TERMS OF THE SENTINEL.

Subscription $1.00 a year in advance; $1.50 not paid in advance.

Short notices not exceeding 6 lines, 50 cents first insertion; 15 cents each subsequent insertion.

Transient Advertisements should be accompanied by the money to insure insertion.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row, (Times Building). New York, is also authorized to contract for advertisements in the SENTINEL, at our best rates.

This paper may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in New York.

The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1888.

SENTINEL Office, in Vanwart's Brick Building, King street, up stairs.

Clubbing Terms

We have already completed arrangements whereby we can club with the following publications, at the rate stated, for the year 1889. Additions will be made to this list.

SENTINEL and		*Toronto Weekly Globe*,	$1 50
do	do	*Toronto Weekly Globe* and *The Rural Canadian*,	1 75
do	do	*Harper's Magazine*,	4 00
do	do	*Harper's Weekly*,	4 20
do	do	*Harper's Bazar*,	4 20
do	do	*Harper's Young People*,	2 50
do	do	*Independent*.	3 50
do	do	*Farm and Fireside*,	1 25
do	do	*Weekly Empire*,	1 75
do	do	*Scribner's Magazine*,	3 40
do	do	*Godey's Lady's Book*,	2 50
do	do	*Dominion Illustrated*,	4 00
do	do	*Littell's Living Age*,	8 00
do	do	*Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal*,	1 70
do	do	*Grip*,	2 70

It is urged as proof that the Indians of the far West are not civilized, the fact that it is a law with them invariably to pay the debts due by dead relatives. This, certainly, is not a rule in our benign civilization.

We regret to observe, as a rather unfavorable commentary on the growing popularity of the recognition of "woman's rights," that defalcations by women occupying positions of trust are being reported. Not so much a matter of wonder as of regret.

In a cheap restaurant in Bermondsey, a suburb of London, Monday night, a man, without provocation, cut the throat of the landlord's daughter. She is not expected to recover. There are rumors that the would-be murderer is Jack the Ripper.

A Miss Simmonds, who recently died in England at the age of nearly 104 years, stated that she never married and never took any physic—two evils, as she said, to be avoided. Her opinion could only be based on "circumstantial evidence." Some physic and some husbands might have secured her living to an *old* age.

Mr. Alfred Morrisey, St. John, who has a nice store finely stocked with books and fancy goods, has sent us a copy of a Christmas No. of Harper's "Franklin Square Library." This No. is entitled Yuletide stories and pictures, and is one of the cheeriest Christmas offerings whether as regards the merit of the stories or the excellence of the illustrations.

Well! well! Just think of it. Mr. John M. Ward, called a base ball savant, was recently sold at public auction to Washington, D. C., for $12,000. This is about as bad as the selling of the poor in some Canadian communities. Only a difference in degree between selling a negro's services and selling the services of a white base ballist. Where's the fifteenth amendment of the great and free Republic.

A young man named Speight, belonging to Welsford, Queens Co., died at a lumber camp a few miles out of Houlton on Saturday last under the following circumstances:—

He was engaged with a companion grinding an axe, standing on the frame supporting the grindstone and bending down at his work. He suddenly straightened himself up, complained of a severe headache and almost immediately died.

The *Farmer*, Fredericton, came out last week as a Christmas No. It contained, beside a very admirable *melange* of reading matter, excellent likenesses of Chief Justice Allan, of Mayor Fenety, Mayor Hazen, T. Temple, M. P., and others, also plates of public buildings in Fredericton and of the city as it was 50 years ago and is now. It was a most creditable issue of a widely read paper which in extent of circulation is only rivalled by the SENTINEL among the papers published outside of St. John.

GRIP'S COMIC ALMANAC.—This well known annual, for 1889, is now in the bookstores. For ten years Canada's "own and only" Comic Almanac has delighted her people, and the new number is decidedly the best of the lot. The calendar pages are unique and ingenious; the double page cartoon, "Irrepressible Tug of War," is first class, while there are several full-page cartoons of no less merit, and any number of side-splitting illustrations. The letter-press is capital reading. Ten cents will secure the book at any newsdealer's—a modest tax for so enjoyable a *melange*, surely.

In Bank.

At the end of November, there was in the post office savings' banks of the Dominion, nearly $2 500,000, and in the government savings' banks, so called, $20,750,000.

In the chartered banks there was at deposit $112,750,000, and in loan societies $18,250,000, making in all a total of deposits to the credit of the people $154,250,000.

'Tis Coming.

