FARM AND DAIRY.

This column is devoted to agricultural sub jects, and the editors will be grateful to farmers if they will use it for the intelligent discussion of matters pertaining to their important calling.

Farming in Bermuda.

Visitors to Bermuda naturally inquire: Where are the farms? Whence come all the potatoes and onions for which the island is so famous? When shown a farm of fifty acres, not more than three or four of which are under cultivation, one is incredulous, as farming, from the usual standpoint, to be profitable, must be done on a very different basis. The more effort one makes to solve the problem, the more bewildered he gets, so he must needs leave the solution to those directly interested, and content himself with the fact, that, to say the least, Bermuda in all respects is a peculiar, and in many a favored, region. Bermuda is not a single island, but a group of about three hundred, not more than a group contains something more than 1,200 acres, only one-tenth of which is under cul tivation, the principal reason being that a very large porportion of each island is so rough and rocky that it cannot be worked to advantage. The second is, that, because of the high winds that frequent the islands, it is absolutely necessary to leave a large number of the cedars, which comprise nearly all of the native trees, standing as wind breaks. The arable soil is in small patches, averaging not more than half an acre each. A dozen of these, in all shapes, may be found on a farm of fifty acres. A slight compensation for this, is the fact that all the land under cultivation is constantly producing something, without rest.

The climate of Bermuda is an almost perpetual spring, there are no drouths to consume, no frosts to destroy, so that every day in the year the garden can be made to contribute to the necessities of the family or market, either fruits or vegetables, or both. Of fruits but little need be said, as, relatively, there are none worthy the name, other than bananas, which, though small, are plentiful and of excellent quality. But what is lacking in fruits is more than compensated for by vegetables which are of every desirable sort, and unsurpassed for delicate flavor. This does not apply simply to one sort, but to all kinds. It is to be regretted that while Bermuda can have more and better vegetables than any other count.y, its people do not have them, being content with staple kinds.

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The soil is peculiar to the Islands and of a similar charcter throughout; in texture light, in color a reddish-brown. but rich in productive qualities. It is as easily worked as the lightest sandy soil, and yields as heavy crops as the most friable loam. The sea furnishes all the humus required as plant food, in a mass which is coated with calcareous matter and driven ashore in immense quantities. This drift is usually composted, which is absolutely essential for some crops, but not as important for others. The Bryophyllum calycinum-with us cultivated as an attractive ornamental plant-is also largely used in compost. This grows wherever allowed, on the top of a stone wall as freely as anywhere, and is highly esteemed as a fertilizer. Other fertilizers are used freely, as it is necessary where land has but little rest. As in each country where artificial manures are used, there is a favorite fertilizer, castor pumic, which is obtained from the oil mills of the Western States, being largely employed in Bermuda with good results.

As but few animals are kept on the Islands, the barnyard furnishes only a small amount | fear death which almost surely dogs his footof the manure used. Those who can get what the livery stables furnish, regard themselves fortunate, as the price is not half what the truckers near our large cities pay for it. Why the production of milk in not encouraged is difficult to understand, as the any other comparatively small criminal organproducer can get twelve cents per quart for the milk, and his feed does not cost to exceed ten per cent. more than it does in the States where it is considered a paying industry when milk is but four cents per quart. The stock of milch cows in Bermuda is like Falstaff's army, of all ages and sizes, and lean.

The principal agricultural products of the Island, and there are no others worthy of mention, are potatoes, onions and lilies. The latter is not usually classed among agricultural productions, but in Bermuda it belongs there, as the growers are simply farmers. It seems strange that there should be such a vast and profitable floricultural industry conducted by men who are only florists by acciden, but such is the case. Lilies are grown the same as potatoes, for revenue only, and while in most instances they are well grown, the industry would be more pleasant and profitable if those engaged in it were florists by education rather that by chance.

The potato crop is the staple of Bermuda, the one upon which the farmers have mainly depended for many years for support. Their method of culture does not differ materially from that practiced in the United States, excepting, that after the land is plowed, which is done with one horse, the cultivation is all done by hand. In February the crop is in all stages of cultivation, from planting to harvesting. In one field or pate

are being dug, in an adjoining one they are being planted, and in others all the intermediate stages of growth may be noticed. The tubers are cut into single eye sets which are planted from six to eight inches apart. Fully a ton of fertilizer, besides the sea moss which is freely used, is required for an acre. The entire potato crop of Bermuda is shipped to New York, and the potatoes eaten on the islands are imported from New York. Why varieties which will mature a little later are not grown for home use, is strange. A peculiar feature of the methods is, that the steamer which takes the last shipment of Bermuda potatoes to New York, will have orders to bring potatoes of United States' production back to the islands; such being enough cheaper to pay the freight both

Manitoba Crops.

The price of wheat may fall low, but the acreage under wheat in the prairie province continues to increase from year to year. This year the crop covers 1,010,186 acres, which is about 7,000 more than last year, and 135,-000 more than in 1892. The enormous outdozen of which are inhabited. Only three or | put of Russia and Argentina last year, both four have any soil under cultivation. The of which doubled their export to Great Britain the first five months of this year compared with the same months of last year, has largely brought down the price in the British market, which is the world's market, and lessened the export from the United States and Canada. Australia, too has forced an extra amount of wheat on a glutted market. It is believed, however, that the supplies for export in these countries are pretty well exhausted, and that Canada and the United States will soon have their turn of exporting at somewhat improved rates.

