

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.

Icehouses.

Having found refrigerators more or less unsatisfactory the custom is growing of having an icehouse and refrigerator or cold room combined. This plan is especially convenient for fruit storage and dairy or curing purposes. Country Gentleman gives an illustrated description of an icehouse and cold storage chamber combined which has been used for many years by a New Jersey fruit-grower and farmer.

The cold chamber of this house is on a level with the cellar floor. The ice chamber is on a level with the ground floor. The ice is not packed in sawdust wastes about one-half during the season. The temperature of the refrigerating room in constant use is usually about 35 degrees. The drainage of the ice is well cared for. The drainage of the ice is carried off by V shaped iron troughs between the joints, carrying it to one point. There is no sawdust in contact with the ice, the air room circulating over the ice. The ice does not rest directly on the joints, but on a bed of lath. The doors should be fitted with rubber to close perfectly tight, and both should never open at once. It will preserve fruit perfectly from season to season. The three important principles are protection from the outside or heat, air and moisture. The floor of the ice loft must be so tight that no water can drop below.

A Massachusetts correspondent of the New England Homestead furnishes a sketch and description of a cheaply constructed house for the sole purpose of storing ice. It may be built as long or short as desired, varying with the amount of ice to be stored. It is not made for beauty, but for service. Evergreens should be planted on each side to keep the house cool in hot weather. For its construction boards 16 feet long are used, longer or shorter according to the capacity desired. The girths may be of 2 by 3 or 2 by 4 scantling and 3 feet apart. Shingles are not required. The cracks on the outside may be covered with boards or battened. Such a house will be in serviceable use at least 20 years. The ground should be dug out a foot deep. Two doors may be made, one above the other and each 3 by 5 feet. An icehouse of the dimensions here described will contain 35 tons.

Kind of Cows to Keep.

Every farmer keeps one or more cows. Why not keep good ones when one such will furnish as much milk and butter as two poor ones, and eat only half as much? A good cow should give milk 11 months in the year. It does not pay to feed a cow two or three months a year for nothing. Get rid of any that does not hold out her milk until at least six weeks before calving. Grades are many of them as good as thoroughbred cows for milk and butter. A few years of grading up by means of using a thoroughbred male will give any farmer a herd of cows which will be a great improvement upon those of their mothers and grandmothers. It is well to test cows and know just what they are doing. The churn is perhaps the most satisfactory way of doing this. Keep a cow's milk separate for one or more days, being careful to get out all the cream. When it is sour, churn it. The scales will tell, both with milk butter, whether a cow is kept at a profit or not. Remember that it costs at least \$35 to keep a cow for a year. If she does not return this in milk and butter she is kept at a loss. If all such cows were discovered and slaughtered, the number of cows at the present time would be considerably reduced, and at a great benefit to their owners. Hardly one man in 20 years knows whether he is keeping his cows at a profit or a loss. They think it is too much bother to find out. They do not realize the importance of the subject. It means dollars and cents, but they do not realize it, and go on wondering where the profit goes.—N. Y. Tribune.

Creamery Outlook.

At a recent convention of the Ontario creameries association Prof. Robertson of the Ottawa experimental farm addressed the convention on the creamery outlook for Canada. The object of making butter is to make a profit. In these days of competition the markets for butter will not pay any more than they can help. Railways and steamships have shortened the distances between countries and brought them into competition. The only butter that can compete with the New Zealand, Australian, and Danish butter is that made on the creamery plan. In producing a pound of butter there are 66 times more room for skill than in the production of one pound of potatoes. Dairying offers a man the best chance for putting his skill into money. The object of the butter-maker is to get the fat out of the milk with as little of the other constituents in the milk as possible. In every 100 pounds of butter there should be about 13 pounds of water, 82 pounds of butter fat, 3 pounds of salt, and 2 pounds of the other constituent in the milk. A cow is not a machine, but a living organism, and

therefore will not give a different product because she takes a different food. The feed does not affect the blood of a cow, from which milk is largely formed. Feed will affect the quality of the milk sometimes by changing the composition of the fat itself. If the quantity of the fat is not affected the volatile fats from the feed will become part of the fat in the milk, and give its peculiar flavour to the milk. These volatile flavours can be expelled by heating milk or cream to 150 degrees. The ease with which cream may be separated from the milk sometimes depends upon the kind of food a cow takes. Cows for making butter should be handled under such conditions as will give them perfect repose. Cleanliness should be strictly observed. Impure air of the stable will affect the milk, and ensilage will not injure the milk when fed to cows. When cows have been milking a long period, or have become over-heated, or are without salt, the milk will become sticky and prevent a complete separation of the cream. By having a few fresh calved cows' milk to mix with the milk of cows that have been milking for a long time, a better quality of butter can be made. Keep the cream sweet and cold, and use a suitable fermentation starter and you will get a quality of butter in January as good as the quality of June butter. If cream is properly tempered, a temperature of from 54 to 58 will be suitable for churning, and 45 minutes will be long enough to get butter. The co-operative method is the best way of manufacturing butter. It is the most economical and furnishes a finer product which will sell for a higher price than the average dairy butter.

