

**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.

**Work up the Butter Trade.**

Notwithstanding all that is said nowadays about the depravity of the trade demand, about the necessity of producing poor goods to sell at a low price rather than worthy goods to sell at a fair one, quality still counts and there is no country in the world where it counts for more than in the United Kingdom. The people there want cheap footstuffs, but they also want the best. We produce the best cheese; therefore, the British people buy from us, and pay a little more for it than they can get American cheese for. They want the best flour, and unhesitatingly pay a much higher price for our No 1 hard wheat, and for the flour of the same, than they can buy ordinary wheat for. The British market wants both quantity and quality, and though it insists on cheapness as a matter of principle, it pays as good prices for foodstuffs as can be got anywhere. Moreover, a country that has once worked up a demand in Britain for any staple edible can usually depend on that custom, so long as the article continues up to the standard. The consumers of the United Kingdom are not fickle-minded, dropping one purveyor in favor of another merely for the sake of change. In fact, the producer of a superior article usually finds the conservative tastes and habits of the British a great obstacle in the way of his getting a foothold, so prone are they to stand by the favorites. Denmark produces butter that exactly suits the British palate. The British partiality for Danish butter gets more and more pronounced every year.

The astonishing increase in Denmark's exports of butter to the United Kingdom is shown in a supplement to the last issue of the London Grocers' Gazette. In the single year 1894 they were 55,000 tons, just 8,000 tons above what they were in 1893, and those of 1893 exceeded those of 1892 by about 4,000 tons. By such leaps as these they have been increasing annually since 1886. They have been steadily increasing indeed since 1883, but in the earlier years at a rate of not more than 2,000 tons. In this same table Canada's shipments of butter to Britain are also exhibited, and pitifully small they look beside the towering columns showing Denmark's. The best we have done in any year since 1883 is hardly more than the smallest of the increases made by Denmark from one year to the next in that period. Last year we sent only about 2,000 tons. There is tremendous room for improvement here, and a glance at that part of the table showing Australia's great strides ought to spur us on. In 1894 Australia shipped about 11,000 tons of butter to Britain, nearly double the quantity it sold there the previous year. It is clear that we must send Britain first class butter, and that we must force its merits upon the attention of her consumers.

The action of the Canadian government in buying up the creamery butter of last winter's make is a step in the right direction, and has not been taken a moment too soon. If the Australians got no more than 5d. a pound for their butter, they sold enough of it to amount to two million and a half dollars. But the lowest they got in 1894 was just twice this, and the most of it they sold at prices ranging from a shilling upwards. The value of their shipments of butter to Great Britain last year cannot have been under seven million dollars. Even in this shipping season, bad though it is for prices, they have been able to sell some of their offerings at 1s. some above, most in the neighborhood of 11 d., and none below 9 3/4d. And this fine result was brought about by a bonus on exports, seconded by excellence in the butter itself and by the best of care in shipping. The purchase of last winter's creamery butter by the Canadian government is now being followed up by the providing of cold storage accommodation in Montreal. This will be of advantage to summer shippers. But to lay down our butter in the right condition on the British market we should have the further advantage of refrigerators on both cars and steamships.—Ex.

**Butter Made From Whey.**

The officials of the agricultural department are satisfied with the general results of the experiments made at Cornell University, which have shown the possibility of making butter from the whey left after the manufacture of cheese. The only other question to be determined is whether butter can be made in such quantities as to pay. It is said to be good butter, qualified judges being unable to detect it from that made from milk in the first place. The department leaves it to the manufacturers of cheese to show whether butter can be thus made in quantities sufficient as to pay for the labor expended upon it. In this connection, the following figures from the annual report of the commissioner of agriculture of New York, the great cheese making State, will go far toward answering this question: There was made in that State in 1892, 130,991,310 pounds of cheese. There are 8 1/2 pounds of whey for each pound of cheese, making a total of 1,113,420,755 pounds of whey. The average of fat left in the whey is about 30-100 of 1 per cent., which, reduced to pounds of fat, equals 4,342,362. Butter contains only 85 per cent. of fat, and these figures show that the whey thus lost is capable of yielding 4,776,598 pound of butter, which, at 20 cents a pound, would be worth \$955,319. This looks to be a matter worth the investigation of those who have whey from which to manufacture this valuable by-product.—New York Tribune.

Generally apple trees should not be planted closer together than thirty feet.

Whenever a tree is of proper size and does not bear, root pruning is the best remedy.

Old Man Guff—There is nothing quite as rank as a cigarette, is there?

Old Man Nuff—I can't recall anything, unless it is the party smoking it.—Detroit Free Press.

**Three Fools.**

There was a business man who failed  
To win the longed-for prize  
Of riches and prosperity;  
He did not advertise.

There was a lover once who died  
Quite wretched, I suppose,  
Because all through his life he was  
Too bashful to propose.

There was another man whose ways  
His neighbors greatly pained,  
Because he didn't know enough  
To go in when it rained.

All three were fools; but, worst of all,  
To everybody's eyes,  
Was he who was a business man  
And didn't advertise.

Somerville Journal.

