

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.
Continued from First Page.

equipment, i.e., harness, wagon, etc. Condition and quality of teams and equipment to determine award.

HEAVY CLASSES.

Must have men who are experts.—Then in the selection of our expert judges, we must follow along the same line that has been followed in building up our Institute system. In selecting our Institute staff a man's religion and politics have been ignored. We have insisted upon getting speakers who have made a pronounced success along at least one line in connection with agriculture. As a result, in Ontario 12 institute meetings in 1885 have grown to nearly 800 last year, and even at that we did not give all the meetings we were asked to give. We must insist on the same standard in selecting our expert judges.

These judges, in performing their work must keep the consumer's standpoint always in view. That is the line we have followed at the Winter Fair at Guelph and Amherst, and as a result we have built up shows superior even to the Royal in England. At these Fairs we have introduced the "block test." We have shown the animal first on the hoof and then the carcass of the same beast has been hung up. The result will be that the patchy bullock and the over fat sheep will soon be rarely seen among winners. We have gone further at the Winter Fairs this year than ever before. We have had our exporters and our local butchers tell us in the past just what sort of animal the Canadian market calls for; this year we have had a man from Scotland who is in direct touch with trade in the old country, to tell us from his personal knowledge of the British market just what we need to produce in order to secure the greatest possible share in that market.

The object behind it all.—The ultimate object behind bringing out this Scottish expert, the ultimate object in sending expert judges to our fairs in the Northwest, to the fairs in Ontario, and to other parts of the Dominion is, of course, to improve production. Winning prizes at a fall fair is the smallest part of it. We want to disseminate information there, to fix correct ideals in the minds of those who are producing the food stuffs on which the prosperity of this country depends. When we remember that four-fifths of all the crops produced in this country are turned into finished products in the form of cattle, etc., it is seen how important it is that the cattle finished shall be of the right type. Take the Chicago market as an illustration of what I mean. There are hundreds of cattle sold there at 6c. and upwards; there are hundreds sold at 4c. and a large number do not bring over 1 1/2c. or 2c. The first are well bred and well fed, at 30 months weighing 1,500 lbs., and bring \$90. The 4c. animal usually required for years to reach the same weight and then he will not fetch over \$60. A still poorer type of beast will spend four or five years in reaching 1,500, and then at 3c. will bring \$45. At least 70% of the cattle sold in this country are of No. 2 grade or lower, and it is the same in horses, in sheep, and even in hogs we are not as far advanced as we should be. In hogs, however, we have made greater progress than in almost any other line. In ten years we have increased our bacon exports from \$600,000 to \$12,600,000. We have accomplished this by bringing our bacon very near in quality to the best Danish. What we have done in bacon we can, by using our fair system as a means of placing correct ideals before our people accomplish in other lines as well. This is my ground for hoping for greater results from the reorganization of our fair system than from any other forward movement in connection with agriculture ever before inaugurated in this country.

Public opinion with us.—We have the people with us in these new movements. Public opinion, not only in this country, but across the line, is becoming aroused to the need of reforms. We began introducing this system of expert judging into the North West a short time ago, and last year every fair but one in the Territories asked for and received the services of expert judges. This is the second year for the new system in British Columbia, and equal progress is being made there.

A standard of excellence called for.—But to accomplish all that is intended we must be prepared to do even better work through our expert judges than we have accomplished yet. Different judges have different ideas as to the standard of excellence. We must endeavor to reach a common understanding in this matter. How are we to accomplish this? We must have a standard of excellence—a standard by which animals in the different classes shall be judged. The poultry men have their standard of excellence now, and as a result they have done more for the improvement of poultry than has been accomplished in one hundred years before.

We must too, as far as possible, keep the same judge in the same territory for a length of time; that is what has been done in England in the case of Shropshire. One judge, serving there at the same shows for twelve or fourteen years, brought about a uniformity of type in that breed which you do not find in many lines of live stock.

Utility the Great Point.—In all these things we must remember that utility is the important point. The Ayrshire men have overlooked this. They have as fine a breed of cattle as can be found in Canada, but many Ayrshire men have been breeding for fancy points, and have overlooked the utility, the important point in a dairy cow. As a result many of the Ayrshires of today have very short teats, a great objection. The Holstein men have been wiser. They have not followed fancy ideas to the same extent, but have developed along the lines of utility, and as a consequence the Holstein is a most useful breed.

