

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.

The Horn Fly.

Almost any greasy substance rubbed on the animals will keep the flies away for several days. A number of experiments were tried in the field, with the result that train oil alone, and train oil and lard with a little sulphur, oil of tar or carbolic acid added, will keep the flies away for from five to six days, while with a small proportion of carbolic acid it will have a healing effect upon any sores which may have formed. Axle grease, tallow and any such greasy substances can be used to advantage, but train oil or fish oil seem to be more lasting in their effects than any others experimented with.

The safest and most convenient way of using carbolic acid is in the shape of carbolic oil, which may be prepared by dissolving one ounce of crystallized or liquified carbolic acid in one quart of oil. Train oil, fish oil, tanner's oil, olive oil, or any other fixed oil will answer; but not coal oil, as carbolic acid is not soluble in this liquid. The crude carbolic does not dissolve easily in fixed oils, and therefore must not be used. Instances have been reported to me of injury to animals, and the hands of operators, when the crude has been substituted for the purer form of carbolic acid.

An effective and undoubtedly the easiest remedy to apply, if a small spray pump be used, is the kerosene emulsion, which consists of the following: Kerosene (coal oil), 2 quarts; rain water, 1 quart; common hard soap, 2 oz. Boil the soap in the water till all is dissolved; then, while boiling hot, turn it into the coal oil and churn it constantly and forcibly with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth creamy nature. If the emulsion be perfect it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted before using with nine times its measure (that is, twenty-seven quarts) of water. It will be found to mix much more easily if done at once before it cools. The above proportions give three quarts of the stock emulsion, which, with twenty-seven quarts of water added, make up the thirty quarts of mixture ready for use. This may be applied to the animals by means of a sponge, brush, rag, or what will certainly be found most convenient where there are many animals to treat, by means of a force pump and spray nozzle. The emulsion thus made and sprayed over the cattle kills all flies it reaches, and if repeated twice a week will almost entirely relieve cattle from annoyance. Another method of diluting the coal oil is to make the emulsion with milk instead of soap and water. Take sour milk, one part; coal oil, two parts. Mix the two thoroughly, as described above for the soap emulsion. Then dilute with water, so that one part in ten will be coal oil.

A good way to fight this pest will doubtless be to prevent it from breeding and increasing. Their life history is briefly as follows: The mature flies appear early in the spring and lay their eggs upon the fresh droppings of cattle. These soon hatch and the maggots live in the dung while in a moist condition. They then turn to pupa in or beneath the dung, and the flies again appear within two or three weeks from the time the eggs were laid. There can thus be several broods in a season. As stated above the maggots can live only in the moist droppings of the cattle. Any means, therefore, which will insure the drying up of these before the maggots are full grown will destroy them. This can be done most easily by spreading the dung out in the pasture regularly and at short intervals. Twice a week would be sufficient, and it would be equally effective in wet weather when the substance would be washed away, as in hot weather when it would be dried up. Where the flies appear in large numbers on the ceilings and walls of stables in cool weather, or when driven from the cattle by applications, they can be destroyed by spraying them with either kerosene emulsion or a strong decoction of Pyrethrum insect powder by means of an "insect gun" would also be effective.

In studying the history of this insect since its first appearance in North America in 1877, I have noticed that at the places where some years ago its attacks were very severe, it is now much less troublesome. I was, therefore, led to hope that after a time the considerable loss which Canadians are now suffering from the horn fly would be much less. Correspondence with entomologists confirmed this view. In reply to letters on this point and with regard to any new remedies which might have been discovered, addressed to the United States Entomologist, and other specialists who have studied this pest, I have received the following: "Yours of the 25th has been received during Prof. Riley's absence. We have found nothing better than kerosene emulsion for the protection of cattle from the horn fly. In answer to your second question, I may say that it has been almost the invariable rule that the second

year the flies are worst, and after this bad second year the numbers are fewer. We have explained this on the ground that native parasites preying ordinarily on the native larvae in cow-dung acquire a taste for the horn-fly larvae after a short time."—L. O. Howard, Acting Entomologist, Washington, D. C.

Poultry and Profit.

On a farm where there is ample range, poultry should include not only hens, but turkeys, geese, ducks and even guineas. The turkeys and guineas are disposed to wander over large areas, while geese and ducks will thrive on a small pasture lot. It must not be overlooked that the largest proportion of meat sold off the farm, in the shape of turkeys, geese and ducks, cost the farmers little or nothing, and if some knowledge could be gained in regard to the actual cost, it would be shown that the receipts are nearly all profit, and this should encourage farmers to increase their stock. The hens pay best as producers of eggs, and ducks are also excellent layers; but the largest profits in poultry are secured from turkeys and geese, as they can support themselves during the larger portion of the year unaided. While it must be admitted, however, that whatever is consumed by poultry really comes from the farm whether the birds secure it or receive it, the profit will not appear so large, but the fact is that turkeys are insect-destroying birds, and the largest share of their food is composed of insects and seeds, while geese are partial to young and tender weeds, purslane being one of their delicacies.

