

**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.

**The Farmer and Modern Invention.**

In modern life one of the most striking features that has been and is being developed more and more rapidly is the interdependence of the members of the human family. As the population increases, the hermit or quasi-hermit life so frequent years ago, when the farmer for months in the winter saw hardly any face except those of his own family, and when he conducted his farming operations in almost complete independence of the rest of the world, is fast becoming an impossibility. In old times the farm was a self-supporting world in itself. The wells, springs and cisterns supplied water; the domestic animals got all their food from it, and produced its own fertilizers. By rotation of crops, by letting land lie fallow and by use of fertilizing material produced on the farm, the land was kept fertile. Rain descended from the clouds without any human agency. Now the conditions are very different. The farmer's children wish to compete with city children in education and in general culture. But outside of the personal aspect, of which this is but one element, modern conditions affect his life in a much broader sense. The tendency now is to work the soil in large areas devoted to a single crop, and to use machinery in all farming operations. For many years past the American inventor has been busy inventing most ingenious machines for cultivating the ground, for sowing the seed and for harvesting the crops. On account of the inventor's work the Western farms, with fields of wheat reaching to the horizon, cultivated by steam-drawn plows, and whose crops are harvested by great machines drawn by teams of many horses, have become a possibility. The great cereal crop of the United States is due to the mechanical inventor. In the same order of things is the modern fertilizer. For different crops different fertilizers are made in factories. As the great natural sources of phosphoric acid were overdrawn, the European agriculturist has utilized the finely-ground slag of basic steel process. The farmer depends no longer on his barnyard, but purchases plant food in the most approved form, made in factories from the most unpromising sources of supply. The Atlantic coast is patrolled by steamers whose occupation is the catching of menhaden or bony fish. After the oil is extracted from these fish, the farmer has a claim on what is left as a source of nitrogen for his crops. South American nitrate of soda is another source of nitrogen. The German mines supply him with potash, and the blending of all the elements is effected in the fertilizer factories, whose processes are guided by the most exact chemical analyses of their materials. Even in the matter of local transportation the farmer is being taken care of. The electric road, to whose operations, heedless of vested rights, so many highways have been surrendered, bids fair to revolutionize the aspects of rural life. It is believed by many that the electric road will eventually haul the farmer's products to the cities or railroad stations, and the improvement of country roads has actually been discouraged by those who believe in the highest development of this form of traction. Where the process of development of modern life will end, it is hard to see. The farmer, who would seem to be the last to be subjected to modern scientific advancements, is really, speaking relatively, the one most affected. Mechanical, chemical and electrical science have changed his entire status. Among inventors the farmer is recognized as the field for most useful work in invention. Man may yet learn to dispense with coal, and the steam-engine may be relegated to the past. The self-contained energies of the cosmic system may yet be used to replace the motor which during the last decades has replaced them. Windmills and waterwheels represent the utilization of cosmic energy, and mankind may yet be driven to a more extensive use of the mechanical powers of nature. But for food production, it seems as if the soil for many years to come must be the only resource. Synthetic chemistry has to make enormous advances before it can produce palatable food. Already it has done something in procuring glucose and saccharine as sugar substitutes, but until the synthesis on the large scale of carbon and hydrogen is effected, the synthetic chemistry will be inchoate. In the modern march of progress, the farmer will hold his own. The changes in his processes, the abolishment of the quiet rural life, and of the farm as an almost self-contained unit of existence, are brought about by the devotion to his interests of the enlightenment of the world in its turn is more and more dependent on him.—*Scientific American.*

**The London "Times" On The Hay Trade.**

The imports of hay into the United Kingdom experienced a substantial check in the month of June when they fell to 16,236 tons, or less than half the quantity imported in May. So small a monthly import has not been recorded since June of last year, when the amount was but 9,045 tons. To last

month's imports the United States contributed 8,578 tons and Canada 3,348 tons, the total of 12,106 tons thus sent from North America making up 75 per cent. of the June import. It is a question whether, during the whole time these imports of hay have engaged public attention, much of the large quantity credited to the United States should not really have been assigned to Canada. The official returns trace the hay only from the port of shipment and not from the place of origin. Yet there can be no doubt that, especially during the winter months, much Canadian hay has been sent by rail to ports on the United States seaboard, and shipped thence to England. Of the remaining one-fourth of last month's imports Holland sent us 1,172 tons, North Russia 927 tons, Chili 692 tons, France 355 tons, Belgium 233 tons and a few other countries the small balance. During the first six months of the current year we imported 184,767 tons of hay, as compared with 62,766 tons in the first half of 1893, the amount having thus been about trebled. As the imports for the whole of last year reached a total of 263,050 tons, it follows that the imports for the first half of the current year are equivalent to 70 per cent. of those for the entire year 1893. Whether the marked falling off in the quantity of last month's import, indicates merely a temporary reduction rather than a permanent decline the figures for future months must determine. Nevertheless, with the abundant stocks of native hay now secured in this country, it is difficult to conceive what temptation the prices of the coming winter will offer to hay-growers beyond the seas, especially when freightage—reduced though it has been of late—on a bulky material like hay is taken into account. Our largest monthly imports in the 12 months ended June, 1894, were 41,132 tons in March and 41,047 tons in November. We believe, however, that it is an open secret that much of the hay for which high prices were paid on the other side of the Atlantic last winter is still in store in Liverpool and Bristol, whence sooner or later, it must be sold out at a loss. English farmers have this summer mown a greater area of grass land than usual, and it has yielded satisfactorily. The foreign hay trade must, therefore, be well endowed with the elements of vitality if it can maintain its recently acquired position in face of this season's generous yield of home made produce. Last year England's needs furnished the foreign hay grower's opportunity; this year can certainly afford to be self-supporting. And we may rest assured that the bitter lesson which English farmers learnt last winter will last at least a generation.

