### FARM AND DAIRY.

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

### What We Export.

Our cheese exports are steadily improving, whereas our butter exports appear to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. According to the Trade Bulletin of Montreal there have been shipped from Montreal for the season up to Sept. 14, 1,056,762 packages of cheese and 13,671 packages of butter, as against 934,250 packages of cheese and 38,250 packages of butter for the same period in 1893. If the decline in butter exports to onethird of those of last season be explained by the drought, we are confronted by the increase of cheese exports by nearly 9,000,000 pounds. If the explanation be given that butter has gone into cold storage for speculative purposes, then we may rest assured that the Canadian butter industry will receive another setback, for John Bull wants his butter fresh, and will use no other on his table.

The Canadian Horticulturist for September contains two items that should be placed side by side and examined by our farmers. The first is an extract from an Ingersoll applegrower:- "I sprayed my apple orchard five times this summer, and I have, I think, the finest samples all through I ever saw." The other is from a report by a Chicago firm as to that market:- "Fancy fruit, from \$2.40 to \$2.60; choice fruit, from \$2.15 to \$2.25; fair to good, \$1.15 to \$2.25." Spraying the trees at a cost of a few cents a tree will in many cases make the difference of \$1 a barrel. High quality generally means high prices.

The Corn Trade News of Liverpool in its latest issue copies an article from the Buenos Ayres Standard dealing with the question of the cost of raising wheat in Argentina. The concluding sentence is significant:-"Yet the Santa Fe colonist, owning his farm, implements and machines, can make a profit off wheat at eleven shillings per quarter at the railway station." The production of wheat in Argentina at 34 cents per bushel with a profit to the grower is one cause of the present low prices .-- Toronto Globe.

### Giving Sulphur to Animals.

Sulphur is not food, and is not nutriment, through the bowels and the skin is so active that it becomes a laxative and a diaphoretic -which means something that produces perspiration. The action on the skin by sulphur is so strong that the gas produced by its decomposition in the system passes through the skin so profusely as to cause by the formation of a sulphid of the metal, and this effect of it endangers a person or an animal by the readiness with which cold is in cutaneous diseases, as the gas passing through the skin destroys parasites and minute germs that produce such diseases as mange, or scab, or itch. Thus, if sulphur is thought desirable for any animal, it is better to give it in combination with other elements -as in epsom or glauber salts, which are sulphates of magnesia or soda—and not in its undisguised form. Some plants, as those of the turnip and cabbage tribe, contain a large proportion of sulphur, and are thus desirable for food for all kinds of animals, especially for sheep, whose wool has much more sulphur in it, in proportion to the coat, than that of other animals. When given as a medicine, however, it may be useful, but should be intelligently used.

About Sheep. It is easy to muddle the novice with a variety of advice, and to get away from the possibility of doing that I wish to offer the following hints as the most valuable and concise that occur to me. First-Study your farm conditions and learn exactly what sheep will thrive best upon it. Second-If you are not able to purchase even a small flock of pure bred or high grade sheep, then put all you can advantageously in a pure bred ram and after that do your best in buying ewes. Start right, even if upon a small scale. The sheep will rapidly increase. Third-In purchasing a ram get one fully developed, strong in bone, straight shaped, and thoroughly typical of his breed and sex. I have always had an intuitive liking for the lamb that will leave a group of his fellows in the field and boldly front you. Fourth-Do not purchase sheep that you have to trust in for proper development. It is only the experienced breeder who can forecast development. Fifth-Never take an ill-doing sheep, even if it is cheap, with the expectation that it will become right. Sixth-In selecting sheep, if possible handle them so that you may know how much of their form is due to themselves and how much to the shears. Seventh-Select as critically as you can to a chosen type. Uniformity is a cheap feature for you to buy and yet a valuable one in a flock. Eight-There is no sheep that embodies perfection in sheep qualities. Judging between different sheep is a checking of weakness and a balancing of qualities. Be up of Italy is at hand. It is true that every Paul st., Montreal.

better every time it catches your eye. Ninth-The purchaser will find it to his interests to select from the field sheep and show. Tenth-The best time to buy is usually in the fall. Provision may be made with the seller to have the ewes served by a ram of different breeding from the one you buy and thereby you add another season's use to the ram of your flock .- Prof. J. A. Craig, in Connecticut Farmer.

## A NEW AND INTERESTING POEM NOW IN THE PRESS.

Will be Ready Early in October.

SENT FREE TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA.

