

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.

Dairy and Creamery.

- Never club a cow. Never kick a cow. Never dog a cow.

Always brush thoroughly and wipe with a clean cloth a cow's udder before you begin to milk. So shall you avoid dropping into the milk disease microbes that will kill babies and give grown people consumption.

The milk of fresh cows or of cows near calving time is less rich in casein than that of cows removed from this period. This is one reason why summer is usually the best time for cheesemaking. Cows are usually bred to drop their calves in early spring.

While cream is ripening for churning keep it as near 60 degrees temperature as possible and stir it twice a day.

Out of 100 prominent dairymen east and west interviewed by the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station 64 each of their cows from 35 to 50 pounds of ensilage daily, and they testify that the silage milk is rich in butter fat. The most valuable feed for cows is corn fodder, next to the ensilage. In some form—cornmeal and corn fodder, or corn ensilage—this cereal enters into the rations of every dairy cow in the country, and there appears to be nothing better when it is properly mixed with less heating foods.

The price of butter has been lower this summer than it has been in years, and creamery men have been proportionately discouraged. But do they know the reason? It is not because there is too much butter made. Not at all. It is because the hard times have cut off the buyers of butter. Thousands of workmen's families are so poor that they cannot afford it. Just hold steady till times improve a little, and good butter will be swallowed like the delicacy it is.

Proper Quantity to Feed.

The practice of cramming the hens with wheat at every ration is the very way not to get eggs. Too much wheat, buckwheat or barley go into fat rather than eggs, and fat is a disease in poultry. The morning mash should be fed in a long narrow trough about one and three-quarter inches in width, nailed to the side of the house so that hens can not jump into and soil the food. Feed only enough soft food to satisfy, never so much as to gorge. When a hen has had so much food that she will go into a corner and mope, she has had too much, and if the overfeeding is continued she will become too fat to lay. If cut green bones are fed it should be in the proportion of one pound to every sixteen hens. If fed morning and night, a small feed of oats at noon and night is all that will be necessary. Experience will teach the "happy medium" in feeding. The hens should be kept in constant activity. A lazy hen is never a laying one. Cut straw, hay, chaff or dry leaves should be scattered liberally on the floor of each compartment, and in this grain should be thrown, so that the hens will be kept scratching for it. A cabbage suspended from the roof or ceiling, high enough to make the hens jump at it is a capital way to keep them busy. Occasionally substitute a piece of cow's liver, lights or any tough sort of meat for the cabbage. In very cold weather the chill should be taken off the water for drink. Laying fowls require plenty of fresh water, hence the importance of having the house warm enough to prevent water freezing. Take away all the male birds from the laying hens. The cock bird is a nuisance in the pen of layers. He not only monopolizes the most of the food, but teaches the hens to break eggs, and so learn to eat them. Besides, the stimulating diet is too fattening for him, and will ruin him as a breeder.

As a rule farmers keep their fowls until they are two old. There is no money in an old hen, because after two or two and a-half years she will moult so late that before she begins to lay she will have eaten up all, or nearly all, future profit. A farmer will find that after two years there will be little or no profit in hens of that age. There may be exceptions in the case of Minorcas, Andalusians or Hamburgs, which may be kept until the third year but it is better with the Asiaties, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and mixed fowls, usually found in the barnyard, to adopt the two-year limit. The aim of the farmer should be to have his pullets lay by the time his two-year old hens begin to moult. He will so have eggs when they are again getting high in price. Or, if the farmer starts with pullets of, or about, the same age he need only breed for laying stock once every two years. But for table or market he will of course, have to breed every year.—A. G. Gilbert, Central Experimental Farm.

A New Element.

A curious and interesting phase of the political situation all through New York state and one which harrows the feelings of the minor managers of all parties with uncertainty is that the various bicycle organizations in the smaller places have cut party lines, and are uniting on the candidates who promise good roads. The taxpayers are opposed to the bicycle people but the latter are vigorous and enthusiastic campaign workers, and they sacrifice every other political consideration for the candidate whom they believe will improve the roads in their immediate vicinity. As their numbers have increased very rapidly in recent years they are looked upon as rather important factors.

