

THE DISPATCH.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

PRICE TWO CENTS

It Isn't Old Goods

At Any Price,

But New Goods

At Cheap Prices,

That we are desirous of selling you.

Suits, Reefers, Overcoats, Ulsters,

All going at BARGAINS,

JOHN McLAUCHLAN,

Woodstock's Leading Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

IT OFTEN HAPPENS

That a house, otherwise attractive, is rendered unhandsome by a front door of a design not in keeping with the rest of the building.

IS YOUR HOUSE THAT WAY?

If it is we can remedy the fault. We have a number of new designs in doors, suitable to any front, finished in native or imported woods, and our stock of glass for these is large and varied. Call or write.

The **WOODSTOCK WOOD-WORKING COMPY**
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS IN

Winter Clothing,



—Style, quality and economy—never stood out bolder than they do now at our store. All our previous efforts (which have set the standard for other dealers) are utterly eclipsed. Our tables are now loaded down with the best things produced by the master minds of the tailoring world, and they wait your inspection.

Every ounce of the effort and every minute of the attention that is given to our men's clothing has its duplicate in the care we give our boys and children's stock. The result is thoroughly well tailored garments, perfect materials and correct styles.

**No
Clothing
Fits
Like
Ours.**

Make your headquarters at our store.

SAUNDERS BROS.,

Main Street, Woodstock.

AMALGAMATION A GREAT SUCCESS.

The **MANUFACTURERS**

and **TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL**

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Has had a Record Year during 1901.

Applications received for nearly..... \$ 6,000,000
Increase over 1900 almost..... 1,000,000
Total business in force over..... 27,000,000

Nothing succeeds like success.

The **E. R. MACHUM, CO. Lt'd.**

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

Mgrs. Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.

Presentation to Mrs. Annie Baker.

At the meeting of the W. L. S. held at Miss Mary D. Clark's Feb. 3rd, Mrs. Annie Baker was presented with a fine travelling case, and the following address, which was read by the president:

For three years, Mrs. Baker, you have been a valued member of our Literary Society, one to whom we have always looked for help and encouragement, and one who has never disappointed us. To your interest, no doubt, is due, not only the organization of this society (for we remember that you were a moving spirit in it) but its growth, and that measure of success that has attended its growth have been largely the outcome of your untiring zeal. We remember your faithfulness during the period you occupied that thorny seat, the President's chair, and later when you graced the less exalted office of vice-president. In fact we find ourselves regarding you now as our "Mother Superior." But in the course of human events sorrow creeps in where only joy has been, ties of affection are severed, partings must come. It may be pure selfishness on our part, but we, indeed, regret the circumstances that will deprive us of your presence for a time, at least. As a little token of our love, and appreciation of your services among us, we ask you to accept this travelling bag, and be assured that with it go the best wishes of each member of this literary society. As our fortnightly meeting comes round there will no doubt be a mutual exchange of remembrances. You in your new home and among your new friends will call up memories of the past in which the literary circle will figure. We will think of you with regret and pleasurable anticipation, regret that you are not with us, but will pleasurably anticipate the time when you will be one of our number. May you be blest with a spirit of contentment, happiness and health, is the wish of twenty-nine members of the Literary Society, whose names are here added.

Mrs. Sprague, Mrs. Porter,
Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Johnson,
Miss Johnston, Miss Comben,
Miss Baird, Mrs. Geo. Saunders,
Mrs. Denison, Miss Denison,
Miss Isabel Watts, Mrs. Bailey,
Miss May Clarke, Mrs. Ernest Holyoke,
Mrs. Ed. Clarke, Miss Katherine Clark,
Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Kirkpatrick,
Miss Kate Saunders, Mrs. Samuel Watts,
Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Wm. Saunders,
Mrs. Young, Miss Stokes,
Miss Ella Smith, Miss Boyer,
Mrs. Chas. Comben.

Mrs. Baker who leaves shortly to make her home with her son in Calgary, N. W. T., has been a prominent member of the club, holding the office of president for a year, she will be very much missed.

Hospital for Woodstock.

An adjourned meeting of the physicians of the town to consider the question of establishing a public hospital took place on Tuesday afternoon last in the council chamber, town hall. The clergymen of the town and town council were invited to meet with them. Dr. Hand presided and stated the results of a previous meeting of the physicians and wished to know the minds of those present in regard to establishing a public hospital in the town—as a gentleman who did not wish his name to be mentioned—had offered to donate a house and lot or its proceeds, if sold, for the purpose. There was a unanimous opinion expressed that such an institution was needed and would be of public benefit. Committees were appointed to wait on the town council, members of the county council, and the local legislature representatives of the county, in regard to what financial aid might be secured from each. Also the clergymen were to find out what assistance their respective congregations and sister churches in the county would do, to aid in the work. The meeting was adjourned to meet again in the same place in a fortnight, namely 18th inst. at 3 o'clock p. m. to hear the reports of the committees and take further steps, if advisable.