This interesting poem, relating to the introduc-tion of Diamond Dyes to the monarch and people of an oriental nation, is worth sending for. The little book minutely describes the work and

success achieved by one who was earnestly devoted to his mission. Few commercial travellers of the past and present ever handled a work so successfully, and few, indeed, could be found strong enough to resist the bribes and temptations that were placed before the hero of the story. The little book is appropriately illustrated, and will interest old and young.

This book and other interesting reading matter, will be mailed to any one in Canada who sends a postal card with full post office address, to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

The King, the Pope and Crispi.

The Italians at this moment are coerced. dissatisfied and bankrupt. The unity of Italy is mechanical, not organic. . The people of Italy are one in name, but not in habits, tastes or temperament. They agree only in two political tenets: 1st, that things are all wrong; 2d that the government is to blame; an explanation which, as Monsieur Renan has remarked, "is always acceptable to the people." The people are not always wrong; because the men who made the revolution left no successors equal to the task of carrying it out. I am unable, indeed, to conceal my strong predilection for an Italian conown for the present among the nations. The papers well-nigh impossible; because bad but is medicinal, and the effort made by the crisis in the midst of which King Humbert roads prevented them from learning how to system to get rid of it as soon as possible now finds himself, requires something like cook and what to eat." Such appeals as this the pluck of a Victor Emmanuel and the skill of Miss Field show that public sentiment is of a Cavour to deal with it. The people are awakened and informed as to the iniquity of oppressed with taxation. Secret societies bad roads and the reforming value of good riddle Italy through and through. The roads: but why, especially here in Missouri, Maffeists, Anarchists, Freemason Insurrect- does not this belief lead to action? The ionists, are only the Mazzinian Carbonari, trouble is not that there are no roads, or and the Italia Giovane faction of Garibaldi systems or authority, or means for building silver in the pocket of a person to turn black in a new dress. All of them are mere pro- them. We are always making roads, such as tests under different conditions against bad they are, and why do we not make good government. The thing lies in a nutshell. The king is unpopular because he supports taken after a dose of it. This action of Crispi; Crispi is unpopular because he taxes sulphur on the skin is, however, quite useful the people; Crispi taxes the people mainly to keep up the army; the army is kept up to enable her to maintain the Triple Alliance and prevent her falling a prey to the dictatorship of France, Germany or Austria, and again being cut up and divided between the great powers. Crispi believes in the Cavour-Garibaldi-Victor Emmanuel program of Italy and all Italy under a constitutional King. It turns out to be an expensive program. The present recrudescence of Mazzinian Republicanism (without the nobleness of Mazzini) is the actual and grave danger of the monarchy, and, I may add, of the people.

The scenes that have lately been witnessed in St. Peter's bear witness to what may be called an extraordinary recrudescence of Papal popularity. Leo XIII's personal popularity in part explains a reception which certainly no other potentate in the world could ward it and grasped the combination. He at present command. Leo XIII is probably the most notable Pope who has sat on the throne since Leo X, and he is a far better, if turned the combination knob, then standing not'a subtler man, although there are those who say that, with the exception of Bismark, the present Pope is the only first-rate diplomatist in Europe. In spite of his unfortunate decrees about the infallibility of the Bible, which can only rank with the equally foolish Papal Infallibility and Immaculate Conception dogmas of Pius IX, Leo XIII is up to date politically if not theologically. His advice to Ireland has been temperate, to the American strikers wholesome, while his timely arbitration, accepted both by the Peru government and the insurgents, has lately prevented a bloody and useless war. At home he has been the friend of sanitation, and no enemy to education (only an enemy to severance of education from religion, as a good many people in England at this moment are). He has built the Romans a splendid cholera hospital, fitted with the latest scientific improvements. He has founded asylums for the poor and aged, and at his own expense he has built a noble aqueduct for supplying his native town of Carpinetto with pure water. But at the present moment the popularity of the Pope is largely political. As a rule when the King's government is unpopular the Pope is popular. The fact is the Pope just now is in the most delightful and enviable position of being able to say to discontented Italy, "I told you so! Thirty-four years ago you were clamoring for a king; your hereditary princes were not good enough for you. The vicar of Christ, who, for nmeteen centuries had ruled you, was set aside and his dominions handed over to the northern usurper." If the Pope used this language, and he practically does so through his priestly emissaries throughout Italy and Sicily at the present moment, it is not too much to say that he would be universally intelligible, and, in the south at

