

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 Root Crops.

The first thing to be done in the harvesting and storing of roots is to cut of their tops with a sharp hoe, while the roots are yet in the ground, pulling the tops from two rows into one. To pull the roots take a plow—one with an old mold board with the upper half broken off is best—plow them out, throwing two rows together into the space not occupied by the tops. The few roots that are wholly covered with the soil may be thrown out with a fork. In gathering the roots use no baskets, but throw them directly into the wagon cautioning the loaders to take one root in each hand and knock them together to jar off the soil. The load is driven directly to the cellar, where a chute has been constructed about the length of the wagon box and leading to the cellar. The advantage of the chute consists in two or three men being able to work at the same time without being in each other's way. The chute should be constructed with a slatted bottom so that all the loose dirt will drop to the ground. This freeing of the roots from earth is an important factor in their keeping, as they will certainly decay if much earth and litter is left adhering. To further aid in the cleansing process a dry time should be selected for the work. The general rule is to harvest roots the first week in November, though circumstances might make a difference of a week in the time. It is considered unwise to leave them out longer if the weather permits the work. For convenience in feeding and to keep a comparatively high temperature the bin is placed in the centre of a basement of a large barn. The sides are made by boarding up the studding on the inside, next the roots with cheap, rough lumber. The outside is covered first with building paper and then with matched hemlock boards. In very cold seasons, a covering of straw will prevent the roots from becoming frosted. Two or three ventilating tubes should be placed among the roots. These are cheaply made by nailing four six inch boards together forming a tube, boring augur holes in the four sides at frequent intervals. Stored in this manner, says a writer in the New England Homestead, roots may be perfectly preserved until the middle of May.

Our Canal System.

"The struggle for supremacy in the carrying trade within this continent will begin in earnest when Canada completes the Soulanges canal." This prediction is made in the New York Times by a man who has marked the development of our canal system with an appreciative but by no means friendly eye. That is Edward O'Brien, who was Commissioner of Navigation under President Harrison. He now holds office on the staff of the Governor of New York. His intimate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the waterways of that State will no doubt be consulted as to the best way of applying the twenty million dollars that one of the new amendments to the constitution authorizes to be spent on canals. Our liberal expenditure on canals, the outlay on Montreal harbor, the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, the voting of a subsidy to a fast Atlantic steamship line, he regards as profound statesmanship. We are wide-awake, he considers, to our topographical advantages. As he points out, Montreal is 350 miles closer to Liverpool than New York is, and the water-route from Montreal to the head of the lakes is 163 miles shorter than it is from New York. When we have the Soulanges canal ready for use, and have thus a fourteen-foot passage from the head of the lakes to the seaboard, this great saving of 413 miles must, he fears, tell immensely in our favor. He calculates that freight from the Northwest shipped to Europe through the port of Montreal will be \$1.32 a ton, or 3 1/2 c. a bushel, cheaper than through the port of New York. In the proposal to open a waterway from the Georgian bay to the Ottawa river, Nipissing lake, and Mattawa river, he sees another economy in favor of the Canadian outlet. He is likewise afraid that we will introduce quick-acting lifts and abolish all tolls. All this bodes ill, in his opinion, for the lake shipping of the United States. Unless something is done to cheapen water transportation through New York, and if all is done that he apprehends for the perfection of our internal navigation, he fears that the United States merchant marine on the lakes will decline as its merchant marine on the seas has declined. Also he has his misgivings that the development of the Canadian deep waterway will divide the States in interest, drawing the interior ones into closer relations with Britain. All this, he says, of course for the purpose of hurrying up the canal improvements now authorized in New York state. Those improvements, however, cannot balance the saving in distance that our route will offer when it is open throughout. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence are the natural track of the export and import trade of the Northwest, on both sides of the line. —Toronto Mail.

Sour stomachs sweetened by the use of K. D. C.

The Inhabitants of Armenia.

