

**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.*

**New Brunswick Dairying Co.**

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the New Brunswick Dairying Co., was held at the Temperance Hall, Lower French Village, Monday. President Dykeman in opening the meeting said: That while the past year had not been so prosperous for the company as the directors would have wished, their Kingsclear creamery business had paid its way and the present outlook was brighter than at their meeting a year ago. Since then the dairy commissioner had fulfilled his pledges to the patrons of the factory and the company, and while there was not, he regretted, any surplus on hand to pay a dividend to the stock-owners, yet, as above stated, the business as run by the company had cleared expenses. Nine and one-third tons of butter were made during the season, giving a revenue of \$823.90 and the expenditure was \$123.24. A dairy depot in Fredericton was run in connection with the business. This branch had paid its expenses although it was a matter of regret that there was no surplus. He contended that if the farmers of Kingsclear, Lower Queensbury and Bright would give the creamery their united and enthusiastic support, there would be no trouble in running a buttermaking business that would be profitable to both company and patrons. After the report from the auditors, the manager of the creamery, Mr. Egerton Everett, gave a report of the business done by him in the summer. The following is his statement of income and expenditure:—

INCOME.	
Manufactured for company, 16,945.8 lbs. butter, at 4 1/2 cents per lb.	\$762 56
Manufactured for patrons, 1,752.3 lbs. butter, at 3 1/2 cents per lb.	61 34
	\$823 90
EXPENDITURE.	
Wages of manager for 6 mos. at \$45.	\$270 00
Wages of buttermaker for 6 mos., at \$30.	180 00
Wages of assistant buttermaker.	54 61
Wages of cream gatherer.	128 50
Ferriage.	15 20
	\$647 31
OTHER EXPENSES.	
Horse hire and feed.	\$75 00
Wood, \$24.75; ice, \$20.	44 75
Salt and color.	22 50
Butter tubs, \$20; postage, \$4.68.	24 68
	\$823 24

The number of patrons who furnished cream was 42. The amount of cream furnished was 20,874 9 inches. The amount of butter made was 18,698.1 lbs. Returns had been received from all the butter with the exception of 3,330 lbs. in storage at the creamery and 1,300 lbs. in St. John. The average prices, after deductions of freights, discounts and commissions, was about 20 1/2c. per lb. The buttermilk sold has realized for the patrons about 5 cents for every 10 lbs. of butter made from their cream. The following gentlemen were elected as board of directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Messrs. G W Dykeman, W T Whitehead, A G Cliff, J C Murray, Z R Esty, Egerton Everett, Ranney Murray, P C Powys, W W Hubbard, and Willard Kitchen. G B Kilburn was appointed auditor for the shareholders. The board met after the adjournment of the meeting and elected: G W Dykeman, president; W T Whitehead, vice-pres; P C Powys, secretary; Isaac Kilburn, treasurer; W W Hubbard, auditor for directors. The shareholders unanimously passed a motion to run the business next season, and the directors instructed Manager Everett to secure supplies of wood and ice.—*Fulton Farmer.*

**Girls on the Farm.**

A few days ago the newspapers published an account of two girls who ran away from their home on a farm because they were tired of a monotonous life and wished to see something of the world. Undoubtedly this is a sample of many similar cases. The lives of women on a farm are often subject to an even greater monotony than those of men. The farmer's sons are out in the fields or off on business to a neighboring village. Occasionally they visit the city. In many families only the eldest son remains to take care of the farm. His brothers leave it as soon as they have grown beyond the district school age and go out into the world to seek their fortune. The girls are not similarly favored. In most cases they must center all their interests in their home life. Since this is true, that homelife should be made attractive. In this age the most remote household among the hills can keep in touch with the great outlying world by means of newspapers, magazines and books. The imagination of young women is active and must be fed. Good books will supply this need. Books alone are not enough, however, to fill the lives of girls on the farm with interest and pleasure. They should have a variety of simple amusements, chief of which should be their association with those of their own and of the opposite sex. The girls ought to have evenings when they can entertain their friends with games, with pleasant conversation and a little feast of fruit or nuts and home-made candy. Young people need young society. Young girls are all the brighter and better for sensible friendships

with young men. The summer should bring the farmer's daughter a multitude of out-of-door amusements. A part of the houseyard she should have for a flower garden, another for her tennis or croquet ground. These and other simple pleasures would make her life much nearer an ideal one. An occasional trip to the nearest town or city would be an important element in her education. Great temptations often arise from a false conception of the outside world. Simplicity and ignorance imagine it to be an enchanting place where dull care is forever banished. Let the daughter on the farm have a chance to see both the light and dark sides of the outer world. If her life is made what it should be she will come back from the crowded streets to the peace and beauty of the country as to her heart's own home.—*New York Press.*

