

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.

A FEW FACTS

From the Note Book of a Carleton County Farmer.

The following thoughtful and interesting article is from the pen of one of the leading agriculturists of the county:—

The essential elements of fertility in the soil are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Leguminous plants such as clover, peas and vetches are very useful as nitrogen gatherers. They collect the nitrogen from the air and convert it into their tissues. Hence a crop of this kind furnishes a very valuable amount of plant food for the succeeding crop, whether it be plowed under in a green state, or (which is better) fed to stock and the manure thereby produced be applied to the land. Clover roots furnish a supply humus and thus add much to the fertilizing properties of this plant. About 75 per cent. of plant food contained in what is fed to stock goes back to the soil in manure.

It is most important to use a liberal quantity of bedding for stock, not only for the comfort of the animals but as an absorbent. For this purpose air-dried muck occupies a first place. A ton of dry muck contains nitrogen to the value of \$2.50 and it is capable of absorbing 4 tons of liquid. The value of liquid manure produced in stables is nearly 3 times as great as that of the solid. A free use of land plaster in stables (say ½ pk. daily in a stable containing 10 cows) prevents the ammonia from escaping and thus saves the nitrogen besides making the air much more pleasant and healthful for man and beast. On very light leaching soils use partly rotted manure or some kind of plant food which is immediately available to the crop—in other words feed the plant rather than the soil.

Grow peas and oats as a soiling crop to be fed to dairy cows from the middle of July till the end of August. After that date feed corn. The feed that produces the most milk will give the best milk. Skim milk is worth 2½ times as much as whey. One factory in Ontario last year sold \$50,000 worth of cheese, and milk was not brought to it from a greater distance than 3½ miles. For feeding cows a ton of bran is worth somewhat more than the same weight of shorts; but for pigs the shorts are best. 50 lbs. ensilage, 25 lbs. roots, 5 lbs. hay and 5 or 6 lbs. mixed meal will make a daily ration for a cow of good milking qualities. Of the meal 2 lbs. should be cotton seed. A good ration (without ensilage) would be 50 lbs. roots, 5 of hay and 6 of meal. Dairy cows should have some kind of succulent food, even when dry. Straw and turnips with a little meal answer well.

Compton's Early, Longfellow and Pearce's Prolific are among the best varieties of corn for ensilage (I would add Extra Early Huron). In eastern Canada it is well to raise horse beans in the same rows with the corn. Should corn be struck by frost and leaves become dry before being put in silo, some 20 pails of water may with advantage be poured on top of the silo after it is filled.

Winter Butter.

The prudent move made by the dominion government in endeavoring to secure for the Canadian farmer a market for winter made butter is attracting some attention, and it would not be amiss, therefore, to understand the requirements of the British purchaser. As Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner, has thoroughly investigated this subject, I quote some remarks of his:—

"The qualities of butter which the English people want are a fresh-made flavor, without any evidence of staleness. They also want a very mild butter—that is, not heavily salted. Further, they want it pale in color. In our attempts to secure the market, much depends on the manner in which the butter is put up. The British importer in a great stickler for requiring a nice-looking package. The tub which I exhibited, I brought, in order that the gentlemen might, in their own districts, advise the shop-keepers to try and introduce a package like it. It is different from the tubs which are generally in use, and I will point out a few of those differences. In the packing of butter, where tubs have been finished with iron hoops in the past, these hoops have now been painted, and the rust from the hoops stained the wood and made the tub look nasty on the outside. The farmers and shop-keepers assert that paint on the outside of the tub will affect the flavor of the butter, but that is a mistake. The paint on the outside will never affect the quality of the butter inside. Butter might be kept in this tub for six months, and it will look as well as the first day it was filled. The English purchaser, if he finds the butter inside to be of good quality, will pay a good price for it. The ordinary butter package of today is made with a band on the cover, which extends over the side. In handling, it is often broken and the cover falls to pieces. This has a cover of double thickness, make with a shoulder which fits into the tub. The extra cost of the lining of paraffine and the painting outside, is about 12 cents per tub, or less than a quarter of a cent per pound of butter. The

butter will bring, say from 1 to 1 2 cents per pound more. We have also branded on the top of the cover, the words, 'Dominion of Canada.' I may explain that this is one of the tubs in which we ship butter from the dominion dairy stations."

The cost of the tubs referred to by Mr. Robertson, is almost 50 cents each, and they hold about 50 lbs. of butter. An ordinary cooper, who makes tubs, could readily make them, and the application of paraffine wax on the inside with a brush is no trick of the trade, as it is easily made. Prof. Robertson continued:

"Let me give an instance of how an Englishman chooses butter. It shows what may be gained by our people by paying attention to little matters. The British retailer goes to buy butter from the merchant in his warehouse. He will use a shilling or the end of a knife or a key to take a very little off the very surface of the butter. If he uses the butter trier he will run it down close to the side of the tub. In each case, the butter is judged at its very worst points. Then, having tried the butter and fixed the standard in his own mind, he will endeavor to purchase the whole quantity he wants on the verdict of that examination. On the other hand, the man who wants you to buy the butter and invites you to examine it, will bore down the middle of the tub and ask you to judge the whole from that point."—*Farm and Fireside.*

The Premier's Reception.

The premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, was tendered a non-political reception at Belleville, Ont., his native town. All shades of politics were represented by those present.

Sir Mackenzie, referring to the growth of Canada, said that the subject was one to which full justice could not be done on an occasion like that which had brought them together. During his political career he had seen the whole of the provinces with a single exception united. They now had the proud satisfaction of knowing that Canada was occupying a prominent position in the world commercially, educationally, and intellectually. (Applause.) He did not believe that there was a colony, province, or foreign country in the world which gave the same educational advantages to its people as Canada. (Applause.) No child need grow up in ignorance unless they chose that it should. Politically, they had all the freedom a people should have. There was such a thing as abusing freedom, and that was a democracy which led to tyranny. Where a happy medium existed such as in Canada the people were happy. (Applause.) Commercially, they had opened up trade with all parts of the world, and as a commercial country Canada was becoming known. Sir Mackenzie Bowell then referred to the Colonial Conference and the good results already ensuing therefrom. He also spoke briefly of the difficulties which had to be overcome in the Australian colonies before the ultimate object of the conference could be carried out. Continuing, he said that it was one of the proudest moments of his life when he had read the Queen's speech calling attention to the Intercolonial Conference—(applause)—and it was satisfactory to know that the ministry were today introducing measures to carry out the projects that had been devised at that conference for the purpose of entering into reciprocal relations with their fellow-colonists in other parts of the world. As an instance of what might be done in this way of developing a trade, he would just refer to one industry—the cheese industry. In 1868 Canada exported 124,320 pounds, and in 1894 she exported 154,977,480 pounds. (Applause.) The value of the export in 1868 had been \$13,675 and in 1894 it was worth \$15,488,191. The British market was sufficiently great to justify Canada in turning its attention more particularly than ever in that direction, and if possible to double or treble the output of last year. The farmers would be benefited and the country the richer by such a policy. Let them look for a moment at how the United States had developed its cheese industry in the same period. In 1868 their export was 15,500 pounds, and now Canada had outstripped that country by 81,120,046 pounds—(cheers)—and that with a population of only five million people as compared with sixty million. He had a marvellous opinion of what the Dominion could yet become if only they were true to themselves. (Applause.) He had become very optimistic as he watched the destiny of Canada, and thought the man who was chronically pessimistic was the man who rarely succeeded. (Hear, hear.) He believed they had a race on the northern half of the continent that was superior to any race in the world. (Applause.) And he thought Great Britain would have little reason to regret that the country was part of her Empire. He hoped that time was not far distant when the Dominion would be rounded off by bringing into Confederation the Island of Newfoundland. (Loud applause.) He thought he said enough to indicate the policy of the Government in these respects, which would be based on the principle of progress in dealing out to every class, no matter what their religion or nationality, equal rights and privileges to all classes of the community. (Loud cheers.)

The Kaiser on Husbandry.

Emperor William of Germany opened the Husbandry Committee of the State Council, called to consider agrarian reforms. Addressing the State Council in the hall of the Bundesrath, at the Imperial Home Office, he said:—"Gentlemen,—The continued unfavorable condition of husbandry imposes upon my government, as I have repeatedly pointed out, the imperative duty of devising ways and means calculated to increase the profit derived from the cultivation of the soil and lessen the dangers to which those engaged in husbandry are at present exposed. The more ardently the question of warding off distress is discussed, in ever widening circles, and the more numerous and radical may be the proposals which are brought forward to

that end, the more thoroughly will they have to be examined. In view of these considerations I have decided to take the opinion of the Committee of the State Council which has been strengthened by men from whose practical or scientific activity a proper appreciation of the questions under discussion may be expected. I thank you for the readiness with which you have responded to my summons. From the deliberations of this assembly I anticipate a result that the widely divergent views on the question as to what is possible and obtainable will be corrected and brought near to an understanding, and at the same time a valuable basis will be found for my decisions, and for those of my government. It will be to me a source of satisfaction should the proposals issuing from your midst assume a shape indicating their practicability, and if your deliberations should be directed to those objections which, without injuring other just interests, and respecting existing treaty arrangements, are calculated to remove so far as feasible the depression of husbandry."

The council then proceeded to discuss the first order of the day, described as measures to raise the price of corn.

The Emperor's speech to the husbandry committee of the state council proves that the government does not intend to adopt the programme of Count von Kautz, including the establishment of a state monopoly in grain.

Labor and Capital.