Will the people appreciate an exhibition run on purely educational lines? I think they will. For proof of this let us glance at the history of the Provincial Winter Fair. Up to 1890 it was conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association and such local associations as chose to contribute. In 1892 the Provincial Live Stock Association took a controlling interest in this important exhibition. The results have been most gratifying. In 1891, there were 81 entries in all classes;

\$120.50 were received as entry fees, and \$68.75 as gate receipts. A total of \$189.25 was therefore received and there was \$325 paid in premiums. Under the supervision of the Association there has been a steady growth until in 1898 there were over 750 entries and over \$1200 00 gate and entry receipts. The amount paid in prizes was \$4378; in 1898-99 block tests and lectures by the judges in the rings were introduced, and have proven of great value. In 1900 there were over 3,000 entries and 11,400 persons attended the exhibition; a lecture room was provided with seating room for 600. This accommodation was inadequate. Hundreds wished to hear the lectures who could not get into the room. In 1902 large additions were made to the building and the lecture room enlarged, but the accommodation was still inadequate. It is estimated that not less than 30,000 people were in attendance. There were 3945 entries; over \$7,000 was paid in premiums, and nearly \$4,000 was collected in gate receipts and entry fees.

Interesting the school children.—There is another point that we must not overlook that is the necessity of interesting the school children in our fair system. For this reason we have made what is really the first practical step towards the introduction of nature study into our public schools by offering at several fairs prizes for the school children's exhibits. If we are to keep the boys and girls on the farm we must get them to take an interest and a pride in their profession so that the glitter of city life will have little attraction for them. Such prizes as those offered at the Whitby Fair will lead the children to begin the fascinating study of the elements of general agriculture, economic botany and entomology, etc. So heartily have the children taken up this work that already their parents are declaring that the youngsters know more about the wonders of nature than they themselves have learned in a lifetime. We should also give prominence to games. We should have tugs-of-war, a hundred yards race and a half mile dash, together with throwing the hammer, etc. At one fair I saw two thousand people watching a tug-of-war between rival schools.

We must get the boys interested in our fairs. If they come to the fair they will bring the parents with them. This will be a good thing in itself, and it will be still better because of the indirect object secured. It will prepare the boys, when old enough to succeed in the business of fair management. Above all things, we should teach them to ride well. Let us have lots of jingle and music in connection with our fairs, so long as it is clean and tends toward some useful end. We must have sport but we must have it clean and right.

What value is this educational work to the merchant, the manufacturer or the professional man? The prosperity of all classes depends on the prosperity of the farmer. We have heard this for years but we fail to realize it. If a famine were to visit Canada, not for 7 years, but for half of seven, what would become of our lumber industry? It is true a portion of the product is shipped over the sea but the home market is valuable but would cease in case of a famine. In order to prosecute this industry we must have home grown supplies and these must come from the neighboring farms, the nearer the point of production the better. Famine would mean failure to the lumber industry, to the fisheries and the mines to a greater or less extent. To the merchant and manufacturer and to the professional man it would mean ruin. The grass would grow in the streets of our towns and cities. If a total eclipse brings utter failure and partial eclipse means partial gloom, though we may not recognize it, a perfect day means a brilliant and unobscured sun, so perfect national and individual prosperity means a trained and prosperous agricultural class. Is it not self evident that it is to the interest of every man to help the work along? Surely the prosperity of the farmer brings peace and plenty to all classes.

Among the gentlemen attending the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association are:

Hon L P Farris, Commissioner of Agriculture.
Thomas A Peters, Deputy Commissioner.
Joseph R Taylor, President of the Association.
Henry Wilcox, Corresponding Secretary.
J Frank Tilley and Harvey Mitchell, Dairy Commissioners.
F W Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner.
Prof Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College.
C H Clark of the Seed Department, Ottawa.
Prof J H Grisdale, Agriculturalist of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.
W T Machum, Horticulturalist, Ottawa.
Harold Jones, Maitland, Ont.
John R Ronald, Geo B Reid, Frederick McBrene, John McIntosh, Glassville.
W F Anderson, Lakeville.
E A Savage, Pioneer.
Robert Hamilton, Greenfield.
Emmet McIntosh, Fred Scott, Good Corner.
P S Grosvenor, Benton.
Guy McCollum, Ashland.
Chas W Hurst, A O Thornton, Hartland.
Harvey Mitchell, Sussex.
J P McPeake, Fredericton.
W S Tompkins, Southampton.
Geo W White, Centreville.
W Ketchum, Houlton.
T J Carter, Andover.
E A White, St John.
S T Whitney, St Stephen.
Bliss M Fawcett, Sackville.
Wm A Trueman, Point de Bute.
W W Fawcett, jr, Sackville.
Geo E Baxter, Andover.
Chas F Rogers, Northampton.
W S Blair, Nappan.
David Currie, Tobique River.
J Fletcher Tweeddale, Arthurville.
Donald Innes, Tobique River.
W J Webb, Centreville.
Judson Briggs, Lindsay.
Ezra Briggs, Bellville.
J C Cronkhite, Southampton.
George Larsen, Salmonhurst.
Wm McPhail, Bon Accord.
C Larsen, Salmonhurst.
Archie Scott, Glassville.
Joseph McCready, Jacksonville.
Conn John Williams, Williamstown.
Henry Briggs, Lindsay.
J A Carpenter, Bloomfield.
Henry N Jameson, Richmond.
T N Manzer, Andover.
R R Reid, Centreville.
Wellington Jameson, Knoxford.
Wm Trafford, Tracey Mills.
Geo R Smith, Lakeville.
J A Lindsay and Will Lindsay, Lindsay.
Leverett Estabrooks, Prince William.
Joseph Cheney, Bloomfield.
John Johnston, Debec.
Clarence Estey, Carey Estey, E R Squires, Wicklow.
G Whitfield Shaw, Pembroke.

