

Board of Works

# THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 3. NO. 36.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEB. 3 1897.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## Christmas Comes

And you will find it to your advantage to call and examine our stock of

### CHINA AND FANCY GLASSWARE,

BEFORE PURCHASING.

Today we are opening some Elegant Goods in  
**CHRISTAL, RUBY AND CHINA SETS.**

We keep the most Complete Line of Crockery in town.

A Full Line of **Groceries** suitable for the Christmas Trade. Raisins, Currants, Citron and Spices.

We are selling the above at very low prices.

### C. M. Sherwood & Bro.

2 AND 4 MAIN STREET, WOODSTOCK.

## ABBEY

Chimes every Fifteen Minutes on 5 different gongs. Sweetest Toned Clock on earth.



## CHIME

Must be seen and heard to be appreciated. Handsome Case, Beautiful Dial.

### H. V. DALLING,

Blue Front Jewelry Store.

Agent N. B. Telephone Co., C. P. R. Telegraph Co.

Official inspector of time pieces on the C. P. R.

## COLD TYPE

Ink and paper cannot begin to demonstrate to you the wonderful values that ordinary dollars will secure at Oak Hall until the end of February.

We have finished stock-taking, and the balance sheet tells us we have made no money the past year. In some lines we find we are carrying too much stock, and must reduce it even at a loss to ourselves, and what is our loss is some one's gain. We have 57 Men's Ulsters left. The prices were \$4.25, 5.00, 6.00, 7.00, 9.00, 10.00 and 11.00. Prices now \$3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00, 9.00.

Child's, Boys' and Youths' Ulsters—we have 92 which were sold from \$3.00 to 9.00—must go now at \$2.50 to 6.50.

Men's Overcoats—76 to choose from—prices were \$2.99 to 14.50—cost price \$2.50 to 12.00.

We will have lots of cold weather yet, and it will pay you to get one of these coats at these prices. Your money back if you want it.

## Oak Hall, One Price, Woodstock.

### An Impression

That we are headquarters for everything in the line of Elegant and Useful Holiday Gifts is always produced by a glance over our stock. What to get? No need to perplex your head about that. Let us solve the difficulty. Our store contains a thousand suggestions in

**Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Novelties, Silverware, Glassware, Etc., Etc.**

They're at your service. No more worry or perplexity. Come this week and see a grand

**Christmas Display, Christmas Store and Christmas Window.**

A complete line of C. P. R. Special Movements.

## CARR & GIBSON.

31 Main Street, Woodstock.

## ELECTION PETITIONS

### FIRED OUT BY THE SUPREME COURT.

York, Westmorland, Kent and Carleton in the Same Boat—Judges Refuse to Extend Time.—Mr. Hale Holds His Seat.—Mayor Hay's Address.

The judges of the Supreme Court refused to extend the time for the trial of the election petitions in the Counties of York, Westmorland, Kent and Carleton, therefore these petitions are all out of court. The law provides that the trial of election petitions must take place within six months from the date of filing. To all these petitions preliminary objections had been filed. The trial could not take place till these preliminary objections had been disposed of. In the case of the Carleton petition Mr. Appleby applied to Judge Landry on the 20th of October to fix a time for the hearing of the objections. The judge could not agree to the hearing before November 19th. When that time arrived Judge Landry said it would be idle for him to hear the objections then. He would await the decision of the Supreme Court in some other election petitions that involved the same points that arose in the Carleton case and he again adjourned the hearing to the 29th December. The hearing was commenced on the 29th of December and adjourned to St. John. By this time it was apparent by reason of the delay of the court that the petition could not be brought to trial within the six months. Mr. Appleby then applied for an extension of time as provided for by the act and which the judge had the power to grant. But the judge refused to extend the time and the petition was out of court. The judge followed the judgments of Chief Justice Tuck in the Westmorland case, Judge Barker in the York County case, Judge Van Wart in the Kent case. York, Westmorland, Kent and Carleton were all in the same boat and were all delayed by the action of the Supreme Court, and notwithstanding this, an extension of time was refused. The counter protest against Dr. Colter is also out of court for the same reason.

