

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.

How to Build a Barn.

The first step in building a barn, a shed or even in fencing a lot is to provide for a perfect surface and underdrainage. There is not a farmer who has not lost by insanitary conditions a thousandfold more than would have been the original cost of sanitary improvements. The primary objects in building barns are to shelter farm animals and afford safe storage for the various feeding stuffs. The secondary objects are to provide comfort and convenience for the farmer and to add beauty and elegance to the homestead.

The man with small capital must build in shifts and be content with smaller profits until such time as his small accumulations will enable him to profit by the advantages afforded in more economical arrangements. If we build solely from the utilitarian standpoint and to make a building as cheap as possible, then a square building, with the roof sloping to a central deck and with all roof ornaments, cornice, window and door decorations omitted. Just make a box large enough and strong enough to hold your farm produce and live stock. Make it tight enough to keep out the blasts of storm, make it light enough to let in—in great abundance—the vivifying sunlight, and you have the poor man's barn in closest economy.

I note the following items that are of interest and importance in barn building:

The cost per head of full grown animals in building for stabling capacity and fodder storage, \$25.

In building for stabling capacity alone, \$8. The standing room for a 1,000 pound animal, 150 cubic feet.

Storage for grain for 200 days per 1,000 pound animal, 150 cubic feet.

Storage for hay for same, 500 cubic feet. Storage for bedding for same, 600 cubic feet.

The daily grain feed (full feed) for same, about 20 pounds.

The daily hay feed, about 10 pounds.

The daily bedding, 10 pounds.

The daily water, including water of food, 70 pounds.

The daily silage, 1 cubic foot.

The daily soiling feed, 125 pounds.

The daily cabbage, 30 pounds.

The daily roots, 40 pounds.

The daily amount of manure accumulation, 70 pounds.

The daily amount of hay necessary for sustaining ration, 20 pounds.

The daily amount of nutritive substance required, 8 pounds (being equivalent to about 20 pounds of ordinary food).

It requires six minutes to milk a cow.

Forty-eight per cent. of the dry matter of the feed is converted into manure.

One cord of manure weighs from three to five tons.

One cord of fresh manure weighs six times as much as when the same is well rotted.

One animal will produce about ten tons of manure in one year.

The tonnage of a building is computed by reckoning the weights of full capacity of grain, hay, bedding and live stock on all floors above the basement and by multiplying the number of feet of lumber by 2 1/2 pounds. The sum of all these quantities divided by 2,000 pounds will give the tonnage.

Then by taking from the tables the resistance of wood columns and beams, when weight is evenly distributed, we are able to determine the size and number of the posts and beams necessary for the building.

From the above data it is easy to determine the size of a building needed for a given number of animals. For example, if it is desired to house the animal and at the same time store sufficient feed for the winter period, multiply the number of animals by 1,830 cubic feet; then by inspection determine the dimensions of the building. Or if it is desirable to provide stabling capacity only, then multiply the number of full grown animals by 580 cubic feet. Providing for sheep and hogs requires relatively the same space for a given weight of animals, but the arrangement is essentially different.

Food sows should be separated and placed on small plats two rods square, each plat containing a small house 10 feet square, the roof of the house sloping one way. The house should be three feet high on one side and five feet high on the opposite side. It should be floored and arranged so that it can be dragged about from place to place with a team. There should be two 12 foot panels and four 16 foot panels of portable fence for each house, provided you have a series in a row. Such an arrangement permits of settling down a little city of swine, where they can dwell with perfect immunity against cholera until such time as the pigs are old enough to go to the pasture, when the swine town can be taken up and the site plowed up and sown to some kind of crop which will destroy all kinds of disease germs and leave the ground in proper hygienic condition for the next crop of pigs. Seven hundred feet of lumber will make the outfit, which, including labor and hardware bill, will make a total cost of about \$15 for each sow and her farrow or \$300 for a herd of 20 sows. It would require about one-half acre for the town site. I hardly need to comment on the superior sanitary conditions that may be maintained with such a system or the comparatively small mortality in young pigs.

The sheepfold must be arranged so as to

keep the animal dry and keep out cold drafts of air.—*Professor D. A. Kent.*

Christian Socialism.

