

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.

Agricultural Implement Making.

The third volume of the Census of Canada of 1891, has just been issued. It is a blue book of over 400 pages and is made up exclusively of statistical tables regarding the industrial establishments of Canada. The Sun will make use of its facts and figures from time to time, but we will content ourselves just now with the tables regarding the manufacture of agricultural implements in the various provinces of the Dominion.

There are according to the report, 221 agricultural implement factories in all Canada, with aggregate working capital of \$6,364,704, of which \$933,216 is in machinery and tools, \$980,935 in buildings, and the balance in land occupied. The total number of persons employed in them all is 4,543, of whom 160 are boys under 15 years of age. The total amount of wages paid during the year was \$1,812,050, being an average of nearly \$400 per year. The total value of raw material used was \$3,126,966 and the value of the articles produced was \$7,493,624. It will be seen that while \$4,366,658 is added to the value of the raw material, less than half of this amount is paid to labor.

Coming to the provinces, Ontario largely leads in this branch of manufacture. There are in this province 130 factories with a total working capital of \$4,829,100, giving employment to 4,028 hands, of whom 140 were under 16 years of age. The total amount paid in wages during the year was \$1,649,521, and for raw materials \$2,902,872, which the total value of the articles produced was \$6,927,887.

Quebec reported 69 such establishments with an aggregate working capital of \$1,496,604, giving employment to 440 hands, of whom 18 were boys under 16. The amount of wages paid was \$143,932; the raw material used valued at \$196,787, and the articles produced at \$494,095.

Prince Edward Island, though an agricultural province, does not figure high in this line of business. In it there were 10 such factories, with working capital of \$20,350, employing 30 adults and 1 boy; paying out \$8,297 for wages, and \$5,635 for raw material, while the value of the articles produced was \$20,827.

In New Brunswick there were but 2 employing only 2 hands, paying but \$450 in all for wages and \$112 for raw material, while the output was valued at \$1,080. The total capital employed in "machinery and tools" was \$50. It will be seen that nothing but hand labor is employed.

Nova Scotia reports better, but its figures are small. Ten establishments are reported and the working capital is \$18,600. The number of employes was 41 and the total paid for wages \$9,850, with \$21,560 for raw material; the value of the total output being \$49,735.

No reports are given at all in this line of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia, which must indicate an oversight of some kind. None of these can be entirely destitute of such establishments, but they are probably on a small scale yet.

Turning now to the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1893 we find there were imported for home consumption during that year, implements of all kinds of foreign make to the value of \$238,386 on which duties were paid to the amount of \$86,920. These were largely made up of seed drills, sulky plows, rakes, scythes and the like, there being 644 harvesters, with or without binders and 3 reapers, all valued at \$65,140, of these harvesters 638 were imported into Manitoba, valued at \$63,743 and paying \$21,969 duty, and 15 into British Columbia, valued at \$1,826, and paying \$639 duty. But one was imported into Quebec, valued at \$75. These all were imported from the United States.

During the same year there was exported to foreign countries of Canadian agricultural implements to the value of \$462,253 or twice as great as our imports in this line. These exports are every year becoming greater, and some foreign countries—New Zealand and Australia especially—are largely depending on us for their supplies, while exports to Great Britain in 1893 were valued at \$208,539; to New Zealand, \$63,574; to Germany, \$31,115; to France, \$11,498; to South America, \$30,568; and to B. Africa, \$12,310. This export trade is only now in its infancy we trust, and may yet assume proportions of large importance.—*Canada Farmers' Sun.*

Why a Cat Falls on its Feet.

Why a cat always falls on its feet has been discussed by the members of the French Academy. Professor Marey has shown by a specially arranged fall occupying less than a fifth of a second, and a number of photographs, that the necessary movements are made by the cat rotating the forepart of her body when drawn in, so that its movement of inertia is small compared with that of its extended hindquarters, a movement that is reversed as the animal nears the ground. The photographs clearly show that the animal only attends to the hind portion when the first portion of the revolution is completed.—*Independent, New York.*

