

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 Only Course.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, who has evidently given much study to the question of crop rotation and steady farming, says: Much has been written on this subject, yet many cases have been within my observation in the past, and are before me at the present time, which go to prove that farmers many times disregard the fact (either from carelessness or ignorance) that to do otherwise than continue a regular rotation of crops and farm steadily is to impoverish their lands and bring calamity on their own heads. The cry "it don't pay," before giving an impartial and intelligent trial to some particular branch of farming, kills many a man as a successful farmer. Last season, and at the present with the high price of hay, many will continue to mow the same fields five or six years, until the seeding is run out and the land exhausted. The result will be that the price of hay will go down—too low for profitable hayraising. Then we must raise something else, and that means grain, and in what condition will these lands be to raise grain? It does not need any expert to tell that unless they can be restored by heavy coats of manure, or something equally as good, the yield of grain will be very light, and the same result is true of continuous cropping with grain without seeding to clover or other grasses.

I have been over these "bare spots" to my sorrow, and know what it costs. Seven years ago last season sheep were sold here at a great sacrifice by many farmers; they said it did not pay; so the sheep had to go, and every one was in for raising hay, which was then high. In two or three years good hay sold at from \$4 to \$6, and then the same men were sheep crazy, paying from \$6 to \$9 per head for common stock. Now another change has come; sheep is down and hay is up, and many are slaughtering their sheep and mowing their lands to death.

About seven years ago horses were high, and every man who had a horse wanted to sell him or trade him for a mare, so great was the craze for raising horses. And where is the horse market to-day? Many farmers will answer the question with a long face; nearly every farmer's yard is filled with horses and colts for which he has little use, and cannot sell at anything like the cost of growing. Two years ago I reduced my own stock of horses at public auction, but did not escape a "big cut" in price in comparison with prices one and two years before.

The same is true of the cattle market; it has its "ups and downs"—also of hogs in the past two winters—in fact it is the same with everything a farmer raises. If he undertakes to follow the high markets it will lead him a merry chase. Many men and women to-day are striving with the winter-laying hen, which is commendable, but I predict that eggs will soon reach a price even in winter that will soon sicken them of the hen business. Wheat is "flat," and many have not even sown any for their own bread.

In fact the only rational view seems to be that steady work is the one direction of all, and diversified farming is the only true way to success. Stop "plunging." Raise grain, hay and all the adaptable crops in rotation; keep a few sheep and cattle; raise now and then a good colt. Remember that the "rolling stone gathers no moss," and never allow high prices to be an incentive to abrupt changes.

Australian Dairy Products.

The American Consular reports for October contain an article on the dairy industry in Victoria. In 1889-90, when the factory system of butter-making was introduced in the colony, the export of butter was valued at less than \$250,000. In 1893-94 there was an export of 16,609,600 pounds, valued at \$3,404,355. Canada's export of butter increased between 1889 and 1893 from \$392,655 to \$1,300,199; so that in rate of increase, as well as in the last reported export, it is a long way behind a colony with a population less than that of Quebec. It is, therefore, worth while examine the methods that have been followed by the pushing Australians. The butter was packed into 296,600 boxes, each containing 56 pounds net, and then chilled, frozen, and shipped in steamers to England. The ocean freight is about two cents a pound, or nearly 10 per cent. of the value. There is an urgent demand for a reduction of the rate to 1 1/2 cents. Complaint is also made of the excessive charge of transportation by rail, a cent a pound for distances varying from 200 to 300 miles. The official dairy expert visited England recently, and one of the most important results of his visit was the information obtained as to improving the keeping qualities of the butter by heating the milk to a point between 180 and 200 degrees F. The process is said to be still in the experimental stage; but the department hopes soon "to place before the factories a system of butter-making that will produce an article not to be excelled for keeping quality in any part of the world." The export of cheese is insignificant, but the government is endeavoring to encourage the industry by a bonus of \$29.10 per ton. All butter exported last season was received at the Melbourne City Council's storage chambers, but the government proposes to establish right at the port of shipment a huge central chilling and storage depot for all kinds of Victorian produce intended for export. It appears that all the butter is subjected to government supervision before export.—Toronto Globe.

