

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 Co-Operative Creamery.

A good creamery is of great value in any community of farmers, and as a rule, more is obtained at such places for the cream than the farmer can get for the butter manufactured from it. But creameries are not always located just where they are needed. It takes a large productive dairy district to supply even a small creamery with all the cream it needs.

It is in such places that co-operative dairying is today proving of great value to farmers. Where the business is run on right principles money is made much easier and faster than according to the old plan of making a little butter on each farm and selling it to the country stores in return for other articles.

To build a small separate factory in the neighborhood is a small undertaking. The whole outfit, including a cheap building, a separator, a small engine and cream and milk vats, should cost about \$600. Sometimes a vacant building could be used for the work, so that these expenses could be deducted from the amount.

In this building the butter can all be made at once and after some one method. Such butter is superior to small amounts made at different times and packed away in the same jar. Plenty of ice can be supplied to the separator company at a small cost per head.

It is almost as easy to make a ton of butter as it is to manufacture 10 pounds, and all of the labor that is now spent on the individual farms will be disposed of. But, after all, the real gain is in the selling. The butter will be made in large quantities, packed carefully and kept on ice until needed.

The Best Cows are Cheapest.

It is impossible for a dairyman to know what economy really is while he is keeping poor stock. If he is obliged to keep one-third more cows than should furnish his present supplies of milk, butter and cheese, an attempt to save, by reducing the expense of their keep, can be but a trifle in comparison with what he must lose by feeding so many more than should be needed.

Uniform Milking of Cows.

So far as possible each cow should be milked by the same person each day and at regular hours. The cow which has become used to the touch or magnetism of one milker will decrease her yield whenever a strange hand takes hold of the teats. This also suggests the reason why the work of milking can never be successfully done with a machine.

Fruit Trees.

Spraying fruit trees has now become such a regular part of a successful fruit-grower's operations that continual changes in formulations are being presented. It is found that solutions of copper sprayed over fruit trees are not only safeguards against the attacks of various insects, but are especially valuable against fungus diseases in Canada. They use the following mixtures: Ten pounds of sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, to 100 gallons of water, and add about the same weight of fresh lime.

The Japanese Parliament.

C. B. Royalance-Kent in Macmillan's gives an account of the new Japanese constitution, which has a special interest at this time. The Emperor of Japan is a constitutional monarch, but possesses pretty exclusive powers. He has supreme command of the army and navy, determines their organization and strength, declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties.

The diet or legislature consists of a house of peers and a house of representatives, either of which can initiate legislation. The session is limited generally to three months, but this period may be extended by Imperial order. Members of the government may take their seat and speak in either house, but it does not clearly appear whether they must represent constituencies.

The franchise is confined to men of 25 and over who have fulfilled certain conditions as to residence and paid Imperial taxes of not less than \$10.50 a year. Priests and heads of noble families are ineligible for election, and persons who have been punished for gambling are not allowed either to be candidates or to vote for candidates. These rules apply to the house of representatives.

So far the new instrument has not worked very well. The experiences have included obstruction, deadlock, the imprisonment of an editor who called the legislators boneless fish, and such turbulence that the Emperor was obliged to end it by dissolving the Assembly. But the war seems to have brought about harmony for a time.

Not a few great men have been partial to cats. Petrarch had his cat embalmed. Ronsseau shed genuine tears over the loss of his. Dr. Johnson, sometimes called the "Great Bear," nursed his cat day and night during its illness, and went himself for oysters to tempt its appetite.

Fair Ones Take Warning.

The time is come to guard against the evil effects of the first cold days, and the chief fact for those who dread rough cheeks and chapped lips to remember is, that no face can stand exposure to cold winds or cold air that is not well bathed in cold water every morning, even if it has been previously washed in hot. To go from a hot room straight into cold air without first sponging the face with cold water is certain to roughen the skin.

Of course, the skin should always be thoroughly dried after washing; much chapping, and redness of the hands, and upper part of the arms, at the back, is due to carelessness in this respect. Those who are troubled with red hands should get into the habit of rubbing the back briskly upwards from the fingers, whenever they are alone, and invariably plunge their hands in cold water after washing them in hot.

Another evil of these few first cold days is their evil effect on the eyes and nose. A girl staying in a country house may go for a drive on an apparently warm day. The wind may change, and she will return with eyes and nose so red that at dinner-time she will look as if she had been crying all day.

The remedy for this is common salt dissolved in warm water, about a saltspoonful to a cupful. Bathe the eyes and nose, and snuff the salt up, until the taste of salt reaches the mouth. Then wipe the eyes and nose dry with a soft handkerchief.

AN IMPORTANT INCIDENT AT A COUNTRY AUCTION SALE.

Quite recently a country store stock was sold off by public auction in lots to suit purchasers.

The sale, which had been well advertised by circulars distributed throughout the country, drew a large crowd of sturdy farmers and their good wives; the bidding was fast and spirited, and good prices were realized for all useful and staple goods.

Amongst the vast variety of articles put up for sale were two lots of package dyes for household dyeing. The auctioneer announced that he would first dispose of the "Diamond Dyes," goods that every farmer and farmer's wife knew well and favorably.

The other dyes were then brought forward, and introduced by some oriental name. Said the auctioneer: "I give you the name of these dyes, but I know little about their manufacture or qualities; come, give me a bid, any price."

There was no response—not a bid to encourage the auctioneer's heart. Seeing that time was being lost, and anxious to get rid of these dyes at any price, the auctioneer, in a joking way, said: "You surely want your garden fences and barns painted; if these dyes are not good enough to color your dresses, shawls, jackets, coats, silk and ribbons, they will surely do for a common wood painting."