Probably one-half of the population of Turkish Armenia is Mohammedan, composed of Turks and Kurds. The former are mostly found in and near the large cities of Erzinjan, Baibour, Erzroom and Van, and the plains along the northern part. The Kurds live in their mountain villages over the whole region, but especially in the south, near Moosh, and Bitlis, and in the Hekkiari country beyond Van, and the mountains stretching south and east and far over into Persia. Their number would be difficult to compute. A few of them go a great way. They are a race of fine possibilities, as shown in the case of Saladin. But at present they resemble packs of human wolves—active, cruel, proud, treacherous, and still calling themselves "lords of the mountains," though the Turks have largely broken their power and spirit during the past fifty years. They keep up a strict tribal relation, owing allegiance to their Sheikhs, some of whom are still strong and rich, and engage in bitter feuds with one another. They could not stand a moment against the Ottoman power if it determined to crush and disarm them. But three years ago his majesty summoned the chiefs to the capital, presented them with decorations, banners, uniforms and military titles, and sent them back to organize their tribes into cavalry regiments, on whom he was pleased to bestow the name "Hamidieh," after his own. Thus, shrewdly appealing to their pride of race, and winking at their subsequent acts, the Sultan obtained a power eager in time of peace to crush Armenian growth and spirit, and a bulwark that might check, in his opinion, the first waves of the next dreaded Russian invasion.

The Armenians are generally known as being bright, practical, industrious and moral. They are of a very peaceful disposition, and entirely unskilled in the use of arms, the mere possession of which is a serious crime in the case of Christians, although the Kurds are well equipped with modern rifles and revolvers and always carry them. Their great and fundamental weakness, seen through all their history, is a lack of coherence, arising from their exaggerated individualism. They have the distinction of being the first race who accepted Christianity, this having taken place when King Dertad and his people received baptism in 276 A. D., thirty-seven years before Constantine ventured to issue even the Edict of Toleration. Their martyr roll has grown with every century. The fact that the Armenian stock exists at all today, is proof of its wonderful vitality, and excellent quality. For three thousand years Armenia, on account of her location, has been trampled into dust by devastating armies and by emigrating hordes. She has been the prey of Nebuchadnezzar, Xerxes and Alexander; of the Romans, the Parthians and Persians; of Seljuk and Otoman, and Russian and Kurd. Through this awful record, the Christian church founded by Gregory, the "Illuminator," has been the one rallying point and source of strength, and this explains the tremendous power of the Cross on the hearts of all, even of the most ignorant peasant. —From "The Armenian Crisis" in the January Review of Reviews.

I AM DYEING.

I am dyeing, Edith, dyeing,
Tints of crimson, bright and fast;
Shades, too, dark as Pluto's regions,
And they cannot help but last.
Let me tell you how I do it,
Let me whisper in your ear,
Diamond Dyes is all my secret;
You can do the same, my dear.

Though my clothes get worn and dingy
And with stains are spotted o'er,
Though they look as fit for nothing,
I can make them good once more.
Though I have not many dollars
To expend on garments new,
I can dress as well as any,
And I know that you can, too.

Let not fashion's servile minions
Scorn the garments thus made o'er;
'Twas no dyer's hand that made them,
I have done the same before.
I, who took my last year's dresses,
Washed and dyed and pressed and turned,
Made them o'er for this year's wearing—
Gowns for which the heart has yearned.

Yes, I'm dyeing, Edith, dyeing;
No, you do not need to go;
You've not hindered me a moment;
'Tis not hard to do, you know.
Now, no more one needs to wonder
How to make their dresses do;
When with such a little trouble,
'Diamond' makes them good as new.

The Telephone Monopoly.

Last week, in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Carpenter made a decision of great interest to everybody. It brings us one step nearer to that time when a telephone may be as much a part of household furniture as is a cooking stove. This decision declares the Berliner Patent of 1891 void, on the ground that it covers a device substantially identical with one granted to the same person in 1880. As is well known, the Berliner Patent consists of the microphone (carbon) contact used in the transmission of speech. The case will now go to the United States Court of Appeals.

The Czar of Russia promises to be one of the most popular monarchs in Europe. He has completely won the St. Petersburg populace by his lack of fear in going about the streets of the capital unattended—a great contrast to the manner of his father.

