

Manures and Fertilizers.

[Paper read before the Woodstock Dairy Association by Mr. G. Sterling Peabody.]
The intelligent farmer of today understands the fact that the condition of the farmer is widely different at the present time from what it was a quarter of a century ago. New possibilities have arisen, and graver difficulties have to be faced. The opening up of the great west has placed the eastern farmer at a disadvantage in the markets of the world. That great country with its boundless prairies of wonderful fertility, is capable of supplying the great markets with many of the staple foods at a much lower figure than the eastern farmer can, for many years to come. Our lands having become exhausted of their natural fertility, have now to be supplied with plant food by artificial means. In the face of this fact, if the farmer will reflect a moment, it will become clear to him that every bushel of grain which he places on the market nets him much less than it formerly did, even if the price paid for it be the same. Our forefathers drew from the land all that the bounty of nature placed therein, and in many cases put nothing back, but left to those who came after, the heritage of a hungry soil.

It behooves every farmer to look his position squarely in the face, and to inquire whether his manner of farming is landing him. If he is still raising grain in large quantities for sale, he will find that he is competing not with his next door neighbor, but directly with the Ontario and western farmer and his fertile prairie lands, and at the same time he has sent away from his farm a very great amount of fertility. Or, if he is following a somewhat loose system of mixed farming, keeping a small stock and feeding such part of his crop as is not saleable, he will find that his land is yearly decreasing in productivity by reason of the small amount and poor quality of manure which he has to scatter over it. He cannot hope to follow long any system that is draining his farm of its fertility, and just now is the proper time to consider the wisest course to pursue in order to stop the drain and increase the productivity.

Both the local and federal governments are assisting and enlightening the farmer just now in the matter of dairying, and he should not be slow to take advantage of the improved methods of butter making. He now knows that little or no fertility goes off the farm when a pound or two of butter is sold, but when a bushel of grain or ton of hay is sold a large amount of fertility goes with it. By paying more attention to dairying, the farmer can feed his hay and grain to his milk cows, and obtain better prices for it in the form of butter than he can by selling the raw product, and at the same time he can secure a fertilizer that has no equal in the market today. Again, by liberal feeding of the best milk-producing foods, the value of the manure is greatly increased. There is no soil in this country, however barren or unproductive, that will not be benefitted by a liberal application of good stable manure, and there is no kind of crop which this country produces that will not be benefitted by this kind of fertilizer. As dairying has been, and now is, to a very great extent, only carried on as a side issue, very much less manure is saved than might be, if more thought and attention had been given to this end.

In most sections of the country the stock is allowed to roam over large acres of waste land in search of pasture for 4 or 5 months out of the year and in that time little or no manure is saved. Where dairying is carried on most successfully a soiling system is adopted and the cows are kept in the stable nearly all the year around. They are not sent out to search for food, but green fodder of the best quality is brought to them and they are made to yield a profit besides paying for the labor and furnishing an amount of manure in proportion to the feed given. It is by making all the manure we can and saving all we make that we can best solve the problem of how to procure plant food and increase the productivity of our farms, and it will repay every farmer to provide manure sheds or cellars, to have water tight gutters in his stables and to save all the liquid manure which is really the most valuable part. There are many methods of applying manure to the soil some of which are doubtless better than others, and the farmer must use his judgment and experience to meet the requirements of the different kinds of crops. When there is not enough stable manure, on hand prepared fertilizers may be used with advantage. There are many kinds in the market and some are especially adapted to certain kinds of crops. Superphosphates are valuable for giving the crop a quick start before the coarser manure is made available. Land plaster is used quite extensively when it can be got cheaply, and in dry seasons it is valuable in holding moisture in the soil. Salt should be used more extensively especially in growing root crops. Turnips will be smoother and larger by its use, and Mangels especially require it.

Unleached ashes are a most valuable fertilizer and should never be sold off the farm. The best way to apply ashes is to spread thinly over the surface. They will be found to benefit almost any crop, but probably the best results will be noticed upon the grass crop.

In conclusion, with dairying if butter-making is the chief object, a number of hogs are generally kept which, if rightly managed may be made to convert a large amount of waste material into valuable manure. Sometimes the horse stable is placed near enough to allow of the manure being thrown into the hog pens, thereby increasing the value of the manure made from that source. As the average price for butter is yearly going up, by reason of the greater attention given to dairying, and the average price for grain is yearly growing lower, and the cost of production by our farmers is yearly increasing, it is a question whether the farmer might not by becoming a dairyman, overcome two difficulties, by being enabled to feed his crop with profit, and feed his land with the best and cheapest plant food. It is a question, again, whether he cannot also purchase the cheap western grain for feed more cheaply than he can raise it, thus helping to solve the manure difficulty by keeping the bulk of his land in hay.

