

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.

Points of a Beef Animal.

An experienced feeder gives the following description of the animals he selects to fatten:

The nose should be broad that the mouth may close upon a goodly quantity of grass at each bite and thus save the time of the animal, for even in the work of eating time is money. Quickly filled, the steer is most of the time resting quietly, converting his food into tender, juicy flesh. The head should be short and broad, giving an ample breadth between the eyes. Long, deer-like faces belong to the ne're do well. The head should be held well up and the carriage be spirited. The horn should be fine and short, and the eye should be bright and full. The neck should be short and fine; a thick, clumsy neck may be good enough for a hog, but it is out of place in a steer. The brisket should come down deep and full, and there should be great width between the fore legs to give ample room for the lungs. Back of the shoulders the body should be full, the ribs spring well out, and the back be broad, straight, and smooth, with no skin between chine and rump. The hips should be straight and flanks well filled and come down low. The hide should be soft and velvety; if thick and covered with a good coat of hair, so much the better, as it will help to keep the animal heated and withstand the cold weather. The thigh should be full and the hind legs straight. All the legs should be short and the steer stand squarely on them; add a broad loin and rump and a fine tail and you have a steer which will take on fat readily and in a short time become a source of pleasure and profit to the owner.

In selecting sires for improving a beef herd these same points should be observed, for as "like produces like" a judicious selection of the sire will give just the animal the feeders and butchers are constantly looking out for and finding so difficult to secure.—Ohio Farmer.

Green Food for Hogs.

To attempt to raise hogs without giving them any green feed at proper seasons of the year is the part of a tyro, and is, withal, decidedly an uphill business. It is possible, of course, to raise hogs on dry feed and slops alone through the whole of the summer season, but it is not nature's way, and it is not the right way. The hog has an appetite for weeds and grasses, and he will never do so well without them as with them. His craving for these things is an indication of a need of the system. The most economical mode of making pork then is not in furnishing the pigs any certain quantity of green stuff along with the rest of their feed, but it consists in giving them the free run of fields prepared expressly for them. By a proper subdivision of ten or a dozen acres into lots of two or three acres each, and keeping one or another of these at all times freshly sown to some crop timely for the season the pigs can be made to thrive beyond one's belief. And it is the kind of thrift that is natural and that has the legitimate effect of building up a sound constitution and that tends toward the symmetrical development of the physical structure of the animal. We have unlimited faith in the virtue of corn as the mainstay in the great hog feeding interest of the west, but the grasses are hereafter to be made the foundation upon which to build for the surest and fullest profit in the end.—Nebraska Farmer.

Skim Milk Fizz.

An English dairy paper tells of a new use for skim milk. After the milk has been creamed by the centrifuge the skim milk is sterilized by heating to destroy all bacteria or germs of ferment or of other possible means of injury to its keeping. The milk is then charged with pure carbonic acid gas at a high pressure and placed in siphon bottles, from which it can be drawn at any time. The milk so treated it is claimed will remain sweet indefinitely. The medical profession has taken hold of the carbonated milk and is prescribing it for persons who have not been able to digest whole milk. It is said to be very valuable and most easily digested.—Field and Farm.

Waste in Farm Utensils.

It is painful to ride through the country and note the waste that is going on in farm tools. Valuable mowers, binders and reapers stand in the field all the year round. Ploughs are left in the furrow the whole winter long. Waggon wheels are housed under the eaves of the barn or out in more open places. Cultivators, drills, rakes, all kinds of utensils are exposed to the weather summer and winter. Every man knows that a piece of wood left out doors for any length of time will decay. He knows also full well that iron will rust. Paint is short-lived. Unless renewed it soon washes off and leaves the bare metal exposed. Frost and heat, dew and sunshine, rain and wind, are most powerful agents in the destruction of farm implements. One of these tools if well made originally and cared

for properly should last a life-time. The careful farmer never leaves his utensils thus exposed; when he is done with his plough he wipes the dirt all off and pulls it under cover, the same way with the drill, the cultivator and even the hoe. I know a man who, if he happens to forget and leaves his wheelbarrow out will get up in the middle of the night, if he remembers his neglect, and put it under cover. He cannot sleep if he knows that the ladder or the axe has been left out. Were every man as careful as this man, the output of the manufactories would be materially lessened and the pocketbook of our farmers would be thicker than it now is. Why not try it?—New England Farmer.