Were there no others, the reminders of the near approach of our grand christian festival, Christmas, meet one at every step in passing through the business streets of this Town. The stores, great and small, to whatever line of trade directed, all bear evidence of preparation for the festive time and for assaults upon the pockets of the citizens. If any one has doubts as to the really fine display made of quaint and curious and attractive and substantial goods, we must beg of such to take a walk and make a careful inspection for themselves after first whetting their anticipations by a perusal of our advertising columns where in black and white is an enumeration of some of the inducements which our intelligent traders offer.

Electric.

While congratulating Mr. Fisher upon his successful introduction of the "incandescent" light it is to be hoped that his system is not open to the same objection which has, it is said been discovered to the Edison system which Mr. Connell is about introducing. The discovery was accidental and made in this wise: Three gentlemen of Woodstock (not Verona,) who are supposed to be somewhat advanced in the science of Electricity, visited a town not a hundred miles from here, intent upon observing how the Edison incandescent worked with one of which lights their chamber was provided. Before retiring the light was turned off, but in the morning, having to rise before day to catch a train, they found it impossible to re-light the lamps with the MATCHES, they possessed, though they tried hard to do so. Now if ordinary matches won't do to touch the thing off with, the public should know it.

The above is as it was told, but then perhaps—and here opens a wide range of possibilities.

For all kinds of Fur, Plush and Cloth Robes, call on Hugh Hay.

Butter.

The articles on the subject of butter making which are being published in many other papers of the Dominion as well as in the SENTINEL, must have a good effect, and awaken readers to the vital importance of the subject treated of. The one product of farm industry that always commands a good price is butter, and the one product of such industry that is particularly various in character is butter. Every one knows that, of the butter which comes to market, a large per centage, when brought to a test, is of inferior quality and commands an indifferent price. While many consumers who know of whom to buy and by whom they are regularly supplied, enjoy the luxury of real first class butter, there are large numbers of others who, having to depend upon the stores, take such butter as they can get, and are forced to put up with a very indifferent article. Now the difference in yearly cost to an ordinary family, of between 16 cts., 18 cts., and 20 cts. per pound, is so small that most of people will gladly pay that difference if by doing so they can secure a good article. We suppose the difference in cost of production of good butter and inferior is not very much, the requisites being rather a little more care than any more actual labor, and surely the difference in price which the one commands beyond the other would amply repay for the additional care and skill and time employed.

Then it should be remembered that a good deal of butter goes to outside and central markets and commands a premium according to the reputation which the county producing it has in regard to that particular article, and the butter makers might well bear in mind that by their labors they are adding to or diminishing the fair fame of their county.

These remarks apply presumably to every county in the Province: to Carleton no less and no more than to the others and we should like, in this as in all other matters, that Carleton should stand excelsior.

Charles Wesley.

The present year is the centennial anniversary of the death of Charles Wesley. It was a happy conception the idea of inviting ministers in England and America to commemorate the event by simultaneous services on Sunday the 9th December.

It would appear that the idea has been pretty widely carried out, and in the principal cities and towns of North America and England, on the date named, services were held suitable to the occasion.

In the Methodist Church here the pastor, Rev. Job Shenton, directed his morning and evening discourses to the subject. The theme, an inspiring one, was presented with the Rev. gentleman's wonted force and eloquence: the theme indeed is one that, in any Methodist pulpit and before any Methodist audience should evoke profound emotions, remembering how potent a factor in the form and spiritual expression of the services of Methodism have been and are the hymns of Charles Wesley.

It may be remembered that while Charles Wesley was in some sense the founder of and name giver to Methodism, he never severed in any degree his connection with the established church, but he was above all a christian, and the whole christian world may well revere the memory of him who gave to the church that hymn beginning

"Jesus lover of my soul."

The Wesleys labored "not for an age but for all time," and have left an indelible and most glorious impress upon the history of the Protestant church; this, apart from any sectarian teaching or departures involved, is acknowledged by all. The two brothers John and Charles were co-laborers, and in an eminent sense co-assistants, although in many respects they did not see alike; John was the ardent reformer, the far-seeing administrator; Charles was the more brilliant orator and poet. The former by his critical acumen and more solid powers of reasoning was, no doubt, a great help to his brother as an adviser, directing, too, the more exuberant tendency of his genius and assuring for him his succeeding fame which so largely rests upon those hymns which have been sung probably in every Protestant church in christendom and by every people. The composition of sacred verse was a constant habit with Charles Wesley; those hymns which have been preserved in church collections are very perfect in style of composition and breathe the true poetic inspiration; that they are presented and preserved in such form, is due largely to the discriminating judgment of John. Some of the best of these hymns, there is reason to believe, as originally composed were of much greater length and contained verses in which expression and rhyme were labored and forced, and which were in merit and effectiveness much below the high standard of the hymns as we now have them. In such the good taste of the elder brother was displayed by his pruning and expurgating.