Manitoba's oat crop this year covers 413,-686 acres, which is 25,000 more than last year and 80,000 more than in 1892. The barley crop covers 119,528 acres which is 23,000 less than last year, but 23,000 more than the year before. The 13,300 acres under potatoes shows an increase of 1,000 over last year and of 3,000 over the year of 1892. The acreage under roots has fallen off over one half this year, being only 8,000 acres. The number of acres under flax is 13,540 a large increase over former years. The total area under Wire Nails, crop is 1,592,395 acres, an increase over year of 39,132 acres.

Our farmers' sons escape from their fathers' calling whenever they can, because it is made a mindless, monotonous drudgery, instead of an ennobling, liberalizing, intellectual pursuit. Could I have known in my youth what a business farming sometimes is, always may be, and yet generally shall be, I never would have sought nor chosen any other. In the farmers' calling, as I saw it followed, there was neither scope for expanding, incitement to constant growth in knowledge, nor a spur to generous ambition. To preserve existence was its ordinary impulse, to get rich its expectional and most exalted aim. So I turned from it in dissatisfaction, if not in disgust, and sought a different sphere and vocation. Horace Greeley.

The Anarchist.

The Anarchist may, for want of a better comparison, be regarded as the Thug of Western civilization. Yet in many respects the comparison fails. The Thug murders mostly for the sake of plunder; the Anarchist kills without any such motive. The Thug spares certain classes and seldom lays his hand upon women; the Anarchist, though he may today select a prominent victim, will tomorrow through his bomb with reckless indifference into the mixed crowd in the theatre or on the street. The Thug takes precaution to insure his own safety; the Anarchist glories in self-immolation. By virtue of his dreary philosophy, or social despair, or whatever may be the controlling impulse, he is transformed, for the time being, at least into a savage beast, utterly reckless of consequences and seeming often to court rather than to steps as he goes forth to commit the crime for which he has probably been set apart by some mysterious tribunal. It is this peculiarity which puts the Anarchists beyond the pale of all the means of repression by which zation could be speedily crushed out of existence. Perhaps the strangest of all strange features of Anarchism is its utter hopelessness. It is beyond the power of imagination to conceive of any end capable of being consciously sought by a sane mind, which its votaries can set before themselves and their adherents. As the poor wretch Santo must have realized when the sternest efforts of the police and mounted guards hardly sufficed to save him from being torn to pieces by the infuriated crowd, the overthrow of organized society, which is their ostensible goal, could only mean their own more sudden and ruthless destruction. With all its mysterious terrors, however, it is impossible that Anarchism can ever accomplish more than a few desultory outrages. Every fresh atrocity, such as this murder most foul, will but hasten the end. Civilized nations will speedily take concerted action for the outlawry and extermination of a body whose deeds cut them off from all claims upon human sympathy or pity and compel their classification with those wild beasts, whose extermination is found necessary for the safety of society .- The

Harrison's Murderer to Hang.

The jury in the Prendergast case at Chicago found the prisoner not insane, and he will be

Houlton Convention.

At the recent Republican convention in Houlton the following nominations for senators and county officers were made by accla-

For Senators-Ransford W. Shaw of Houlton, and Edward Wiggin of Presque Isle.
For County Attorney—Wallace R. Lumbert, of

For Clerk of Courts-Michael M. Clark of

For Sheriff-Henry C. Sharp of Monticello. For Registrar of Deeds-James H. Kidder of

For Registrar of Deeds—Northern District— Levite B. Thibadeau of Madawaska. For Treasurer—Leland O. Ludwig of Houlton. For County Commissioner—James W. Ambrose

Foreigners Leaving,

For the first time for years in the history of this country the number of foreigners returning home has been during the past year nearly as large as the number of immigrants arriving. Only 202,000 immigrants have landed during this fiscal year, and 152,000 are already reported as having returned to foreign countries, up to June 1st, and fuller returns will increase the number. This change is due entirely to the fact that industeries and business have been prostrated so much during the year. - Aroostook Times.

Could we with ink the ocean fill, Were the whole earth of parchment made, Were every single stick a quill,

Were every man a scribe by trade: To write the love of God above Would drain the ocean dry,

Nor could the scroll contain the whole Though stretched from sky to sky.

You Going to Build A HOUSE?

CALL AT-

JONES'

And see what he has got in Cut Nails.

White Lead,

Locks, Knobs and Hinges, Raw and Boiled Oil, Fire Proof Paint. Glass and Putty.

In fact anything HARDWARE LINE.

JONES, King Street.

CHAINS are what we are push

ing to the front this month. We have a Great Variety in this line of goods. They are:

Gold, Silver, 20 year Filled, 5 yr Gold Plate, Silver Plate. Solid Nickel, with Stone Setting Silk, Gold Mounted Hair Guards, and Steel Chains.

We are still conducting the

BUREAU

At the old stand, and offering every inducement for business.

B. Jewett.

Woodstock.

37 MAIN STREET.

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Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

WOODSTOCK.

McMANUS BROS.

DEALERS IN-

Fancy - and - General DRY GOODS

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Etc. Suits Made to Order.

Dress Goods, Sunshades. Summer Challies, Gents' Japan Straw Hats.

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North Shore Salmon.

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County matters.

It will encourage original contributions topics, by residents in Town and County

The Churches.

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

Christ Church (Parish Church). - Service at 3 o. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays 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 8t. 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. Peters (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first fourth and fifth Sunday 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 Hory Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sun-

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 meet ing 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 preceeding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every

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.

Fraternities.

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

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.—Mee's first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.-Mee 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 convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always wel-

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

very Monday eveding at 7.30 o'clock, in the W.

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, It will deal with Town and first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

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