BALMAIN BROS.

Implements and Carriages.

This hustling firm started in 1890 having at that time bought out the old established business of Johnston & Co. They are perhaps better known to the public under the latter name as it was but recently the firm name was changed to the present one, Balmain



Bros. They are sole selling agents for the many lines they handle and have the reputation of offering nothing but first class and up-to-date goods. All factory-made it is true, but the prejudice that a few years ago existed against factory-made goods is almost entirely gone. The careful buyer realizes that

this work is truer, better made, more durable, more modern than when put up in the small one horse shop. These are some of the leading lines they handle; Canada Carriage Co's Sleighs, Buggies, Road Carts, Cossitts Mowers, Rakes, Reapers, The "Bluenose" Spring Tooth Harrow, Wilkinson's and Fleury's Steel Plows, "Champion" Drill and Broadcast Seeder, The Moody Threshing Machine, The Doherty Organ,

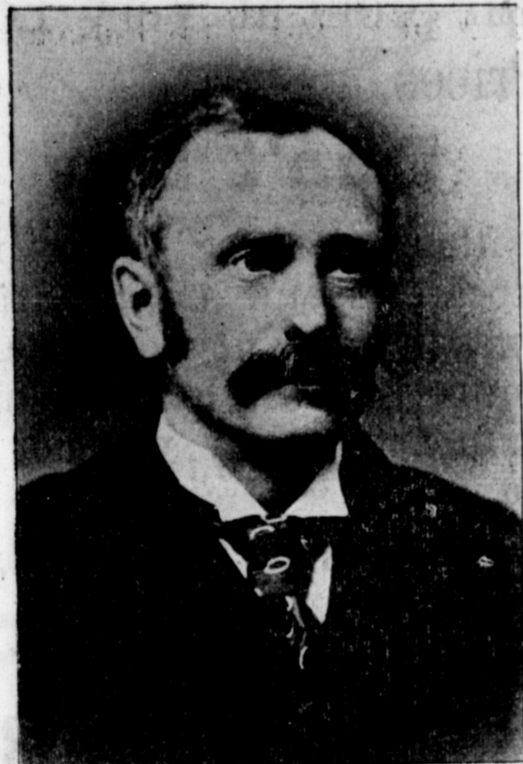
The Raymond Sewing Machine. Lately they have taken on the line of Bicycles and will have to offer the coming season the leading English and American wheels. Above is a cut of their place of business 97 Main St. We can guarantee that buyers will get from them fair treatment and good goods.

William S. Saunders.

Mr. Wm. S. Saunders whose portrait appears in this issue is a member of the county council, representing the town of Woodstock and is also a school trustee having filled the former position for three, and the latter for five years. In the county council he is chairman of the public buildings committee. Wm.

H. Paxton Baird.

H. Paxton Baird, proprietor of Apothecaries Hall, is a son of Col. W. T. Baird. He was born in 1850, and after attending the Woodstock Grammar school, entered the business he is now engaged in, which was then conducted by his father. Mr. Baird is president of the Woodstock Board of Trade.

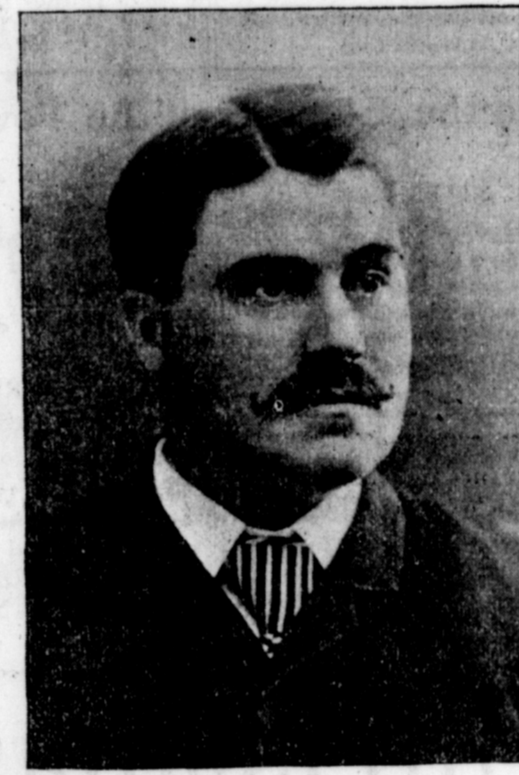


The board was organized last spring, when he was elected its first president. Since its formation he has displayed a great interest in its welfare, and is a strong believer in boards of trade, as aids to the business advancement of all pushing, lively towns. Mr. Baird is a Past Chancellor in the K. of P., and a member of the uniform rank.