The centennial services of last Sunday will have revived in many hearts the christian reverence in which the name of Wesley should be held and while directing attention to the poet of the church will have inspired renewed appreciation of his hymns as a wondrous power in church ministrations.

Wedding Bells.

One of the pleasing events so interesting to the ladies, occurred at the residence of Mr. Simon McLeod on Wednesday, when his daughter, Miss Jessie M, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Mr. F. Arthur Mills. Rev. G. W. McDonald officiated in the presence of a large number of invited guests. Miss Bina Smith was bridesmaid, and Mr. Charles Connell, groomsman. The bride was the recipient of many costly presents, not the least prized of which was a testimonial from the Reformed Baptist Church Sunday School, of which she was organist. After a sumptuous lunch had been partaken of, Mr and Mrs. Mills left by train for their up river home. In the many wishes for their future happiness the SENTINEL heartily joins.

Hymeneal.

A very pleasant social event occurred at Plymouth, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult. The "high contracting" parties were David A. Henderson of Debec, and Miss Sarah E. Turney of Plymouth. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. C. Bleakney, at the residence of the bride's mother at 6 o'clock, p. m. After the nuptial knot was tied the happy couple, with a number of friends sat down to a sumptuous tea which had been provided for the occasion by the engaging hostess. The presents to the bride were numerous and costly and were a fitting evidence of the high esteem in which the "new married couple" are held in their respective communities.—Com.

Personal.

Hon. R. B. Stevenson was in town last week.

M. B. Hicks, Centreville, was in town this week.

C. A. Harmon, Peel, was in Woodstock, Tuesday.

Mr. M. McDade made the SENTINEL a call last week.

Mrs. F. W. Brown was in Woodstock the other day.

J. A. Vanwart, Fredericton, was in Woodstock, Tuesday.

S. McLeod reached home from his Western trip, on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Hastings Kearney, of Jacksonville, left here, the early part of the week, for a visit to Granville, N. S.

Rev. Leo Hoyt, Andover, has returned from his European tour, much improved in health, his friends will be glad to learn.

All wool Plain and Twilled Grey Flannel, extra quality, only 20 cents per yard, at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

The Temiscouta Railroad.

J. S. Millar, General Manager of the Temiscouta Railway, was in town Wednesday. Mr. Millar expresses himself as well pleased with the financial results since the opening of the road, the freight and passenger traffic being in excess of what was anticipated so soon. Suitable arrangements have been made with the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk, and Mr. Millar hopes soon to be able to effect similar arrangements with the N. B. Railway. As will be noticed by advertisement, trains now run tri-weekly to and from River du Loup and Edmundston. Mr. Millar is satisfied that when the connections are concluded between the roads, a large amount of freight from St. John will go by this new route; passengers then leaving St. John at night could reach Montreal the next evening.

Carleton County Court

Opened on Tuesday morning, Judge Stevens presiding. There being no criminal business no Grand Jury was in attendance.

The following civil causes were entered:—

Charles L. Smith *vs* John Buck. An action for the recovery of damages for the alleged killing of plaintiff's sheep by defendant's dog. The defendant demurred to the second count of the declaration; after argument the Judge reserved his decision J. A. Vanwart Col. for plaintiff; A. B. Connell Col. for deft.

Charles M. Ellis *vs* Jarvis Shaw. Action assumpsit. Trial postponed until March, on application of defendant. A. B. Connell Col. for plf., S. B. Appleby Col. for deft.

John Fisher *vs* Rainsford Smith and Abram Banks. Assumpsit, undefended; damage assessed at $153. D. McL. Vince for Piff.

Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Temperance.

Rev. B. B. Keefer delivered two excellent lectures here last week, the first in the Town Hall, the second in the Rink. The subject treated was "The Scott Act a failure (?)" and in a logical manner the lecturer treated the whole question from the first agitation up to the present time. He pointed out the weak points in the law; argued forcibly in favor of a prohibitory enactment, pure and simple, but at the same time showed how the Scott Act, with all its imperfections, had benefitted the communities where it had been adopted, and made a strong appeal to his hearers to stand by it and enforce it until advanced legislation could be had. The interest of his meetings was increased by the singing of Prof. Morgan and his little daughter. Rev. Job Shenton presided at the first meeting and Rev. J. E. Grant at the second, at both of which there were large and intelligent audiences.

Town Council.

The Council held a session on the evening of the 5th inst. Present, His Worship in the chair, Couns. Smith, Carr, Graham, Dibblee, Winslow, Drysdale, Murphy.

The Marshal submitted his monthly report, showing licences collected for November, $84. His commission $8 40 was ordered paid.

The Council also had another session on the following Friday evening. Present, His Worship in the chair, Couns. Dibblee, Boyd, Graham, Winslow, Holyoke, Smith, Carr, Murphy.

