

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 10. NO. 17.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SEPTEMBER 23, 1903.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Gloves.

**For Working,
" Dress, or
" Driving.**

**Largest Assortment we have ever shown.
Prices Reasonable.**

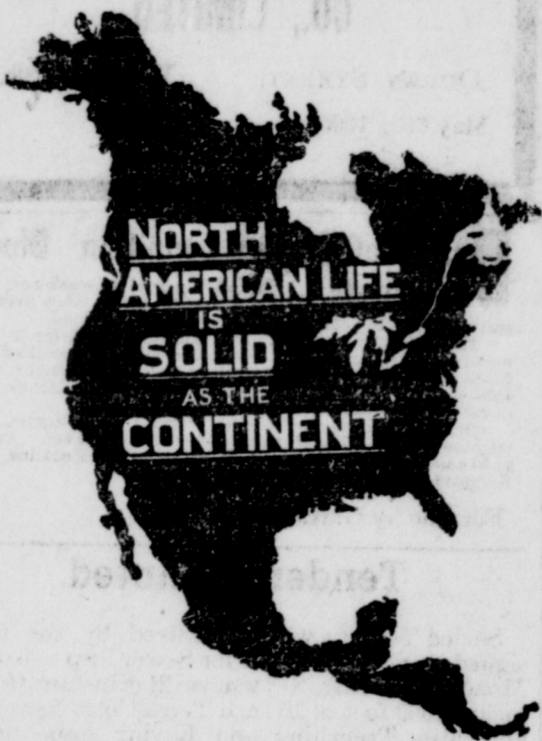
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The Male Attire Specialist.

NEW JEWELLRY.

Chains, Locketts, Bracelets, Waist Sets, Rings, Pins, Souvenir Goods, and an endless variety of other things at prices to suit the demands of all.

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H. V. DALLING.



Canada's Leading Life Insurance COMPANY.

1902
Another Record Breaker.

Amount of insurance written.....	\$6,600,265.00
Increase.....	1,080,198.00
Total cash income.....	1,270,840.00
Increase.....	175,737.00
Total assets.....	6,010,813.00
Increase.....	590,039.83
Total insurance in force.....	30,929,237.00
Increase.....	5,562,384.00
Net Surplus to Policy Holders' account.....	515,044.00

The results to policy holders continue satisfactory while the financial position of the company is unexcelled.

Policies issued on very desirable plans. The North American gives the highest guaranteed cash surrender values, of any company in Canada.

WRIGHT & EVERETT,
PROVINCIAL MANAGERS,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Nothing succeeds like success.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE CO. IN 1902.

New business written.....	\$6,082,336.00
Increase over 1901.....	1,058,935.00
Income.....	1,240,890.00
Increase over 1901.....	177,249.00
Assets as at December 31, 1902.....	4,406,329.00
Increase over 1901.....	633,852.00
Insurance in force.....	30,152,883.00
Increase over 1901.....	3,013,952.00

Interest Income Alone Exceeded Death Claims by Nearly \$26,000.00.

The E. R. MACHUM, CO. Ltd.
Mgns. Maritime Provinces, St. John, N. B.
T. A. LINDSAY,
Inspector, Woodstock, N.B.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is the strongest in the world

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C. H. PORTER,
MANAGER,
Queen Building,
Halifax, N. S.

Wallace Gibson,
District Agent,
Woodstock, N. B.

THE EXHIBITION A SUCCESS.

The Quality of Exhibits in Almost Every Department Improved.

The Agricultural and industrial exhibition held on the fair ground in Woodstock last week was a success. While neither the number of entries nor the number of tickets sold were record breakers yet the quality of the exhibits was above that of other years and the interest of those in attendance was keen.

There was a great improvement in the facilities by reason of the new machinery building, a new cattle shed and new pig pens, and the arrangement of the grounds was improved.

There was a marked improvement in the quality and quantity of stock of all kinds and the exhibit of swine a visitor said, could not be equaled in the new England States.

Considering the early date of the exhibition and the unfavourable weather conditions that have prevailed, the exhibits of vegetables grains and fruits were even better than could reasonably have been looked for, some of the samples being remarkably good.

The management did not go in for any circus features at all, and the only races were farmers' races. The whole fair was conducted as nearly as possible on the lines laid down by Mr. Hodson at the meetings here last winter, the object being to instruct rather than to amuse.

The Woodstock Woodworking Company, who always do themselves credit in a street parade, or at an exhibition, had a small but choice display of inside house trimmings, stair and verandah scock, flooring and doors and windows, all of native woods. A piece of flooring of beech, birdseye maple, white maple and white and red birch, was a very beautiful piece of work. Among a number of newel posts one in particular, of new and unusual design called for a good deal of comment. Some of the glass used in their doors and windows was of specially good colouring and design.