Alex. Strong, Lindsay.
William Kearney, Robert Kearney, Upper Woodstock.
James Good, Wm Connolly, Hamilton Emery, Jacksonville.

On Tuesday morning Prof. Zavitz delivered an intensely interesting address on Soils and Cultivation, during which the men present asked him a number of questions bearing on their own farming conditions.

IF BABY COULD TALK.

"I am sure if baby could only talk," says Mrs. B. Gaffney, L'Amable, Ont., "she would praise Baby's Own Tablets too. They have given better results than any other medicine I have ever used for my little one." This is the verdict of all mothers who have used Baby's Own Tablets, and it is the very best proof that no other medicine can equal them for the speedy relief and cure of the common ailments of little ones. These Tablets cure colic, constipation, sour stomach, diarrhoea and simple fevers; they break up colds, prevent croup, and allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and are positively guaranteed to contain no opiate. All children take them readily, and for very young infants they can be crushed to a powder. You can get Baby's Own Tablets from any druggist at 25c a box, or they will be mailed, postage paid, by writing direct to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Send for our book on the care of infants and young children. Every mother should have it.

Practical Results of Agricultural Study.

The man was a Scandinavian. He had worked his way up from absolute poverty to one of financial and agricultural independence, and is now well fixed as the owner of 320 acres of land, and a good equipment of stock. He had a boy, a very commonplace, everyday sort of a boy, seventeen years old. This boy had always worked on the farm, and his education had been limited to what he could learn in the country school during the winter term. It was agreed between father and son that the boy should go to one of the best agricultural colleges in the West, and take a course of thirteen weeks each winter for two years, returning to his farm-work during the summer. We met the father after the boy had completed this course of study at the college, and asked him what it had done for the boy. He said that "it had done wonders; that the boy was taking up the farm work in a different and better way; that he could repair any of the farm machinery, adjust the farm separator, test the milk and the cows; had learned how to judge stock; could pick out a good cow on sight; knew how to properly balance the rations fed; could treat the sick animals on the farm and wanted me to take five or six of the best agricultural papers. He did all his work with more method and intelligence, and so accomplished more with less labor. He did not get the big head and want to become a professor and teacher, and has settled down to his old farmwork as steady as an old clock. It cost me \$325 to give him this course of study, and it was the best investment that I ever made. The fact is, the boy knows more than I do, but he is kind enough never to rub it in."—[J. S. Trigg in Rockford Register.

BORN.

JOHNSTON.—At Woodstock on the 17th January, to the wife of Wm. A. Johnston, a son.
JACQUES.—At Bristol, on January 9th, to the wife of James Howard Jacques, a daughter.
DAVIS.—At Bristol, on January 22nd, to the wife of J. S. Davis, section foreman, a daughter.

DIED.

BUCHANAN.—At Golden Ridge, Car. Co., Jan. 13, of pneumonia, Duncan D., aged 29 years, only son of George and Sarah Buchanan.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

WEDDING RINGS.

Marriage Licenses issued and Wedding Rings sold, guaranteed as stamped U. S. assay, at

W. B. JEWETT'S.
JEWETT'S CORNER, WOODSTOCK.

CURE-A-COLD
TABLETS

(Chocolate Coated)

Two or three of these tablets
cures a cold in a few hours.

PRICE, 15 CENTS.

Ask your dealer.

At wholesale only by

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Limited.