The Marshal was instructed not to collect taxes from Aubrey White, he being under age.

The electric light committee, to whom was referred petition to light takers, reported recommending a reduction of rates to 16 cts. per night, when on motion Holyoke, seconded Winslow, the report was adopted, the change in rates to come into operation 1st next January.

The rent of Town Hall for Thursday evening was fixed at $3, exclusive of janitor's fees.

A large number of bills were ordered paid.

Mens Felt Boots, Heavy Gum Rubbers and Overshoes in large quantities and at prices lower than the lowest at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

A Great Offer.

We have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to make the following unparalleled offer: We will send the SENTINEL and the Toronto *Weekly Globe*, from the date of subscribing to the end of December 1889, for $1.50; or we will send the SENTINEL, *Globe*, and *The Rural Canadian* for the same period for $1 75.

Now is the time to buy your Winter dry goods, while the great Cheap Sale is going on at R. B. Porter & Co.'s.

Farmers.

Farmers should take an agricultural paper, and when they can get one weekly for a whole year by sending us 25 cents in addition to their regular subscription to the SENTINEL, no one should neglect it. *Farm And Fireside* is a large 7 column 4 page weekly, two pages being devoted to agricultural matters, and two pages to stories by the best authors. It is well illustrated throughout, and has a large circulation. Call and examine specimen copies. Old or new subscribers paying $1.25 can have both papers for a year.

Ladies Fine Kid Boots, Lined Rubbers and Overshoes in all the leading styles at B B. Belyea & Co.'s.

Canadian Live-Stock and Farm Journal

There have been few more marked successes in Journalism than have been achieved by the *Canadian Live-Stock and Farm Journal*, of Hamilton, Ont.. Though devoted especially to stock raising, it includes the Farm, The Dairy, The Apiary, Poultry, Horticulture, and The Home, so that for the general farmers, or such farmers as make live-stock breeding in any of its departments a leading feature of their business, we do not know where to find its equal in Canada. We heartily recommend it to our patrons as the leading agricultural paper in the Dominion. Price $1.00 per annum. A beautiful lithograph of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph, is given to every subscriber for 1889. We can furnish it and our own paper together from now to December, 1889, for $1 70. Call at our office and see sample copy, also lithograph.

Coon, Goat, Bear and Spanish Lamb Coats, at the "Ghost" of former prices, at Hugh Hay's.

JOTTINGS.

Pay your taxes. Town election 14th January.

Oysters served in any style at the Coffee Rooms.

Some communications just to hand; will appear next week.

The ice in the river, above the bridge, stopped running on Monday.

Rev. J. W. Clark, of Tracy Mills, occupied the F. C. B. Pulpit, morning and evening, Sunday.

Remember the Donation party at the Methodist parsonage, Upper Kent, next Wednesday, 19th inst.

A good residence on Green street, formerly occupied by Robt. Smith, is to let. Enquire of Wm. Taylor.

The terminal examinations of the schools in the college building will be held Wednesday next in the forenoon.

On Friday afternoon next, all the college schools meet in the grammar school room for public closing exercises. There will be music, recitations, etc. Public are urged to be present on both occasions.

On our first page mention is made of some of our enterprising business firms; the list will be continued next week.

Five persons were received into the Reformed Baptist Church, by the pastor, Rev. G. W. McDonald, Sunday evening.

New stamping patterns just received by Mrs. S. J. Baker, and stamping of all kinds promptly attended to.

The SENTINEL returns thanks to Almon H. Fogg & Co, Houlton, for a convenient business calendar for 1889.

Dropped on the streets of Woodstock, Thursday, a toilet mat; the finder will confer a favor by leaving it at this office.

A house at Temperance Vale, owned by J. R. Pinder and occupied by Levi Moore, was burned on the 4th inst. Loss, $600; insured for $400.

The *Globe* says, "one of the fastest roadsters in St. John is Dr. Bruce's grey horse. He came from Woodstock, where so many good horses come from."

D. L. Pitt, East Florenceville, is disposing of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices, in order to make a clearance. Visit his establishment and learn prices.

Some little excitement was created Monday by the rumor circulated that Thompson, the Braintree murderer, was in this vicinity—it was only, however, a poor tramp.

Mr. Fisher has now his incandescent in full running order, and the light, we believe, is giving good satisfaction; a number of our stores are already using the light.

A very impressive funeral sermon of the late James W. Brown, was preached by Rev. G. W. McDonald, in Union Hall, Upper Woodstock, on Sunday afternoon. There was a large congregation present.

Remember that the Carleton District Lodge I. O. G. T, will meet in Woodstock, on Wednesday next. It is expected the Lodges through the county will be fully represented. Public temperance meeting in the evening.

