PRACTICAL ADDRESSES

MADE IN THE RINK BY PROF. ROBERT SON, MR. BLAIR AND MR. MITCHELL.

The Premier Says we Have a First-Rate Country, and the Exodus to the States is About Over.-Cheese-Making the Industry of the Day.

The entertainment in the Rink last Wednesday evening was attended by a large audi-On the platform were Mr. Samuel Watts, chairman; Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. James Mitchell, Prof. Robertson, Messrs. James Harper, Robert Brown, Elisha Slipp, Dr. Colter, M. P.; J. T. Allan Dibblee, M. P. P.; Jas. Good.

Mr. Watts opened the meeting. In the course of his remarks, he said that he trusted that the show which was made at the exhibition grounds would so impress the minds of the gentlemen present from outside points that in another year the societies would be placed in a position to invite the people of the province to come to a provincial show to be held here. He had much pleasure in introducing Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner for the province.

Prof. Robertson set a good many people's

mind at rest when he announced that he was

father of Prof. Robertson of dominion

dairy fame. He immediately entered into an interesting and careful discussion of the dairy industry. The farmers were now attending to the dairy industry better than they ever did before. As he did not wish to speak at great length he would, this evening, simply refer to two or three of the difficulties that had to be met with in advocating and prosecuting the dairy branch of the agricultural industry. In a great many places it was a new industry. He did not like to see people take up with a new thing too quickly; they should take time to investigate it. The cairy industry although a new thing comparatively, was now getting more attention and consideration than any other branch of farming all over the civilized world. He did not think the farmers had yet awakened to a true sense of what their occupation and business really meant. He would bid them recollect Solomon's proverb, "The King needs to live by the produce of the the fields." With had not been his good fortune to attend the regard to the dairying business it requires & fair, as his business at Andover prevented it, little more capital. It did not take much and he expressed some fears that he would passed and gone. The young men who have capital to prepare 30 or 40 or 100 acres of find it impossible to be on the ground on the been allured by the bright and promising hay land, but if you put on twenty milch morrow. He was exceedingly pleased, howcows, that took capital. The farmer had to make ever, to learn, from what the provincial some money some other way in order to adopt this branch of agriculture successfully. It took some amount of thought, skill and activity to manage thirty or forty good milch cows properly. One of the other difficulties, was the question of a good market. This very season there were a good many more cheese made, in this province, than the people of the province would consume. A number of new factories were started on the North Shore. It was a new thing for these people. He had sold out of the province altogether to the English market 800 boxes of cheese. And for the first 200 boxes the people had their money within a week. This year all the cheese this province can spare was sold, and ten times as much could be sold if we had the cheese to sell. (Applause.) He hoped that statement would silence the cry that we have no market. As to prices we could get as good a price in the English has in an agricultural point of view advanced market as the farmers of Ontario were get-Our cheese will hold their own with the cheese from Ontario. One great difficulty we have to contend with is that of getting the condition of the people as a whole not milk in perfect condition to the factories. One can of poor milk will spoil 3000 pounds of milk in the vat. We must have the quality for there is no friendship in the trade. The English people wanted and would have the best. This business required unity of purpose and action in taking hold of it. The lack of it had ruined it in a good many districts, and in order to carry out successfully a joint stock cheese factory united effort was absolutely necessary. (Applause.)

Hon. James Mitchell, provincial secretary, and commissioner of agriculture, early in his address, said that he had met the chief commissioner of public works, and that the latter had instructed him to express his very great regrets that he was not able to be present. It might possibly be, Mr. Mitchell suggested, that the commissioner did not want to come until he could cross over, from the other side of the river, a bridge which he believed was in process of erection. (Applause and laughter.) He hoped that in that case his visit and whole soul was in his lumber department; would not be very long delayed.

show, he said that it was a matter of very great regret that the county had not seen fit to avail itself of \$1000 grant made by the government for a provincial exhibition to be held here, the reason being some difficulty in getting assistance from the county council. There was everything here to make such an exhibition a success. This county had probably more than any other county in the province, availed itself of the importation of fine stock made by the local government. lawyer's profession is a jealous mistress. The There was one point in which the government is endeavoring to make a new depart- He may be sure when he has used all his ure, and it was with regard to dairy matters. brains that there will be none to spare. Those who know Prof. Robertson, would, he | was in Ottawa the other day and took advan-

had made no mistake in bringing him here. Investigating what had been done in other kind would have to be done. In 1890 there The government decided to give bonuses, and send instructors to different parts of the made by a farmer than to that agricultural province, and in this it had been assisted by farm. He would have an opportunity of getthe Dominion government. Now in place of ting his eyes opened. Every credit is due seven or eight factories in the province there fairly and properly to the government at were 34, and their output for the present Ottawa for having established that farm. If year was \$75,000. In addition to that we a farmer's son has some money to spend on a have seven creameries, whereas in 1891 we had holiday I know of no place where he can get only one with an output of \$500. The output the present year is something like \$20,-

had referred to the fact that a large quantity of cheese has gone across the water. The cry was a few years ago, that if the people of he province went into the dairying business, here would be no market for their products. English market is open to us and in the present year we have sold something like \$14-000 worth. Then we have the West Indies market, where something like \$6000 worth has gone and instead of being importers of cheese, we export to other countries. Every cheese factory and creamery which has been men go they take a prominent place. started has been fairly successful and that is saying a great deal. The farmers have good reason to congratulate themselves on this point. He would emphasize Prof. Robertson's advice about the need of united action on the part of the farmers. In this province, he continued, we have good soil-the county of Carleton has no superior, I am sure in the domin ion, and taking the province as a whole we have special facilities for dairying and all that is required is patience and steady work. I am satisfied that with the population we have in this province and the class of people we have, we are possessed of all the elements to make this business a great and grand success. I trust in the near future you will give us a provincial exhibition (applause) and show us what the county of Carleton can do in that line. (Loud applause.)