A Notable Movement.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the change of attitude among scientists towards religious questions. Those who keep pace with scientific thought and are familiar with the atmosphere and spirit of scientific investigation in the universities abroad have been struck by the radical change which has taken place in the last twenty years. What now strikes one in the attitude and spirit of a great many scientific men is a spirit of reverence toward the religious side of life. This does not mean that there a return to the old dogmatic statements or to the ecclesiastical explanation of things, but it does mean that there has come a deeper perception of the facts of religious experience, and a deeper realization of the immense part which the religious element plays in human life. It is very generally felt that the explanations of religious phenomena offered twenty years ago and accepted at the moment as final are inadequate; that religion is something deep, more persuasive, and more influential than many scientific men took account of two decades ago. The feeling is growing that the religious phenomena of history are not to be explained by the mythological and anthropological explanations one offered. Mr. Kidd's striking book so widely read and so earnestly discussed during the last year, is a striking revelation of the attitude which many scientific men are now taking towards religious questions—an attitude of free but reverential investigation. There are, of course, a number of old-time scientific men who still hold to the somewhat arrogant agnosticism of two decades ago, but the younger men are inspired by a very different spirit.

This remarkable change has been very strikingly set forth recently by a distinguished French man of letters, who is also a man of exact training and of considerable scientific information. M. Brunetiere is a member of the French Academy, and the director of the "Revue des Deux Mondes," the foremost organ of literary opinion in the world. He is also a writer of force, insight, and distinction. In a recent article based on an interview with the Pope, M. Brunetiere makes some striking statements regarding the changed relations between religion and science. There have been, he says, in effect, three different attitudes taken by scientific men toward religion. In the last century the attitude of most scientists toward religion was one of contempt. Faith of all kinds was treated as a relic of the superstitions of the childhood of the race, and religious phenomena of all kinds were quietly put aside as unworthy of investigation. This attitude was succeeded by that of the middle years of the present century, when scientific activity was at its height, and when the expectations of discovery and revelation from science were almost boundless. At that time M. Brunetiere declares, religion was no longer despised, but it was treated simply as a phase in the history of the development of humanity, worthy of careful study and of immense influence in the past, but permanently superseded by science. This attitude has been forsaken, according to this writer, for another attitude, which he declares will be that of the scientific men of the next century—an attitude in which the claims of science are very much moderated, and the claims of religion very much more heartily recognized, with a growing perception that the apparent antagonism between the two has been superficial rather than real, and that there is in religion a permanent element, the expression of which science may modify, but which it cannot destroy.

For science, in spite of its immense additions to human knowledge and of its great service to human progress, has failed to justify the hopes of those who believed that it would reveal the vital principles and the ultimate truths. It has also failed as a practical social and moral force. It has not established a universal morality; it has not organized society into better forms; it has not explained the mystery of the origin of man, nor has it lifted the veil from his final destiny. There are many things connected with the origin of ethics, of society, of language even, upon which it has failed to cast any searching light. There is a growing feeling that, after science and scholarship have done their best, there remain still great unexplorable regions in which are to be found the ultimate causes and explanations of things, and which must remain matters of faith. There is something in the Bible which is inexplicable from the naturalistic standpoint. Scholarship cannot explain it, nor can scholarship banish it. It remains there, and is more and more seen to be the very soul of the great Hebrew literature. It is the same with ethics. Light has been thrown on many questions and material progress has been made, but the foundations of right and wrong have not been cleared, and are still beyond the vision of exact observation. With the consciousness of the failure of scientific methods to explain these ultimate things has come at the same time, and as the result of a more careful scrutiny of human history and of man himself, a deeper consciousness of their reality.

M. Brunetiere not only believes that there is to be a great reaction towards religion, but

he believes that that reaction is to take the form of a revival of Roman Catholicism. He fails, however, to grasp the significance of Protestantism, to which he assigns a very high place historically as a nourisher and producer of religious virtues and high character; but he declares that the history of Protestantism is the history of divisions, that it is essentially negative, while Catholicism is essentially positive and constructive. What is significant and valuable in this article is, however, its clear statement of a movement which shows itself throughout the world in many forms, and nowhere more strikingly than in scientific books and discussions and in academic and scholarly circles. It is the belief of many of the most serious-minded and intelligent observers that the world is on the verge of a great revival of religion, and that, with the discernment on the part of scientific men of the immense influence of the religious spirit and of the impossibility of explaining it on the naturalistic plane, new and co-operative relations between religion and science will take the place of the old antagonisms. A psychologist of eminence and of a critical temper recently said that within another century there will be no atheists, because science will have demonstrated beyond dispute the evidence of design; and, he added, science will take still another step and demonstrate that the design is beneficent.—*Outlook.*

An Artist's Measurements.