A very handsome and large (22x36) oil painting, "Moonlight on the Nile," is on exhibition in the window of Jones & Nicholson's store. The fine execution of the painting testifies to the high ability of the artist, Miss A. M. Hoyt.

W. M. Johnston, M. D., Bazine, Kansas, sends us fyles of Kansas papers, from which we learn that the reports of people leaving Kansas through fear of starvation, of fearful blizzards, etc., are untrue, and that the weather is fine and the people blessed with health and plenty.

There has been a permanent change made in the order of services of the Advent Church, which are now as follows: Sunday, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; praise service at 6 30 p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 30.

The Misses Rickeson having obtained a larger apparatus and facilities for dyeing, and having secured the services of a competent assistant, are prepared to dye any article of clothing in silk or wool. Stamping for Kensington and braid embroidery a specialty. See advertisement.

Great meetings in Salvation Army: Welcome to Major Deakin and wife, evening of the 15th; 3id anniversary, Sunday, 7 a, m., 11 a. m.; 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m. Morning meetings in Barracks, afternoon and night in Opera House; Banquet and Welcome Supper Monday. See large posters.

On Tuesday night a heavy snow storm set in which, before its close, had covered the ground to a depth variously estimated at from 12 to 14 inches. The wind blew quite fresh Wednesday and the snow drifted badly in places. There was little interruption however to the running of the trains, most of them coming and leaving on time.

At the last town election, a number of ratepayers of Wellington Ward requested Mr. H. E. Gallagher to allow his name to be put in nomination for councillor, but he felt it his duty to decline the honor. At the next town election, however, owing to a repeated request, we are authorized to state, he will be in the field as a candidate for councillor in Wellington Ward.

A communication has been received in town from C. W. Connell, dated Chicago, Dec. 7th, stating that the members of his excursion party had reached Chicago safely and well on the morning of that day, and were to leave at 10 30 p. m. He says the party "are having a pleasant time. The weather is warm for this season of the year, and we have had very little rain so far."

Frederick, the 15 year old son of Samuel Briggs, Bloomfield, met with an accident on the 5th inst., which resulted in his death. While he was rolling a log to a sawing machine, in some way it took a cant and rolling back crushed him between it and another log. After lingering a few hours in pain he was released by death. His parents have the sympathy of the community.

THE DAIRYING INDUSTRY.

A Series of Letters Addressed to the Agricultural Public of Canada, being a Careful Study of Dairy Methods and Practices in Great Britain and Europe, during a Four Months' Visit in 1888.

This Letter is Registered in Accordance with the Copyright Act, and Published in this Paper by Permission of the Author.

AMONG THE BRITISH DAIRY FARMERS.

A sort of working holiday is what the British dairy farmer gives himself when he attends his annual association meetings. He wisely combines pleasant holiday excursions with excellent working conferences. While he works he travels, while he travels he feasts, while he feasts he grumbles, and one cannot easily say which he enjoys most. But the Englishman does enjoy himself, even when face to face with problems that are worthy of wisest heads and bravest hearts. The smart saying that the Englishman takes even his pleasures sadly, may not be full libel, but he certainly has a way, sometimes, of taking a deal of solid enjoyment out of good solid work.

MY FIRST WEEK SPENT IN ENGLAND

was a rare experience in simultaneous lesson-learning and pleasure-taking, and it afforded a fine opportunity for the study of English character, which, in spite of its strong-marked type, is too many-sided to be understood at a glance or delineated epigrammatically. There is, of course, great temptation to elaborate the striking first impressions of a country so remarkable as England, but the limits of space, and the probable temper of my readers, demand that I keep within more prosaic lines. The first point of interest to Canadian dairymen, brought out by the discussions of the British dairymen, was the probability that

FUTURE PRICES OF DAIRY GOODS WILL RULE LOW.

It has been our habit, on this side of the water, to assume that the only question of obtaining a foothold in the British market for our butter product is the question of quality. We have been saying all along that all we have to do to make our butter production profitable is to suit the quality of our make to the liking of the British consumer. No doubt that this requirement is the first and most imperative need of our butter industry, but it does not depreciate its importance to say that it is not the whole need. The teachings of the conference suggested another and important problem, the existence of which was later confirmed by a careful enquiry into the state of the English market—the great market of the world. It was

THE PROBLEM OF CHEAP PRODUCTION.