The Crisis in France.

Much excitement is caused not only in France, but in the whole civilized world, over the resignation of M. Casimir-Perier, who succeeded the murdered Carnot, as president of the French Republic. Some newspaper comments on his course are given. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News writes: "There is but one opinion in all parties and that is the resignation was a grievous fault, the outcome of a fit of petulant irritation. As M. Brisson read the president's message to the chamber its tone was felt to be peevish and dogmatic. The ministry must release Richard and Carnaud and allow Jaures and Mirman and Rounet to attend the assembly today or the election will be invalid." In discussing the causes of Casimir-Perier's resignation the News correspondent remarks: "Madame Casimir-Perier winced under the restrictions which life at the Elysee imposed. She could not be intimate with reactionists and she found she must greatly extend her visitors' list. All French ladies of rank are exclusive and like to keep a small select circle. The president's lady, who also is a careful administrator of the conjugal fortune, found the Elysee to be a glass house where money must be squandered. The squandering did not bring amusement, but only tedious cares and worry. Her son was reduced to exercise in the riding school and her daughter had to confine her walks to the palace garden, the parents fearing to allow them in the Bois as formerly. The family's personal convenience was uppermost in the mind of the wife and mother. M. Casimir-Perier wanted the situation of king with no irksome duties."

After reviewing at length Mr. Perier's recent career in politics the Times correspondent in Paris says: "However much his resignation may be deplored, he cannot be fairly blamed for the step he has taken. As for his successor there is little indication which one of the existing candidates can muster the necessary 450 votes. It is to be hoped there will be an agreement on some neutral man, otherwise after many fruitless ballots there might be fear lest the congress declared itself permanent and the convention, an object of terror for twenty-five years, be suddenly constituted. From such a misfortune France may hope to be preserved."

M. Felix Faure has been elected president.

Unmarried Women.

It appears that in 1890 the number of women of all ages in the United States was 30,554,370, of whom 17,183,370, or 56.24 per cent., were single. The important fact for our present purpose is the number or percentage of marriageable women who are in fact not married. It is found that about ten per cent marry before the age of 20, and a very few before 15. The unmarried are made up of maids, widows, and divorced persons, the last of which class is so small that it need scarcely be considered for the present purpose. Omitting actual numbers and using percentages only, the returns show that between the ages of 20 and 25 about 53 per cent. were without husbands; between 25 and 30, about 28 per cent.; between 30 and 45, about 20 per cent. After this the number of widows increases so rapidly that from 45 to 55 the unmarried amount to 26 per cent., and of women over 65 years of age only a little over 35 per cent. have husbands. Nearly 6 per cent. of all women never marry; about 10 per cent. of those between the ages of 35 and 45 had not yet married, and more than one-fourth of those between the ages of 25 and 30 were still unmarried.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The clergy have tested K. D. C. and pronounce it the best.

BY ACCLAMATION.

Dr. Atkinson Goes Unopposed to the Local Legislature.

Thursday last was nomination day for the local by-election caused by the resignation last spring of Hon. H. A. Connell.

About eleven o'clock in the morning quite a number of people from town and the surrounding country met at the court house, at Upper Woodstock.

Donald Munro filed the nomination of Marcus Chappell Atkinson, of the parish of Kent, made by Mered Brewer and signed by the following:—

Mered Brewer, Geo. B. Balmain, Wm. Lindsay, B. H. Smith, Geo. F. Smith, G. L. Holyoke, John Fisher, B. B. Manzer, John McLaughlin, J. T. Garden, Chas. Comben, W. Wallace Hay, Geo. Brittain, Matthias Watson, H. N. Payson, Arthur Bailey, Forester McLean, W. L. Alterton, C. G. Connell, J. W. Wolverson, T. J. Boyer, J. T. Collins, John McAfee, W. Duppa Smith, R. B. Jones, Richard Cluff, W. Fisher.

The poll remained open until two o'clock, and the monotony of waiting was varied by addresses from Messrs. G. W. White, E. S. Gilmore and Hon. Wm. Lindsay.