**A Pneumatic Horse Collar.**

A pneumatic horse collar has been invented in Canada. The part which comes in contact with the horse is as smooth as glass, and sufficiently pliable to give with every motion of the animal. The air valves are so constructed as to preclude the possibility of any leakage even under the heaviest pressure, and are covered by neatly laced leather flaps, leaving the surface perfectly even. A high veterinary authority says: I expect it to be a valuable preventive of sore shoulders and muscular strains, arising from badly fitting and sweat-hardened collars, especially during hot weather, by fitting the neck and shoulders accurately, and rebounding from the skin when the pressure ceases thus allowing the air to cool and soothe the skin.—*Farmers' Home Weekly.*

**Packing Butter.**

Butter is packed for winter use in the following manner: After having been thoroughly washed and salted in the usual manner, it is pressed into clean tubs, made of oak or spruce. The tubs are first well scalded, then rinsed with cold water and rubbed with fine salt. The butter is pressed down solidly until the tub is filled to within half an inch of the top then covered with a clean cloth dipped in brine. The edge of the cloth should be an inch over the edge of the tub. The cloth is covered with salt, and the cloth turned over it when the cover is put on.

The week just ended has recorded a steady advance in the improvement in all kinds of business. Much depends in the South on the condition of its crops, and unless all signs fail, the year of 1894 is to be above the average both as to the amount and quality of its agricultural products.—*Chattanooga Tradesman.*

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1893 was \$19,250,000, a quarter of a million less than that for 1892.

The Suez Canal is only 88 miles long but it reduced the distance from England to India, by sea, nearly 4,000 miles.

The quantity of wool sold at Boston since January exceeds by several million pounds that sold in the like period of 1893.

**Job Printing**

**OF ALL KINDS**  
Neatly & Promptly Executed  
at The Dispatch Office.

**Here and There.**

England's part in the Asiatic war seems to be confined to receiving apologies from both the contending parties for affronts to her dignity.—*Buffalo Express.*

Mrs. Bingo—Where do you suppose Bobbie picked up all those naughty words?  
Bingo—I saw him yesterday playing with the minister's boy.—*Brooklyn Life.*

"Why don't you go to work?" asked the woman who came to the door in response to Meandering Mike's knock.  
"Madam," was the reply, "I do work. I came all the way from town here. An' how did I do it? Walked. Lifted up one foot an' then done the same with the other, an' repeated this operation over and over agin."  
"Dear me!" exclaimed the woman, catching her breath.

"That's the trouble with mankind. Feller-creatures is too much misunderstood. Ef I hedn't stopped ter enlighten yer mind, I don't doubt ye'd hev gone ter yer dyin' moment 'maginin' ther gov'nment furnished us fellers with free bicycles."—*Washington Star.*

This, from the London Spectator, is rather rich: A friend, whom we will call Mr. Smith, was visiting the wife of a farmer. Mr. Smith: How's your husband now?  
Mrs. Brown: Worse than ever; he's got a new bolus, which is tearing him to bits. But he's never well. How can a man be well, whose inside is as full of pills as a peace-cod of peas? I often say to him: John, it's just flyin' in the face of Providence when you've got your lawful regular doctor within a mile of you, and you going off to these impostors (impostors). Mr. Smith: It's certainly very foolish. Mrs. Brown: Foolish! it's all that—but its far worse; its downright wicked. It beats me how a man can go down on his knees in church and pray against such nastiness, and then go back like a dog to his vomit again. Mr. Smith: And does he pray in church against quacks?  
Mrs. Brown: Of course he does. Don't we pray against them every Sunday in the Litany? Don't we pray against "all false doctorin' (doctrine)?"

King Humbert of Italy was walking in one of the back streets of Rome the other day. It was Sunday, and his Majesty wished to see for himself how his subjects in the poor quarters of the Eternal City kept the Lord's Day. As he neared a corner a drunken fellow came rolling along the street, describing all kinds of geometrical figures in his progress. On one of his tangents he almost struck the King. Turning round to see who was in his way, the workman recognized his Majesty. He fell upon his knees before him, trembling from fear, but so intoxicated that he could hardly speak straight.

King Humbert tried to quiet him, but the man murmured prayer after prayer for forgiveness. Humbert, who himself never touches intoxicating drinks except when necessary at public dinners, thinking he had a chance to make a convert to temperance, upbraided the man severely. As the poor fellow seemed penitent, the King asked him what he could do for him.

At first no reply came, but the King insisted upon an answer. Thus encouraged, the fellow blubbered out:—

"Will your Majesty then accord to me the permission to—drink gratis pro Deo in all liquor shops of Rome?"

The King of course declined to grant the sincere request, and kept the man on his knees in the street.

"Everything else," cried the drunkard, as the King started away, "is immaterial to me."—*New York Tribune.*

Sir Charles Tupper will go from Chester to London this week. He is much better of the attack of influenza, from which he is suffering.

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**A. E. JONES'**

And see what he has got in

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- White Lead,
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Imported and Domestic Cigars, and a fine assortment of Confectionery constantly on hand; also Fruits of all kinds.

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John M. Williamson.

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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. On 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 Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening.

REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.—Rev. A. H. Trafton, 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. Thos. Marshall, 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 Thursday 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. B.—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.