If I lie and say I lie, Do I lie or do I speak the truth? For if I speak the truth I lie, And if I lie I speak the truth.

An ox should not be on the jury at a goose's trial.

The City of Hamilton Stirred Up.

An Interesting and Well-known Lad Taken Home from St. Joseph's Hospital to Die.

The Whole Staff of Physicians and Trained Nurses Declared His Case to be a Hopeless One.

At the Point of Death, Paine's Celery Compound Cures Him.

One of the Most Desperate Cases Ever Known—Limbs and Body Swollen—An Unrecognizable Piece of Humanity—The Boy's Body is Tapped and Two Gallons of Water Taken Away—After Medical Skill Failed, Paine's Celery Compound Works Miraculously—All Statements Vouched for by Geo. LeRiche, Esq., late of J. Winer & Co., and David Morton, Esq., Superintendent of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church Sunday School.

Young Aleck McIntosh, interesting, bright and good-looking, is a lad in his teens, and resides with his parents at No. 167 Catherine Street south, Hamilton, Ont. The members of the family are well and favorably known, and attend St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, of which, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, L. L. D. is pastor.

Some months ago, to the great grief and consternation of Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh; their son Aleck was stricken down with a terrible swelling of the limbs and throat. Notwithstanding the fact that the boy was under the care of an able and experienced doctor, his condition became alarming. At this juncture a consultation was held by three of the leading physicians of the city, and the result was that Aleck was sent to the hospital, where he might have all the advantages of medical skill, and the constant attention of trained nurses.

At the end of four weeks, Aleck's condition was more alarming than ever, and his parents were assured that there was no possible chance of recovery for their dear boy. He lay on his hospital bed perfectly helpless, and so swollen from head to foot that he was unrecognizable.

The sorrowing parents, feeling that there was no hope, and that the hand of death had securely grasped their loved boy, wished to have him die in their home. As he was being taken from the hospital, those in charge expressed sorrow that nothing more could be done for the dying lad.

While at home, and at the point of death, a kind neighbor called to see him. A thought—a revelation—came to her mind. A joyous hope filled her motherly heart as she gazed on the dying boy, and witnessed the intense grief of the parents. She remembered having herself used in an extreme case that great life-giver and health-restorer, Paine's Celery Compound. Would it meet this case where the vital spark was almost extinguished? Yes, she had faith that it would. The use of Paine's Celery Compound was suggested to the parents. "Ah! yes, try it—anything—if dear Aleck's life can be saved."

The wonderful Compound was immediately procured and properly administered. The first dose produced results that gave the parents hope. There was a virtue in this medicine that no other remedy ever contained. The boy lived, and the medicine was continued from day to day with results that gave joy and gladness. By the time the fourth bottle was finished young Aleck McIntosh was well, and all his troubles banished. To-day he is as strong and robust as any boy of his age in the city.

All the physicians look upon the cure as a marvellous one, and the whole staff of St. Joseph's Hospital rejoice at the lad's restoration to health. Scores of Hamilton's best people can vouch for every statement made in connection with this unparalleled case. The statements made by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh, the boy's parents, are ably supported by two of Hamilton's leading business men. Such sterling proof of the value of Paine's Celery Compound, should strongly convince every

Count Mercier.

Count Mercier died on Tuesday of last week after an illness extending over many weeks, and during which death was expected momentarily. He was a wonderful character, and although his fall from power was ignominious, time has somewhat softened the criticism bestowed on him. It was the old story, ever new, of ambition for power proving so irresistible that honor was for the time being, at all events swept aside by its force.

Nevertheless Mercier has his good traits, and the French Canadians, now that he is dead, will forget his faults, and remember him only as their champion. He was French to the heart, and it was his dream that someday a new France would rise as a nation on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It was not an unnatural dream for a Frenchman. Without being prophetic, we can say that his dream will never come true, but from his standpoint, the dream was neither a fit subject for ridicule nor contempt.