#### MAYOR HAY'S ADDRESS.

##### Full Summary of His Remarks Before the New Council.

Last week THE DISPATCH gave a few of the important figures taken from Mayor Hay's inaugural address to the town council. A further report of his remarks is herewith given: His worship said:—I must congratulate the gentlemen who are serving with me on their return, and I must also congratulate the ratepayers generally on the selection they have made of business men, some of them at least having time at their disposal, which they can give to the town, and I trust that we will be so able to conduct the affairs of the town that we may make a good showing at the end of the year. On the eve of taking into our hands the conduct of the affairs of the town, I thought it well to get some information with reference to the standing of the town, from the treasurer's account. The debit balance at the end of the year was \$4263.65, amount of bills paid since \$520.28; amount of coupons paid since \$477.57; amount of coupons due, unpaid, \$226.50, amount of bills in clerk's office unpaid, \$218.59; due schools \$500, amount on account of fire department about \$100; total debit balance \$6306.32. With reference to that \$500 due to the school trustees, I went to the chairman of the board to ascertain what the real balance against the town was. He said it was a balance the trustees were in the habit of making out. It has been the custom, heretofore, when an order is made to pay them which can be paid, and to carry a balance from year to year. I asked the chairman of the board, if he would inform me if this \$500 was a general charge against the ratepayers, and if the board had expended that amount. He said they had not at the present time, but were entitled to it, and that bills would be falling due right along. They looked at it as an indebtedness of the town of Woodstock to the board of school trustees. I think it would be well to ask for legislation making it incumbent on the school trustees to make an order on the town treasurer for the amounts to be paid. It seems all nonsense to hire money for which we pay 6% and allow the treasurer of the board of school trustees to have this money at deposit, deriving 3% interest from it. It seems to me that one treasurer is enough for the town of Woodstock, however, this is a matter you will need to decide for yourselves. With regard to the assessment, with the treasurer, I looked over it very carefully. The total assessment for 1896 was \$19,338.50; amount collected \$14,047.75; balance \$5290.75. The

amount we can rely upon to collect this year, leaving out those who are known to be no good and who represent \$1,994.22 is \$3258.00. The amount collected in 1896 on the assessment of 1895 is \$1379.91. Now, the interests on bonded debt was \$5290.75 making the total amount to run the town \$1159.70. Gentlemen, you will have to move very cautiously for the next year, if you want to come out, without increasing the rate of taxation. To be sure you can raise the rate of taxation, which in these dull times would be unpopular and perhaps unwise. Or, you could issue debentures for a certain amount. I simply call your attention to this fact so that we may know where we stand. An assessment made on the basis of last year would bring \$7741.43, in addition to the revenue received from waterworks. I hope the assessors for the coming year, whoever they may be will make a very careful and complete assessment, I think a new valuation should be taken. Too much interest cannot be manifested in making a proper assessment for this town.

The question of streets and sidewalks is one that will deserve your consideration. There is a cry from many citizens that Main street from the post office and town hall down should be furnished with asphalt sidewalks. Of course it is very well to have all these things, and especially sidewalks on the principal part of the town, when the first things a stranger sees when he comes to the town are sidewalks in a poor condition. It is for you to consider whether you will be justified in going to expense of making new streets and sidewalks, or whether it would be better for you to allow the streets to go, until the finances of the town will warrant us in devoting money for that purpose. With regard to the streets I feel sure we will never have them in a thoroughly satisfactory condition until we get a stone crusher and a steam roller for the town. With regard to the sewers, a good deal of money has been expended on them. This was done by a vote of the people. In justice to certain patrons of the town, I think, it would only be fair, that they should be connected with the sewers, thus making the trunk lines complete. This will be a matter for you to deal with. Repairs are called for on the buildings at the waterworks. I think when the town owns property, the town should see that it is kept in a fair state of repair. Another thing which should be done is the erection of a shed for the town property. Last year \$30 or \$40 was expended for the privilege of storing the snow plow and other town utensils. There is one thing I would like to speak of, and that is the furnishing of the chief of police with a uniform. It is only due to a town of this size that the chief should have some uniform to distinguish him. It will certainly tend to increased respect being paid to his office, will be a convenience to citizens and visitors alike. In connection with the question of tourists' travel, there is a sentiment among a good many people that the present is an opportune time to encourage tourists to come to our town. Perhaps by giving this movement your support you might help along a work of this kind. Gentlemen, I trust that in coming together to do the business of the town, we will not come with any petty schemes to aid us or our clique but we will come to do the business of the town, the same as the directors of a bank or any corporation would carry on the affairs of the concern in which they are interested. I trust that whatever contingencies may arise we may look them squarely in the face and I think that we ought to be able to show that we have faithfully fulfilled our trust, when the ratepayers call for an account from us. In any special emergency I think it would be well to summon a meeting of the citizens and discuss with them the situation, and base our decision on the opinion that meeting will express. I can only end by expressing the hope that this 60th year of the reign of Her Gracious Majesty in which we have been elected to do the business of the town, may be a prosperous one, and that the citizens may have no reason to regret the choice they have made.

#### The Tourist Scheme.

A meeting of those interested in the scheme for bringing tourists who visit New Brunswick, to this county and the upper St. John, was held on Friday evening in the council chamber. His Worship Mayor Hay presided, and Mr. James Watts was secretary. Mr. Irs, Cornwall, secretary of the Provincial Tourist Association, was expected to be present, but as he unavoidably missed the train, the audience was disappointed. Addresses were made favoring the scheme, and a resolution was passed in favor of calling a public meeting in the town hall for Friday evening next, when Mr. Cornwall will be present and explain the objects of the association fully.

