### 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.

#### Sun Power in Haying.

cock, sweating cocking, airing, tedding, capping, &c., that to the man who has a hundred three weeks of time, is far more amusing than instructive. Having as with crop prothan sun-power. Hence, our plan is to, as far as possible, let the sun do the work. All this manipulation of the mown grass costs something. The sun puts in its work for nothing. Hence, we plan to handle it but little, and let the sun do the work. And planned in that way the sun does the drying without attendance or cost.

The idea that the sunshine and the drying neglect of the operator, and not because of any improper work the sun puts in. Hay is by paring. damaged not by drying, but by over-drying, and the consequent crushing and waste from handling while in that condition. There is no need that hay made by sun-power be so long dried as to crisp and break in the handling. Take it to the barn when dry enough to keep.

There are but few fields of grass, if cut in the afternoon, when free from all water, but will be dry enough the next day to rake and go into the barn, without further expense of handling in any manner. No method can be so cheap as to let it alone, and leave the sun to do the work. There is too much useless handling of hay in drying.

This method applies to good weather. When the weather is bad, the work has to be done as you can catch it. No rules will apply, no calculation can be made in advance.

## More Independence.

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The latest issue of The Farmers' Advocate contains a practical article on the relations of a legislator to his constituents. The Advocate very properly censures the prevailing idea that if an elected representative faithfully supports the party leader according to his campaign promises he has discharged his duty to his constituents. There is altogether too little regard for individuality and independence of thought among members of parliament, and the suggestion of The Advocate that members appear on the platform among their constituents more frequently than once every five years in the general election campaigns is worthy of general approval. Such meetings would have an educational influence on the members as well as on their constituents, and the approval or censure of the electors would afford a valuable guide in regard to any chosen course of action .-Toronto Globe.

# Medical Properties of Oranges.

The free use of oranges is conducive to health. This has been understood for centuries. Dr. Venner, in 1628, makes a distinction between the dietic value of the sweet and sour oranges. The latter, he says, "quench thirst, excite the appetite and repress cholerick vomitings." He regarded them hurtful to the "plegmaticke and melancholic, and them that are straight chested." Sweet oranges, this curious old fellow regarded "Somewhat profitable to those as are of a melancholic temperature." The London Grocer says: "Some time ago we called attention to the fact that oranges are considered good for the prevention of influenza, and we note this opinion is again gaining credence. It is probable that grocers, by using a little enterprise, might make ruption; while in point of equipment and discapital out of this fact, and by pushing the sale of this fruit, which can now be bought at prices that will enable them to obtain a satisfactory profit, benefit themselves far more than by the sale of some other articles which it is not necessary to name. Oranges have never been better or sweeter at this time of the year than they are now, the fruit being in excellent condition. We notice that our Paris contemporary, L'Epicier, has published this week a long article on oranges, commenting on their wholesomeness as an article of food. The opinion is quoted of Dr. Cabrol, formerly chief of the military hospitals, who states that in the Nice hospital he replaced the tisane by oranges for the use of patients, and the results were satisfactory. Oranges, he says, quench thirst, refresh the stomach, help to subdue fever, replace laxatives, and are, we might have added, exceedingly pleasant to the palate."—International Confectioner.

# Summer Care of Sheep.

In the hot days of the midsummer it is a trying time for the sheep with their fianuel coats under the hot sun, or during hot days. At such times the sheep should never go unseen more than half a day. They are apt to suffer from looseness of the bowels at such a time, and while this is not of itself any serious import, yet it attracts the flies, and once fly-

animal hides itself in some fence corner, or a thicket, and gives up, slowly perishing without complaint or effort to resist. The shepherd, therefore must watch the flock, and, as a precaution, count them every time he sees them. The ewes from whom lambs have been taken may need to be milked, and, if this There is so much talk about curing hay in is neglected, the udder may become swollen, and possibly sore, and blown by the flies; or a mere scratch may become or two hundred tons of hay to harvest in blown, and once the maggots make an entrance in any way it is a difficult matter to dislodge them. The best application to any duction and with manufactures, must be done sore or wound on a sheep is tar; it covers the at small cost. This is imperative. We never spot with a dry film, and its oder is offensive have found anything in the hay field cheaper to the flies, while it has a stimulating effect on a wound that hastens healing. Crude petroleum is also useful in this way. The feet are not to be forgotten. They should be examined weekly lest some grit may gather under the sole and make it sore, and the filth, poisoning the wound, will quickly produce the first appearance of toot rot. This is most important to be done when the weather is wet, and the filth is more apt to wind hurt hay is all nonsense. If hay is hurt gather and remain as an irritating matter from exposure to the sun, it is because of the under the softened crust of the hoof. The hoof should be kept free of all ragged horn

It is a queer commentary on the state of affairs, says the American Farmer, that while hundreds of thousands of men are idle and half starving in our cities, the farmers of the country are crying for help to do the necessary work on their farms. In many localities it is impossible to get farm help at prices that would have been considered large five years ago. There are places on thousands of farms for men to work at a calling that is no harder than many that are found in the forges and factories of the large cities, and if every farmer who needs a hired hand could find one among the idle masses of the cities, we should hear much less about the suffering there.

## China and Japan.

Now that, according to the latest advices, an outbreak of actual hostilities between China and Japan is momentarily expected, it win teresting to take a glance at the fighting power of the two nations. There are reasons which render it difficult to make an accurate comparison between them. In the first place, which to form a judgement as to the advantage accruing to Japan from the thoroughness with which she has modernized her forces. There are, however, one or two points connected with the subject which appear to be of predicting military success there could be no doubt that China must inevitably triumph. In round numbers the Chinese military establishment might be put at from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000, with little more than one-third, or perhaps 350,000 to 400,000, now prepared for service in war, and a still smaller portion thoroughly trained and armed according to modern European methods.

