Vespers 7.00 p. m.; Week-days Mass, 7.30 a. m.

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.—Sunday Services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.—Elder J. Denton, pastor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a. m.; Preaching, at 3 and 7 p. m.; prayer meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. All seats are free; strangers welcome.

BAPTIST, ALBERT ST.—Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.30 and preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 and preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Monthly conference on Friday preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening.

REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.—Rev. A. H. Traflet, pastor. Services as follows: Prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week.

METHODIST.—Rev. Thos. Marshall, pastor.—Sabbath services: preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; class meeting immediately after Sunday morning service; class meeting for ladies Wednesday evening at 7.15, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8; Seats free.

F. C. BAPTIST.—Rev. C. T. Phillips, pastor.—Sabbath services: prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; conference meeting last Wednesday evening in every month; communion, first Sabbath in every month; Sabbath school 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Bible readings Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free.

Fraternities.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m.

Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month.

Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets the 2nd Monday in each month.

Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Thursday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend.

Regular meeting of the "W" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m.

B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street.

Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

Uniform Rank, K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month.

K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 62.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall.

I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street.

I. O. O. F., Meductic Encampment, No. 8.—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall.

L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 38.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.