The Montreal Star furnishes the following regarding the life of this peculiar man:

Honore Mercier was descended from a French family which settled first in the county of Montmagny and later in the county of Iberville. The subject of this sketch was born on the 15th of October, 1840, and was, therefore, in his 54th year at the time of his death. It was at the St. Mary's College conducted by the Jesuits that he made his course of studies and at its completion adopted the legal profession. He settled at St. Hyacinthe and remained there until 1881, when he moved into Montreal. On his arrival in St. Hyacinthe he became the editor of Le Courrier de Hyacinthe, a strong Conservative sheet. In 1864 when Confederation was first discussed he condemned the project and left the Courrier. In 1866 Confederation being an accepted fact he returned to the editorial chair, but left it soon after, being opposed to the views of the owners of the paper on the New Brunswick school question. From that moment he was ranked with the Liberal party, and in 1872 he was elected to the Commons for Rouville county. He delivered his first notable speech in the House on the school question. In the second session the Macdonald Government fell, and Mr. Mercier was asked to seek re-election, but as Mr. Cheval was also out on the Liberal side, he retired rather than split the vote. He continued, nevertheless, campaigning and soon became the strongest hustings speaker among the French Liberals. In 1878 he was chosen as Liberal candidate for the Commons, but was defeated by six votes by the present Judge Tellier. In the autumn of 1879 Hon. Pierre Banhand, M. P. for Ste. Hyacinthe, and treasurer in the July administration died. Mr. Mercier was called to the ministry and appointed Solicitor General. He carried the county by 304 majority and saved the administration which needed his vote to remain in office. During his first session he took a leading position and became virtually the leader. The government fell shortly after and in 1883 Mr. Joly retired from the leadership, and Mr. Mercier was elected to succeed. He was one of the strongest leaders of opposition seen at Quebec and he waged war unceasingly against the Conservative administration until the session of 1886, when he brought up the North West troubles in the house and started the agitation which enabled him to reach power in January, 1887, with a majority of six. By a combination with the Castors or Ultramontane party he swept the province on the Riel cry in spite of the fact that Mr. Joly and the English Liberals refused to follow him. Before reaching power he had been charged with seeking a coalition with the party in power, but the project fell through. He remained in office until December, 1891, when he was dismissed by Lieut.-Gov. Angers as a result of an investigation held by a Royal Commission on what became known as the Baie des Chaleurs Scandal. On March 8, 1892, at the general elections, though he himself was returned for Bonaventure, which he represented since the general elections of June 1890, his party was annihilated, and since that moment he ceased to be a factor in provincial politics. He had to undergo trial before the Court of Queen's Bench on the charge of misappropriating funds, but he was acquitted. At the general elections of June, 1890, he swept the province, the Conservative party not figuring in the House for more than one-third. Previous to that while in power he had carried nearly all the by-elections and he was proclaimed by his admirers as the greatest politician in Quebec

sufferer, and all who have suffering and diseased friends, that there is no other medicine known to the medical profession and the public, that can so effectually and honestly meet the need of all.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McIntosh write as follows:—"We are willing and anxious to give a testimonial letter in reference to the marvellous cure your Paine's Celery Compound effected for our son Alexander."

"The case is such an important one, and has attracted so much attention in this city, we would like it to be fully communicated to you and the public as possible."

"Our son Alexander was taken with swelling of the limbs, and in a few days after the throat was similarly affected. At this stage he was confined to his bed for about two weeks, when he became better. A short time after he got worse, the swelling affecting his whole body and limbs. He continued in bed under the close attention of three of our best doctors, when a consultation of one of our leading physicians was held, and we were informed that the case was so serious that Aleck would have to go to a hospital where the experience and skill of the whole staff of physicians could be employed and where trained nurses would be in attendance day and night."

"For four long weeks our boy suffered and battled heroically with his disease. At the end of that time we were assured there was no possible chance of recovery. Everything had been done that could be done, even to tapping, under which operation two gallons of water was taken from the body. For two weeks after this operation he lay perfectly helpless, and so swollen from head to foot as to be unrecognizable."