She Found a Friend

Strong and Mighty to Deliver from Troubles.

This True, Tried and Honest Friend Proved to be Paine's Celery Compound.

Nature's Medicine Cures after a Series of Medical Failures.

The half has never been told regarding the suffering and misery endured from day to day by thousands of our Canadian women. Sleeplessness, nervousness, dyspepsia, indigestion and prostration claim a host of victims, who are earnestly desiring and seeking for deliverance from their burden of woes.

We wish briefly to draw attention to the fact that science has placed within reach of suffering women an agency—a cure—that fully meets the case of every woman in ill health. Thousands of Canadian women in all ranks of society have used Paine's Celery Compound with the most satisfactory results. It is the only medicine that ever has been thoroughly indorsed by the best medical men of the times. No other medicine has ever received such strong and flattering testimonials from our best people, and no other has ever been so much spoken of by the press of this country.

Every woman who is overworked, run-down, sleepless, nervous or dyspeptic, will find a friend in Paine's Celery Compound. This wonderful and life-giving medicine, quickly builds up in flesh, muscle and tissue; it braces the nervous system, gives health, vigor and youthful strength. There is no earthly reason why women should continue to live in a half-dead condition, while Paine's Celery Compound is doing such a work in our midst.

The following letter from Mrs. E. R. Wheeler, of Windsor Mills, P. Q., proves that women have a mighty and strong friend to deliver from suffering and trouble:—

"I have been troubled with indigestion, sleeplessness and general debility for about three years; I have been under the care of doctors and have used medicines for a long time, but could find no relief from suffering. Your Paine's Celery Compound was highly recommended to me, and I finally decided to give it a fair trial. I am astonished at the great benefits I have received by using your medicine. I sleep well, and altogether I am a different woman. I most cheerfully recommend your Paine's Celery Compound to all who suffer from any of the troubles I have experienced, as I am sure it will give them instant relief."

Cleveland and His Principles.

In view of the prominence which American politics occupy just now in the mind of the public, the copy of a letter written by President Cleveland in 1885 and embodying his views on civil service reform will be interesting reading. It is taken from a Boston paper.

(COPY.)

SARANAC LAKE, Aug. 25, 1885.
Hon. ———— My Dear Sir: I have lately received a letter signed by you and Mr. ———, setting forth the importance of a change in the incumbents of federal offices in the state of ———, and suggesting the political propriety of making such changes promptly. I have much faith in your judgment and political sagacity, and am fully convinced of the patriotic motives which have instigated your recommendation to office in your locality. And because I entertain these sentiments, with a firm conviction of your friendliness and kind wishes toward me, I am constrained to remind you of the conditions which surround the subject referred to in your letter. Nothing, it seems to me, could be more distinct than the promises I made to the people during the campaign, and since its close, that officers whose duties are purely executive should not be displaced during the continuance of their terms merely and solely to make way for those who are in affiliation with the party to which I belong. This promise was not made with any lack of appreciation on my part, of the importance of party organization, nor with any disregard and failure to recognize the value of party associates in the struggle for the ascendancy of Democratic principles. But it seemed to me at the time that there was no sentiment so nearly uppermost in the minds of the people as the belief that a wholesale and indiscriminate change in the public officers should not unnecessarily and inevitably follow a change of administration. This sentiment was based, I suppose, upon a natural regard on the part of the people for their interests as distinguished from the benefit which would accrue from such changes to those who make a profession of politics, and who are not always in full sympathy with the things that pertain solely to the public good.