Town Council.

At the Friday evening meeting of the council, night watch Kelly was entirely exonerated from the charge of negligence of duty.

The Finance Committee could not recommend an increase in the salary of the town treasurer, as there were other men willing to do it for the present figure.

The following were appointed assessors for the ensuing year: Chas. Comben, Harry Nash, and Harry W. Bourne, with salaries of \$90, \$25 and \$25.

On motion the Scott Act Inspector is to be paid quarterly and in future any money collected by the Inspector is to be handed immediately to the town treasurer and any bills he may contract must be presented in the regular way to the Council.

Banquet to F. H. Hale, M. P. P.

The Conservative friends of Mr. F. H. Hale, M. P., have arranged to give him a banquet on Friday evening, just prior to his going to Ottawa to fulfil his legislative duties. The affair will take place at the Carlisle Hotel, all the arrangements having been made at a meeting held on Monday, when the necessary committees to carry the banquet out were appointed. The price of tickets has been made so reasonable that every Conservative who wishes to be present, will find it within his means to attend. It will be regarded as a favor if those from a distance who intend to be present, will send in their names at once to the secretary of the executive committee, T. C. L. Ketchum.

FARMERS' MEETING AT GRAFTON.

Addresses by Hon. L. P. Farris, Thos. A. Peters, J. F. Tilley and Others.

A farmers' institute meeting was held in the Grafton Hall on the 10th inst., at 7.30 p. m. under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute system.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for Agriculture, Deputy Commissioner, Thos. A. Peters, J. F. Tilley, Dairy Superintendent and others.

Hon. Mr. Farris said he was very glad to be able to attend the meeting and was also glad to know that the farmers in this section were taking such an active part in the development of agriculture. He knew that Carleton County was capable of producing large quantities of all kinds of farm crops but thought that in order to make the most of our work meetings of this kind should be held regularly. He spoke of the great interest being taken in the Farmers' Institute System put in use recently in this Province. They were being much larger attended than formerly which spoke well for the work. We should work along the line of developing the resources of our Country, and these meetings would surely help to do it. He assured the audience that his department was always willing to assist the farmers in every way to further their interest.

Mr. Peters on rising said that he wished to make some remarks in reference to the Institute System, and fully explain the manner in which the work was being conducted, which he thought would serve the people better than the system which had previously been in use. He referred to the great need of organization and urged the people in the County to hold regular monthly meetings at which our own men could take part, by preparing papers on different farm subjects. He spoke also of the success he had attained along dairy lines, and during this part of his address many questions were asked by the audience regarding the care and management of his stock. The speaker went quite fully into the question of cheap foods for stock and urged the question of providing suitable sodding crops to supplement the pastures.

The next speaker was Mr. Tilley who had been asked to address the meeting on "Co-operation," and we have been able to get the greater part of his address which was as follows:—

The subject I was asked to address this meeting upon was Co-operation, and while I do not feel able to deal with the question as it should be dealt with, I shall try to give you my ideas of it at the present time. The first question for us to consider is, What is Co-operation and in what measure will it assist our farmers? Co-operation means "the act of working or operating together to one end," and I want to ask if the farmers of our country are carrying out the meaning of that word, and, if not, why not?

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am talking to the farmers only, for I feel that they are the only class of people who are not an organized body. If we look at the merchants, the manufacturers, the mechanics or the miners, we see in them an organized body in their several trades or professions; and all these combined only represent about one-fifth of our population, but the farmers who can make by their co-operating together the strongest combine on the face of the earth are and have been an unorganized body. Now, what are the benefits to be derived from organization of farmers. In the first place, they as a body can dictate to governments what they shall have, they can dictate to railways and obtain cheaper freight rates, they can dictate to the produce merchant what prices they shall have for their goods, they can arrange upon a system of farming that will better suit the conditions of our country and encourage greater competition, they can improve the facilities for carrying on all branches of farm work, they can build up and establish a trade for their produce which cannot be accomplished in any other way. Look for a moment at our Canadian cheese trade, our butter industry, our beef raising industry and you will notice that only in the provinces where co-operation has been accomplished has this trade developed to any appreciable extent. Ontario is the home of the dairy industry in Canada and it is the home of the bacon industry as well. Now, I do not wish to hold Ontario up particularly as a model, further than to say that the development of trade in the produce mentioned has been brought about through the organization of the Ontario farmers. The cheese trade of Canada now represents about 75 per cent. of all the imports of Great Britain. Our butter industry, which only a few years ago represented about one-half of one per cent., now shows 12 per cent. Our bacon trade is simply going ahead by leaps and bounds. What part does this province produce and ship? We will have to admit that it is very small. Our dairy interest is increasing it is true, but not to the extent that it should, for I want to be put on record as saying that the Province of New Brunswick and particularly the County of Carleton has more natural advantages for carrying on dairy work than any other province or county in the Dominion. The bacon industry is a part of the dairy industry and can be made a paying one if the farmers of this county will co-operate with