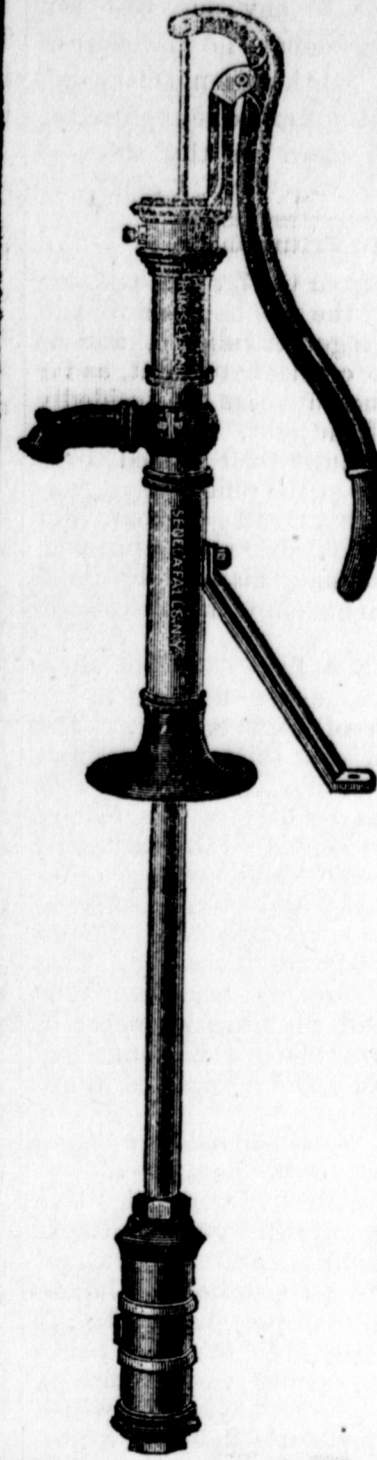
"That he might die in our midst, we made arrangements to have him conveyed to our home. As we carried him out of the hospital and good people in charge remarked, "they were sorry that nothing could be done for our poor dying boy."

"While Aleck lay in bed at our house a friend and neighbor called. She had used Paine's Celery Compound successfully for an extreme case of neuralgia. Our friend said she would write and ask you if it would be advisable to use Paine's Celery Compound, even in this terrible case of erysipelas. You replied that it was very advisable to try the Compound and kindly sent us four bottles free of charge."

"God bless you for the good advice and the gift. He used the four bottles and no more, and to-day Aleck is as well as ever before, a marvel to his physicians and the whole staff of St. Joseph's hospital, and a large circle of friends in this city."

The above testimony of Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, is vouched for by Geo. LeRiche, Esq., and David Morton, Esq., as follows:—

"The testimonial letter from Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh, in reference to the cure of their son Aleck by Paine's Celery Compound, has been submitted to us as neighbors and friends. Having visited this home many times during Aleck's illness we do most willingly testify to the truthfulness of all statements made."



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since Papineau. The most remarkable act of his administration and that which attracted general attention was the settlement of the Jesuits' Estate question. The controversy which followed extended all through Canada.

Unhappy Empress.

The young Empress of China has committed suicide. She was rebuked by the Emperor, who slapped her face, whereupon she took poison. The married life of the young Emperor of China has not been a happy one. The outside world knows little of what goes on inside the sacredly guarded Imperial palace at Peking, but enough has transpired to show that the Emperor, who is hot tempered and spirited, bitterly resented the manner in which his consort was thrust upon him against his inclinations by the imperious and self-willed Empress Dowager. The young Empress, Yo Ho Na La, has found the five years of married life filled with discord and unhappiness till at last, after a violent scene with her angry spouse, she has put an end to her earthly troubles by taking poison. It was in 1889 that the Emperor was married. He was then a youth of 18. The selection of his bride was governed by the rules laid down in the book of rites and is a tedious and elaborate process. The unhappy young Empress was at the time of her marriage only thirteen years of age. She was the daughter of Gen. Kule Hsiang, younger brother of the Empress Dowager.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, was in Boston during the city's great fire in 1872, delivered a course of lectures in Tremont Temple. He had just finished his course the evening on which the fire broke out, and the manager of the course held in his hand a cheque for \$1,000—the net proceeds of two or three of the lectures. He proffered the cheque to Mr. Froude, but the warm-hearted Englishman immediately ordered it paid to the proper authority for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire.

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