Total Abstinence in the English Army.

The General in command of the English military forces of India has recently made a report to the War Office upon the effect of the excessive use of alcoholic liquors upon discipline and health among the soldiers. It appears that at the present time more than 30,000 English soldiers serving in India are total abstainers, and it is found that, taking these into account and comparing their record with that of those who indulge to a greater or less extent in the use of liquor, the abstainers are the model men in the service. The number of times that they are arrested for offences against discipline is proportionately not one-tenth as large as in the case of their fellow-soldiers who drink liquor. The records of the hospitals show that the liability of the total abstainers to sickness is only one-half as great as the liability of the alcohol consumers. As these lines are drawn, among the consumers must be included a large number who are very moderate drinkers, and whose record of good behavior may not vary greatly from that of the abstainers; hence the record of those who sometimes drink to excess, in the matter of behavior and health must be very much worse than the figures above would indicate. The moral drawn is that, so far as efficiency in the service is concerned, it is greatly for the advantage of the English government to insist that its soldiers shall be total abstainers, a conclusion which the soldiers themselves seem to turn toward, since the number so classified is said to be nearly twice as large now as it was ten years ago. —Boston Herald.

A restaurant keeper, noticing that two of his customers were evidently trying to eat their suppers in the shortest possible time, lest they should miss the boat, which was nearly ready to start, thought it would be very funny to frighten them. Accordingly he went into a back room and gave a remarkable imitation of the steamboat's whistle. The joke worked well. The men heard the sound and rushed for the boat, and the joker laughed loud and long, until it suddenly occurred to him that the men had gone off without paying their bills. Then he stopped laughing



Saunders was born in Woodstock forty years ago, and is the son of the late Edward Saunders, who was also a native of Woodstock. When Mr. Saunders was but a baby his parents moved to Florenceville, where his father conducted a tanning and shoemaking business. He spent several years, later on, in attending the grammar school in Woodstock, and after that went to the States. For some time he was book keeper for Shaw Bros. at Vanceboro, and coming back to N. B. worked for some time at the tanning business in Benton. In 1877 after the big fire he came to Woodstock and started in the dry goods business, with his brother G. H. Saunders, occupying the same stand on Main street that they now do. By strict attention of business they have worked up a thriving trade. This season of the year they carry a large stock of fur goods, the sales in this line the last two or three years having proved so large that a heavy importation was made this season. They carry a heavy stock of ready made clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes and all general lines of dry goods. In connection with this business is a first class tailoring establishment, so that you can purchase your goods and have them made up under the same roof. Saundser Bros. are offering a fine enlarged photograph free to any purchaser of \$10.00 worth of their goods.

The Copyright Question.

The copyright question is one which is most difficult of comprehension, but we all know this, that all the books we get now of present day writers are American reprints. While some American houses turn out excellent works, as a general thing the books we get from over the line are wretchedly printed, and it would be in every way desirable that we should get the English copies. The Ottawa correspondent to the Montreal Star gives this lucid explanation of the whole business. As there is a fierce warfare on the subject of copyright between British authorities and Canadian representatives, it is worth while attempting to summarize the situation.

The main facts are these: Until the Berne copyright convention in 1886, Canadian publishers could reprint British books on payment of a small royalty. United States books they could pirate altogether, just as

