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E. WOODWORTH, Manager.

Dairying Interest in Canada.
A Series of Letters Addressed to the
Agricultural Public of Canada, Being
a Careful Study of Dairy Methods
and Practice in Great Britain and
Europe, During a Four Months' Visit in 1888.

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author.

At the Dairy Farm Conference
there was no fact brought
out more clearly than that of the
SEVERE CONDITIONS OF SUCCESSFUL
COMPETITION.

It will surprise many to learn that
it is a veritable problem with the
British farmer himself how to get
his butter placed in his own market.
In spite of all the advantages which
he ought to possess over his competitors,
some of the latter—always with more
or less extent of water-way to
traverse—seem to possess more or
less present advantage over him in
actual competition. Apparently the
old state of things, when dairying
was a domestic industry and the
producer was in close and easy touch
with the consumer.

HAS COMPLETELY CHANGED,
and the British farmer has not readily
adapted himself to the new
conditions. My friend, Mr. D. Tallerman,
of London, probably the best
authority on such matters (author of
"Agricultural Districts and Trade
Depression," just published), explains
it thus: "Notwithstanding all the
changes that have taken place in the
social institutions of the nation, and
the concentration of large masses of
the population in distinct localities during the present
century, farmers still adopt and
carry out the usages and customs of
their predecessors, as practiced from
time immemorial." Mr. Tallerman
thought it a

"CURIOUS TRAIT IN THE CHARACTER OF
AGRICULTURISTS,"
of the leading commercial country
of the world that they do not realize
that a practical knowledge of the
science of the matter is essential to
profitable distribution as well as to
profitable production! This slowness
of agriculturists to adapt themselves
to new conditions is not a characteristic
of the English agriculturists alone.
We, too, in Canada, have much to
learn to do, to keep pace with the
enterprise and the progress which is
a characteristic of some of our
competitors. We may truly say
of ourselves as one of the
English speakers said of themselves,
that, in some particulars, "contending
nations surpass us." While the
British dairy farmer has been asleep,
some of his neighbors have seized
the opportunity, and have evolved
a system of marketing suited
to the needs of the case, by which
he has made immense profits out of
the great consuming British public.
In France, as I shall show in later
writing a principal characteristic of
their flourishing butter trade is

A TRADE SYSTEM
suited to the conditions of the market.
Denmark is fully alive to this
industry. We should profit by this
fact. If it be difficult for the butter
maker within a half-day's journey of
London to get into his own market,
how much more difficult to supply
that market, for us who have ten
days' water travel to accomplish.
If the Englishman who is on the spot
is distanced by a foreigner, who has
a better market system, how may
we expect to get a foot-hold in the
face of active and intelligent com-
petition, by smiling along serenely,
in a free and easy way, trusting to
chance rather than to intelligent,
well-directed effort! The not very
credible answer to this question is
an exporting Canadian butter trade.
The lesson to be learned is the need
to rouse ourselves, and by our
own efforts to put new life into
that which is too valuable to lose
without a struggle to save it.

MARGARINE! MARGARINE!
This poetic word is, to the British
farmer, full of ghastly meaning.
He woke one morning to find the
British public eating this strange
thing, under the impression that it
was butter. When he got fairly
awake he uttered a shout John Bull
protest. The latter took the form
of an appeal to British law, making
the excellently reasonable demand,
not that the consumer be so forthrightly
forbidden to eat the stuff, but that
he might know when he is eating it.
He succeeded in making him know
when he is buying it. How much
the hearty British public eats of
margarine it knows right well—as a
public, but not individually.

Some think the law is not effec-
tively enforced. Although the
English wholesale houses probably
sell margarine as such, the name
has not yet been lost before the pro-
ducer of the village grocer." So said
Mr. Smith at the conference. But
one will notice everywhere in Eng-
land, side by side with butter, in
nearly all the provision shops, an
article labelled "margarine," of several
qualities, and at various prices, all
always lower than butter. From
this fact I was led to infer that,
though there may have been, and
doubtless is yet, more or less illicit
sale, the law must be enforced some-
what thoroughly, for, otherwise,
such labels would not be used so
conspicuously. I would attach more
weight to a statement like the fol-
lowing:—Although the grocers pro-

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WHOLE NO. 969.