On any estimate it will be seen that Japan is greatly outnumbered. She has however, studied and adopted modern methods, including that of compulsory service in the active army or the reserve between certain ages. Every Japanese adult male has to serve for twelve years-namely, three years with the colors, four years with the First reserve, five years with the Second reserve. The system gives a standing army which in peace numbers roughly 75,000 effectives and is calculated to produce in war an aggregate of 250,000 men. The characteristics of the Japanese soldier are cleanliness and order, and the military administrations is marked by economy and complete absence of corcipline the army seems in many respects to fall little short of European standards. The Japanese army, in fact, is not a paper sham, but a complete living organization, framed on the best models, and, as a rule, thoroughly adapted to the requirments of the country. The German system of conscription is practised, and all Japanese subjects, of whatever rank or standing, from the highest to the lowest, become conscripts at twenty years of age. The recruits are drawn by lottery, as, of course, there are more than the War Department could possibly manage. The lowest standard of height accepted is five feet Students attending schools or colleges have certain special privileges accorded them, and scholars of the Normal School need serve only six momths in the active army. The Japanese army is drilled, clothed and equipped upon the new improved French method by officers especially selected by the French

## government. A Startling Result.

A pretty schoolmistress told a rather amusing story at a Vancouver boarding house. She asked one of her classes to put the nouns "boys," "bees" and "bears" into a sentence. The scholars thought intently for a few moments, when one ragged youngster, with a look of victory on his face, raised his hand. blown and neglected, a sheep becomes the "wen, Johnny, said "Boys bees bear "what is your sentence?" "Boys bees bear sorriest, woe-begone animal in existence. when they go in swimmin'." The teacher Under such extreme misery the wretched did not call on any more of her class. - World. | a month old to the full-grown animal.

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#### LABOR IS NO DISGRACE.

Lessons in the Work of the Carpenter of Nazareth for Wageworkers.

The Rev. C. R. Henderson, D. D., preached at the First Baptist church in Chicago last Sunday on the subject, "Jesus the Carpenter." The text was, "Is not this the carpenter?" Mark vi., 3. He said in part:

This is an old saying that if a father does not teach his son a trade he teaches him to be a thief. This is as true today as ever. The son of Joseph was taught the trade of a carpenter. For eighteen years he worked at the bench, six times as long as he preached the numerical strength of the respective and taught the word of God. It was a armies is not known with precision, and in period of preparation. When his new work the second there are no available data on commenced the people marveled and asked the meaning of such mighty works. "Is not this the carpenter?" they said. They did not deny his divine works, but they stumbled

at the thought that he was but a carpenter. Is it not true that the world today looks with a certain amount of contempt on honest labor? Do not some of us feel ashamed to be beyond dispute. The first of these is that found wilh the mark of honest toil on our if counting heads were an infallible method hands or garments? Is a workman regarded with the respect shown a more fortunate brother? And is all this in accordance with the teaching and example of Christ? He was a laborer, one may think of him as engaged in building one of those rude abodes for the poorer classes of people in Nazareth. No work in his trade was too rough for him. Eighteen years of his life was a continual struggle with poverty. There must have been times when he was within a few days wages of the debtor's prison.

We can find among the laboring classes lives that are nearer the counterpart of Christ's life than among any other class. Milton never conceived a sweeter poem than is often seen on the face of an honest workman if we could but see and understand. Men of the laboring class are up in arms all over the country. They are burning mines, destroying property, and thereby wasting their own capital. This spectacle is one for thoughtful Christians to ponder. Is it not a fact that these poor misguided Poles, Huns, and other ignorant aliens are the children of countries that have been neglected for centuries by the Christian church? These men are crazed over fancied wrongs. In their ignorance they are preyed upon by designing agitators who have set in motion a power they are unable to control. Murder, riot and suffering are the certain result of such uprisings. The only remedy is a severe one. It will be necessary to order out the armed troops to stop the wild career of anarchy before the monster becomes too powerful to be subdued. Generations of ignorance and oppression are the cause of all this. They have rushed madly shead in the wrong direction and have passed the boundary of right, liberty, and justice. Only the force of arms will be the remedy, and that but a temporary one. Christianity and enlightenment will do more good than powder and

# Bangor and Aroostook.

The work of grading is progressing rapidly all along the B. & A. railroad, north of Houlton to Presque Isle, Fort Fairfield and Caribou. The Grading will be completed to Presque Isle village by the middle of August and only ten miles of the entire route will remain to be done. It is estimated that the entire distance to Caribou will be completed by the first of September next.

President Burleigh of the Bangor & Aroostook says that the track laying north of Houlton will begin early in August. He estimates the Aroostook potato crop this year at 8,000,000 bushels, of which about twothirds will be shipped to outside markets over the B. & A .- Aroostook Times.

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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 flfth 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. Peters (Jacksonville). - Service at 11 a. m. on the ffrst, fourth and fifth Sundays, 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

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 receting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.—Elder J. Denton tor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a.m.; Preaching, at 3 and 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. conference on Friday preceeding 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. Trafton, 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

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 service: 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 wel-

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.—Mee: first Monday of each month, at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Mee 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 "Y" 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 wel-

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

I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.- Meets at K of P. Hall, King street.

I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131—Meets every Monday eveding 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

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.