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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. There are consequently many farmers scattered throughout the country who must make their cream into butter to dispose of it and accept such low rates for the product at the country stores that there is little profit in it. The result is they find little money in dairying even with good cows.

It is in such places that co-operative dairy ing is today proving of great value to farmers. Where the business is run ou 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 coantry stores in return for other articles. Of course there are some farms situated so close to good markets that farmers can make money in putting their butter up in fancy prints for special custom-Where this is possible it is not advisable ers. to enter into a combination with the neighboring farmers to make the butter on the wholesale plan.

To build a small separate factory in the neighborhood is a small undertaking. The whole outfit, including a cheap building, a 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. Such a sum is not great in a community where a dozen or more farmers are going to contribute toward its erection. All of the farmers could then cart their milk direct to the separator, where the cream could be taken off and the milk returned each day. The separator will do the work better and quicker than any other invention. The hauls will not be long, as the farmers contributing will all be in the immediate neighborhood.

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. The manufacture of this butter must be given into the hands of one who understands the the work who is known for his ability to manufacture the right article. 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. In this way arrangements can be made to send the butter to large cities, where cash can be obtained for it. Cash should be taken every time in preference to trading it out. By the latter course the farmer always loses, for the storekeeper imposes upon him with double profits.-E. P. Smith in American Cultivator.

Fair Ones Take Warning.

The time is come to guard against the evil Spraying fruit trees has now become such effects of the first cold days, and the chief a regular part of a successful fruit-grower's fact for those who dread rough cheeks and operations that continual changes in formulations are being presented. It is found that chapped lips to remember is, that no face can stand exposure to cold winds or cold air solutions of copper sprayed over fruit trees that is not well bathed in cold water every are not only safeguards against the attacks morning, even if it has been previously of various insects, but are especially valuable washed in hot. To go from a hot room against fungus diseases in Canada. They straight into cold air without first sponging use the following mixtures: Ten pounds of the face with cold water is certain to roughen sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol, to 100 the skin. With this precaution the coldest gallons of water, and add about the same winds may be faced with impunity.

weight of fresh lime. The lime and copper are dissolved in separate vessels, and mixed only when ready for use. It has to be constantly stirred when about to be used on the plants. In the case of the apple, the spraying is performed just before bloom, after the growth starts, and once or twice after the bloom, which is for the destruction of the codlin moth. For this latter purpose a small quantity of paris green, or London purple, is added to the mixture. In many persons' experience the addition of lime is found to be of no great value, and is not used. It gives a whitish appearance to the foliage, which is not altogether agreeable; but there are others who contend that they have much better results when lime is used, as above indicat-

The Japanese Parliament.

ed.-Meehans' Monthly.

Fruit Trees.

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 possessesses pretty exclusive powers. He has supreme command of the army and navy, determines their organization and strength, declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties. He is the fountain of honor, and confers titles of nobility, rank, orders, and other marks of distinction. He has the privilege of mercy, and the right to order amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishment and rehabilitation. Upon extraordinary occasions he has also the right to issue decrees without the concurrence of the Diet. The liberties of the subject seem to be carefully guarded. Every Japanese is entitled to have "liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of the law," no one may be arrestested, detained, tried or punished unless according to law, nor be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges appointed by law. Save in cases especially

provided for, the house of the Japanese in his castle and may not be searched or entered without his consent, and the secrecy of his letters in the post may not be violated. Freedom of religious belief, of public speaking,

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. Though it may seem early to take precautions in October, it is generally during the first few cold days that hands are made red for the entire winter.

Another evil of these few first cold days 18 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. "Have you quarrelled with Tom?" we once heard asked of an engaged girl, whom the wind had treated in this rough fashion, and it was some time before her questioner was convinced she had not.

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. If the skin smarts apply cocoanut oil.

IMPORTANT INCIDENT AN AT A COUNTRY AUC-TION 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 coun try, drew a large crowd of sturdy farmers their good wives; the bidding was fas and and spirited, and good prices were realized for all useful and staple goods.

Amongst the vast variety of articles pu up for sale were two lots of package dyes for household dyeing. The auctioneer announc-ed that he would first dispose of the

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1 f 1	The Great West Life Assurance Co.
e r y y	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED. \$ 400,000.00 CAPITAL PAID UP. 100,000.00 DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT. 56,000.00 BUSINESS IN FORCE, OVER. 4,000,000.00
n g n t	Head Office, Winnipeg. With policy contracts of unexcelled liberality, this company GUARANTEES larger resultss for the same premium paid than any other competing company.
	Guarantees, not Estimates, meet the popular demand.
, f s	MARITIME BRANCH OFFICE, St. John, N. B. JOHN B. MORGAN, General Agent.
h e	A. E. MELLISH, Woodstock, N. B. A. W. PHILLIPS, Bristol. N. B. AGENTS WANTED.
r	Headquarters Binder Twine,
s l	ALL KINDS OF Manilla Rope,
e y d k	Shingle Yarn,
e d d s	Horse Forks,
s- off	LEAD Blocks,
e y ss	Aqueduct Grapples, Etc.
Г	PIPE. Fredericton
d	Brick Straw & Barley
1- rs	Purdy & Green's TODTZO
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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 onethird more cows than should furnish his present supplies of milk, butter and cheese, any attempt to save, by reducing the expense of their keep, can be but a triffe in comparison with what he must lose by feeding so many more than should be needed. It is probable that with poor cows the attempt at economy in feeding will make them more unprofitable than they are now. The only true economy is to secure cows that will produce the most, and then keep them up to their best by good care and feeding, taking care, however, not to overdo the business, and thus destroy good health, which must be the basis of all success. The best milch cows will bear to be fed highly, and increase their milk flow. If this is tried with scrub stock it will only fit them for the butcher.