#### Died in New York.

A telegram received yesterday by Miss Sarah E. Smith of this city announced the death of her brother, William Smith of New York. Mr. Smith has not been well for some time, but was not thought to be in immediate danger when his sister saw him last at his home a few weeks ago. Mr. Smith was the son of a well known Methodist minister, who resided in this city after retirement from active work. R. Barry Smith, barrister, of Moncton is his brother, and three sisters reside in this city. St. John Sun.

Mr. Smith was a brother of the late Dr. Smith of Woodstock. Dr. R. E. Guy Smith who was in Montreal at the time of the death went at once to New York.

## WOODSTOCK CREAMERY.

### AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. C. L. TILLEY.

He Will go into the Butter Making Business on a Large Scale in Woodstock.—A Table on Feeding and Caring For Cattle.

THE DISPATCH heard that C. L. Tilley & Son thought of operating a creamery in Woodstock and a reporter meandered down to see about it. J. Frank Tilley said it was their intention to start a creamery in the summer and they would then be prepared to buy all the milk they could get. In speaking of the advantages of a creamery over a dairy he said that in a creamery a perfectly uniform article of butter could be made, and a much better article, as by the creamery process of extracting the cream it is not exposed to an impure atmosphere. More butter, too, can be made from a given quantity of milk in a creamery, as a greater amount of cream can be obtained by the use of a separator than by the deep setting or shallow pan process. The farmers do not as a rule obtain during the hot weather more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the cream contained in their milk, and a loss of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of butter fat from the milk of ten cows for 300 days would mean a loss of 357 lbs. of butter which at 20 cents per lb. would be \$71.40. He said that the butter made at the average private dairy at the present time would not bring more than 14 cents per lb. and even at this low figure it is impossible to place any amount of it while creamery butter can always be sold in any quantity at 20 cents. By sending milk to the creamery the farmers are enabled to obtain sweet skim milk for feeding purposes and this is much more valuable than the sour milk they are now compelled to use. By patronising a creamery much labor is saved at home and at a creamery two men could do the work now done by 50 or 60 women working in the private dairies. A better class of stock would be kept as every farmer would know just what his herd made during the year. Better care of the stock would naturally follow and more intelligent breeding would result. Mr. Tilley said the average cow in this province produced about 2000 lbs. of milk per year which is not a sufficient quantity to pay for her keeping. The fault can be attributed partly to breeding the general purpose animal for the dairies but more especially to improper care and feeding. What care of a cow would you recommend to a farmer in the dairy business? "In the first place, the stable should be light, warm and well ventilated. The stock should not be exposed to inclement weather. They should be tied so that they would have sufficient room to move about within a reasonable compass and should be fed rich milk producing food, such as corn silage, a small quantity of hay, shorts and roots. Take one day's feed for a cow in the fall and winter.

30 lbs. Ensilage.....	2.5cts.
5 lbs. Hay.....	2. "
8 lbs. Shorts.....	6. "
20 lbs. Manguels.....	5. "

11 cents.

This is what would be called a balanced ration and contains all those things necessary to keeping the cow in good condition and producing a good flow of milk. What breed do you consider best for dairy purposes in this country? "It depends largely on the dairying one is engaged in. The Jersey cow will produce one lb. of butter at less cost than any other breed. The Ayrshire is classed among the best for cheese producing." Do you approve of pure bred stock? "Pure bred stock is the best for the dairy but the average farmer finds it almost too expensive to get such stock." What is the best way for a farmer to get a good herd of cows? "Select good grade cows breed them to pure bred males of milk producing ancestors." What should such stock produce in a year if properly fed and cared for? "Each cow should produce at least 5000 lbs. of milk, containing 225 lbs. of butter or 500 lbs. of cheese." Do you think winter dairying could be made as productive as summer dairying? "All that is required to make winter dairying as productive as summer is intelligent feeding, proper stabling and good care. It would also be necessary to have fresh cows come in every month." Do you think it advisable in this country to carry on dairying in the winter season? "Yes, because a man can get a better price for his butter, and moreover he will be making something from his cows instead of having them stand idle. Milk can be produced as cheaply in winter as in summer in most cases. There is less food wasted in maintenance." When you open your diary how do you propose to pay for milk? "We will pay 17cts. per lb. for the butter fat contained in all the fresh milk brought to us, and return to the patrons all the sweet skim milk for feeding purposes. A small sample of each patron's milk will be taken every morning and placed in a bottle in which it will be preserved by chemical means. Every two weeks the samples will be tested with a Babcock tester and the average for the two weeks will be found and on the basis of this average we will pay him for his milk. We will test any sample of milk brought to us and thus enable a farmer to know which are his best cows. There are a great number of cows in this province that are not paying the board.

ASK FOR CREAM OF WHEAT FLOUR.