

THE DISPATCH.

Board of Works 190

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

PRICE TWO CENTS

OPENED TODAY:

Another Lot of those

Heavy Frieze Reefers,

With Large Storm Collars. These Reefers are well gotten up, and are, we believe, the best value for the price ever shown in Woodstock—**PRICE \$4.00.**

Also, another lot of Men's Heavy Strong Pants, prices \$1.25, 1.50, 1.75. Our stock of Underwear is unusually large, and contains almost anything that a Boy or Man would want.

Remember—we are headquarters for Boys' and Men's Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings. Nov 20

JOHN McLAUCHLAN,

Men's and Boys' Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

Closed their Books Dec. 31st, 1898,

Without a dollar of interest overdue.
Without a dollar's worth of real estate ever having been owned by the company.
Without ever having foreclosed a mortgage.
Without a dollar of claims in dispute.
With a larger new business than in any previous year.
With a premium income for '98 of.....\$188,744.14
With an interest income of.....25,381.55
With an increase in total income of.....17,538.00
With an increase in assets of.....93,022.72
With an increase in expenses of only.....714.58
With total assets amounting to.....667,214.22

With an increase of 713 policies and 639 lives during '98.
With a new business of over \$2,100,000.
With total insurance in force, \$7,985,829.00.
With a death rate in their thirteenth year of only \$5.38 for each \$1,000 of average risk carried during the year.
With a death rate of only 3.44 per 1,000 of average number of policies in force.
With a record for care and economy unexcelled.
Such has been their record. It is a record of steady, solid progress. Where is there a cleaner record, or one that can beat it in any respect?

T. A. LINDSAY,
Special Agent,
Woodstock, N. B.

E. R. MACHUM,
Mgr. Maritime Provinces,
St. John, N. B.

GAITERS.
GAITERS.
GAITERS.

Fit Well.
Wear Well.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A full line of Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's, now in stock.

COX & GIBSON, WOODSTOCK, N. B.
NEXT DOOR ABOVE
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRE!

Protect your property
with a policy in the

Law Union and Crown
Fire Insurance Comp'y

Established 1825. Assets \$21,000,000.

Losses Promptly Paid.

A. D. HOLYOKE, Agent,
WOODSTOCK.

A QUICK CURE
FOR COUGHS
and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all
THROAT AND LUNG AFFECTIONS
Large Bottles, 25 cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited,
Prop's. Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
New York Montreal

Everything you buy at Jewett just as represented and engraved FREE.

TEACHER WANTED.

A first-class male teacher for School District No. 9, Jacksonville. Apply, stating salary to
GEORGE McLEOD
Sec. Trustee.

Oct. 25

FOR SALE.

Farm of 150 acres well watered and with excellent buildings, in Wakefield Centre, formerly occupied by Charles A. Fitzpatrick. For terms and further particulars apply to
CHARLES COMBEN, Solicitor,
Woodstock, N. B.

FARM FOR SALE

or to let, cheap. Also, a pair of young horses or sale.
G. P. HOVEY,
Centerville, N. B.

Oct. 23rd 1899.

SHOULD RAISE MORE STOCK

Successful meeting of the Farmers Institute throughout the County.

Progress of Agriculture discussed.—Comparison of the Present with 12 Years Ago.—Commissioner of Agriculture takes a Lively Interest in the Meetings.

During the past ten days Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Commissioner of Agriculture, and a staff of speakers have been visiting various sections up river and discussing the Agricultural situation.

The series was opened at Andover on Tuesday the 21st inst., where Jas. E. Porter M. P. P. was chairman and there was a good attendance and discussion. The meeting was held in the Court House.

The first meeting in Carleton, was held in Phillip's Hall, Bath. Chas. Gallagher president and there was a fair attendance, including Messrs. R. Phillips, M. Bohan, Glad Perry, P. O'Neal, J. McCready, Gilbert Giberson, John Haley, Stephen Haley, Hanford Squires and many other ladies and gentlemen. After the addresses by the Hon. Commissioner and his staff there was a discussion upon turnip growing and other matters participated in by Messrs Squires, O'Neal and others.