**Primitive Fire Engines.**

The oldest known fire engine for pumping water is probably the one mentioned in the Spiritalia of Hero, about 150 B. C. This engine, it is said, was contrived with two single acting pumps with a single beam pivoted between the two, for working the plungers. The streams of water united in a single discharge pipe, and passed up a trough having an air chamber, and out of a nozzle which might be turned in any direction as desired. Fire engines appear also to have been used extensively by the early Romans, who furthermore organized regular fire brigades.

In the early part of the sixteenth century a fire engine known as a "water syringe," was introduced, which in a measure resembles the modern forms of fire engines. This was mounted on wheels, and the water was poured by levers. This form of engine was very generally used in Germany. In England about the same time large brass syringes were used. These held several quarts of water and were operated by three men, two of them holding the syringe at each side with one hand, and directing the nozzle with the other, while the third operated the plunger. It was necessary, after having discharged the water from the syringe, to refill it from a well or cistern near the fire or from iron buckets. The syringes were later fitted to portable tanks of water. The first successful fire engine was probably the Newsham engine, and this was the pioneer of the manually operated fire engines. The pumps in these engines were built on many different designs, but in most cases they were operated by levers. Fire engines similar in form to the Newsham engine were in use up to the year 1850.—Philadelphia Enquirer.

**The Real Benefit of Education.**

The president of a western college, addressing a graduating class, said to the graduates that they might forget all they had learned from books during their course and yet carry away from college the chief fruits of their study. This declaration, though somewhat exaggerated, contains a germ of truth that neither pupils nor teachers fully appreciate. We know as a matter of fact that few of the learned men of the day outside of the teaching profession could pass the entrance examinations to the colleges from which they graduated ten years ago. But they have not forgotten the principles underlying the various studies and could readily regain their old time proficiency if occasion should require it. Nor have they lost the training they received while engaged in their school studies, the habits of attention and observation developed in their youth, the ability to reason out a proposition and thus to develop their capacity to think. It is this discipline of the mind that constitutes the valuable thing in education, not the mere cramming of the memory. The first purpose of training is to reduce the subject to discipline, or orderly methods. When that has been accomplished each is fitted for the work before him. It is to qualify him to think for himself, to observe and make use of his observations, to write and talk intelligibly that the student has been educated, and though he may forget the process by which he was drilled, he will carry with him through life the training that is the true end and aim of education.

**Japan's Learned Soldiers.**

It appears that notebooks are quite common in the Japanese army among both soldiers and coolies. They keep regular diaries, and take copious notes of everything they see. "It is surprising," writes a war correspondent to the China Mail, "what a lot they know about the great west. Several of them talk intelligently of Spartans and Persians, Napoleon and his march to Moscow, and even compare the abolition of feudalism in England and Japan. They fully understand all that is implied in the contrast between old-fashioned hand-to-hand warfare and modern long-range manoeuvres; and they speak scornfully of the Chinese tactics at Ping-Yang, in trying cavalry charges against massed bodies of riflemen without first using their machine guns, as the french at Waterloo did their field pieces, to throw the ranks in disorder. All this from the Japanese must be surprising to Europeans, because we do not know them. Their progress is greater and more real than foreigners can imagine.—London Daily News.

**Something Could be Done.**

"Donald," said Dugald, "suppose the Clyde was all whiskey and ye were tied to a stake with the stream just up to your chin, what would ye do?"  
"Is her hands tied?"  
"Yes."  
"And her feet?"  
"Yes."  
"Well, it's a terrible poseetion; but I hanna think ye could tie say firm but she could mak wee waves."—London Globe.

"You are nothing but a big bluff," remarked the river to the bank. "It that so?" retorted the bank. "If I take a notion to come down on you your name will be mud."—New York News.

Greta: "Belle says she's sorry she ever married you!" George: "She ought to be. She did some nice girl out of a duced good husband!"—Illustrated Bits.

Subscribe for THE DISPATCH.



Dr. H. F. Merrill.

**No Other Medicine**  
SO THOROUGH AS  
**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

Statement of a Well Known Doctor  
"No other blood medicine that I have ever used, and I have tried them all, is so thorough in its action, and effects so many permanent cures as Ayer's Sarsaparilla."  
Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.

**Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla**  
Admitted at the World's Fair.  
Ayer's Pills for liver and bowels.

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

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

**EMERALD ST., OPP. WILBUR HOUSE**  
WOODSTOCK N. B.

Bargains in  
**Boys' Clothing**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**Youths' Clothing**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**Children's Clothing**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**Men's Suits**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**UNDERCLOTHING**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**Boots, Shoes and Rubbers**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**Collars, Cuffs and Hose**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains in  
**GENTS' SCARFS**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

Bargains,  
**Bargains, Bargains**  
At SAUNDERS BROS.

**Seeds. Seeds.**  
Garden and Field  
**SEEDS,**

For sale cheap at  
**W. R. WRIGHT'S,**  
UPPER WOODSTOCK.

All goods delivered promptly.