Reduced Production.

The average yield of corn in U.S. for many years past has been 200 millions of bushels in excess of this year's crop which is estimated at 1,497,000,000 and the yield of wheat is estimated at 391,530,000 bushels which is 60 millions below average for some years, though probably only five millions below 1893. The corn crop will fall below last year's figures by 120 millions of bushels. According to the Government Bureau of Statistics, the exports of breadstuffs from the United States, for seven months ended July 31st, 1894, with comparisons, were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Corn meal, and Oatmeal for the years 1894 and 1893.

How to Secure a Child's Obedience.

In no better way can the difference between this and a former generation be emphasized than by the changed position of children in the family. In our country, at least, strict, repressive, hidebound parental discipline has given way to a sympathetic, careful development of all that by nature is good in a child. And we no longer give much thought to the doctrines of total depravity and original sin in our infants. We rather regard them as dear guests, whose welfare and happiness it is our great desire to secure. Children's motives should always be understood.

"Will," said Will's grandfather, sternly, "did you pull up one of my little pear trees by the roots?" "Yes, sir," said the boy, with anything but a culprit's face. "Well, what did you do it for?" pursued the grandfather. "Why, grandpa, do you want the cow to eat green apples off your trees, and get sick and poison the milk?" "No, certainly not." "Well, I pulled up the pear tree because it was just the right size for a cow-whip, and drove off the cow from your apple tree with it," said Will, with offended dignity. The child's motive was praiseworthy, and he was simply shown how a whip for the cow might another time be obtained without injury to the young orchard.

Our great secret of good discipline is not to require too much. Govern by principles, not laws. Where possible, keep your hands off. Better too great freedom than too little. Give a little loop-hole for disobedience. When the daughter goes to spend the afternoon with a friend, don't mention the precise minute for her to return. The constant fear lest she may be five minutes late will mar her visit. Say, rather, "Be at home in time to meet papa with hand and face washed and hair brushed." Or, "Remember your music lesson at five." Then, should the little girl be a few minutes late, it is not disobedience, and punishment need not darken a sunny afternoon. "Better not" will secure obedience without punishment, when "must not" and "shall not," attached to a threat, will often fail. Unless self-government is taught, parental discipline is imperfect.

One thing more. Let the children feel that they are necessary to mamma and papa as helpers, companions and confidants. See how quickly the little one will fly to help, if only mamma needs that help. The greatest inducement to be orderly and put things in their places is that it saves mamma's steps. If the mother's head aches, let her rest against her little girl's shoulder, and see how quickly responsive is the love and sympathy of that wee heart. How, after that, she will tip-toe around and whisper in her play, lest she should make the pain worse. If you have a growing boy, take his arm when you walk with him, and make much of his strength. Unselfish love cannot be widely severed from obedience. And finally, you must be interested in all that interests your children. Never be too busy to listen to long tales of happenings at school. Try to be radiant over the good times coming. Half of a child's happiness consists in anticipation. A promised treat next week will keep up a pleasurable excitement that will color with rosy hues the ordinary humdrum life of every day.—Caroline A. Creevey, in Harper's Bazar.

If you are poor and have a red nose, it is caused by that dreadful drink. But if you are rich and have a rosy, luminous proboscis, it is the effect of that distressing complaint indigestion. Any fashionable doctor will confirm what we say.

A Murderer Convicted By A Dream.