The exhibit of Hugh Hay & Son occupied a space about 30ftx50ft, and contained a large display of carpets and rugs and a magnificent array of capes, coats, collars and muffa made up of the richest furs, and an interesting selection of rare furs not made up. Another feature of this display was an original device for holding and showing curtains. This was invented and patented by Mr. Hugh Hay.

The Henderson Furniture Co. had a display that needed about three times as much space as was assigned to it to be seen to advantage. In view of the fact that Mr. Henderson is about to establish a furniture factory here particular attention was attracted by two bedroom sets which he is already turning out in comparatively large lots. These were of elm, one finished in the natural colour of the wood and the other given an antique finish. The grain of the wood, the workmanship and the finish were excellent. These had not been made up for exhibition purposes but had been taken from stock. Beside these he had a brass bed, a parlor set of mahoganyed birch, mirrors, tables, chairs, and a magnificent display of fine carpets, in Brussels, velvet pile, Wilton, and in wools.

In the grounds the Small & Fisher Co. had a display of machinery made up of a little giant ball bearing threshing machine, a drag sawing machine, a circular sawing machine with a short table for cutting cordwood, and a circular sawing machine with a long table for longer wood; a pulper, a No. 1 steel plow and a furnace. In the main building this company also had a large display of stoves including their well known Woodstock range.

The exhibit of Balmain Bros. consisted of a one furrow and a two furrow Ontario riding plow, a dexter pung, a Raymond and a New American drop head sewing machine, a Dexter pung, and in the main building a magnificent display of fur rubes in goat, Rocky Bear, Saskatchewan Buffalo and ladies' and gentlemen's fur coats in almost every possible fur except seal.

Messrs. W. F. Dibblee and Son were back again this year at the old stand with an extensive display of stoves of which they are now making a specialty. A Royal grand range and a Jewell Steel Range made a fine centre for a display of other stoves and heaters. This firm also showed the Daisy churn in two sizes beside a line of wringers, washing machines and other articles of household use.

C. R. Watson's exhibit of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines was an attractive display. In the space allotted to him he had Mason and Risch, Dominion and Bell pianos in Mahogany and Walnut cases, Bell, Karn and Dominion Organs in quartered oak, Walnut and Mahogany, and a line of New Williams Sewing Machines. The Mason and Risch piano in a case of Brazilian Walnut was a most magnificent affair.

Mrs. J. S. Gray had a display of oil paintings that showed, not genius, for that is a most rare thing, but it showed considerable skill in depicting natural scenery.

Messrs Arthur J. and C. Lee S. Raymond had a display of fruits and vegetables in the same spot that was allotted last year to the display sent by his Hon. Gov. Snowball. This display, as far as the vegetables were concerned, was for table use rather than for stock purposes, and looked very appetizing. It contained some vegetables not enumerated in the prize list and not frequently seen in this district.

W. H. Johnston Co., of Halifax and St. John had an exhibit of pianos on the first floor of the main building. One of the interesting features here was a mechanical device for playing the piano. This enables one to play a piano without knowing how to do it. This exhibit was a most excellent one.

The exhibit of Messrs Connell Bros., was all inside the machinery building, where they exhibited their Tornado Threshing Machine, a long circular saw and a short saw of the same kind for cordwood, the Syracuse steel plow in three sizes, a pulper, two hog boilers one of 60 gallons and one of 50 gallons, a horse hoe and a cider mill.

The manufacturing concerns of which Mr. A. Wilmot Hay is the head and which have just moved to Woodstock, made a display of hubs and spokes of various sizes, pork barrells, apple barrells, butter tubs and a display of canned meats.

Frank L. Atherton was back at his old corner in the South West of the Main building with an attractive showing of single and double harness.

The Baird Company and Messrs Garden Bros. each had a display on the first floor of the main building. These exhibits were bound, in the nature of things, to be a good deal alike, and they were also interesting. They were made up of proprietary preparations and remedies manufactured by these concerns, many of these being widely known throughout this part of the world, some of the names having become, to use a very original expression, "household words."

During the fair the visitors were given an opportunity to see a new patent shaft holder which is being put on the market by Messrs Samuel McIntyre and Fox, Allen & Co. This is a metal contrivance, light, strong and handsome, which can be attached to any harness in a few moments. It does away with the need of a breeching and by its use one need not touch the traces in harnessing or unharnessing. It enables one to put his horse to the carriage and take him out again without soiling one's hands. With an attachment of straps one can unhitch from one side of the horse, or in case of kicking or run away can unhitch clear of the shafts without leaving the carriage. This is a device that it would appear must be very popular with the people who handle horses.

The Judging.

Perhaps one of the most interesting features of the late Woodstock Exhibition was the discussion in the cattle ring given by Dr. Twitchell the judge of the dairy cattle classes and T. C. Raynor the judge of the beefing classes.