Prof. Long stated at the conference last May that, except in favored cases, good butter was not worth more than 20 cents a pound, and in some districts less. This may be said to be pretty nearly the bottom prices for best butter in England in any season, but the price may rule at about this figure for months. I take it that Prof. Long referred to the prices received by the farmer, practically wholesale prices. As to retail prices, I saw no good butter in the shops at a lower price than 22 cents, and the commoner price was 24 cents. I saw displayed in some of the shops during the summer, butter ranging at prices so high as 24 to 30 cents, retail, but these appeared to be the top prices of the season for the finest goods. The bulk of butter sold, doubtless, for from 20 to 24 cents. I think these prices would fully justify Prof. Long's statement. A trade circular now before me, dated July 31st, 1888, gives further confirmation. This circular quotes for "butter landed," a range of prices from lowest Swedish, French or Dutch, at 17 cents, to highest Danish, Swedish, and "Creameries" at 23 cents. The above may give an idea of the summer prices which we may obtain for butter in England, if we can place it in the market, in the fresh condition which characterises all the butter eaten there in the summer season. Now, these prices, when allowance is made for transportation charges, will not strike the Canadian farmer as enough better than home prices to be very promising of profit. It is true that I am speaking only of the summer season, when the large bulk of fresh-made butter depresses the market to its lowest figure; but nothing that I could see gave much encouragement to hope for very high prices, as a rule, at any season in the years to come. There are, indeed,

CAUSES WORKING AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

Said a Bristol buyer: "If fine creamery can be sold for 92 to 98 shillings (about 20 to 21 cents) for summer's make, and for 102 to 108 shillings (about 22 to 23 cents) for fall make, it can be sold here. When it goes to 116 shillings (about 25 cents), it makes it difficult to handle, and it gets blocked out of the market by margarine and cheaper brands of butter." Reference is here made, of course, to wholesale prices. The point is that while a limited quantity of butter may reach high prices, the bulk of the butter made must be sold at a price within the means of the average consumer, otherwise the consumption itself will be checked by the use of a substitute. The opinion quoted doubtless furnishes as encouraging an outlook as can reasonably be hoped for, since

THE COMPETITION WE ARE LIKELY TO MEET

in the near future is likely to dull rather than sharpen the edge even of the low prices which have ruled in the near past.

Let it be remembered, too, that even the prospective moderate prices will be possible only for a fine quality. For inferior goods, he would be an optimist indeed who would hope in the future for any price good enough to pay for making butter.

With this not too rose colored prospect before us,

WILL IT PAY US TO SEND BUTTER TO ENGLAND?

While I was abroad, this very practical query often thrust itself upon me most forcibly, and sometimes the answer seemed doubtful. I even heard the opinion confidently expressed by others that it is unlikely that we shall again be able to send butter to the English market profitably. The reasons given however, for this dark view were not to myself conclusive. Notwithstanding a somewhat unpromising outlook, there were a few weighty considerations which lead me to take a somewhat hopeful view of the situation. There are really only two serious barriers in the way of our finding in England

A POSSIBLE AND PROFITABLE MARKET FOR BUTTER.

These barriers are first, the imperative demand for a higher quality than characterized our shipment these late years; and, second, this fact, just referred to, of probable low prices in the future. Assuming, for the moment, that we shall yet succeed in improving the quality, let us now deal only with the other difficulty—that of which we have just been writing, low prices.

To encourage shipment of produce abroad, the foreign prices need to be enough higher than home prices to afford a trade margin. Now, our own market offers for butter, for home consumption, prices very nearly as high as what we have just seen have been ruling in England. Some of our dairymen where I am now writing (Eastern Townships) find in Montreal at this moment (October) an easy market for the first-class butter which they make, at 20 cents, for Canadian tables. It is not easy to see how shippers can risk buying this butter at this price for the English market. This, of course, is salt butter, packed in tubs. Take print butter Brome county farmers have been enjoying a market in Montreal for fine print butter, at a price even so high as 35 cents. The price has fallen somewhat, but I believe it is 30 cents even yet. From this it would appear that our home prices for best butter run so closely upon the low prices ruling abroad that the margin for profit would not appear to be encouraging to shipments.

Yet, in spite of the above facts, there are reasons for the hopeful view which I am taking. First,

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE QUALITY

of all our butter will necessarily have a tendency to lower the prices of our best. The present prices of our best butter are higher because of the fact that comparatively little of our whole make is good enough to compete with the best. When the beautiful print butter of Brome county sold for 35 cents it was because there was a stiff demand for all there was available. The high price stimulated production, and soon the supply was more adequate to the demand, when the price fell to 30 cents. It is quite likely to fall still lower, say to 25 cents. Had all our butter been choice, the high price of 35 cents would not have been possible; and as our general make will improve, the price for the best will weaken. This fact is not so unsatisfactory as might seem at first sight. A lower price for the best, due to improvement in quality of the rest, may mean a better average price for the whole. To illustrate: A fine package of butter, because there are in the market nine packages of inferior butter to every package equal to it, will bring say 20 cents per pound. The improvement in the quality of the whole lot which would bring down the price of the single package to, say 18 cents, would also bring up the price of the nine packages, perhaps from 15 cents to 18 cents. If each package weighed 50 lbs., the aggregate return in the first case would be $77 50; in the second case $90, making a gain by improvement in quality of $12 50, on the whole ten packages, or an average gain of $1 25 on each package. This would obviously be

A FAR BETTER STATE OF THINGS

in the common interest.