**Putting Away Bacon Hams.**

The following plan is recommended by a Rural New Yorker correspondent as the very best for putting away hams for summer use on the farm. He says:

"After the hams have been thoroughly salted and smoked, put each in a common muslin sack—I make mine of flour sacks or cheap brown muslin and as nearly the shape of the ham as I can roughly block it out, but they are never perfect fits. Then stitch a firm loop made of a scrap of cotton folded and stitched at one end. Have your sacks large enough at the open side so that after the ham is in you can fold the open edges over well and sew tightly. Now have ready a tub or big bucket of slaked lime that is creamy in thickness and warm enough to penetrate cotton easily. Put a wire hook in the loop on the sack and dip the latter up and down (with the ham in it of course) several times in the lime water until you are sure the pores of cloth are filled with the lime. Hang them up in the air till perfectly dry, then lay or hang away anywhere that is convenient.

**Death of Lord Randolph Churchill.**

Lord Randolph Churchill died last Thursday in London. He was the second son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough. He was born on February 13, 1849, and was educated at Merter college, Oxford. He represented Woodstock in the house of commons from February, 1874, until April, 1880, and again from that time (when he was returned with a diminished majority) until November, 1885. He afterwards stood for Birmingham but was defeated, and was then returned for South Paddington. From 1874 to 1880 he was almost silent in the house, but from 1880 onward he made himself conspicuous in the house and on public platforms by the violence of his speeches against the liberal party, and was the chief member of that small section of the house known as the "fourth party." On the accession of Lord Salisbury's government to office in 1885, Lord Randolph Churchill filled the post of secretary of state for India, and his promotion to that high place was a proof of the importance that he had assumed in the ranks of the conservative party. In the country, indeed, he was already regarded as almost, if not quite, the tory leader, and it was commonly said that the mantle of Lord Beaconsfield had fallen upon the young, able, irrepressible but acute chief of the tory democrats. Lord Randolph's short tenure of the India office was marked by the annexation of Upper Burmah. Departmental work, however, did not prevent his taking part in the struggle which at the general election of November, 1885, again returned the liberals to power. He resigned office with Lord Salisbury to return after three months as a chancellor of the exchequer and leader of the house of commons, but, to the surprise of all, he resigned suddenly in December of the same year.

Lord Randolph married in 1874, Miss Jennie Jerome, daughter of the late Leonard Jerome of New York. She has since become a prominent member of the Primrose league. Lord and Lady Churchill visited America for the first time in many years last summer, and then continued westward on a tour of the world, from which they returned, landing at Marseilles, only a short time ago. This voyage was undertaken for the benefit of Lord Randolph's health, which was badly shattered. When he landed in New York on January of last year he was said to be suffering from nervous prostration, brought on by over work, but the trip around the world seems to have done him no more good than did a previous long trip to South Africa, where he combined health seeking with business, and in so doing made an investigation into gold mining interests of Mashonaland, which, according to report, caused him to lose much money.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill reached London three weeks ago from Marseilles, and the former's condition was then so feeble that he had to be lifted from the railroad car to his carriage. Since then his failure was rapid.

The woman emancipationist had tackled the serene old bachelor. He squirmed occasionally, but he retained his serenity. "Have you done anything for the emancipation of women, I'd like to know?" she said coming down the homestretch. "Indeed, I have madam," he smiled; "I have remained a bachelor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

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**Excessive Rates.**

The Dominion freight rates commission held a session in Winnipeg last week, when Hon. Mr. Cameron, Provincial Secretary, submitted the statement of the provincial government in regard to freight rates charged by the C. P. R. It was very lengthy, containing a mass of statistics and technical information and statements. The chief complaint was that rates between Fort William and Winnipeg over a piece of road given by the government as a free gift to the Canadian Pacific were grossly excessive and the cause of much of the dissatisfaction. The contention was that were the rates over this section reduced to the basis of other sections the causes of complaint would largely disappear. It was stated that the country had given so much to the C. P. R. that it had a right to expect just if not generous treatment from the company. The government did not consider that even justice had been done. The government expressed the opinion that a reduction of rates would impair the revenues of the company only temporarily, if at all, and would eventually increase them, for a substantial reduction of rates would restore the confidence of settlers, assist immigration, and be of the greatest benefit to the country. Memorials were also presented from the Central Farmers' Institute and Patrons of Industry.