C. L. Smith, ex-M. P. P., President of the Carleton County Agricultural Society first introduced Mr. Raynor to the assemblage which had gathered to learn the expert opinions on their stock. He hoped the speakers would fully criticise the exhibition. It was through frank criticism that we could most benefit.

T. C. Raynor, of Rose Hall, Ontario, was first called upon. He, in part, said the object of our Agricultural Societies has for 100 years been to stimulate the improvement of agriculture, of live stock and all features of the farm. Fairs were held for this object and this object only. The amusement features of the fair were a late innovation and he believed in many fairs it had gone too far. Object lesson work was the way in which the fair must teach. He referred to the educational work for which the Winter Fairs were organized and said that the next show at Amherst would be held there from the 14th to 17th of December next. It would this year include an exhibit of fruit as well as live stock and dressed meat.

Referring to the stock judging which he had just completed he pointed out the objects of stock improvement for meat production. A yearling Shorthorn heifer belonging to N. P. Phillips and a bull belonging to Frank R. Slipp were brought into the ring. Beginning at the head of the animal Mr. Raynor showed up the desirable qualities exhibited by these animals. The large full clear eye, fine cut head, the blending of the neck with the shoulder were all requisite features. He liked a comparatively short broad face, eyes set wide apart and promi-

nent and a wide muzzle with large nostrils and mouth, wide between the ears, a neck not too short but not long and gradually swelling to a smooth junction with the shoulders. The shoulders should be well covered with flesh wide on the top, then the back behind the shoulders should be full, slackness in the crops was a bad defect and if it continued as it sometimes did down behind the elbow it indicated weak constitution. The ribs should spring out round from the back; a broad loin, hip bones not rough but well apart with plenty of length from hip bone to hook bone were all desirable points.

The beef grower should realize that he must use cattle that would put their meat where it is most valuable, namely rib, loin-quarter and round. The animal he had just described and which they saw very well exemplified before them in Mr. Phillips' heifer would do this and would be especially useful to the butcher at a good price.

Turning to the bull, he remarked that every farmer should use a pure bred sire, the bull was practically half the herd, and the man who introduced a pure bred sire into his district was worthy of all commendation. He thought from the conformation of the bull before him that he would be especially useful as a sire of free-milking heifers.

THE DAIRY PROBLEM.

Dr. G. M. Twitchell, editor of the "Maine Farmer" was next introduced. Man, he said, could not live by beef alone, he must have some milk and for this purpose he needed special dairy cows built for the purpose of milk production.

A Guernsey bull and a cow of the same breed from the herd of Mrs. George Slipp, Jacksonville, had been brought into the ring.

Turning first to the bull he said he desired to emphasize the importance of using pure-bred sires. The dairy bull is certainly half the future herd and upon his conformation and his ancestry depends his utility. A breeder should always know the female ancestry of his bull, his dam should have been noted for her milk-production as also his granddam and her mother. Such breeding would stamp the bull with ability to beget large milking heifers and our object should be to constantly improve our herd else we would be left behind in the march of progress.

While, said he, we want a bull with the form of a dairy cow from the shoulder backwards we want him to show masculinity in his head and neck. An effeminate looking bull is rarely a good stock getter.

A high degree of intelligence and nervous power is essential to large dairy production so in the dairy animal lots of room for the brain is required, a broad forehead, long from the eye up and broad between the ears is the correct type. To this be added a slightly dishd face, clear large prominent eyes, a full open nostril and broad muzzle, a clean cut jaw, a rather long thin neck joining a sharp shoulder top.

One of the great distinguishing points between the dairy and beef types was that while in the latter general compactness was wanted in the dairy animal we wanted a loose open conformation. The back should show a strong prominent spine, the ribs should be broad, flat, wide apart and slope away from the back, the loin broad and hip bones rather prominent a high pelvic arch and length from the hip bones to the setting on of the tail were also desirable. The paunch should be large and full and the general shape of the cow should be a wedge from front to rear. This did not imply that there should be too much heart girth, for good constitution was wanted. A large umbilicus with strong abdominal wall were also indications of a good constitution. The udder was the most important point. It should have large surface of attachment to the body, have four well developed teats placed wide apart in each direction. Large tortuous milk veins also indicated good milking qualities.

He strongly recommended the man who had a taste for dairy work to use only the special dairy cow. She would yield him much more profit than if he had tried to dairy with an animal of the beef type, but a man would not have much success with her unless he gave her special dairy conditions. It was the man behind the cow that was after all the potent factor.

On Friday the Colts, of Woodstock, defeated the Portlands, of St. John, in two games of ball at the fair grounds. In the morning James Long pitched and Louis Milmore was behind the bat. The score was 15 to 4. The afternoon game was rather stiffer, and at one time it looked as if the Colts were done for. But with Milmore and Mercer as the battery they gradually pulled up until in the ninth inning the score stood 8 to 7 in favour of the Colts.

(Concluded on 4th page.)

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