

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.

Sheep for English Market.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: SIR,—I shipped 4 cars of lambs last week in 5 days from Kilburn, Bath and Florenceville. There were 812 lambs that I shipped to the American market in the four cars, and I have one car of fat sheep ready to load this week for the English market to go by rail to Montreal. The market there for fat sheep is much better than the American market at present. Yours, etc., WM. ARMSTRONG. Andover, Sept. 19.

Wheat Production.

The annual crop estimates issued by the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture are published, the delay in their issuance having been due to the care bestowed upon the revision of the report. According to these estimates the wheat crop of the world will be 2,476,000,000 bushels for 1894, against 2,279,000,000 bushels for 1893, and 2,280,000,000 bushels, the official average for the last decade. The deficit requiring to be covered by importing countries is 444,245,000 bushels, against 378,664,000 bushels in 1893. The detailed figures representing the production and deficit of the various importing countries for the year 1894 are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Production, Deficit. Rows include Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Austria.

The figures in detail of the production and surplus of exporting countries are these:

Table with 3 columns: Country, Production, Surplus. Rows include Russia, Hungary, Roumania, Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, United States, Canada, India, The rest of Asia, Africa, Australia, Chili, Argentine Republic.

About Shoeing Horses.

One of the mistakes often made by farmers is that of keeping their horses shod that do work in the field during a portion of the year at least. Of course this sometimes becomes necessary, but in the great majority of cases it is not only uncalled for but it is actually a hindrance to the best service the horse is capable of giving. Everybody knows that when a horse is once shod the necessity of keeping shoes on his feet grows upon him. It is also recognized that a horse can do all sorts of farm work just as well without shoes on as with them, and a critical observer of horses soon discovers that farm horses are kept wearing shoes merely from a fancied and mistaken kindness towards them rather than from any sound and logical reason. If people were in the habit of giving a little personal attention to their horses' feet upon frequent occasions instead of leaving it all to the blacksmith, it would be all the better for the horses.—Nebraska Farmer.

Quite a number of potato raisers and dealers in potatoes gathered in Mr. Weston Hardy's potato field Friday afternoon to witness a trial between the Hoover and the Dowden potato diggers. Our people are already acquainted with the merits of the Hoover digger, which has now acquired a standard reputation in this section. This reputation was fully confirmed in the trial Friday, at which the machine did more thorough and perfect work than would have been done by hand. The Dowden machine also proved to be an excellent digger, handling easily and making clean work. It did not, however, finish the job up in the fine style of the other machine in throwing the tops to one side and then dropping the tubers in a neat and straight row. It is fair to state, however, that the manager of the Dowden digger claims to have a vine separator, which was not on hand in season to be attached to the machine at the present trial, which will overcome the disadvantage it labored under in this respect in comparison with the Hoover.—Fort Fairfield Leader.

Travelling Dairy.

Messrs. S. L. Peters and W. W. Hubbard held two 'travelling dairy' meetings in Napau on Monday. The attendance was small in the afternoon, but the school house was crowded in the evening. Mr. Peters lectured on the cow, her treatment, etc., and on the care of milk, following the milk step by step from the cow to the butter dish, and the lecture was illustrated by churning, etc. One of the important things after the cows were on hand was cleanliness in milking, and he was not satisfied with the use of a wire strainer such as made by the tinsmith but he would fold over it a couple of thicknesses of cotton, and then they would be sure that no

foreign substance could pass through the milk. Mr. Hubbard made some practical remarks on dairying cows, pasturage, and the necessity of green food to be fed in addition to the pasturage to keep up the flow of milk. He also gave the good points of a milk cow, and the necessity there was of testing our cows and getting rid of those whose milk was so poor that the more of them the owner had the poorer he would become, some really not paying for their keep, while others make a liberal return for the care and attention bestowed upon them. In the evening the hand separator was shown in operation, the machine used being about large enough for a ten-cow dairy.—Ex.

American Trade With England.

The total of our domestic and foreign exports last year was \$892,143,547, and of this there went to England \$431,063,687; this is very nearly one-half of the total, and it does not take account of the merchandise that went to England by way of Canada. England buys from us just about as much as all the rest of the world. In the six fiscal years the aggregate of our domestic and foreign exports was \$5,254,787,758, of which our exports to the United Kingdom were \$2,627,804,932. This trade is more striking because during these last six years our total imports have been considerably over four and a half billion dollars and our imports from England have but little exceeded one billion. There was not a year of this period when our imports from the United Kingdom amounted to one-half of our exports thither; in 1892 they did not amount to one-third, and in 1864 they did not amount to one-fourth.

Our trade with England is of supreme importance, on account of its volume, and it is of some special interest, because it is so extremely one-sided. If the purpose of foreign trade be to get into the country as much money as possible and part with as little, then this trade with England is most ideal. It is true that these balances are not settled directly in coin, but the international credit amounts to the same thing, and if the balances are paid in securities they are paid in money that was sent before the balance was created.

It is true that the exports from this country to England are mainly food products and raw material, but the farmers of the United States are certainly entitled to as much consideration as any other class. We cannot expect to be large exporters of manufactured goods till we cease to fear foreign competition at home. The manufacturers have chosen the home market because it is worth far more than the foreign market, and they can hardly expect to hold much of a place in the latter if their possession of the former can only be maintained by legislation. But considering how small a part of our exports consists of manufactured goods, and that England is the most advanced manufacturing country in the world, it is not to be overlooked that in the fiscal year 1894 we exported to England over a million dollars' worth of agricultural implements and cars and carriages three and a half million dollars' worth of builders' hardware, sewing machines, steam engines and other machinery, including tools, and nearly two million dollars' worth of the manufactures wood. We have been sending wood pulp, and we are now sending paper, to England.