The late Mr. John Edward Walsh, who was Attorney-General for Ireland and subsequently Master of the Rolls, published, in 1840, a book entitled: "Ireland Sixty Years Ago," in which he relates the following anecdote, which he characterized as "the most singular in the annals of crime."

At the close of the American War of Independence, a man named Frederick Caulfield was on his way from England to Ireland, when he met in the ship a young man named Hickey, and formed an acquaintance with him. They arrived in Waterford, and Hickey informed his companion that his friends lived in the county of Cork, and that he was going to see them after a long absence in Newfoundland, where he had made some money by the fishery, which he was carrying home. He invited Caulfield to accompany him, and they proceeded on their journey together.

After a short time Caulfield came back to Waterford. He was a grave man, of decent appearance and serious, religious manners, and no observation was made on his returning alone. A trifling incident, however, drew attention to him. He wanted a dozen shirts made in a hurry, and to expedite them he gave them to a dozen different seamstresses to work. Soon afterwards a rumour was heard of a young man who was expected home by his friends in Cork from Newfoundland, but had not appeared. On the circulation of the report, an innkeeper at Portland named Rogers came forward and stated that Caulfield had come to his house in company with Hickey, and left it along with him. On being asked if his house was not an inn much frequented, and if so, how he could swear to the identity of a casual passenger whom he had never seen before, he hesitated and said it was caused by circumstances so extraordinary that he was unwilling to mention it. On being pressed, he declared that on the morning of that day his wife, on awakening, had told him a dream which had made a strong impression on her mind. Two men, she said, had entered the house together, dressed like sailors, a tall man and a short man; they had some refreshments, and soon after they left. The spirit of her dream followed them, and she saw one of them strike the other as he descended a gap, murder him on the ground, rifle him, and bury him beside a hedge. The locality was distinctly painted on her vision, and she described the spot. As soon as Caulfield and Hickey entered the house, she ran to her husband and said they were the men she had seen in her dream. They remained for some time, taking refreshment, ate and drank together in great apparent friendship, and, having obtained some directions as to their intended line of journey, they were about to depart when Rogers, feeling some strong misgivings in his mind, from the impression his wife's dream had made upon him, entreated them to remain where they till the morning. This they refused to do, and proceeded on their journey.

The locality described by Rogers as the scene of the murder in his wife's dream was searched. It was on the road between Portland and Carrickon-Suir, and the body of Hickey was found there in the identical situation indicated by the dream. Caulfield was arrested, tried at the ensuing assizes, and convicted.

The circumstances of the dream being mentioned at the trial, the witnesses were cross-examined about it with a view to throw ridicule on their testimony, but the manner in which it transpired before the finding of the body made a deep impression on the jury. The judge, whose name by a curious coincidence was also Caulfield, in passing sentence strongly adverted to it as an instance of the interference of Providence for the detection of murder.

Caulfield after conviction acknowledged his guilt. He said that the steady gaze of the innkeeper's wife as he entered the inn at Portland so appalled him, that he had given up the design of murdering his companion till he himself afforded him an opportunity. He had a stick which hurt his hand, and Hickey offered him his knife to pare it. He was in the act of doing so, and Hickey was descending a gap in the hedge, when "the Evil One," said Caulfield, "appeared to me and whispered in my ear, 'Now strike!'" He did so, then cut Hickey's throat with his own knife while he lay on the ground, robbed him, and tried to bury him in the spot where he was found. Another remarkable circumstance connected with the dream was the mode of its interpretation. The dream represented the lesser of the two men murdering the larger. This was contrary to the fact, but that was—

Confirmation strong as proof of Holy Writ to demonstrate the truth of the vision to those who believed in dreams then in Ireland—the established faith being that dreams always go by contraries.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Lord Mayor, whoever he may be, takes precedence of every other subject within the jurisdiction of the City of London. Even the Prince of Wales is not an exception. The fire losses in the United States for 1894, up to Friday, August 17th are reported by the "Standard" at \$79,000,625.

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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. 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 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; mission 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 "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.