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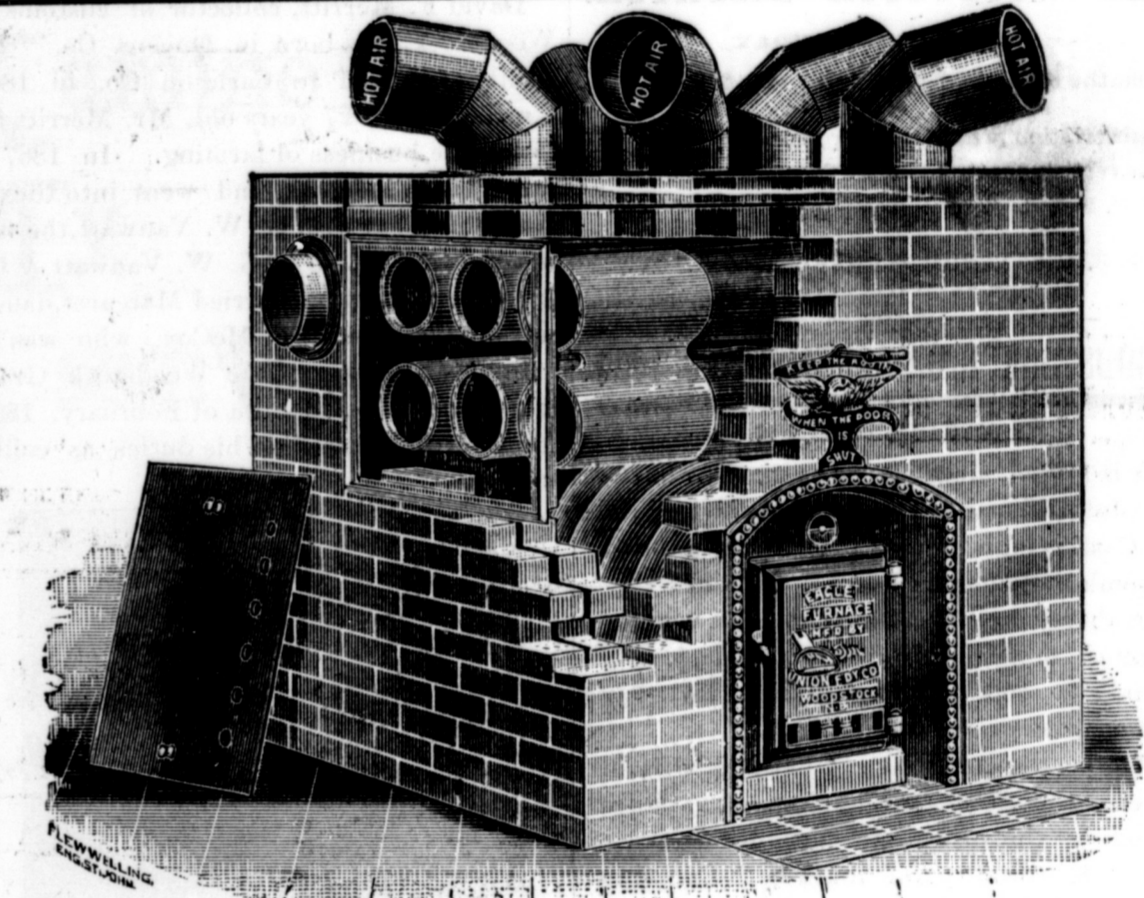
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REFERENCES.
Newmarket—J. T. Bazzart, Mr. Kitto.
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Belleville—R. Templeton, druggist.
Tottenham—James Scanlon, J. Reid.
Barrie—H. E. Garden.
Hamilton—R. G. Deane.
King's Cove—Wm. Walker.
Churchville—David Gray.
Bradford—R. Davis, J. M. D.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Americans pirated British works. The Canadian publishers, therefore, had a "soft thing." Their total payment to British authors in thirty years only totalled about \$5000.

By the Berne Convention and corresponding Imperial legislation, copyrights in books were made to extend over the whole British empire. Canadian publishers could no longer publish British books (that is, those of living authors) unless by buying the right to do so from the holders of the copyright.

This was a blow at the Canadian publishing interest, and also to Canadian readers, for books by British writers became dearer. Canada, which had entered the Berne convention reluctantly, and only on the understanding that she might withdraw when she wished, soon asked Britain to give the countries sharing in it notice that Canada would withdraw. The imperial government did not do so, putting off or objecting until the present time.

Then came worse. Britain and the United States formed an agreement that the copyrights of each country should be recognized throughout the other, on certain conditions. The effect of this on the book publishing business in Canada was desperate. British copyright being recognized in the States, and American copyright recognized throughout the British empire, Canadian publishers could not publish either British or American books without buying the copyright. This they could not well do, because on the one hand the Americans, in buying copyrights of British books, stipulated that the British holders should give Canada (i. e. neither send the British book to Canada nor sell any separate right of republication there), and, on the other hand, American publishers, being close at hand preferred to sell their own books in Canada, rather than part with their own copyrights in this country. Thus, altogether, the Canadian publisher found himself shut out of the publication business so far as modern books are concerned, of course British and American authors and publishers are better protected than they were before, and the present row in England is caused by the fear of English publishers that if Canada repudiates the Imperial agreement, the United States will break out of the whole thing and continue to steal English books as heretofore. What Canada wants to do, according to the present Government's idea, is to withdraw from all existing arrangements, and place her publishers at liberty to publish books from any where on payment of a ten per cent. royalty on their retail price to the holder of the copyright, all foreign-printed books, to pay customs duties if imported into Canada.

The Chinese troops refuse to fight unless they are paid. Quite natural. In the land of tea the soldiers want to do a cash business. "What are those holes for in the Gruyere cheese?" "Oh they're to let the smell out." "We are discovered!" exclaimed the hair-pin. "Impossible!" insisted the collar button.

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