Second—While between foreign prices for good butter and the prices of our best butter here, there is little margin, there is margin enough, in all conscience, between foreign prices and the prices here for our lower grades of butter. When our best butter commands 20 to 25 cents per pound, there will be found poorer qualities of butter offering as low as 12 to 15 cts! A foreign market would need to net only 18 cents for this butter, to give the producer far better returns with an abundant trade margin. If, therefore, because of the home demand for our best butter the English market does not afford a tempting market for it, we might profitably ship our lower-priced butter, *if only its quality were good enough to warrant the trade in doing so.* Let it be remembered that I am dealing with the question of prices only, as affecting a possible future trade, not with that of quality. Of course the future trade here claimed to be possible involves that the quality of the lower grades of our make be much improved, which means, as we shall see, that we improve our methods of manufacture, packing, shipping, etc., phases of the subject to be treated of in subsequent letters. And here we may well pause to reflect on the quantities of "store packed" butter that has been sold even as low as ten or twelve cents, which might have been sold for eighteen cents and upwards, if only it had been made and packed in a way to command sale in the English market!

Third—Bearing upon this question is the probability, or, rather, certainty, that from now on

PRICES OF ALL PRODUCE WILL BE LOW.

Multiplied production and stiff competition are slowly but surely bringing down prices of all farm produce. We may as well sell butter as anything else at a low price. Indeed, when we consider the general economic advantages of butter production, we may be led to prefer to produce butter at low prices, to producing low-priced wheat or beef, or even cheese. The following extract from Prof. Robertson, of Guelph, will show some of the economic advantages of cheese making, as proved by actual results, and those of butter-making are even greater. "Dairy farming, notably in connection with the establishment of cheese factories, has saved whole districts from the fate of speedily becoming unproductive. It has largely increased the productive capacity of exhausted lands and added to their yearly earning power. Many counties have been made wealthy by the increase in the fertility of semi-exhausted soils. Were this annual return from this extra earning power capitalized at 6 per cent. it would represent over thirty million dollars." Let it be understood that the production of butter is urged as advantageous not to supplant that of cheese, but rather to supplement it.

Again, while low prices will be general, it is a question if butter will not hold up more stiffly than almost any other farm product, since many other products demand for successful manufacture less intelligence and skill. In one of the papers read at the conference (by Mr. Smith) it was stated that "dairy products had fallen in value less than any other commodity."

Fourth—Prices for butter can hardly be permanently too low in England to allow us to compete with the British and European producer. Against intelligence and enterprise we ought to be able to bring like qualities, and with new-world vigor. Against distance to market and perhaps dearer labor we have here

CHEAPER LANDS AND LOWER RENTS.

The inventions of modern genius have a tendency to annihilate distances. The crowded condition of the old world has a tendency to increase the costs and rents of land, taxes, etc. If we cannot make a fair profit out of prices at which the European will continue to produce, it will doubtless be because we employ faulty methods. I heard grumbling both in France and England about the "profitless" prices of the day, and saw much evidence that prices are already nearly or quite as low as the European producer can comfortably live upon.

I may again quote Prof. Robertson, than whom there is no better authority on this subject, on the future prices of cheese: "The prospect for high prices for cheese in years to come is not very bright. Perhaps an average of eight cents per lb. may be all we can expect. At any rate, our farmers should try to produce milk cheap enough to be able to sell at that price at a profit. We can produce cheese at as low a cost as any country; and if severe competition comes we will not be the first forced out of the markets."

To sum up the matter, we may be hopeful of a possible foreign market; but to succeed in the competition ahead of us, and to find such a market a profitable one, it will be necessary for us, besides learning to make a superior quality of product, to study the

SCIENCE OF CHEAP PRODUCTION.

W. H. LYNCH.

Danville, Que., Dec. 8th, 1888.

R. B. Porter & Co's cheap sale is drawing great crowds of purchasers.

Remember, the Farmer's Benefit will only continue two weeks longer at Hugh Hay's.

Pointed Fox Muffs and Boas, something very stylish, just opened at R. B. Belyea & Co.'s.

W. B. JEWETT,

Watchmaker, Jeweller and issuer of Marriage Licenses keeps Wedding Rings of every size, 9, 14 and 18 karat, Guaranteed as stamped U. S. assay. Hays Block, Main Street. —10

TURNER & FINLAY.