You Will Admit

After having worn a "FIT-REFORM" SUIT OR OVERCOAT, that

The original platform of "THE FIT-REFORM Co." viz: Clothing Ready-to-Wear, Equal to the Custom Tailor, at one half the cost, will be proven beyond doubt.

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REFORM

has become more and more popular. "IT'S WEARERS KNOW THE REASON."

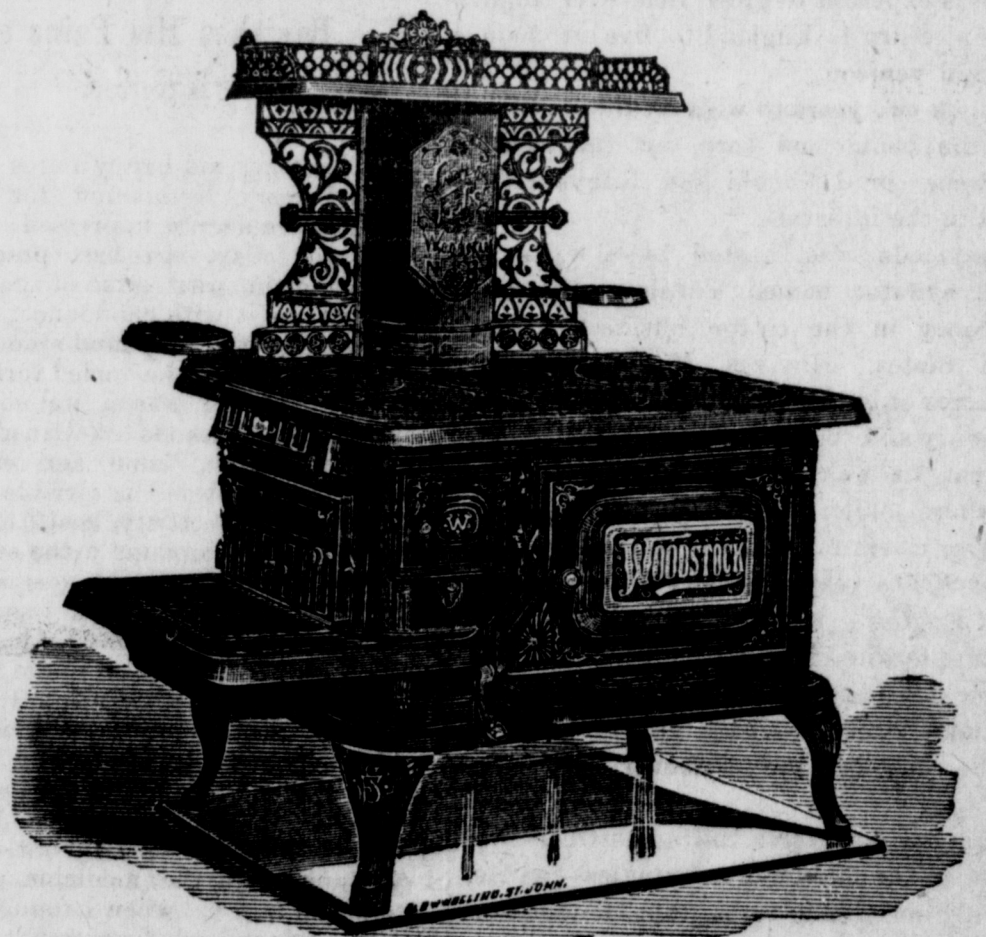
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The Methodist Parsonage, Jacksonville, Carleton Co., N. B., Oct. 11th, 1902.
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Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. BERRIE.

P. S.—I kept the fire going night and day from the 1st of October to the end of March with less than five cords of hardwood.—J.C.B.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B.

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Stationery,
Ladies' Wear.

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Latest and Most Fashion-
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Subscribe for The DISPATCH.

SPECIAL NOTICE

E. M. CAMPBELL

Has purchased the well equipped business of Mr. John Connor in the Grocery line, situated next door to the Royal Bank of Canada, where he will carry on a general Grocery business. He extends a cordial invitation to all to call whether on business or not. He will guarantee satisfaction in price and in quality of goods.

PRODUCE WANTED.

All kinds of farm produce bought at highest market prices.

Dec. 10th.

B. A. EVERETT,
Woodstock.

WANTED.

A second class female teacher for term beginning January 1st 1903 in district No. 14 Richmond. Apply stating salary to ALBERT RAY, Secretary, Woodstock Road Station, N. B.

VIM TEA makes Cream out of Skimmed Milk.