These different kinds of poultry utilize materials that would be of no service to the farmer at all, and in that respect they serve as valuable scavengers to not only keep down many pests that annoy the farmers, but also enable him to send the undesirable substance to market in the form of meat. The most successful farmers met by us with poultry, were those who did not confine themselves to one kind. They not only had large flocks of hens, but also found room somewhere for turkeys, geese, ducks, and guineas, the latter being intended for home use, as they are but little demand in market. They look upon a variety as better enabling them to produce the most at the least cost, and they were particular to use good breeds as well. No enterprising poultryman will attempt to make poultry pay unless he uses the pure breeds. There is a wonderful difference in the Bronze turkey, Embden goose and Pekin duck, as compared with the common breeds, as the weight is also a very important matter in assisting to derive a profit on meat. It costs no more to keep the best to be had than to give up the space to those kinds which are inferior. Quality brings the best prices, but feed will not give quality unless the breed is used to utilize the food to the best advantage. There is nothing to prevent every farmer from making a profit on poultry, and the way to do so is to take advantage of every method for so doing, using all varieties of poultry for that purpose.—*Farm and Fireside.*

The Movement for Better Roads.

From the time of the establishment of the American Republic till the general introduction of railroads in the United States the agitation for an improved system of internal highways was incessant and continuous, but not a great deal was done, though great reforms were upon the eve of accomplishment. When the railway came into being the country road question was put aside, the people seeming to think that the steel tracks would make the ordinary wagon road obsolete and useless. And until within the past ten years the question has not had any general discussion. When bicycles came into general use the riders of the wheel became critics of the roads and advocates of their betterment. The agitation begun by them has extended all over the country, and fourteen States have passed laws which it is hoped will enable the people to secure good roads, while the remainder of the States legislation of a similar character is either pending or contemplated. The laws have hitherto generally been defective, inasmuch as in nearly every State the old custom of working out taxes on the roads prevailed. This feature of the old laws has been left out of the new laws, and in these there is generally provision made to take the building and maintenance of roads out of the hands of townships and township districts and confide these duties to county authorities. The experience of a hundred years in this country and in England shows the wisdom of taking highway administration away from the merely local or neighborhood authorities. A road is like a chain, and must be judged by the bad stretches in it.

The first week in July there met in Asbury Park a good-roads conference with delegates representing forty States. Ten years, or even five years, ago it is not likely that at such a conference delegates from ten States could have been secured. The large number present at the meeting shows that the movement has grown greatly in strength, and the speeches that the delegates made show, further, that the campaign of education has had the effect of arousing the interest of the people. While this interest has

resulted here and there in an improvement of the roads such as was described in my article in the last issue of the Weekly, it needs to be stimulated by further agitation and by continued dissemination of knowledge on the subject, for the people will have to demand that provisions be made for better roads before the men who go to the State legislatures will make the proper laws and appropriations for the purpose. At this conference Gen. Roy Stone, engineer of the bureau of road inquiry of the department of agriculture, demonstrated, from carefully collected statistics, that the money lost to farmers in the United States by increased expense in hauling over the poor roads is between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 yearly, or about one-quarter of all the products of the farm lands. This is an immense burden upon the agriculture of the country, and the farmers bear the greater share of it, but naturally they place upon the consumer all of this that is possible. The road question, therefore, is not one that is of interest only to country people; it is of interest to everybody. This being the case, it is only fair that all property should help pay the expense of road improvement.

The principal State aid has been inaugurated in New Jersey, where \$75,000 a year is appropriated to help counties where good roads are built. For three years all of this went to two or three counties, there being no demand for it in other parts of the State. Next year if the appropriation were \$500,000 all of it could be expended under the provisions of the law, as the interest of the people in the State has been generally aroused to the importance of the subject.—*John Gilmer Speed, in Harper's Weekly.*

British Official View.

In official circles at all events England favors China in the present war between that country and Japan. The impression is that the expulsion of the Chinese from Corea would be speedily followed by the appearance of Russian soldiers on Korean soil. Russia would not allow Japan to make herself at home in the peninsula. She has too long regarded herself as the natural heir to Corea. At present she is anxious to see the status not maintained and would be greatly displeased with any attempt of China and Japan to take possession of the land. In spite of the great cost of the defenses at Vladivostok and the skillfulness of the engineers engaged in the work, that port is not a satisfactory naval station. The climate is harsh and wearing and the roadstead is blocked with ice in the cold season. Russia knows that only a little further south, on the Korean coast, there are several harbors exactly suited for the purpose. Port Lazareff, on Broughton's bay is one of them. Russia has had her eyes on it for years. Few Russian officers doubt that Port Lazareff would be a strong base of naval operations in the Pacific. It would be of immense service to Russia in a war with England, who, with a such position in the hands of the enemy, would be obliged either to send a large party of her navy to Asiatic waters or to leave India, Australia and the Straits settlements open to Russia's naval attack.

In this situation lies the reason of England's present anxiety and enmity to the Japanese cause. She is most eager to prevent Japan from giving an excuse to Russia for interference. She realizes that Russia might plausibly justify such interference, inasmuch as no one at St. Petersburg had the remotest influence in fomenting the war. The bitterest anti-Japanese writers in London have been declaring all the week that Japan is already scheming to play off Russia and England against each other.—*Ex.*

Review of Reviews.

August's number is quite up to the standard of this excellent and most instructive magazine. It is very interesting to Canadians. Wm. B. Wallace contributes a good article on Hon. Wilfred Laurier, with a portrait. Hon. J. W. Longley, of Nova Scotia, writes an article, very fair indeed, on Canada's political conditions also illustrated. Scarcely so familiar but not the less interesting subject is Sir Geo. Dibbs, premier of New South Wales, by J. Tighe Ryan, which is most attractively written. The Review of Reviews is a literary triumph.

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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 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 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. 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 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 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.

Fraternalities.

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 "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 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. 652.—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.