Hon. Mr. Blair expressed regret that it secretary had said, as also from other informa. tion that the exhibition was a great success, and was quite up to the standard of the Carleton county fairs of the past. Continuing he said:-Holding the position I do, it is my duty, when I am invited, as I was by your esteemed representative Mr. Dibblee, to be present this evening, to be here. I find it a great pleasure to be present and to express to the people before me the sympathy which I feel personally as a member of your government in the work. Coming on the train, I was turning over in my mind what I should address you on this evening, and it seemed to me that a very suitable subject would be the progress which has been made in our country within living memory. I have not lived to a very advanced age, although some people may think I have, but I have lived long enough to know that this country in a measure and degree which ought to be a subject of just pride to its people. We can carry our recollections back to a time when only with respect to our farming industry, but also with respect to the condition of our laborers and mechanics, was very different from what it is now. That progress has been extremely marked. I have often wondered whether we ourselves fully realize how great that progress has been. There was a time not very long ago when the home was not the comfortable home it is now, when the laborer's toil was much harder than it is now. We ought to feel a degree of pride in the results our people have achieved. It is due to the energy that the people, to the intelligence that the people have brought to bear, coupled with the strong force and iron nerve that the people of a northern clime possess. We all remember when every farmer used to think he was obliged to go in for lumbering. You could not find a man who was a tarmer, and who did not lumber. The farming was the little end of the business. It was a mere adjunct. The man's thought it was not in his farm. It was thought that After congratulating the societies on the it did not require brains to farm land, that no effort, no energy, or application was necessary to bring out what the farm was capable of producing. All the brains and energy were reserved for the lumbering

> There is a point which the people have come to realize, and it is that the farming business of this county requires undivided effort, and intelligence, more so perhaps than any other occupation. It is said that the same may be said of the farmer's business.

was quite confident see that the government | tage of the occasion to pay a call to the experimental farm which is under the management of Mr. Robertson's son. We were imcounties, the government realized the fact pressed with the magnitude of the work being that in this province something of the same | carried on at that farm. It would require a week's careful examination to form anything were some six or seven cheese factories of like a complete idea of the extent to which which nearly all were in Carleton county. agricultural experiments are carried out. No visit, I am sure, could more profitably be more information of the utmost value, than at that farm, or at a similar institution in Nappan, which is nearer at hand. There is With regard to markets, Mr. Robertson too much disposition among our people to complain that everything is going behind; that we are going back. Such people do not seem to think we are progressing. It may not be amiss to trespass a moment on your time, and point out how we have advanced in the The home market would be glutted. The line of progress. You have a county of which every man has reason to be proud, and I do not think wherever you go you will find a better place to live in than the Maritime Provinces of Canada. I have been all over the American continent, and I am certain we need not take second place. Wherever our

The fact is our young men have been drawn to the great country to the south, and the positions they take show of what character they are. I am very glad there are some indications that the exodus of our young men has about come to an end. I think the bloom and the attraction and charm which drew so many away in the times past has now, in a large measure, passed away. The disasters and business difficulties which have contributed to bring about the recent condition in the United States, and which by using your eyes, and making the best use of your obsevration you can perceive, entitle me, in no unfriendly spirit to say that while, no doubt, there is a measure of prosperity yet for that country, their best days have passed. They have seen the boom period pass away. The chief charm and attraction which have carried some of our best young men away, is, in my judgment, and in the judgment of others, more capable of forming a judgment, THE BALANCE OF OUR STOCK OF prospects in that country in the past, will remain at home, where using their energies and abilities they will be able to assure a prosperous future for this country.

That part of the programme which was intended to fit in between the speeches was very creditable, and the deafening and prolonged applause that followed each feature of it made it apparent that the audience was in quite as good humor for a song, or a reading as for a speech. Thad Henderson opened the ball by singing a solo, his sister Miss M. Henderson playing his accompaniment. Mr. Robertson's speech was followed by a vocal and instrumental duett by Misses Lou and Jennie Baird. They play and sing exceedingly well, don't put on any airs, and a Woodstock audience has never greeted them with any but the warmest applause. Provincial Secretary Mitchell's speech was followed by a solo from Mrs. Kerr. Her acaccompanient was played by the Misses Baird. After the Attorney General had spoken Miss Lillie Jordan read a selection. The last feature of the programme was a solo by Mrs. Frank A. Good.

At the Exhibition.

Man is a gregarious animal, and must, on occasions congregate himself together for the purpose of enjoying himself in company. The more worthy the occasion of gathering, the better for man. If the people of Carleton county had, every fall, such a pleasant thing King Street, - - Opp. People's Bank, to look forward to as the exhibition in Woodstock last week, a circus would meet with a cool reception from them. Every sincere lover of his county must have wished that the town would put a prohibitory tariff on the circus, and so save the surplus savings of the boys, and the good time, for purely local purposes. This was a good honest fair, no side shows. You bought a ticket that would take you to any part of the grounds.

Mr. Robertson, thoughtful to the last, seeing an opportunity to meet a very large number of people interested in dairying, had taken up a position in the main building and with some cream supplied by Chas. L. Smith, was making butter and giving much valuable information on the art. He used a "Daisy" churn which he pronounced to be indeed a daisy. By the way this churn is sold by Balmain Bros. He explained that the white streaks in butter were caused by a quantity of the milk developing into curd, and showed how this could be run off from the churn before taking the butter out. When he lifted out the butter it looked like granulated gold. Mr. Robertson spoke of the necessity of preserving the grain in butter.

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