bably sell margarine as such
it appears as butter on a great many
English tables—boarding-houses
tables especially. If my Canadian
readers, few of whom have ever
seen margarine, have curiosity to
know how good an imitation of
butter it is, let them visit England and
they will easily and often see it as
they pass through the streets of
towns, and—whether they will or
not—will be likely to eat it. One
thing is assured: in England

MARGARINE HAS COME TO STAY.
—as long as law will allow it. The
British public—a large portion of it—
has made up its mind to eat mar-
garine, knowing it to be such; be-
cause they know it to be cheap, and
believe it to be wholesome. The
present condition of things—the un-
welcome intrusion of the thing, the
inclination of the few to accept the
situation and make what they can of
it, and the general temper of the
British farmer to protest and to
wash his hands of the whole iniquity
—are all seen in the following editorial
in the Liverpool Echo of May
30, (1888): "At the Dairy Farming
conferences just held in the eastern
counties an extraordinary piece of
advice was given in a paper read by
Professor Long. 'If,' he said, 'the
public taste for margarine continues
to increase, it will be a question for
dairy farmers to discuss whether
they should not participate in the
profits of that trade, which we are
bound to believe are more
tangible than those very problem-
atical profits connected with the more
ancient industry.' If Professor
Long were a representative of the
dairy interests of New York and
other trans-Atlantic states, he could
not have given English producers
century, farmers still adopt and
carry out the usages and customs of
their predecessors, as practiced from
time immemorial." Mr. Tallerman
thought it a

Let them universally resort to the
devices suggested in the above
narrative, and their reputation will
speedily disappear,
and after that the ruin of British
dairying will not be far off. The
production of butter which is 80 per
cent. animal fat, of cheese composed
wholly of the same material, of lard
composed of vile, if not absolutely
unwholesome, compounds, had bet-
ter be left to the farmers and de-
signers of this species of enterprise.
On the ground of sophistication and
adulteration, home producers cannot
hope to compete with their smart
cousins. Mr. Long's advice to dairy
farmers to use margarine is said to
have been received with nervous
regret, and to have been heartily
condemned. The professor had bet-
ter pass on to the continent and see
what the French and Danish butter
makers will say to him should he
counsel them to cooly and deliber-
ately adulterate their butter. All we
care about here is to see that margarine
is always sold as such, and that our
best home brands of butter get fair
play."

One almost wonders why the
British dairy farmer does not feel
inclined actually to prohibit the
sale of margarine, and to impose his
puck in submitting to the innova-
tion, upon principle. Whether or
not it would be a wise action to pro-
hibit, I do not know; but it seems
to have been a good thing for Eng-
land to do, for it is said to have had
the effect here of reducing the arti-
cle entirely out of the market, and
of creating a good home demand for
pure butter." It also seems to have
been

A GOOD POLICY FOR CANADA,
for it is a part and parcel of the
general policy of Canada dairymen,
whose temper is to stamp their feet
on every semblance of the adulteration
and deception in the
manufacture of dairy goods. Under
that policy, at least one branch of
our industry has flourished, while
under a different policy the Ameri-
cans have come to lament a certain
loss of their business. It will be no-
ticed that the Liverpool Echo in its
scathing remarks, has reference to
the "smart cousin" of "New York"
and "other States," not to its Cana-
dian brethren. There is a market
as well as sentimental value to the
in the middle attitude of the Eng-
lish writer towards ourselves. As
in our dairy history it always has
been, surely our best and grandest
policy always shall be—unadulterated
honesty.

W. H. LYNCH.
Danville, Que., Dec. 14, 1888.

"The Madonna at the Tub."
Of whom think Phelps writes, was a
specimen of health and strength. She
doubtless heeded the warnings of her
physician, and followed his advice.
The matchless qualities of Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription, which relieves and
restores, and restores the system to
its normal state, is a powerful, invigorating
tonic. As a powerful, invigorating
tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system,
and to the womb and its appendages, in
particular. For overworked, "worn-
out," run-down, debilitated teachers,
milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses,
and "shop girls," housekeepers, nursing
mothers, and feeble women generally,
always lower than butter. From
this fact I was led to infer that,
though there may have been, and
doubtless is yet, more or less illicit
sale, the law must be enforced some-
what thoroughly, for, otherwise,
such labels would not be used so
conspicuously. I would attach more
weight to a statement like the fol-
lowing:—Although the grocers pro-

An Ottawa Romance.