The idea was a novel one—it was a revelation—and seemed to meet with the favor of a few, and for a small price, the entire stock of worthless dyes designated by a high sounding name, was sold to one farmer, who was heartily laughed at.

There is a most important moral to be deduced from the results of the auction sale just referred to. The moral taught is, that poor and worthless dyes, wherever sold, are dear at any price—even when used for common fence painting.

The "Diamond Dyes" are well known, popular and always reliable; they sell everywhere and under all circumstances, and give wonderful results in restoring to beauty and usefulness old and faded articles of wearing apparel. "Diamond Dyes" save many dollars each year in every farmer's home.

The Statue's Soliloquy.

Mr. Hamilton McCarthy, the sculptor of splendid statue of Sir John Macdonald, which was unveiled in the presence of enthusiastic thousands recently, will no doubt be as much surprised as anybody to learn that this great work of art is endowed with the power of speech, though he of course endeavored to make it a "speaking likeness." That, at all events is the startling intelligence brought to this office by our perambulating Raven. This knowing bird alleges that, while enjoying a flutter amongst the trees on the Queen's Park the other afternoon, he happened to be passing in the close vicinity of the Statue's head, when his sharp ear detected a murmur as of words proceeding from the bronze mouth.

"Ha, quite a commanding position they've given me here. A very pretty view, upon my word. I feel quite at home, too, as I was for so many years accustomed to a commanding position, and the near vicinity of the legislative halls will greatly add to the home-like feeling. I will make it my business to keep an eye on the politicians and their doings, and I trust my presence here will have the effect of inspiring the opposition with new hope and energy."

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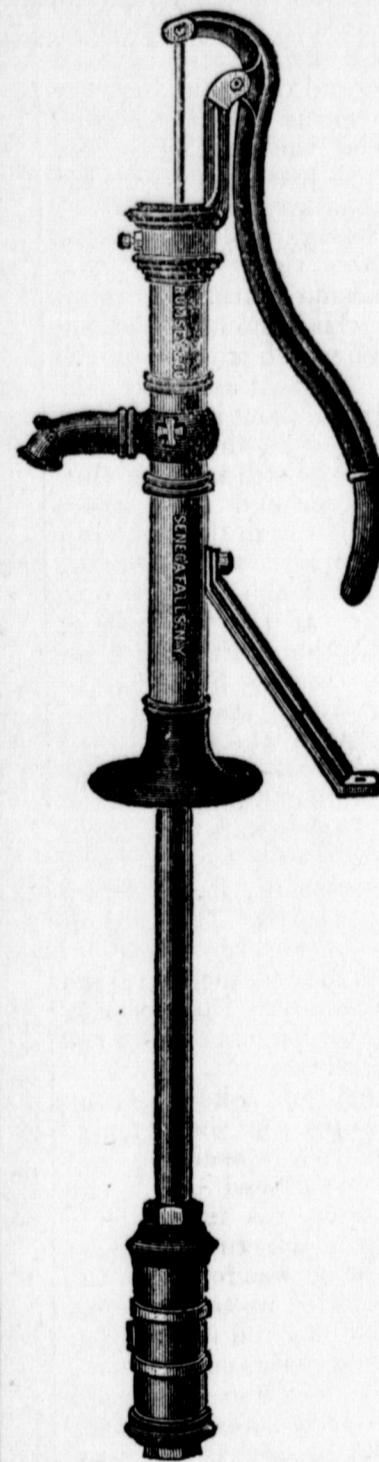
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feeling. I will make it my business to keep an eye on the politicians and their doings, and I trust my presence here will have the effect of inspiring the opposition with new hope and energy.

It wouldn't be half a bad idea for them to elect me leader in the room and stand of Meredith, whose promotion to the Bench I am glad to hear of. To be sure, I couldn't very conveniently take my seat in the house, but that wouldn't be necessary.

My name and prestige would be enough, and the details of leadership could easily be carried out by a lieutenant, Howland, Marter, Whitney, or almost any of the men they are talking of. Said lieutenant could come and sit at my feet here periodically and get inspiration.

Matters have certainly reached a very interesting condition in the Assembly, and with a little shrewd management, Mowat could be made to "go," I believe. Everything depends on the Patrons, of course, and how they are "worked," though I see they have taken a cast iron oath not to allow anybody to "work" them. That only increases the pleasure of the game to a fine old parliamentary hand, and whether I am appointed leader or not, I will watch the moves with much interest.

There goes Mowat now, if I'm not mistaken, crossing the avenue on the way to his office. Remarkably hearty he looks, too, as I'm glad to see. Fine old chap, Sir Oliver, and as smart as any politician I know of. I always had a sneaking regard for him, and I believe he fully reciprocated the feeling. I was never quite so sure about George Brown. By the way, he stands somewhere hereabouts, doesn't he?

Of course; over there near the University gate. Wonder if I couldn't establish a sort of telepathic connection with him? Happy thought! 'Twould enable us both to wile away many a pleasant half hour discussing the doings of my successors.'

With this the statue relapsed into silence.

—Grip.

A Lesson in Journalism.

Professor of Journalism—If you were called upon to report a dog fight, what would be your governing consideration?

Class—To increase the sporting circulation without driving away the religious readers.

Professor—How is this to be accomplished?

Class—By deploring the brutality of the exhibition and then describing it.

Professor—What destroys barns?

Class—The fire fiend.

Professor—What did the scene do?

Class—Beggared description.

Professor—That will do for today. Tomorrow you may prepare yourselves for examination on baffling investigation.—Boston Transcript.