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. All the mechanical operation of the human hand might be imitated, but its magnetism would be lacking. It used to be thought that cows "held up" their milk when a stranger began the operation. Now it is the belief of those best informed that the cow merely hated cats from his very infancy. He had fails to secrete as much milk as she would when influenced by the pleasurable magnet- | courage, yet quivered with excitement and ism of some milker to whose handling she has become accustomed.

and of the press is guaranteed.

The diet or legislature consists of a house of peers and a house of representatives, either work thoroughly. The work can be divided up of which can initiate legislation. The session among a number, or one man be selected for 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 president of each house has a salary equivalent to abont \$2,800 a year, the vice-president \$1,400 and the other members \$560. The rules enforcing the attendance of members are very strict, and transgression entails suspension in some cases, expulsion in others.

> 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. The peers consists of members of the Imperial family, Princes and Marquises, Counts, Viscounts and Barons elected by their own orders as representatives; persons nominated by the Emperor on account of meritorious services to the state or for their learning; and lastly, persons chosen by and from a selected class of people at large. The position is hereditary with the persons of the first two classes, while those of the third class are life members, and those of the two remaining classes serve for a period of seven years.

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. -Ex.

Not a few great men have been partial to cats. Petrarch had his cat embalmed. Rousseau 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. Southey raised one of his cats to the peerage, with the high-sounding title of "Earl of Tomlemagne, Baron Raticide, Waowlher, and Skaratchi." To Napoleon, however, cats were a mortal terror. Just after the battle of Wagram an aidede-camp, upon entering the Emperor's room, saw him half undressed, with protruding eyes and per piring forehead, making frequent lunges with a sword at the tapestry around the room. In explanation, he said there was a cat behind the tapestry, and that he had crossed the bridge at Lodi with a sublime terror over the presence of a cat.-Harper's Young People.

"Diamond Dyes," goods that every farmer and farmer's wife knew well and favorably. The women, being most interested in these goods, did the bidding, and in ten minutes time, some six gross of the "Diamond Dyes" were sold to anxious buyers.

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 revela tion-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 heart ily laughed at.

There is a most important moral to be de duced 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 dol lars 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 murmer as of words proceeding from the bronze mouth. Instantly he wheeled and alighted on the shoulder of the figure, and there sat and listened, for sure enuogh Sir John was soliloquizing. Our Raven assures us that he whipped out his note book and took down

here they are: "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 ton Transcript.

the sentences as accurately as possible, and

Always on hand. W. F. DIBBLEE & SON. W. F. DIBBLEE & SON.

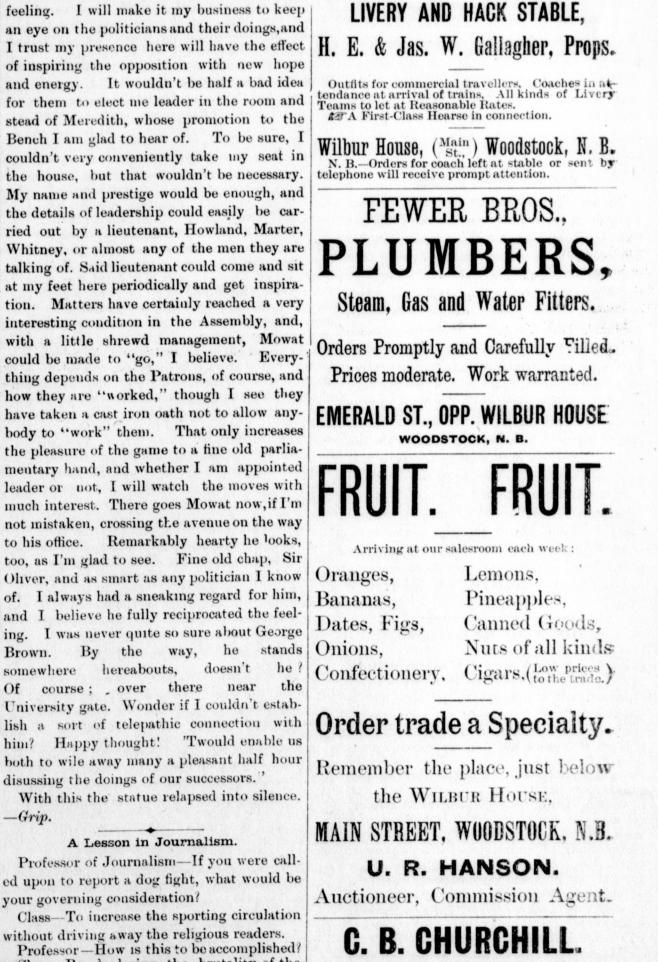
feeling. I will make it my business to keep an eye on the politicians and their doings, and of inspiring the opposition with new hope and energy. It wouldn't be half a bad idea for them to elect me leader in the room and stead of Meredith, whose promotion to the Bench I am glad to hear of. To be sure, 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 disussing the doings of our successors." With this the statue relapsed into silence.

A Lesson in Journalism.

-Grip.

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 descibing it. Professor-What destroys barns? Class-The fire fiend. Professor-What did the scene do? Class-Beggared description. Professor-That will do for today. To-

morrow you may prepare yourselves for examination on baffling investigation.-Bos-



Tinware, StovePipe, Hot

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