I understand that the party which succeeded to the administration in the last election is a progressive Democracy; and it should be really and truly in full accord with the wishes of the people, and willing to base its hopes of a continuance in power upon popular approbation. During the campaign we certainly claimed to stand in that position; and it was only because the people trusted in our professions that they gave into our hands the administration of their government. I would not have you understand that the pledges to the people which I thus personally acknowledge were given on my part merely

to achieve success, and that I feel bound to redeem them because they were made. On the contrary I fully share in the sentiments to which I have referred, and sincerely believed that a change of administration should not be the signal for an entire change in the servants who are employed to do the people's work. It follows that honor, good faith and my conviction of what is right and just, all combine to cause me to remain firm and steadfast in the line of conduct which has been marked out for the guidance of the present administration. All officers connected with the furtherance of the political policy of the government should be of the same political creed and party as the administration; but faithful and honest officers not thus related, and whose removal is not deemed necessary to the proper consummation of needed reforms, and having fixed terms, will not be removed merely upon the allegation that such officers belong to the party lately defeated at the polls. Of course, there should be no protection for office-holders who have used and are now using whatever of influence and power their offices afford, to carry out partisan designs, and who sacrifice the interests of the people to partisan zeal, nor to them who in their discharge of official duty, wilfully offend their fellow-citizens of another political faith. These unworthy officials and offensive partisan should be promptly removed; but the enjoyment, in a decent manner, of their political privileges and rights, should not be made a pretext for removal for the purpose of putting in their place our political friends. There can be no doubt, it seems to me, that every member of the Democratic party is in honor bound to sustain the present Democratic administrations in fulfilling the pledges made to the people in its behalf, with the approval and indorsement of the party. These promises and assurances constituted the conditions upon which the party was intrusted with power, and common honesty demands that they should be faithfully kept and preserved. It can be only those who suppose that, under a code of morals peculiar to political affairs, promises can be made when the people's suffrages are solicited and easily forgotten afterward, who can find fault with the course which I have determined to pursue. Yours very truly,

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

It Ought to Work.

"I've got a scheme," said the idle man, "by which the county offices of the country can be run without a cent of expense to the citizens. In fact, lots of fellows would pay big money into the treasury for the chance of holding the offices."

"All right go ahead and tell it," said the man whose time was being taken up. "I might just as well have it over with."

"It is just this. Instead of calling a man a simple county clerk, for instance, I would let him wear the title of the Grand and Most High Paissant Secretary. The recorder might be called the Most Exalted Guardian of Deeds and Custodian of Parchments. Why, it is great, I tell you. There are any number of citizens who would be delighted to hold the office of dog-catcher if it were only dignified with the title of Grand Civic Huntsman, and don't you forget it."

The busy man said he would bear it in mind, so it is possible that another great reform may be sprung on an astonished world.—Cincinnati Tribune.