On Thursday night the meeting was held at the School house, Hall Corner Holmsville, at which there was a large attendance. Clopper Tompkins Esq., presided and there was an interesting discussion.

On Friday evening the meeting was at the old Church, Johnville, and a good crowd gathered to hear the addresses. Patrick Garry occupied the chair and ably introduced the subject for discussion and the various speakers.

The two meetings of the Provincial Farmers' Institute at Florenceville in Temperance Hall, on Saturday afternoon and evening were well attended.

There were present both in the afternoon and evening, Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Commissioner of Agriculture; W. W. Hubbard, Editor of the Co-operative Farmer, W. S. Tompkins of Middle Southampton and W. B. Fawcett of Sackville.

At the afternoon meeting W. J. Webb was elected chairman. W. W. Hubbard said that the meeting was called to discuss the question of stock raising as a means of marketing the field crops of Carleton County and he introduced W. B. Fawcett of Sackville to open the discussion.

Mr. Fawcett said no one would deny the importance of our supplying our own home market with dairy and meat products. Some years ago this province did raise enough beef for its own use but today it did not. This was a great mistake. The advance of dairying had seemed to cause people to drop beef raising. He believed that dairying and beef raising should go hand in hand. We today make the mistake of killing too many bull calves. If we would raise the steer calves and feed them for beef the whole problem would be solved. This country is full of feed for cattle and it was a great mistake to send this out in a raw state. Feed this food to the dairy cows and fatten the steers for beef, he said. Do not sell steers at this time of year to the butcher at 4 cts. per lb. in a half fattened condition, but put them up and make them fat. Feed them and you make a market for your feed and later on you get 7 to 9 cents a lb. for your beef. Will this pay? In Westmorland county we found it to pay. When he bought cattle in the fall he found he could count on raising the price 2 cents per lb as well as increasing the average weight of the cattle 100 lbs. each. He did not feel his cattle heavily on turnips, always less than a bushel with good hay and some grain. When he bought a steer weighing 500 lbs. he could make \$10 on the increase on price per lb and would further get \$7 or \$7.50 for the extra 100 lbs he put on him. He could generally count on getting from \$17 to \$20 per animal for the feed he put into it. It was stated that if we all went into beef-raising our market would be ruined and we would go back to a stagnation like we had a few years ago. He did not think this would be so. We have a good chance to ship to the English market and under the old conditions we found that beef never sold better than when we were shipping to Great Britain. In addition to the beef trade is also a demand for growing stock to go to the United States to be fed for beef there. He believed that the business of stock raising would give the farmers more back bone and independence. What is the use of our farmers selling hay today for less than it can be imported? Hay cannot be laid down here for less than \$7 per ton and why should we not get that price for our hay by feeding it.

W. A. Taylor said he did not know much about the beef business but to his mind a very different kind of cattle to those now on hand were wanted for profitable beef production.

H. B. Taylor thought Carleton County had made too much a specialty of selling hay and grain. Our farmers must be going behind when we sell so much raw material. He thought however that Westmorland County was better adapted to stock raising than Carleton, there being more natural pasture and more water there. It was quite a problem to get a pasture with water in it here. He thought he could keep cattle cheaper in winter than in summer. Ten years ago when Carleton began to sell hay it was worth \$8 to \$10, and if we were to go into beef raising the prices would come up again. He thought he could raise pork as cheaply as beef and he could feed pigs on everything he grew except

timothy, hay, and he could put pork on the market every six months, while in beef a man had to wait three or four years for his returns. However, we should keep more stock, whether it was beef or dairy stock or pigs.

H. T. Scholey thought this county was adapted to mixed farming with dairying and pork raising together in preference to beef raising.

F. B. Carvell, M. P. P., made a short address.

John McLauchlan said the question was whether the stuff we have in our barns would make economical beef. He would not make beef, butter or pork with oats at 25 cts. per bushel. The difficulty in stock raising was to keep the cattle through the summer. He did not agree with the idea of keeping steers till they were three or four years old. He would not keep them longer than two years. Cheap labour was most important in making beef. We had here to compete with the lumber industry in which the available labour got high wages.