one object in view. We often hear farmers say that it does not pay to raise pork or beef because we have not got a good market. Let me tell you gentlemen that if you will but raise the quality and quantity you need have no fear of a market; the world is open to us. Supposing that the farmers I am talking to tonight will leave this meeting with a determination to produce the type of hog that is required to make the finest Wiltshire bacon, and it would be possible for a buyer to come here and purchase a couple of hundred per month how long would it be before that buyer would be on the ground? When I stood in the yard of the Wm. Davies pork packing establishment a few weeks ago and saw the thousands of pigs that were passing through their gates to be slaughtered, I wondered what part the eastern provinces were taking in supplying that concern, which were using on an average 5,000 per week or 20,000 per month, paying from six to six and a half cents live weight. This firm, Mr. Chalmers, has the money ready to establish a packing house in this province just as soon as our people are ready to supply them with the material upon which to work, but we have first to give them the assurance that they will be supplied, and I want to ask why is it necessary for us to have outside capital come to our province to establish a business of this kind. Surely there is capital enough here to make the start, thereby keeping the profits that would accrue among us. Our people are not conservative enough, and we have this forcibly brought to our minds when we take a trip to the western provinces and notice the factories of all kinds in every little town manufacturing and supplying us with nearly every farm implement, as well as the greater part of the flour used in our province. This state of affairs should not exist in our province, and it can only be stopped through co-operation. The development of the dairy, the bacon industry, in fact the farming industry in general depends, as I have said before, upon co-operation, and the government of this country stands ready to assist in every legitimate way in the development of our resources. What would this country do if it was in the same condition that it was in 25 or 50 years ago. At that time many sections of this county was covered with forest, that today is in a cultivated state. What has caused this change, has it not been the result of somebody's energy and forethought. Let us make up our minds to study the problems confronting us in our work, read agricultural literature. I could not keep in touch with my work unless I made a study of it. Neither can you keep up with the procession unless you make a study of yours. We must throw aside our trust to luck ideas. You cannot construct a cow through the process of dairy breeding by relying on good luck. You must work for it, and not sit back and rely on luck. I must confess that the men in this province who keep cows, are of all men I ever met, the most given to trusting in luck. Ninety-nine out of every hundred cows born in the great dairy field, where brains should command, have nothing behind them but luck. These cows show clearly what was the judgment and knowledge of the men who bred them. Go to any man's herd, and where good dairy judgment and calculation has been the means of grading them up, out of cows who have nothing behind them but a trust to luck pedigree, and you can see the difference at once between good sense and good luck. I once read of a herd of cows owned by a man in the State of Washington. He was a range cattle man, and thought that if the best animal in his herd produced 125 lbs of butter per year, she was a good one. By accident a sample copy dairy paper came to him. He threw it aside. Another came which met the same fate. A third came and something he saw on the cover seemed to challenge his attention and set him thinking. "Is it possible," said he, "that I do not know all about a dairy cow, and how milk is made? I must subscribe for the paper, and look up the matter." And he was thrown into society who did know what a good dairy cow was, and he decided to change his methods. He started with seven poor range cows and a pure bred bull at the head. He was jeered at by his neighbours, but to-day he has one of the finest money-making herds in the United States. How did he do it? Simply by reading and thinking and acting in obedience with the best dairy knowledge. He paid no attention to luck, but put good thinking into action. He accomplished his purpose on a wild sage farm, where he had to irrigate to grow crops, yet in this province we can find hundreds of farmers who are practical failures as dairymen. Why? Because they are handling their cows on old worn-out notions that do not fit these times and conditions.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs C. F. Rogers, Chas. Smith, C. W. Batts, H. Phillips, all speaking of the great need for combined efforts, and great development.

A motion was carried to hold regular meetings on the first Monday in each month. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John D. Baird who made some very excellent remarks along the lines followed by the speakers.

Obituary.

On Saturday, January 25th, Mrs. Amelia A. Stanley, widow of the late Edwin H. Stanley, of Boston, passed away at her home on Newport street, Dorchester, of paralysis. Mrs. Stanley was the daughter of the late William J. DeMille, of Hampton, N. B. Mrs. Stanley was twice married. Her first husband was Stephen G. Raymond of Woodstock. She has been a resident here for twenty-six years. Those who survive her are Mrs. Elizabeth Sproul, of Hampton, Mrs. Rodney McLeod of Boston, Mrs. Susan B. Colwell of St. John, and James P. DeMill of St. John.—St. John Sun.

A NEW LINE OF CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS AT NOBLE & TRAFTON'S. TRY THEM