

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.

Ensilage.

Now what are the good points of ensilage? In the first place it is healthy; I mean healthy in the wide sense of the word. It is healthy for the cow, it is healthy for the calf, for the sheep, the hog and the horse. We have fed it to all these animals and they have all done well on it. It is healthy feed. You need not be afraid of the acid eating the teeth of the cow and making them loose.

Ensilage is a good, healthy food. Moreover, ensilage by itself will not have any bad effect upon the milk, cream or butter. There is no person whose taste is acute enough to take ten samples, five made from ensilage milk and five without, providing the cows have been kept clean and the milk handled in a cleanly manner, and tell which is which. It is just a chance if he gets it right; for there is no such thing, as a moderate feed of ensilage having any influence upon milk, cream or butter, that is, influence through the system of the cow. You must make a sharp distinction between the effect upon milk that comes naturally through the cow and that which is artificial, or that comes from the outside of the cow.

If a man handles the ensilage in feeding the cows and then milks without washing his hands, you will get the flavour in the milk; but you do not want to lay that up against the cow. If the barn is unventilated; if the ensilage is heating strongly so the air is saturated, so that the hair of the cow is saturated, and the man is not cleanly in milking, you will get the odor of the ensilage in the milk and the effect in the milk; but don't blame the cows or the ensilage. There is such a thing as feeding so much ensilage as to throw the cow into an unhealthy condition.

A few years ago we undertook to feed ensilage that was very heavily eared. I suppose the corn would have run seventy-five or eighty bushels to the acre. We undertook to feed forty pounds of the ensilage in a day. It was altogether too much; it threw them into a highly feverish condition, and the milk began to have a bad odor and we had to cut down on the ensilage to about twenty pounds.

Then we began to raise a different variety of corn, with larger stalks and not so much grain. So you needn't be afraid of the ensilage hurting the milk through the cow, if you are perfectly cleanly and the barn is in good condition.

Ensilage is certainly relished. The cow says it is good, and will leave almost any feed for the ensilage; consequently they are likely to eat enough to have plenty of material in their bodies to give you good results of milk.

On an average, there is less loss in putting corn into the silo than in stacking it. One man may cure the corn in the stack and do it well, another man is careless with the silo and the ensilage is poor; but on an average under fairly good conditions, it is easier to keep corn in good shape in the silo, than stacked. Ordinarily, good ensilage will have more net feeding value than ordinary stacked fodder; so on an average, a man will get more food value out of his crop, put into the silo than stacked and fed dry.

Ensilage is just as good at the last end of the winter as at the first. That is the great trouble in trying to keep dry corn fodder. It is all right in October, November and December, the cows will do just about as well; there is practically no more loss during the early part of the season in the stack than in the silo; but it is exceedingly difficult to carry that fodder over to spring and have it keep well. In the silo it keeps perfectly. We feed ensilage the whole year, and had some of last year's still on hand when we filled the silos this fall. We think we have enough now to last till next fall.

But the real benefit of ensilage, the real advantage that ensilage has been to the nation as a whole, the real advantage which ensilage is to be to the future, is two fold.

First it enables you to raise a much larger amount of food value per acre. That is one of the strongest points of the corn plant; you can employ a small number of acres to carry your usual amount of stock or you can conduct larger operations on the same number of acres as used to be used for the small business. It gives you a much larger supply of fertilizer to put back on the soil, so as to increase the fertility of the land.

That has been found by all who have run the silo for a series of years, that the farm was increasing in fertility; that the crops were increasing in size. It enables you to increase the size of your operations, or carry the same operations on a much smaller acreage.

Second, it is an education to the dairyman himself. I think that is one of the largest benefits.

A man cuts the corn and stacks it in the field; he does not seem to consider that as being of much value. He does not act as though he thought there was much feeding value there. If a stack tumbles off the cart he lets it lie, and if the cows do not eat the stalks, he throws them in the barnyard. The farmer does not think he has much feed

value there. If he puts the crop in the silo, he is more careful in feeding it out. He says, "I have been to a good deal of expense to get the corn in there and I have got to be equally at pains not to waste it and I have got to have good cows to use it." The missionary result has been one of the largest benefits of the system of ensilage.

So to review in brief, we may say, that the fodder must be healthful, must not be too bulky, must be properly proportioned; it must be raised as largely as possible on the farm, and if you possible can, run a winter dairy and so use ensilage and use it largely.

The Canadian Cheese Output.

Cheese was such a profitable article in Canada last season that new factories are being erected in all directions in the different provinces and shippers say that the make for the coming season will be much larger than ever before, and the past year was the largest in the history of the trade. Factories are at work in the principal sections of Ontario and the export trade is expected to begin at least two weeks earlier than last year. Some small lots of new fodder goods are being received for local use at 11c. per lb.

The following table gives in detail the cheese shipments from New York for 1893-94 compared with those for 1892-93:

To the close of navigation, 1,683,000	1,893-94	1,892-93
Since the close of navigation, 260,000		1,648,000
		220,000
Total from Canada, 1,943,000		1,868,000
From New York since May 1, 1893, 865,000		1,271,000
Total from this continent, 2,808,000		3,139,000

It will be seen from the above table that Canada produced and exported a much larger quantity in 1893-94 than the previous year, but the shortage from New York more than compensated for the increase in Canada. If present statements are reliable the difference this season will be quite as marked.

The Dairy.