Mr. Palmer thought his farm was not adapted to beef raising. He could not manage to keep cattle in the summer but he could keep sheep. He thought of keeping one cow and of keeping his land up by turning down green crops. He believed in sheep raising if the dog nuisance could be abated.

H. B. Taylor asked how Mr. Fawcett managed the pasture problem. In this county we can keep horses and cows just as cheaply in the barns as in the pasture.

Mr. Fawcett said he did not urge every man in Carleton County to raise beef, but he thought there must surely be good and well watered pasture land in this district. He believed thoroughly in sheep raising, almost preferring sheep to cattle. As to pasture in Westmorland, they had large stretches of wild land that made rough pasture. On his own farm nearly all his upland was in pasture though his fields there would sometimes produce three tons of hay to the acre. He found it more profitable to pasture than to cut the hay.

At the evening meeting W. A. Taylor was elected chairman. There was a large audience many ladies being present. A pleasant feature of the programme was some music furnished by a number of the ladies and gentleman. Miss Alvaretta Estabrooks presided at the organ.

Hon. C. H. LaBillois, the first speaker, was glad as a French Canadian to shake hands with his English brethren in Carleton County and to receive such a warm welcome from them. He thought the time had arrived when all nationalities and creeds in this country should meet together and that all suspicions and jealousies between citizens of the same country should be abandoned. He spoke of the good work the governments of other provinces of the Dominion, of some of the countries of Europe, particularly Denmark, had done in encouraging correct farming methods. Twenty-eight years ago the farmers of Denmark were on the verge of despair and their government, by educating them in dairying had given them first place among the farmers of the world. Our government was trying to do work along the same line here and it had already met with no small success. Our province 12 years ago made only 120,000 lbs. of cheese, but largely as an effect of the agitation started by the government, in 1898 forty-five factories in the province made 1,540,418 lbs., and this year there was made about 2,000,000. In Carleton County alone in 1897 there was made 134,500 lbs. more than in the whole province 12 years ago. In the county this year the output would be 250,000 lbs. and next year it would probably be 350,000 lbs. In 1897 there was no creamery butter made in Carleton County. The dairy butter sold at 12c. to 15c. store pay, which was equal to 10 cts. cash. In 1898 this county made 12,816 lbs. of Creamery butter, in 1899 the output would reach 135,000 lbs. and next year he judged it would be 275,000 lbs. The government intended to continue their dairy policy till New Brunswick should be the leading dairy county of this continent. They were also determined to continue their wheat policy until the province should raise enough wheat to supply all its own demands. In 1897 our wheat crop was 300,000 bushels and under the stimulus of the wheat policy it increased to 400,000 bushels and this year it would probably be 600,000 bushels. There are now eleven roller mills in the province making flour as good as any that can be imported. The government will continue to distribute seed wheat at cost price and would give the farmers three or four months to pay for it. There was now a dairy school at Sussex where the young people of the province could study the best methods of butter and cheese making. He wanted to see Carleton send a good number of students to this school. He spoke of the cold storage facilities in St. John, the egg pickling establishment there and the station at Andover for fattening poultry for the English market. Mr. Addison Bowman of St. John now has in pickle 600,000 dozens of eggs and this industry should be increased. The cold storage in St. John enabled us to ship our products to the British market in first class shape. The fruit growing interests of the province and especially of Carleton were most important and the fruit expert whom they sent here this year had spoken in glowing terms of the prospect of fruit growing here. He visited 450 orchards here and found them in poor condition. His report will be published. The department would be glad to give Carleton further help in this line. There were today growing demands for many other things which we might grow to advantage. Flax seed was largely imported as food for cattle and in the opinion of some men could be well grown here. Buckwheat was in large demand for export and we could grow it without injury to the soil. He impressed on the audience the fact that we must become

independent of Ontario. We yearly send them millions of dollars and they buy practically nothing from us. We must carry on our agricultural operations so as to keep this money at home. He referred to the work our agricultural societies were organized to do. Many of them failed to do their work. The mere holding of an annual meeting once a year and the distribution of the grant and subscriptions in prizes at a show, were by no means all that were expected. They would in the future be expected to introduce good stock and seeds and to hold frequent educational meetings and generally exhibit renewed life and energy.