After Ten Years Absence a Lover Returns and
Claims His Bride.

Mount Sherwood is all a flutter
just now over a nice little romance.
About ten years ago a well-known
hatter kept company with, loved and
wooed a lady, a cousin, who resided
on "The Hill." His affection was
reciprocated, but his offer of marriage
declined on the ground that the lady
was the only support and solace of
parents who were fast sinking beyond
life's horizon, and she would, she said,
prefer to spend her days in singleness
than desert her aged father and
mother. Upon this declaration the
young man withdrew, with many ex-
pressions of regret. The years went
on and the couple saw little or noth-
ing of each other. The lady found
honest and respectable employment,
with sufficient remuneration to keep
herself and parents in comfort. By
degrees she got over her lost love, and
settled quietly down to the life of an
old maid.

But one day, about two weeks ago,
there came a change over the spirit of
her dream. On a rainy afternoon she
received a visit from the parish priest
of St. Jean Baptiste Church. The
good priest had a great secret to tell
her; and the secret was that, after
ten years, he had come with a second
proposition of marriage from the
young man, who, he said, would call
in person on the following week, if
his suit was successful. The mission
of the priest was told to the old people,
who insisted upon an acceptance. When
the priest received an answer in the
affirmative, he presented a list of the
many presents which the suitor had
prepared. True to his word, the
young man called, and the marriage
has been fixed to take place as soon
as the rules of the Church will allow.
The lady is a favorite on the hill, and
is the recipient of many warm con-
gratulations.—Ottawa paper.

Hebron, To-day.

From the article in the December
Century entitled "From Sinai to
Shechem," written and pictured by
Edward L. Wilson, we quote the
following: "We found ourselves en-
croaching upon the land of the
Azzimeites, the descendants of Ishmael,
and were overwhelmed by a
storm of abuse from a delegation of
the tribe, who, having sighted us
after off stood awaiting us at the
ford of the river which led up Beer-
sheba way. . . . No day in Petra
held more anxiety than this one did;
for parting with the malicious wretches
into whose hands we had volun-
tarily placed ourselves at Akabah,
compromising the lives of our wives
and children, and arranging with the
new-comers, required an amount of
intolerable yelling and bluster which
was more interesting than pleasant.
Swords, pistols, clubs, spears, flints,
and guns were all used; but nobody
was hurt—very much. Even the
moon looked troubled by the time we
made our departure. If such people
infested this region when the spies
came this way, it is not so wonder-
ful that they returned to Moses and
said, 'We were in our own right as
grasshoppers, and so we were in
their right.' Certainly our long-felt
sympathy for Hagar and Ishmael
was much shaken by my dealings
with their descendants. Nothing
could be more lovely, however,
than the region reached a day's
journey farther north, when in the
neighborhood of the brook Eschol.
The land rolls through green pastures
and 'beside the still waters.' The
wide valleys were clothed with
verdure, spotted with daisies, butter-
cups, dandelions, poppies white and
red, and many other flowers. Large
flocks were there, attended by their
shepherds; the fellahin were at work
and the women, tall and slender,
everywhere carrying water in jars
upon their heads. The fields were
protected from torrents by stone walls
and olive groves and vineyards abounded.
It was a grateful scene, made more
so by the resemblance of the grey-sided
hills to those of good old Mass.
chusetts. Each vineyard of Eschol was
protected by a high stone wall; in
every one was a low stone structure
which served as the house of the at-
tendant. The roof was the watch-
tower, whereupon the watcher spent
the day, to keep the birds and the
Bedouins away from the fruit. Nest-
led away down in the valley below
lies Hebron, 'in the plains of Mamre.'
There, reaching across, is the old
camping ground of the patriarchs, and
in the distance, to the westward, lying
close except the surrounding hills,
are the minarets of the mosque which
covers the cave of Machpelah. Hebron
is the oldest town in the world
which has maintained a continuous
existence. The hills and the valleys
alike are clothed with olive groves,
figs, mulberries, almonds, pomegranates,
and vegetables like our own melons
and cucumbers also abound. Streams
of water run higher and thicker
and murmur music which gladdens
the heart of the weary traveler."

Remember that Simson's Liniment
Has taken the lead, and is the best pre-
paration ever offered to the people of
Canada for the relief and cure of
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, NERVOUSNESS,
CALAMITY, CUTS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS,
SCALD HEAD, COLIC, DYSPEPSIA, CON-
STIPATION, and all the various ailments
of the human system. It is a powerful,
restorative, and invigorating tonic.
—A dose.