An artist is authority for the following measurements, which he claims are necessary for a perfect model of physical beauty of the female form. "To meet the requirements of a classic figure," he says, a woman should be "five feet four and three-quarter inches tall, thirty-two inches bust measure, twenty-four inches around the waist, nine inches from armpit to waist, long arms and neck." A queently woman, however, must be "five feet five inches tall, thirty-six inches bust, twenty six and a half inches waist, thirty-five inches over the hips, eleven and a half inches around the ball of the arm, six and a half inches around the wrist, hands and feet not too small." A similar authority lays down the rule that no colors should be worn save those which have a duplicate in the hair, eyes or complexion, and he claims that a woman with blue gray eyes and a thin, neutral-tinted complexion never looks as well as when dressed in blue shades which are mixed with gray. A brunette should wear cream color, as this produces the tints of her skin; while florid complexions look well in plum and heliotrope, also in dove gray, as these contain a hint of pink, and so harmonize well with the face in which there is a good deal of color.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Inconvenient Meeting for the Boy.

Gen. Lew Wallace proposes to find out why he was not compelled to pay duty at the Detroit custom house on a copy of "Ben Hur" which he bought on a train in Canada while on his way to Detroit the other day. Among a pile of books which the train boy threw down beside him he found a paper-covered volume of his own work, which the boy offered to him for twenty-five cents. As the book cannot be purchased in this country for less than \$1.50, owing to the copyright, the General was somewhat disturbed in his mind, and this feeling appears to be justified, if it is really true, as he says, that he has only received fifteen cents from foreign publishers on a book that has been translated into several languages.—*Boston Herald.*

Coal Dust for Fuel.

An apparatus for burning coal dust has been invented and brought in Germany. It is stated that the consumption of even the most inferior class of coal dust is attended with no smoke, while the heat produced is so intense that the apparatus has been adopted in Berlin to smelting works, and with excellent results. The gasses as analyzed contain 9.8 per cent. carbonic acid, 1 per cent. air, 79.2 per cent. nitrogen.—*London Public Opinion.*

The Worst of it.

"Matrimony is a game of cards with the chances all one way," she observed, after deep thought.
"Yes!"
"Yes. A woman has a heart and a man takes it with a diamond, and after that her hand is his, and besides he can beat her with a club."—*Detroit Tribune.*

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I believe the one passion of every disinterested bosom in this world is for peace, industrial and international.—*Lord Rosebery.*

The poorest education that teaches self control is better than the best that neglects it.—*Sterling.*

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Notice of Sale!

To Bridget Lenehan the widow Kate Lenehan, Lewis Lenehan, Jeremiah Lenehan and Mary L. Lenehan the children, heirs and next of kin of Jeremiah Lenehan late of the parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton deceased, and all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the sixth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety and made between said Jeremiah Lenehan and Bridget his wife of the one part, and the undersigned Julia Lenehan of the other part, and registered in the office of the registry of deed and wills for the county of Carleton in book L. No. three on pages 689 and 690 of said Carleton county records, there will for the purpose of satisfying the money secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the same, be sold at public auction in front of the Town Hall in the town of Woodstock in the county of Carleton on THURSDAY THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT at the hour of eleven of the clock in the forenoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as follows: All those certain two adjoining pieces or parcels of land situate lying and being in the parish of Woodstock in said county of Carleton, being part of lot number forty-four in a grant from the Crown to Samuel McKeen and others and more particularly described and set forth in a deed from Leverett H. Deverber to John Connell dated 26th day of October 1871, registered in book K No. 2 of said Carleton county records on pages 13 and 14 on 7th day of November 1871, to which said deed reference may be had for a more particular description, containing one hundred acres more or less, being same land conveyed to said Jeremiah Lenehan by Daniel Thompson and wife by deed dated May 5th 1890, excepting that portion of the foregoing land heretofore released by me from the operation of the said mortgage, to one John Lenehan, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances and privileges to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.
Dated the 22nd day of February A. D. 1895.
JULIA LENEHAN,
Mortgagee.

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