An official Bulletin issued by the Ontario Government gives the following conclusions which have been drawn from replies to a series of questions addressed to farmers in that Province.

1. Prices for grain have fallen over 30 per cent in ten years; prices for butter and cheese have fallen less than 6 per cent.

2. Dairy farming is less exhaustive than grain farming. The sale of butter removes nothing from the soil. In fact, by dairying, the lost fertility of the soil may be restored.

3. Ontario is well adapted to dairying. We produce now 90,000,000 pounds of factory cheese, 3,000,000 pounds of creamery butter and about 50,000,000 pounds of dairy butter. While Canadian dairy exports have been increasing those of the United States have been decreasing.

4. Our principal butter competitors in the British market are Denmark, France, and Sweden, Victoria and New Zealand are rapidly increasing their exports to Britain, exceeding those from Canada.

Whereas our best creamery brings as high price as Danish creamery in Britain, our exports to Britain averaged over 5 cents per pound less than the Danish exports. Our exports to Britain therefore consist largely of butter of inferior quality.

6. The production of our butter in creameries instead of in home dairies would give a large amount of high class butter of uniform quality both for home consumption and for export, and would add over \$1,000,000,000 to its value.

7. Patrons of creameries get as much for their cream as some butter-makers do for their butter; they are saved the work of making and marketing, they are paid in cash and return come quickly.

8. A separate creamery with capacity for 500 cows can be built and equipped for from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Skilled butter makers and cheese makers are now becoming more available through the work of the Special Dairy School of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

9. To show that we have made only a fair beginning in dairying, it may be stated that the average value of cheese made per head of the rural population in Ontario is \$8; whereas Leeds, Grenville and Oxford averaged \$32 per head.

10. In grain growing we are competing in foreign markets with the products of the cheapest labor in other countries; in beef and mutton also we compete with the products of cheap land; in dairying we are growing with the work of the more skilled labor, and with the products of high priced land. The outlook for dairying in Ontario, therefore, is promising, provided we aim to produce a constant supply of uniformly good articles, namely, fine factory cheese and fine creamery butter.

Milking Thoroughly.

From the sixth annual report of the Mississippi experimental station the following notes on milking thoroughly are taken:

"The milking is very likely to be done before breakfast or after dark when the hands are in a hurry and take but little pains to secure the last of the strippings—the best part of the milk. In order to ascertain the probable extent of the loss from careless work of milking, five cows were given to our workmen, A., who was

supposed to be a good milker, and who milked them for two weeks, weighing each milking from each cow. Nothing was said to him concerning the object of the trial. At the end of the time the same cows, with the same feed and care, were given to another workman, B., who was told the object of the work. The results are as follows: Total amount of milk by milker A, 787.5 pounds; total amount of milk by milker B, 1,032 pounds. Showing a total gain of 344.5 pounds in favor of good work with five cows for two weeks; an average of two and one half pounds per day for each cow."

Band Picnic.

The picnic season is drawing to a close, and soon the festively inclined portion of humanity in this latitude, will be reduced to the straight of conducting their festivities in doors. Last week Woodstock conceived and brought forth about half a dozen picnics. Of course the picnic editor could not attend more than one or two of these social gatherings per diem. Last Wednesday he got half a days leave of absence from the "devil," and went over on Bull's Island to the picnic given by the Woodstock Cornet Band, there to gambol on the green and eat pie to his heart's content. As he wandered to and fro upon the Island and up and down on it, after the manner of a certain illustrious character, taking in the natural and artificial beauties by which he was surrounded, he conceived that it would be a great act, after the bridge was finished, for some opulent citizen to purchase the Island, and donate it to the town as a public park. A flight of stars could easily be built from the bridge down, at a small expense the place could be made very attractive. Here is an excellent opportunity for some rich man to send his name down to future generations, graven on something better than a marble column. Woodstock will not go to ruin for want of a public park, but such an acquisition would be a pleasant thing, and if no one feels financially potent enough to make the donation, undoubtedly by the time the bridge is completed the town will be out of debt, and in a position to purchase the Island and throw it open as a park, on its own account.

Adulteration of Cereals.

Never in the history of America has the wheat market manifested such strange conditions as it has done this August. The fact that it sold far below corn per bushel was unprecedented, but that fact is known and we are somewhat used to it.

But the other fact of wheat's being so much cheaper than other cereals that it has been used to adulterate them is not so well known. One time this summer oats were 62 cents a bushel, while wheat was in the neighborhood of 50 cents, at times below.

Then the manufacturers of oatmeal breakfast preparations began to adulterate them with wheat. Buckwheat flour was also cheapened in the same way. The manufacturers bought their material at wheat prices, and sold it when mixed at oats and buckwheat prices. The customer got a wholesome substitute, which is more than a consumer usually gets, but he did not get what he thought he did or what he paid for.

The manufacturer meanwhile turned a penny which he perhaps looked on as honest.—Woodscock Reporter.

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Thanking my many friends for their patronage during the last year, and soliciting a continuance of the same during the ensuing year, I remain, yours truly,

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The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector.

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 Sunday 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. Peter's (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, 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 Sunday 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. Denton, pastor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a. m.; Preaching, at 3 and 7 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 preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening.

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. Thos. Marshall, 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.

Fraternalities.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

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.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets the 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 Thursday 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 conventions held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome.

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 at 8 o'clock.

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 evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall.

S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 296.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall.

I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street.

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. 53.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.