least, strongly supported. Of course I do not believe that the break

inclined toward the sheep that appears to be department of the state is submerged in debt. But if there had not been a strong feeling somewhere or other in Italy that the country could weather and well weather such a storm of financial ruin as seems impending, Signor thereby shun those that have been fitted for Crispi would never have obtained his recent majority, 199 against 135 votes in favor of maintaining the strength of the army and absolutely resisting a demanded reduction. Politicians of the Crispi type see clearly enough that a great nation like Italy, created by such an extraordinary and unlikely combination as Mazzini, Garibaldi, Cavour and Victor Emmanuel counts for something, and cannot be lightly destroyed. He sees, too, that Italy, without her army, would be worthless for a Triple Alliance or any other alliance. Once that position of a European ally which Cavour fought for and won in the Crimean war gone, what remains? The country too weak to be an ally, becomes a prey. Italy disintegrated is Italy reconquered. The King and Crispi, and even the popular Queen, are coldly received in public, and at Milan Crispi was hissed; but nothing could exceed the unpopularity of Bismark at one time, when he stood for German unity, and the discontent and bitterness of the little states kingdoms which the German Empire swallowed up under Bismarck's despotic rule. But Bismarck won, and Bismarck became the idol of Germany. Crispi is just now, if I misread not the signs of the times, going through a similar ordeal; and if he wins, he will be the the idol of the country and, after making the needful sacrifices, Italy will emerge from a second conflict, not now with Austria or Bomba, but with herselfstrong, united and invincible. - Rev. H. R. Howeis, in the Fortnightly Review.

### Hands and Ankles Raw.

For years 1 have been agreat sufferer from itchy skin trouble and salt-rheum. My hands and ankles were literally raw. The first application of Dr. Chase's Ointment allayed the burning, itching sensation. One box and a half entirely cured me. It is also instantrelief for chilblains. Henry A. Parmenter, St. Catherines, Ont.

### The "Good Roads" Agitation.

Kate Field presents a new form of accusation against the bad roads of the United States. She says they are filling our insane asylums with men and women, more especially farmers and their wives. "Why these raving lunatics and driveling idiots?" asks Mrs. Field. "Because," she answers, "bad roads prevented them from forming companionship when young; because bad roads prevented them from going to good schools when young; because bad roads kept them away stitutional monarchy, and my conviction from civilizing entertainment and instruction; that this is the special form of unity because bad roads imprisoned them half of which will enable Italy to hold her every year and made even church and newsones? The road situation just now would be helped by some action on the line of the excellent theory which has been presented in abundance. Let one Missouri county begin and steadily prosecute on a prescribed plan the work of getting its communications in order.—Kansas City Star.

## A Woman's Pluck.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Sept. 24.-A daring robber entered the cashier's office of the T. L. Herbert Company, painters and decorator's wholesale supply house, and commanded Miss Eva Thompson, the cashier, who was alone in the room, to open the safe, in which was several hundred dollars. She refused Goods. and he drew a revolver and commanded her to comply with his demand. The door of thought she was in the act of opening the safe, but in fact she was locking it. She erect exclaimed, "Now shoot!

The fellow uttered an oath, pocketed his revolver and fled.

## The Diocese of Algoma.

It is expected that the resignation of Bishop Sullivan, who has been appointed chaplain of the English church at Mentone, will shortly take effect, and the names of several prominent clergy are mentioned for the impending vacancy. Rev. Dr. Mockridge of Holy Trinity Church in this city, and Rev. R. Renison, long a worker in the Diocese of Algoma, and for some time curate at the Church of the Ascension, are specially mentioned. The appointment is vested in the Council of the Church of England in Canada, Algoma being a missionary diocese and having no synod.—Toronto Globe.

## Rev. Ed. S. Medley.

The Earl of Roseberry has presented the Rev. Ed. S. Medley, youngest son of the late Metropolitian of Canada, to the rectory of Postwick, near Norwich, the value of which is £500 sterling a year.—St. John Globe.

This item is evidently taken from an English paper. A good many people of the province will remember the clergyman mentioned. He was at one time rector of Christ church, St. Stephen.

## Kidney Facts.

In Jan., 1892., my son was taken with Kidney disease. Though attended by three physicians, and change of climate he grew worse and by '93 had fallen from 195 lbs. to 95lbs. In 10 days from starting to use Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills we were able to move him home. In four months he gained 50 lbs. and was fully restored to health by

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Ladies' Double Waterproofs,

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### The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon

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. 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 Sun-

day 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. Dentor 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. Monthly conference on Friday preceeding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every

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. Dr. Chapman, 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 well-

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

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 Tuesday 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.-Meetevery Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall. I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41. -- Meetevery Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fel-

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. 28. - Meets