Mr. Alfred Dolge is a well known manufacturer of felts at Dolgville, N. Y., where he employs over six hundred men and women. Here for twenty years he has put in operation a system of labor insurance and pensions for the support of his employes in old age and of the widows and orphans of those who might die while in service. At the twenty-sixth annual celebration of his successful enterprise, Mr. Dolge spoke of the scheme which had been ridiculed by so many and looked upon by the business world as an impractical hobby of a dreamer. Even those for whose benefit it was devised scorned it. This, however, had no weight with Mr. A. Dolge, for when earning a living at the bench himself he had the same distrust of anything offered by an employer outside of his wages. But after the test of twenty-six years the system has proved to contain the essential elements of success. The men who could no longer work enjoyed the benefits of the pension fund. From the life insurance the families of workers had derived benefit. Mr Dolge has the satisfaction of seeing the pensioners enjoying their declining days, instead of seeing them in the factory attempting, under painful exertions, to do a day's work and occupying places which could be filled so much better by younger men. The system has been limited to Dolgville, but its benefits would be a thousand-fold greater if it could be introduced into every workshop in the United States.—*New York Ledger.*

During the past six months 403 employes of the Procter & Gamble Company, at Ivorydale, near Cincinnati, received in extra dividend 12 per cent of the wages paid to them. The profit-sharing plan in use seems to be generally satisfactory.

Constipation, Headache, Backache—the result of a disordered Stomach and Liver cured by

Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills

No two things differ more than hurry and dispatch. Hurry is the mark of a weak mind, dispatch of a strong one. A weak man in office, like a squirrel in a cage, is laboring perpetually, but to no purpose, and in constant motion without getting on a jot. Like a turnstile, he is in everybody's way, but stops nobody; he talks a great deal, but says very little; looks into everything, but sees into nothing; and has a hundred irons in the fire, but very few of them hot, and with these few he only burns his fingers.—*Chasch Standard, Philadelphia.*

K. D. C. Pills cure chronic constipation.

Take Notice!

Having for the past 14 years done business under the name of UNION FOUNDRY CO., we have sold out our entire business to an Incorporated Company, who will continue the same, together with that of SMALL & FISHER, which they have also purchased, under the name and style of "SMALL & FISHER CO., LTD." It now becomes necessary to have collected, as soon as possible, all Notes and Accounts due the old firm, and in order to devote ourselves wholly to the interests of the new firm, we cannot afford to spend much of our time collecting the outstanding debts, but intend, after a reasonable time, to put them in the hands of a professional collector. Yours very truly,
UNION FOUNDRY CO.
Woodstock, March 5, 1895.

Take Notice!

The undersigned, who for the past 18 years have done business under the firm name of SMALL & FISHER, have sold out their entire business to an Incorporated Company, who will continue the same, together with that of the UNION FOUNDRY CO., which they have also purchased, under the name and style of "SMALL & FISHER CO., LTD." It now becomes necessary to have collected, as soon as possible, all Notes and Accounts due the old firm, and in order to devote ourselves wholly to the interests of the new firm, we cannot afford to spend much of our time collecting the outstanding debts, but intend, after a reasonable time, to put them in the hands of a professional collector. Yours truly,
SMALL & FISHER,
Woodstock, March 5, 1895.

Kendrick's White Liniment

For Mumps, Sore Throat and Lungs, Rheumatic Pains, Lameness, and all Swellings. Prompt relief follows its use. Emollient and counter irritant. Keep it in the house.

Fall and Winter GOODS,

Suitable for Christmas Presents, At **E. J. CLARKE'S,** MAIN STREET, - - WOODSTOCK.

FEWER BROS., PLUMBERS, Steam, Gas and Water Fitters.

Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled. Prices moderate. Work warranted.

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Connell's Curative Compound

For PILES, Cuts, Chaps, Styes, Pimples, RINGWORM, Salt Rheum, Irritated Skin, Barber's Itch, Scratches, Bruises, Eczema, Burns, AND

All Skin Diseases. C. C. C.

Price 25 cents, post paid.

CHAS. G. CONNELL, Pharmacist, Woodstock, N. B.

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 deeds 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 debt 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. Deveber 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.

C. A. McKEEN.

Taylor's Cordial Syrup

For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

Taylor's Wine of Bennett.

Taylor's Carminative Mixture, or, the Infant's Preservation.

Attention All!

—AT THE— WOODSTOCK

Boot & Shoe Store

You can find anything you want in

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,

As we have a LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM, And sell at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

Call and see our goods before purchasing elsewhere, and you will save money.

Our stock is from the most Reliable Factories in the World.

We have all sorts from

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Finest Grades.

Call and you will be satisfied.

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GENERAL DEALER,

Main - Street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.

Oats. Oats.

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Pays CASH for OATS.

Wanted at once 10,000 bushels White, Black or Mixed.

DANIEL LEE,

Landeau, - Livery - and Boarding - Stables.

Coaches in attendance at Steamboats and Trains.

DOUBLE and SINGLE TURNOUTS.

ACCOMMODATION BARGE,

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Is your Carriage in Good Repair?

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The place to have it done in a first class manner is at

CHARLTONS' CARRIAGE SHOP,

EAST FLORENCEVILLE.

First-class Painting a specialty. Horse Shoeing done by a practical shoer. Farm Wagons Built and Repaired.