Use K. D. C. for all stomach troubles.

"The Universal Unrest."

All the symptoms of the times suggest that we are in the midst of the birth-throes of an era which be the embodiment of a higher intelligence, higher manhood and a more magnificent wealth; with what consequent changes in social relations must mainly depend upon how far these drifts are impeded by meddling legislation. The half of enterprise attending the present phase of transition is little more than the effect of a temporarily unmanageable superabundance of products. It has come as the first consequence of a stupendous and sudden evolution of industrial production. There can be no possible question that such an evolution imparts the highest ultimate good to every class of men in every interest of life. Two methods of adjusting this over-supply seem to offer: one in finding new sources of consumption; the other in abating the existing hurry and over-work in every department of life. Both patience and sacrifice may be necessary before the new adjustments are effected but the final result promises good for all. —New York Journal of Commerce.

His Ancestors.

The Count (showing visitor through his castle)—That first room was furnished with the spoil of a battle in Spain. The next with the booty secured after a siege in Flanders. Here is the Turkish room. One of my ancestors brought all these things back after a campaign in the East. Visitor—I notice that the furniture in this room is antique French. "Another ancestor obtained that. He sacked a palace in Normandy." "You have also, I see, a large amount of expensive furniture which is decidedly modern." "Yes. I bagged an American heiress." —Life.

What are men afraid of in the word "socialism"? All government, all society, is socialistic, and as it is extended or contracted it will adjust itself to the needs of the people. Socialism has been too long a bugbear, and as the fear of the word dies out men realize more readily that they are all socialistic. Let us have less quibbling over mere words and more action to bring into effect their meanings. We have "socialism in our day," and we want more of it on certain lines—railroad lines and telegraph lines, for instance. —Journal of the Knights of Labor.

The Christian Endeavor Societies of Australia number 1,020 with a membership of 30,503, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 237 societies, 6,943 members; Queensland, 36 societies, 1,380 members; Victoria, 463 societies, 15,000 members; South Australia, 270 societies, 7,000 members; and Tasmania, 17 societies, with 180 members.



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Of all the year. The bells will ring, children sing and old boy Santa is on the go again. But how is your time? If valuable, come to us for

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For here you can get what you want with very little trouble. It is proper to present such

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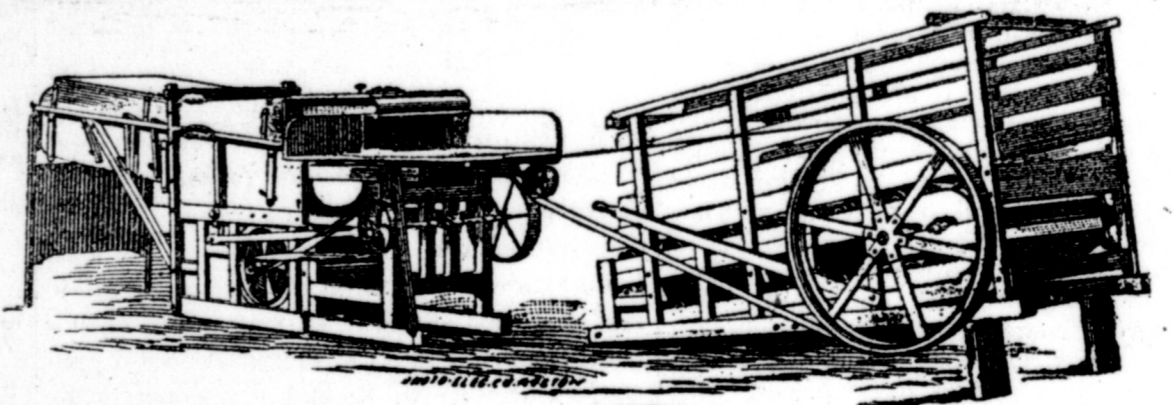
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10 bbls. P. E. I. Oysters. 10 bbls. Malaga Grapes, 20 bbls. Apples, 10 bbls. Ontario Cider, 20 gals. Providence River Oysters arriving each week during the holiday season.

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