We may not have such an absolutely sure thing on our agricultural exports to the United Kingdom as we have been wont to assume. The valley of the Nile cannot be enlarged, but the quality of Indian cotton may be improved, and the Russian Government may succeed in developing a new cotton region. Australasia is showing more enterprise in the shipment of fresh meat and fresh fruit to England than we are. Argentina, India and Australasia are capable of producing vastly more wheat than they have produced yet, and New Zealand is displacing our dairy products. It certainly behooves us to strengthen rather than weaken our trade relations with a customer that is worth as much to us as all the rest of the world, and for whose trade we are not without rivals.—New York Journal and Commercial Bulletin.

Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his 85th birthday August 29.

The widow of Senator Hearst, of California, is said to be the most heavily insured woman in this country. She has policies amounting to \$3000,000 on her life.

Vanderbilt paid \$75,000 for Rosa Bonheur's masterpiece, "The Horse Fair," now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. The artist herself received \$5,000 for it.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has just received for a new library the sum of \$50,000. The giver is Dr. Charles E. Slocum, a leading physician of Defiance, Ohio.

Some people in England are asking why Jean Ingelow could not be the poet laureate. She is living in an old-fashioned house in Kensington, London, and is now a gentle, gray-haired woman of nearly 74 years.

The Siberian millionaire, Ponomarjeff, whose death was announced at St. Petersburg some months ago, left a million rubles with the direction that they should be placed in banks at compound interest for 99 years, after which they are to be devoted to the construction and support of a Siberian university at Irkutsk, at which all instructions is to be gratis.

A Pugilist's Palace.

All great men at times consciously or unconsciously condense wisdom into a few words and thus form a sententious sentence that is forever identified with them. When James J. Corbett began to assume prominence in the public eye at the result of having placed in mourning the eyes of John L. Sullivan, he remarked emphatically, "I know one pugilist who won't go broke!" He had seen Sullivan, Dempsey, McAuliffe and others scatter their money like chaff while enjoying prosperity, unmindful of the fact that fortune does not smile forever, and he then and there incorporated a new financial plank into the pugilistic platform. The result is that Corbett has saved a large part of the \$100,000 he is believed to have made since his career in the ring began.

One evidence of his wealth is the \$23,000 mansion he bought not long ago in New York and gave to his wife as a birthday present. He has also spent about \$10,000 in furnishing and decorating, making his total outlay for a home about \$33,000. The residence is a three story brownstone front, and its number is 146 West Eighty-eighth street. The broad hall has a polished oak floor covered dainty Turkish rugs, and the imposing staircase is also covered with oak. At the rear of the hall is the dining room, with its polished oak table and sideboard, its leather upholstered oak chairs and its gleaming and cut glass. On the second floor is Mrs. Corbett's boudoir, which is finished in blue. Back of this apartment is the Turkish room, which is the feature of the house. As its name implies, it is a model of oriental luxuriousness. The bathroom is another feature. It has a floor of glazed white tile and a big porcelain tub with silver plated trimmings. Corbett, who is a great believer in the health giving virtues of cold water, takes a dip in the tub every morning and says his bathroom is the finest he has ever seen. There is a billiard room in the basement and a gymnasium in the cellar. Corbett also owns real estate valued at \$33,000, has paid off a \$5,000 mortgage on his father's house in San Francisco, and is a member of the prosperous theatrical firm of Corbett & Brady. His new residence is the finest ever owned by a pugilist. The champion is not so great a singer as he is a pugilist and money saver. His wife says that when she plays the piano in the Turkish room Jim get the words of the song all right, but betrays a weakness for singing everything to the same tune.

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The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector. Christ Church (Parish Church).—Service at 3 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays in the month. The Holy Communion on second Sunday. Litany every alternate Wednesday 7.30 p. m. St. Luke's.—Service every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 a. m. every third and fifth Sunday in the month, and on Holy Days at 10 a. m. Friday service 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. St. Peter's (Jacksonville).—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, fourth and fifth Sundays, and at 3 p. m. on the second and third Sundays in each month. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday in each month. Service at Upper Woodstock every first and third Thursday at 7.30, at Northampton every fourth Thursday. ST. GERTRUDE'S (R. C.) CHURCH.—Rev. Fr. Chapman, pastor.—Masses on Sunday at 9 and 11 a. m. Holy Days at 8 and 10 a. m. Sunday School 2.15 and Vespers 7.00 p. m.; Week-days Mass, 7.30 a. m. ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN.—Sunday Services.—Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.—Elder J. Denton, pastor. Sunday services: Prayer meeting at 10.00 a. m.; Sunday School, at 11 a. m.; Preaching, at 3 and 7 p. m.; prayer meetings on Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7.30 o'clock. All seats are free; strangers welcome. BAPTIST, ALBERT ST.—Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.30 and preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 and preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Monthly conference on Friday preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free; strangers made welcome. Young People's Union Association meets every Monday evening. REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.—Rev. A. H. Truften, pastor. Services as follows: Prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. METHODIST.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, pastor.—Sabbath services: preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; class meeting immediately after Sunday morning service; class meeting for ladies Wednesday evening at 7.15, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8; Seats free. F. C. BAPTIST.—Rev. C. T. Phillips, pastor.—Sabbath service: prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; conference meeting last Wednesday evening in every month; communion, first Sabbath in every month; Sabbath school 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Bible readings Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free. FRATERNITIES. F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome. A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m. Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.—Meets the 2nd Monday in each month. Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U. on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Tuesday of every month being the Union Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend. Regular meeting of the "Y" in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. The Band of Hope meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m. B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street. Royal Arch Masons.—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. E.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. Uniform Rank K. of P.—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month. K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street. I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall. S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall. I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street. I. O. O. F., Meductic Encampment, No. 8.—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall. L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 38.—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.