**Germans Predominate.**

Of the 40 monarchical countries at present found on the map of Europe, 33 are governed by members of descendants of German families. Of these 22 are in the German Empire and 11 outside of Germany—namely, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, England, Greece, Lichtenstein, the Netherlands, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, Roumania, Russia. The reigning families in Spain, Sweden, Italy and Monaco are of Romanic origin, although those of Savoy and Spain, while Bourbon, are strongly mixed with German blood. Of Slavic origin are only the house of Petrovitch-Njegosh, reigning in Montenegro, and that of Obrenovich, reigning in Serbia; this last also is not of unmixed blood. The Sultan is of Turanian origin. The 40 rulers in Europe are derived from 26 different families, and of them 17 are German.—*New York Independent.*

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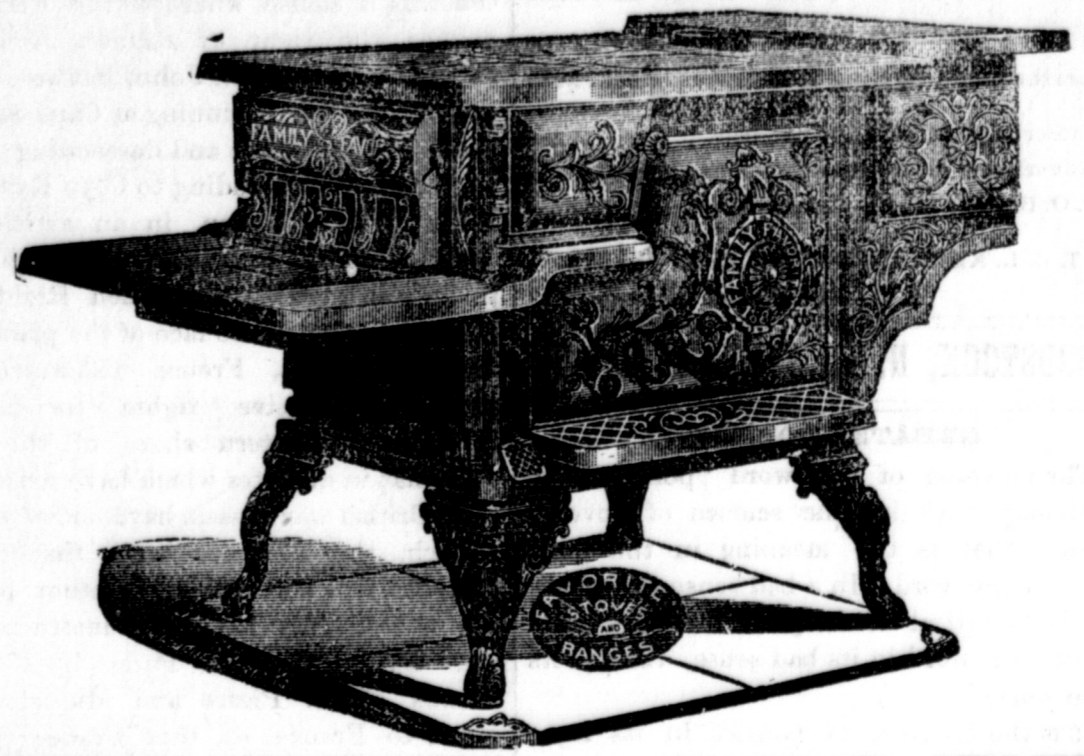
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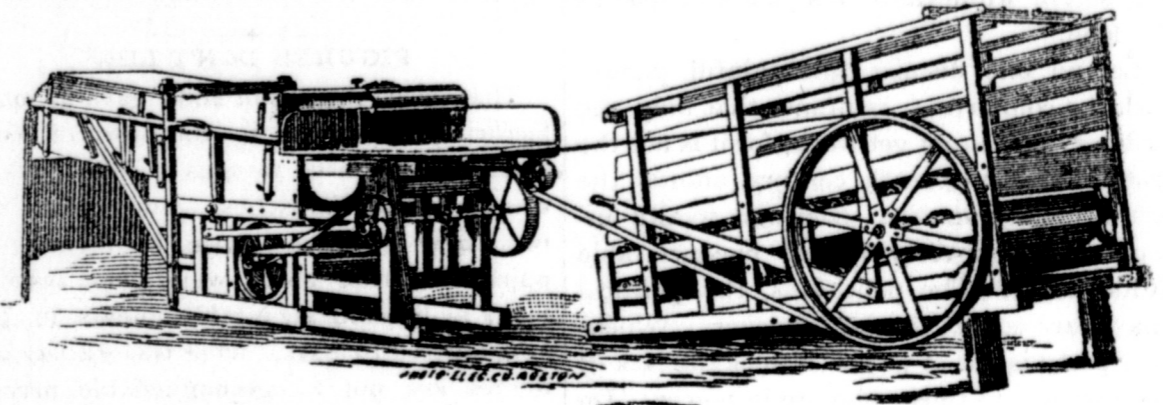
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