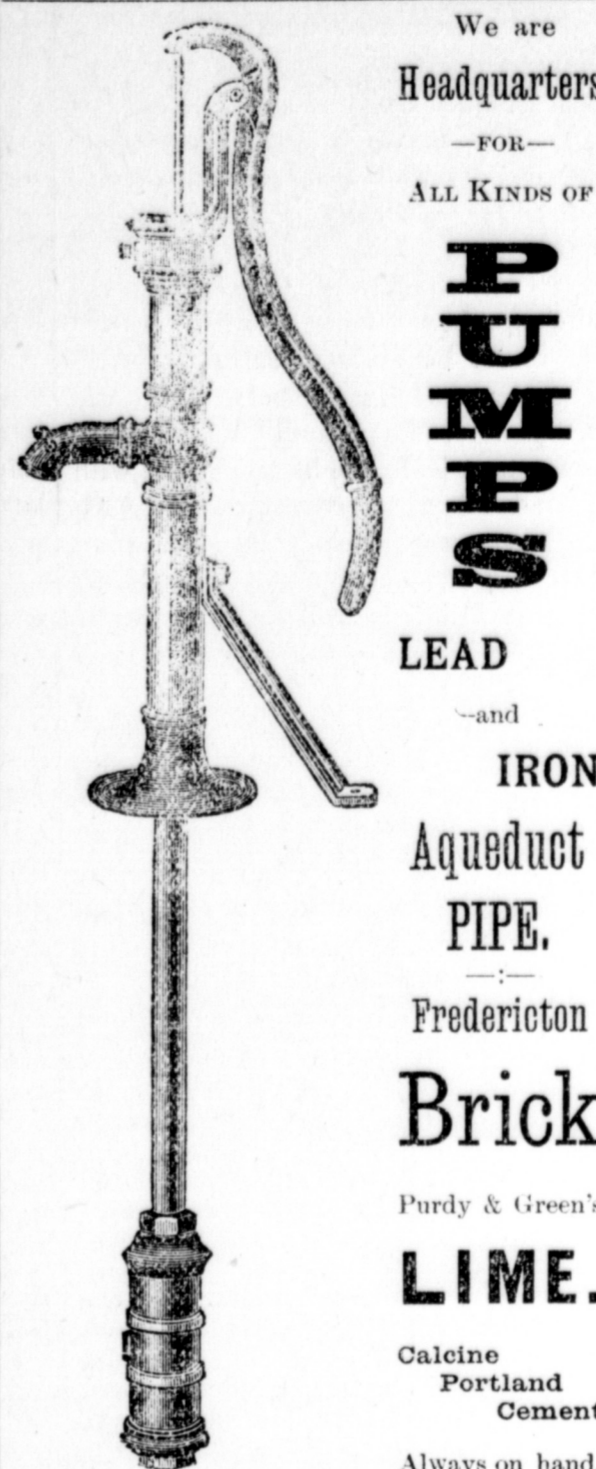
Goldwin Smith may Get It.

The death of J. A. Froude gives Lord Rosebery his first important university appointment in Oxford University. An English exchange says that the three men whose names are mentioned for the position are Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Lucky and Goldwin Smith. The latter gentleman filled this position with much distinction to himself from 1858 to 1866; and, if the London Sun is to be believed, he would not be averse to re-suming it. Both he and Mr. Lucky are very fervent Unionists, and have exhausted their resources of invective in denunciation of the government's Irish policy; but this will not tell against them in England. Mr. Gardiner has spent his whole life in the study of English history; and though his numerous works have not obtained wide popularity, they are marked by much scholarship. Mr. Froude succeeded the late Professor Freeman in the position in 1892.

PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Chatham, N. B., 2nd October, 1894.
Hugh S. Wright, Esq., District Mgr. North American Life Assce. Co., Woodstock, N. B.
DEAR SIR,—Allow me to thank you for your kind attention in assisting me to complete the necessary papers in connection with the claim under policy No. 11139, on the life of my son, Rev. William A. Lawler, deceased. I must also thank the company for their prompt settlement of claim. Proof papers were sent from here on 13th of September, and I am in receipt of your cheque bearing date the 17th of September. Wishing you and your company every success, I remain,
Very truly yours,
[Sgn] MRS. W. LAWLER.

CHATHAM, N. B., 8th Oct., 1891.
Hugh S. Wright, Esq., District Manager North American Life Assurance Co., Woodstock, N. B.:
DEAR SIR,—Allow me to express my thanks for the prompt manner in which you have completed the claim papers for Policy No. 14261, on the life of my late son, Fred. J. W. Staples, who died on the 23rd ult. My thanks also are due to your company for sending me a cheque in full settlement of claim, the same day the claim papers reached Toronto. The "North American" is evidently bound to maintain its record for prompt settlement of death claims, this being the second in this town, which has received similar treatment within the past two weeks.
Yours respectfully,
REBECCA J. STAPLES.



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CAPITAL PAID UP.....100,000.00
DEPOSIT WITH DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....56,000.00
BUSINESS IN FORCE, OVER.....4,000,000.00

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