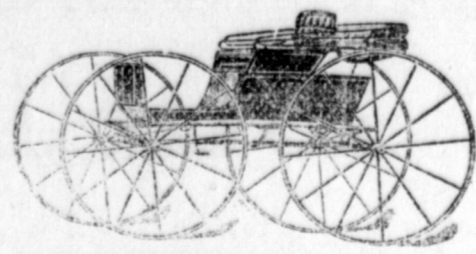
**John T. G. Carr,**  
**Hart and,**  
Is constantly receiving fresh supplies of  
**SPRING GOODS.**

VALUES ARE VERY MUCH  
LOWER THAN FORMERLY.

Call and get prices before purchasing.

He keeps the LARGEST STOCK in the village and handles almost everything usually found in a country store.  
PRICES RIGHT.

John T. G. Carr.



**GOOD ROADS**

Call for Good Wagons, bad roads need Strong ones. Both qualities can be supplied by us. Call and examine our work. We are glad to show our goods.

**WAGONS AND CARRIAGES**  
Made and Repaired.

School Desks, Settees, Church and Lodge Room FURNITURE  
A SPECIALTY.

Planing, Sawing, and other custom machine work done.  
Furniture sold in the White to those preferring it.

**JOHN CHESTNUT. DAVID HIPWELL.**  
UPPER WOODSTOCK.

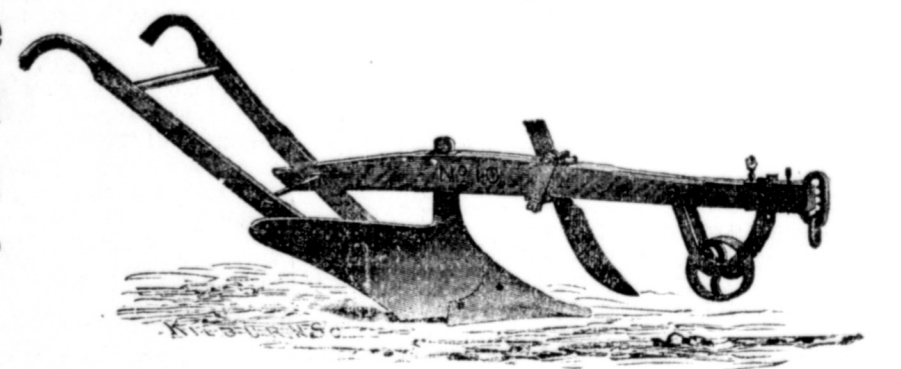
**New Dress Goods.**

IN ALL THE  
**Latest Weaves and Designs.**

ALSO:  
New Dress Cambrics, Cottons, Carpets, Etc.,  
ALL NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY at the KING STREET DRY GOODS STORE.

**G. W. Vanwart,**  
20 & 22 King Street.

Don't waste  
your time and  
horse flesh in  
working poor  
machinery.



Come and get one of our

**A. 1, OR**  
**NO. 10 PLOWS!**

Either will pay for itself before the season is over.

See our **Steel Cultivators,**  
**Spring Tooth Harrows**  
and **Steel Plows.**  
**Buy a HORSE HOE.**

Those who have used our **Feed Mill** say it exceeds their expectations in the quantity it will grind, and it saves feed.

**Small & Fisher Co**

WOODSTOCK, MAY 1, 1895.

A Horse Wants to be Well Shod and  
so does a Man, Woman and Child.

**J. D. Dickinson & Sons**  
Have a most complete assortment of

**Boots and Shoes.**

Men's, Women's and Children's Tans  
Of a beautiful make and  
at a Reasonable Price.

**Dongola, Kid and Balls**  
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A Complete, New Stock Just Opened.

**HARNESS**  
Made & Repaired

GREAT VARIETY OF  
**HARNESS FITTINGS**  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

**H. V. MOOERS, Main Street,**  
WOODSTOCK.

**Hartford Steam Mills.**

The Carding Machine is now running. We will be pleased to see our patrons, and guarantee to give the BEST ROLLS THAT WOOL WILL MAKE.  
Price for carding, 4c. per lb.; 2 cts. per lb. for oil. Only best white oil used. Patrons coming to the mill can get rolls the same day. I have just received my

**New Stock of Cloth**

from the Moncton mills, and can fit you with a Suit of Clothes in the Latest and Most Fashionable patterns. Bring along your wool and see my stock before exchanging elsewhere.

**I can give you the Best Bargain of any one in the business.**

Wool left in care of my agents will receive prompt attention.

AGENTS—

GEO. E. TRACY, Richmond Corner.  
AMASA PLUMMER, Jacksonville.  
W. R. WRIGHT, Upper Woodstock.  
J. W. DALLING, Woodstock.  
LEE McBRIDE, Bellville.  
JOHN W. McBRIDE, Boundary Line, Watson Settlement.  
JOHN DAVIS, Oakville.

Thanking my many kind patrons for their past favors, and soliciting a continuance of the same, I am yours respectfully,

**A. F. LOCKHART.**  
Hartford, May 8, 1895.

**SPRING WORK BEGUN**

Calsomining, Paper Hanging and  
Painting, done by **TIM FIELDS.**

Orders left at Wilbur House or Town Hall promptly attended to.