At two o'clock the sheriff declared Dr. Atkinson elected, whereupon those present in the court room applauded.

Dr. Atkinson made a brief address. He said, Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I came here today prepared if necessary to make a campaign speech, but as you are well aware it always takes two men to make a fight, and I find myself in the ring alone. I find myself declared your representative by acclamation. Therefore there is very little for me to say any more than to thank you heartily for the kindness, courtesy and consideration extended to me on all hands. I believe, as the old dramatist said that when the blast of war blows in our ears, then imitate the action of the tiger, stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood, but in times of peace nothing so becomes a man as modest stillness and humility. I have regarded the office of a representative of the people of Carleton county as a very high honor. To possess the confidence and respect of such a people as the electorate of this county, has been to me something almost as dear as life itself. To part with it I would be almost as reluctant as to part with life. I prize it above rubies. It is better than gold, yea than much fine gold, and to finish the quotation, sweeter than honey and the honeycomb. That I find myself unopposed, is due, I think, to what I regard as a distinct characteristic of the people of this county—the love of fair-play the love of justice. All I have to say is to define my position. Finding myself with no opposition it would be improper for me to make a bitter personal speech. I do not feel any desire to attack anyone, or to say hard things even against the government, but I have to define my position. I stand in precisely the same position, with respect to the government, that I have stood towards them during the last seven years. I do not alter in the slightest degree from my relationship with the government. I am as much in opposition to the government as I was at any time in my life, but being unopposed, and finding, as I have said, no man in the ring, I do not feel that I would be showing a proper spirit in making an attack either on the government or any of their supporters. I have to thank you not only for the courtesy and the consideration you have shown me in this contest, but also for the support which has been extended to me during the seven years that I have acted as your representative. I trust that in the future I shall be able to retain your respect and confidence as I have tried to retain it in the past. (Applause.)

This ended the proceedings.

A New Version.

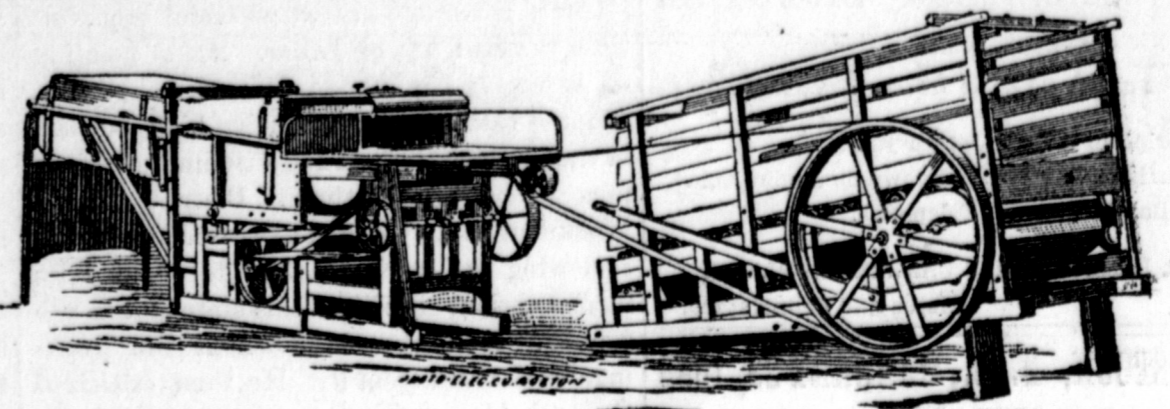
Life is real, life is earnest,
And the moments speed away
In a manner far too rapid
When we have a note to pay.
—Detroit Free Press.

Both American and Canadian burning oils have advanced 1c. per gallon, in consequence, it is said, of the increase in the price of crude, and the recent rise in freights. The increase, it is said, will not apply to Canadian prime white oils.

Mr. Edison, who is himself a great smoker, as everyone knows, says his whole family has been addicted to the use of the weed. His grandfather, who lived to be 103, smoked and chewed constantly. Mr. Edison disposes of twenty strong cigars a day when he is very much absorbed in his work. At other times ten answer his craving for the narcotic.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, for an Act to incorporate a Company to establish and operate Mills and Manufactories of all kinds at Grand Falls in the County of Victoria, utilizing therefor the water power at the Falls, with power to dig canals and construct piers, dams and booms in the Saint John River, and maintain and operate the same, and also to acquire lands by expropriation and otherwise.
Dated December 17th, 1894.
A. G. BLAIR, Jr.,
Solicitor for Applicants.



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