Much as we may all dislike political sermons even when we agree with the preacher—odious to all educated laymen as the least flavor of the platform is when detected in the utterances of the pulpit—we dare not, and we cannot, say that religion has nothing to do with politics. It is only a degraded conception of both—too often, indeed, justified by what we see around us—that can account for such a doctrine. We think of party and of party leaders as the type of politics. We think of wrangling ecclesiastics as the type of religion. But if even for a moment we allow ourselves to think that the religious beliefs of men have little or no influence on their secular condition, we are as ignorant of the past as we must be unobserved of the present. We all know, or have the means of knowing, what the secular condition of the world was when Christ came. What it would have been now if he had never come it is impossible to conceive. It has been well said by a modern philosopher that the whole system of human society rests on a few fundamental conceptions and a few accepted beliefs. And this is exactly what Christianity supplied to a world which had come to believe in nothing. Without condescending to take the least notice of anything that could be connected with the politics of its own earthly days—without breathing one word which can be construed as taking any side in the great secular contests of men, whether then or since, it did, nevertheless, bring in and establish a few fundamental conceptions and beliefs which have transformed the world. Beyond this it deliberately abstained from going.

There is nothing in the New Testament more striking—more divine—than its majestic reticence. It made no attack upon anything in the nature of a political institution. It has been even made a reproach against Christianity that it bestows no special praise on the virtue of patriotism. Why should it? The glory of great sacrifices in great causes is of its very essence. But the cause of a man's own country may not be a cause which is either great or good. It may be, on the contrary, very bad. If our Lord had inculcated the passion of nationality on the seed of Abraham merely because "as concerning the flesh" he came from it, he might have lighted up a disastrous war. His was a message to all nations. It took no notice of race or country, save that in the first instance he was "sent to the lost sheep of the House of Israel." As became those who were founding an everlasting Kingdom, and a Dominion which was to endure throughout all generations, he and his apostles uttered no voices which have the local color of place and time. Although many of the evils under which heathendom was then suffering were undoubtedly and closely connected with bad systems and principles of government, save, in so far as its own higher sphere, it implanted some new truth pregnant with new consequences, it left them all to be judged by the more enlightened reason and the gradually awakened conscience of mankind.

There is no method of reform so powerful as this. If alongside of any false and corrupt belief, or any vicious and cruel custom, however strong and however deeply rooted these may be, we can succeed in planting successfully some one incompatible idea, then, without the noise of controversy or the clash of battle, those beliefs and customs will wane and die. It was thus that Christianity, without a single word of direct attack, killed off one of the greatest and most universal curses of the pagan world—the ever-deepening curse of slavery. The antagonistic and incompatible truth which had this effect was among the profoundest in the Christian system, namely, the inalienable dignity, value and responsibility of the individual human soul. But this truth was left to work out its own results without any attempt to anticipate that work in its thousand applications. On one great subject, indeed, which not only does concern politics, but goes to the very roots of human society, Christianity did at once speak out definitely, expressly, and with a noble claim to absolute authority. That subject was the relation of the sexes. Upon this its language was imperative, and its doctrines were as new as they were all important. It is true that in dealing with the relation of the sexes Christianity kept itself strictly within the sphere of individual conduct and of personal obligation. But none the less on that account did it lay down, in founding The Family, the one indispensable condition of all social and political success. The Christian doctrine of marriage—little as we may remember it—is the foundation-stone of the power and prosperity of all the Christian nations. But immense, and indeed immeasurable, as the merely secular and political benefits are which have flowed from the Christian law of marriage, not one of them is even mentioned in the New Testament. Its teaching invariably kept to the true relations between morals and utility. Duty, or obedience to Divine laws, comes first. Blessings and benefits, by way of natural and necessary consequence, follow after.—*The Duke of Argyll in the Nineteenth Century.*

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the bowels.

Sympathy.

The following communication has been sent by Woodstock Lodge L. O. A. to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Parker:

WOODSTOCK, Dec. 31, 1894.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. PARKER: *Dear and Respected Friends*—It becomes our duty to express to you the very sincere sympathy of this Lodge, as expressed in a resolution passed at the last regular meeting, in the very great loss we have sustained in the death of our dear Bro. Henry, your beloved son. We have lost a dear Brother; you have lost a kind and affectionate son, one to whom you looked as the support of your declining years. We were almost stunned by the suddenness of the blow, but we cannot murmur, for we know that God is good, and that He doeth all things well, and we bow our heads and say, "Thy will be done."

We can assure you that you have the very deep sympathy of the whole Brotherhood in this your hour of deepest sorrow, and we would commend you to the loving care of our Great Grand Master above, who has ever been a very present help in every time of need. May He watch over you and keep you and so temper this sorrow to your hearts that you may be enabled to say, "Thy will be done."

Submitted in the bonds of Love, Purity and Fidelity.

DR. P. T. KIERSTEAD,
CHAS. McLEAN,
A. F. LOCKHART, } Comm.

The Montreal Witness.