Spring & Summer

DRESS FABRICS!

WE have opened this week and are now showing a very large variety, in the

Most Beautiful Fabrics

to be worn the coming season including many New and Elegant Styles in the Newest Shades and Combinations of Colorings; among these are many which are confined exclusively to us and cannot be obtained elsewhere.

"We will be pleased to send samples to any address, post-paid," on application.

TURNER & FINLAY,

21 KING STREET, - ST. JOHN, N. B

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Seller, M. A., assisted by Rev. J. K. King, Mr Matthew Smith to Miss May Hume, both of Lakeville, Car. Co.

At Milton Baptist parsonage, on the 29th ult., by Rev. Mark Bailey Shaw, B. A., Mr. Wm Duncanson, of Yarmouth, N. S., to Miss Jennie Thomas, of Yarmouth, formerly of Kingston, N. B.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 12th inst., by Rev. G. W. McDonald, Mr. Frederick Arthur Mills and Miss Jessie Marie, eldest daughter of Mr. Simon McLeod, both of Woodstock.

DIED.

At Houlton, Nov 21st, Nancy, wife of Jeremiah Wright, aged 66 years. A native of Andover, N. B.

At Woodstock, on the 30th ult., Nellie M., only daughter of William and Bessie Courtland, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On 26th November, at Carnone, Raphoe, Co Donegal, Ireland, Rev. John Porter Dickey, senior minister of Carnone Presbyterian Church, aged 83 years. (Press please copy.)

New Advertisements.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, of 2nd or 3rd Class. Apply, stating Salary, to CHARLES G. WILSON, Secretary, Argyle P. O., N. B.
December 10th, 1888.—2i 50

SCHOOL WANTED

BY a Second Class MALE TEACHER of two years experience Apply, stating salary, to "TEACHER," SENTINEL Office, Woodstock. —tf-50

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of "The Meduxnakik Boom Company," will be held on the 1st DAY OF JANUARY next. at Ten of the clock in the morning, at the Secretary's Office in the Town of Woodstock.

L. P. FISHER, Secretary.

December 13, 1888.—1i 50

NOTICE!

TENDERS will be Received by the Undersigned up to the First Day of January next, for SEVENTY CORDS Good, Merchantable, HARD WOOD. Twenty Cords to be Delivered at the Broadway School Yard, and Fifty Cords at the College Yard, The Lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

A. B. CONNELL, Sec Board School Trustees.

Woodstock, December 7th, '88—4i-50

TEMISCOUTA RAILWAY.

Tri-Weekly Train Service Between Edmundston and River DuLoup.

Trains Leave Edmundston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 00 a. m., connecting with the I. C. R train at River DuLoup for the West.

Returning, leave Riviere DuLoup at 12 30 p.m., arriving at Edmundston at 5.42.

J. S. MILLAR, *Gen. Manager.*

December 12, '88 —50-tf

GREAT

CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING decided to Close up my Business at East Florenceville, I now Offer my ENTIRE STOCK at such GREATLY REDUCED PRICES as will ensure an immediate Sale of the whole Business.

The Stock comprises a Large Assortment of

Dress Goods!

Trimmings, Cloths,

FANCY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps,

BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

Also HARDWARE, CROCKERYWARE and GROCERIES.

☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in Exchange, at Cash Prices.

Call and Examine Goods, Learn Prices, and be convinced that I mean business.

DAVID L. PITT.

East Florenceville, Dec. 12, 1888.

Christmas! | 1888 | Christmas!

Great Sale

—AT—

EVERETT'S

Book Store!

OUR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymns, Poems, Books of Fiction and Travel, Booklets, Gems, Miniature Books, Plush Goods, Dressing Cases, Odor, Shaving, Glove and Handkerchief Cases, Cuff and Collar Boxes.

Gents Dressing Cases

(In Leather)

SHELL BOXES, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES.

CHINA GOODS:

Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Vases, Dolls, Ornaments, Plaques, Flower Pots.

Toys! Toys! Toys!

Ten Thousand Pieces! A Great Variety!

Dolls from 1 cent. Upwards.

STATIONERY in all the Grades, Suitable for all requirements.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

In all the Leading Styles.

Gift and Toy Books—a Full Supply.

☞ Having received a Large Supply of Fresh Goods from all the Leading Markets, we are prepared to offer the Best Inducements to all in want of Presents. Our Prices are away down, and we are determined to give you good Goods, as Low as in any of the cities of the Dominion.

Remember the place.

Everett's Book Store,

3rd DOOR NORTH OF BRIDGE.

Christmas is coming!

We are not able to make Presents to all of our Customers, but we have Bought a LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT of

Fancy Moccasins

—AND—

Slippers

In PLUSH, VELVET and