W. S. Tompkins followed and expressed his appreciation of the sentiments expressed in the songs so pleasantly rendered. He believed in patriotism and loyalty to our Canadian home and the best interests of our native country. Carleton County people had many reasons to be patriotic endowed by nature with magnificent facilities for prosecuting agricultural enterprises, convenient arrangements for transportation and a good cash market for the products of your labour. It was not his place to reflect upon the people of Carleton but he believed they were not receiving as much money from their farms as they should. The system of marketing raw materials had a tendency at our present prices for such products to make people dissatisfied with farm work. At one time the people of this county had extraordinary inducements to engage in the business. Turn back the pages of the history of Carleton County and you will see changed conditions effecting the market for these raw materials twenty five years ago. Lumbering was an industry of tremendous proportions along the St. John river and especially the head waters. Thousands of horses were employed and had to be fed. Carleton County farmers intelligent men as they have always been saw the money that was to be made at the high prices paid for these foods turned their energies in this direction, now things have changed, lumbering in the immediate vicinity has depreciated very materially prices for hay and oats has gradually lowered until today you, farmers, have very large crops of hay and oats in your barns that you feel you cannot dispose of at the prices offered. He believed they might consume a large amount of this surplus product on their own farms at a satisfactory price. He believed the farmer in New Brunswick who had carried on a mixed system of agriculture was the man who was making the most money in the business you are expending your dairy work. This is a business where there is no danger of being crowded. England buys annually millions of dollars worth of product of the dairy and has shown a preference to the Canadian article. Branching out from the dairy to the bacon industry on the beef trade the demand is constantly increasing. Then there is sheep raising, an industry which require very little attention in the hurried seasons of the year, yet returns to the farmer a goodly sum of ready cash at a time when such returns will be most acceptable to the ordinary New Brunswick farmer. There is always a demand for early lambs in the month of May and June at satisfactory prices. The farmer can provide for a few to supply this demand and in this way replenish his pocket book. The speaker claimed by judicious feeding the wool could be improved, not only in quantity but increase the weight very materially. Mr. Tompkins strongly advised growing crops of clover, peas and oats and turnips, you will find your sheep will consume pea straw if properly cured in preference to your timothy hay. To sow clover with your buckwheat it will so improve the straw stock will eat it lively. The object of paramount importance is to return to the soil a portion of the fertility used upon the growth of crops.

W. W. Hubbard thought that our connection with the British Empire was a necessary condition of our success as a farming country on account of the excellent markets that connection secured to us. He spoke of the work done at the Sussex Creamery, where the patrons had been getting on an average of 20 cts per lb for their butter. Their milk had returned to them 90 cts per 100 lbs. Some farmers spent about half of their returns in feed that came from Ontario, but other farmers who grew more cheap fodder and fitted better kept that money in the country. The farmers of Carleton County were so well placed that they could do wonders in dairy farming. He found many unprofitable cows in the country. The dairy cow he regarded as a machine, and if it was allowed to stay idle half the year it would not be profitable. For dairying purposes one did not need to have a jersey or a holstein; often a grade will give just as good results. He then described an ideal dairy cow. A cow does her best work in June and it was the duty of the dairyman to give the machine June conditions all the year round. A cow must have the very best of care. Stables must be light, and in winter comfortably warm. Wind-row glass is cheap and is a great help in a stable. Turnips might be fed but not extensively. Made into a pulp and mixed with chaff, grain or cotton seed, and fed immediately after milking. 20 to 30 lbs a day would not hurt a cow's milk, but sugar beets he thought better than turnips.

A farmer should keep a record of the weight of milk given by each cow each day and occasionally apply the fat test to find his best cows. A cheese factory should always pay for milk on the basis of a fat test. Then a man who used the pump in connection with his milking would reap no advantage from it.

Mr. Fawcett made a short address on beef raising along the line of his afternoon address.

Charles Appleby made a short address.

Don't be a woman be married legally with license and ring from Jewett's.