The steamer Damara, which sailed
from Halifax last Friday for London, took,
besides other cargo, 8,500 barrels of
apples and 1200 cases of lobsters.

'LIJAH.

A Christmas Story.

BY WILLIS ROYD ALLEN.

Late afternoon—December twi-
light in a great city, cold, gray and
dismal. Up town the dust collect-
ed in little ridges at the feet of the
coppers, and whirled slits into the
faces of the rich and poor, on their
way home from work. Down town,
among the markets, there was little
rest. Here and there were great
boxes overflowing with evergreens
and holly-boughs, many of which
the hatter had taken out and stuck
into all sorts of crannies and corners of
their stands, so that the glossy
leaves and scarlet berries glistened
in the flaring light of the lamps.
Wreaths of every size and descrip-
tion—some made of crisp gray moss,
dusted with white, and some of holly
—were threaded upon sticks like
beads, and were being constantly
pulled off and sold to the muffled
customers who poured through the
narrow passages—ways in a continu-
ous stream.

Even the night wind, which came
scurrying down from the northwest
evidently bent on mischief, stepped
a moment to rest among the boughs
of the mimic evergreen forest of fir
and spruce along the sidewalks, re-
freshed itself with their spicy frag-
rance, and stole away again, gentler
than before, with his black wrist; "his
year, should eyes be brighter, hopes
higher, voices merrier, even wind
and winter air more mild than on
this blessed night?"—for it was
Christmas Eve.

"Brr-r-r-r," shivered Lijah, trying
to pull down the ragged ends of his
sleeves over his black wrist; "his
year, should eyes be brighter, hopes
higher, voices merrier, even wind
and winter air more mild than on
this blessed night?"—for it was
Christmas Eve.

Plunging a small shovel into the
tin pail he was carrying, the old man
proceeded to scatter its contents, a
sort of earthy gravel, along the slip-
pery paths of the horse-crowd.

"Hello, Lijah," called a passing
driver, with one hand on his brake
and the other holding a tight rein;
"where you going to-morrow?"
"Dunno; Merry Christmas!" re-
turned the other, straightening his
old back, and waving a salute with
his shovel.

One after another greeted him in
much the same way, receiving the in-
variably "Merry Christmas," given
with a broad smile and a momentary
gleam of white from eyes and teeth.
The pail was empty, and Lijah was
about to leave the scene of his day's
work, when a strong, young voice,
called to him.

"Evening, Lijah. Wish you a
Merry Christmas!"
"Thank ye, thank ye, Mars' George,"
cried the negro, answering involuntarily
in the old plantation dialect, and
turning delightedly to the new-comer.
"Whar yer been, Mars' George? an' how
are ye?"

"I'm well, Lijah," said the young
man, with a cordial hand-grasp. "I've
been away from the city for a month.
To-night I was going to have a good
time with some of the boys—but—"
"But what, but what, Mars' George?"
queried the old man eagerly.
"Ef a pe'le nigger could do any-
thing fer ye, he'd do it sho'. Any-
thing, Mars'!"

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THE GREAT SELF WASHING TRY IT
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pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness,
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of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of
Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum,
Erysipelas, Eczema, Flushing of
the Face, Nervousness, and Gen-
eral Debility; all these and many
other ailments, and the blood yields
to the happy influence of BURDOCK
BLOOD BITTERS.

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FINER THAN EVER.
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DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS
OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR
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The cross-bred buffalo is the
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the most profitable live stock of the
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American Agriculturist for December
describes the only two herds of
domesticated or cross-bred buffalo
in America, and is accompanied by
illustrations of the cross-bred—
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contrasted the primitive buffalo.
The advantages and pecuniary profit from
the cross-bred buffalo are very great.
A cross with the Galloway will make
a very fine robe, which will sell at
thirty dollars. The half-bred animal
is much heavier in the hind quarters
than the pure beef, and the aboriginal
buffalo. The hair is somewhat longer
and thicker on the hind quarters and
less dense on the shoulders than the
half-bred, which adds to the value of
the robe. The meat commands a
fancy price, and breeding animals are
not to be had for any money.