One of the sights of Montreal is a visit to the 'Witness' office which, for internal elegance, convenience and completeness of equipment has few rivals anywhere. One's attention is arrested on the sidewalk by seeing through a window a Chinaman patiently turning a crank with the air of one who has a contract for a century of faithful labor, and means to fulfil it. The Chinaman is made of wood and for steady, patient, endless toil commend us to a wooden Chinaman. Making bold to go in we find ourselves in an enviable public office with tiled floor, hot-house flowers and what not. Then we were piloted up a spiral stair, through the great editorial room, to the battery of linotypes which are the marvel of the nineteenth century as Gutenberg's movable types were of the awakening life of the fifteenth. The great Hoe press of the "Witness," which prints almost any number of pages, from two to thirty-two, is the very most complete machine anywhere. Close beside it you are shown on enquiry a patch on the floor which marks the spot where exploded the famous bomb some months ago, which the 'Witness' doubtless owed to its active and effective war against gamblers and bunco steersers, a class which by exposure and clever caricature it has managed to drive from the city, or at least to deprive of the open tolerance and public freedom which they before enjoyed at the hands of sympathetic officials. The stand for law and order taken by the 'Witness' lately resulted in an investigation of the police and detective system of Montreal, which has revealed the need of some revolutionary change. The paper is devoted to temperance and all good things. It claims to be independent in politics and has certainly opposed with equal vigor the Conservative government at Ottawa and the Liberal Mercier government at Quebec. It is at all events a clean family paper, very carefully edited and one of the prettiest in get up and typography that comes to our office.

I AM DYEING.

I am dyeing, Edith, dyeing,
Tints of crimson, bright and fast;
Shades, too, dark as Pluto's regions,
And they cannot help but last.
Let me tell you how I do it,
Let me whisper in your ear,
Diamond Dyes is all my secret;
You can do the same, my dear.

Though my clothes get worn and dingy
And with stains are spotted o'er,
Though they look as fit for nothing,
I can make them good once more.
Though I have not many dollars
To expend on garments new,
I can dress as well as any,
And I know that you can, too.

Let not fashion's servile minions
Scorn the garments thus made o'er;
'Twas no dyer's hand that made them,
I have done the same before.
I, who took my last year's dresses,
Washed and dyed and pressed and turned,
Made them o'er for this year's wearing—
Gowns for which the heart has yearned.

Yes, I'm dyeing, Edith, dyeing;
No, you do not need to go;
You've not hindered me a moment;
'Tis not hard to do, you know.
Now, no more one needs to wonder
How to make their dresses do:
When with such a little trouble,
'Diamond' makes them good as new.

Excess of Zeal.

"Wagstaff out of a job again? You told me the other day a good Samaritan with lots of money had hired him to distribute tracts and Scripture texts on suburban trains."

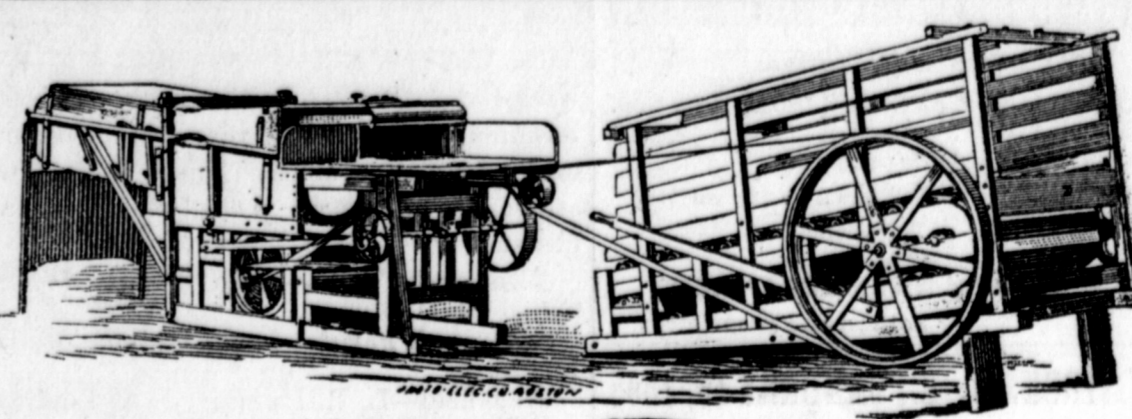
"He did, but Wagstaff got into trouble the very first day he started out, and lost his job."

"How?"
"He got involved in a controversy on infant baptism with a man from Kentucky. Before it was ended they had smashed a window, broken two seats, frightened several women passengers into hysterics, and the conductor put them both off the train. Wagstaff is a good hearted, faithful fellow, but he's too zealous."—Chicago Tribune.

Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick at its next session for the passage of an Act to repeal the 23rd section of the Act passed on the 15th day of April, 1893, entitled, "An Act to incorporate Hartland Village for Water and Fire purposes."
Dated the 12th day of December, 1894.
S. J. BROWN,
Secretary to the Hartland Village
Water and Fire Commissioners.

WANTED FOR DISTRICT NO. 10, Ashland, a Teacher, male or female, second or third class, at once. Apply to ORRIN HAYWARD, Secretary.
Jan. 9th, 1895.



To Parties Intending to Thresh

FOR THE PUBLIC

It is of the greatest importance that they have a machine that will thresh

**FAST, CLEAN WELL,
WASTE NO GRAIN,**

And prove easy for the Team.

We make the only machine that fills the bill. Come and see it. **BUY THE BEST. THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.**

SMALL & FISHER,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE

County of Carleton

You are called upon on the 24th day of January to select from among the electors of this county a gentleman to represent you in the Local Legislature. You have already on three former occasions by your ballots selected me for that honorable position, and though on the last occasion your will was defeated by what I think all impartial, honorable men must refer to as a regrettable decision of the late sheriff, yet no power can deprive me of the heartfelt satisfaction that in that most severe contest you gave me such a strong evidence of your confidence in my integrity, and I have not the shadow of a doubt that you will again with added emphasis pronounce the verdict which you gave me in 1886, in 1890 and in 1892, that you will right the wrong done me and yourselves in the past, and rebuke the man who usurps the position but cannot obtain the honor which you have conferred upon myself. I appeal to you as the court of last resort to judge the Government by what has been plain to the eyes of all, namely their stupendous incapacity in the construction of the Woodstock Bridge, by which tens of thousands of dollars of money borrowed on the credit of the Province, and upon which you are paying interest has been worse than wasted; their utter disregard of the interests of the people of this county by allowing that work of urgent necessity to drag along month after month and year after year to the great inconvenience and financial loss to the town of Woodstock and surrounding sections.

I appeal to you, not as a packed and partisan tribunal to which the leader of the government dare only to appeal, but as independent and honorable citizens, interested only in the triumph of honesty and fair dealing, to gain by no uncertain sound your votes, as shown by your ballots, upon the recent disgraceful farce known as the Quinn investigation designed mainly to cover up rather than to disclose the truth of the sale of public offices.

I appeal to you to condemn them because they have been false to their professions and have not only not kept the expenditures within the income, but because they and their followers have voted down a resolution proposed by the opposition setting forth that principle.

Because they in the face of falling revenues have established unnecessary offices and conferred them upon their partisans as rewards for party services and have voted down resolutions for the abolition of those offices.

Because they have, in defiance of the report of their own commissioners, sold out the crown lands of the province at a practically fixed rate for a quarter of a century.

Because their administration has been so wasteful and extravagant that they have been compelled by their own misdoings to roll heavy burdens formerly borne by the province upon the municipalities and loaded you with direct taxation.

Because without the shadow of excuse but for political advantage and petty spite toward Henry Connell they dismissed David Irvine from the office of High Sheriff of this county.

Because their course has been marked by unwise legislation, incapacity of administration, by gross extravagance, by contemptible, spiteful partisanship, by corruption in the bestowal of patronage, by the violation of many pledges, by a too evident desire to serve themselves rather than the people.

For these and many other reasons of a similar character I stand before you as an opposition candidate. If elected I pledge myself to do my utmost to remedy existing abuses, to favor wise legislation, no matter by whom proposed, to guard the interests of the people in general and of Carleton County in particular.

Owing to the present delicate state of my health it will, I regret to say, be utterly impossible for me to visit you and discuss the political situation as has been my custom in past contests. I will endeavor to see as many of you as the limited time will permit.

Gentlemen, I place myself in your hands in full confidence of your appreciation of my efforts in your behalf in the past, and of your desire to treat me with that generous fair

play which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of the people of Carleton. Respectfully,
M. C. ATKINSON.

WHEN

You want anything in **Horse Blankets,**

—TRY THE—
King Street Harness Shop.

We have them from **FIFTY Cents to SIX Dollars.**

Also, a good line of **FALL LAP ROBES.**

Will sell Cheap for Cash.

HARNESSES

Made to Order at Short Notice.

REPAIRING done PROMPTLY.

F. L. ATHERTON,
King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank,
WOODSTOCK.

J. C. MILMORE,

GENERAL DEALER,

Main - Street,

WOODSTOCK, N. B.

HARNESSES

Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF

HARNESSES FITTINGS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,
WOODSTOCK.

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.