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Castoria is recommended by physicians
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are published upon each bottle. It is
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It relieves constipation, regulates the
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the child and gives it refreshing and
natural sleep. Castoria is the children's
panacea—the mother's friend. 25 doses,
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Carols will be especially appreciated by
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ents. Subscription price, \$1.00 per year.
Address, Boston Musical Herald, Frank-
lin Square, Boston, Mass.

A Hint to Housekeepers.
Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenora,
of Perry Sound, Ont. says: "I could not
keep house without Hagar's Yellow
Olive Oil. I have used it in my family
for years, and it is a cut, and can
highly recommend it."

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Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
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Post Office, Parliament Buildings and the principal
business houses for Money. A fine view of the
harbour is obtained from its windows.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
Opposite I. C. R. Station,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
THIS Large and Commodious House
has just been finished and furnished
throughout in first-class style, and is now
ready for the reception of guests. The
Table will be supplied with all the deli-
cacies of the season, and every effort will
be made to ensure the comfort of visitors.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial
Travelers.
A first-class Livery Stable in connection.
Terms moderate.
A fair share of Public Patronage is re-
spectfully solicited.
CLIFFORD CHAPPELL,
Proprietor.

Business Cards.
NOTICE.
HIRAM M. COPE,
UNDERTAKER
Squire Street, ——— Sackville, N. B.
Undertaking in all its Branches, and Fur-
nishings of all Descriptions
constantly on hand.
Prices low. Satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25th, 1888.
The St. John Bath and Nut Comp'y,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Track Bolts, Car Bolts,
Machine Bolts, Bridge Bolts, Sligh Shoe Bolts,
Turnbuckles, Lag screws, Flange Bolts, Washers,
Corrugated Iron, Sheet Iron, and other
Hot Poured and Pressed Sinter and Hexagon Nuts.
ALL KINDS OF
Railway, Mining and Builders' Supplies.
Factory ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.
se1217

WE WANT POTATOES.
WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes
last Season and made money for
our Shippers, having decided to sell in
small lots from Store, to get out-side
prices, we want a few more good shippers.
Write us and ship to
HATHWAY & CO.,
General Commission Dealers,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members Chamber Commerce. Established 1872.

UNDERTAKING.
THE subscriber wishes to intimate to
his friends and the public that he has
now in Stock, at the Sackville Furniture
Factory, COFFINS, CASKETS, TRIM-
MINGS, &c., of the Latest Designs and
Finish, and is prepared to do Undertaking
at MODERATE RATES. Horses furnished.
Having had several years' experience in
this business, he is prepared to do
this work with care and prompt atten-
tion.
Sackville, N. B. se1217

CHAS. A. DOULL.
McGrath & King,
Granite & Marble Monument Works,
AMHERST, N. S.
BY Special Arrangement with the
famous Sculptors, we can
furnish Beautifully Polished and Durable
Monuments and Tablets at Lower Prices
than the same Designs can be had in a
Good grade of Marble. Drawings fur-
nished on application for Cemetery Work
of all descriptions. Correspondence soli-
cited. Mr. Hiram Cope is our Agent for
Sackville. Me1217

"BELL"
ORGANS
Unapproached for
Tone and Quality.
BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.
CATALOGUES FREE.
PROF. MAX M. STERNE,
Manufacturers' Agent for the Lower Pro-
vinces for the Celebrated
McPhail Pianos (Boston).
ALSO FOR THE
Mason & Risch Pianos,
Toronto, and the
E. G. Thomas Organ, Woodstock, Ont.
These Organs are specially manufac-
tured for Prof. Sterne, and bear his name.
Address:
PROF. MAX M. STERNE,
Care of Messrs. A. Seaman & Co.,
Lower Cove,
Cumberland Co., N. S.

1888 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1889
On and after Monday, November 20th, 1888,
the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted)
as follows:
WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for Halifax, Pictou and Miramichi, 7:45
Accommodation for Moncton, 8:15
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 8:45
Accommodation for Pictou and Miramichi, 9:15
Express for St. John, 9:45
Express for St. John and Quebec, 10:15
Express for St. John and Quebec, 10:45
Express for St. John and Quebec, 11:15
Express for St. John and Quebec, 11:45
Express for St. John and Quebec, 12:15
Express for St. John and Quebec, 12:45
Express for St. John and Quebec, 1:15
Express for St. John and Quebec, 1:45
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