

THE DISPATCH.

VOL. 10. NO. 44.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., MARCH 30, 1904.

PRICE TWO CENTS

Easter Neckwear

AN ELEGANT LINE.
LATEST IDEAS.

JOHN McLAUCHLAN,

The Leading Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.
Sole agent for The Campbell Clothing.

HAVE YOU SEEN?

The New Stylish Blouse Sets and Dutch Pins now showing at the Blue Front Jewelry Store.

They are just THE LATEST and THE PRETTIEST. We have also a very fine line of Locketts, Neck Chains, Watch Chains, Brooches, and other Jewelry just opened.

If you are in need of a THERMOMETER, we have a good line to select from.

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Interest at current rate from date of deposit credited semi-annually.

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Buy Imperial Bread.

R. E. HOLYOKE.

HATS REMODELED.

You can have a handsome long plume made from your old ostrich tips, and your last year's straw hat redyed any shade, and remodeled any shape. Call early to avoid the rush of the advanced season.

MISS I. C. RICKERSON, Victoria St.

WANTED.

An active and energetic Agent to represent first class "Fire Insurance Companies" in Woodstock and vicinity. A good contract will be offered a first class man. Address "Insurance", P. O. Box 253, St. John, N. B.

TEACHER WANTED.

A second or third class female teacher for school district No. 9, Benton Ridge. Apply to Sec'y School Trustees, Benton Ridge. March 23-31.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The self contained dwelling house on Grover street, nine rooms. Lot and a half of land—freehold. The house will be sold outright or lower flat will be rented. Apply to MRS. ROBT. STEVENSON. 1 mo., March 16.

BERKSHIRE BOARS.

For sale by Amos Downey, Centreville—pure bred Berkshire Boars—stock imported by Centreville Agriculture Society.

AMOS DOWNEY, Centreville, March 30, 1904, 3 i.

Please Return.

Will the person who took from the Opera House on Saturday evening, by mistake, a bag of wheat that did not belong to him, please return same to N. S. DOW, Secretary Seed Fair.

Pure Bred Bull For Sale.

A pure bred Shorthorn bull. Apply to ADAM DICKINSON, Kirkland. March 30th, mo.

FOUND

A sum of money in Woodstock on Saturday, March 12th, in my store (the old Dickinson stand). The owner may have same by proving property and paying for this advt. W. B. BELYEAE.

FOR SALE.

House, barn and three acres of land on Connell street, eight minutes walk from post office. Apply to ALLEN McELROY, Waterville. March 2, 2f.

WHITE WINGS VS. RED BIRDS.

The Ladies Play an Interesting Game of Hockey.

That the ladies know how to handle a hockey stick as nicely as a broom was demonstrated at the hockey match in the rink on Tuesday evening of last week, when the Red Birds crossed sticks with the White Wings. There was a large attendance, many admirers of both teams were out in force, and as the respective goals were shot the rink resounded with applause. The ladies looked very well in red and white sweaters. Following was the line up:—

RED BIRDS.	WHITE WINGS.
Mrs. Geo. W. Gibson goal	Mrs. W. B. Belyea point
Mrs. R. V. Dimock cover	Miss Ethel Bourne
Miss Marian Dibblee centre	Mrs. G. E. Balmain
Miss Blanche Dibblee	Miss E. Brewer
Miss Georgie Balmain rover	Miss K. Bourne
Miss Ida Hayden left wing	Miss Bessie McLean
Miss Stella Dalling r. w.	Miss Mabel Nicholson

When the referee, Don Connell, blew his whistle both teams came to the front, and the game started. After hustling the rubber around the ice for ten minutes, Capt. K. Bourne of the White Wings, shot the first goal, and the applause had hardly subsided when Miss Ethel Brewer shot a second goal. This seemed more than the Red Birds could stand, and they started in to take charge of the rubber, and succeeded in shooting two goals in succession, Capt. B. Dibblee being the "shooter." The bell sounded for half then, the score standing 2 to 2.

The second half was if anything more interesting than the first. Charge after charge was made by the Red Birds upon the White Wings' goal, but it was too well guarded to be penetrated at this stage in the game. After a lot of "passing" and "shooting" Miss Bessie McLean of the White Wings shot a goal very nicely. As the time limit was nearly gone, it was up to the Red Birds to do something, and they did. Shortly before the bell sounded the Red Birds secured the rubber and by a combined effort succeeded in forcing it into their opponents goal, Miss Stella Dalling giving it the finishing touch, making the score a tie—3 to 3.

It was a good game and well worth the price of admission. It is a pity that the ladies did not get their teams organized earlier in the season.

The players and some of their friends were entertained in Troy's restaurant by the rink management.

The proceeds (after deducting expenses) which amounted to \$34.00 will go to the funds of the Carleton County Hospital.

Epworth League Entertainment.

An entertainment was held at the residence of C. R. Watson, Connell Street, on Thursday evening last, under the auspices of the Epworth League of the Free Baptist church. There was a large number present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Following is the programme:

Piano solo—Maud Steeves.
Reading—Marian Lindsay.
Male quartette—Messrs Baker, Burden, Watson and Hull.
Piano solo—Miss McKinney.
Solo—Harry Dunbar.
Piano solo—Roy Moore.
Ladies Trio—Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. C. Watson, Miss Cogswell.
Reading—Miss Emma Oliver.
Solo—Miss Muoro.
Solo—Mrs. E. S. Kirkpatrick.
Reading—Miss Maud Slipp.

Parkhurst-Stephenson.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. C. Edward Stephenson, Florenceville, on the evening of Monday, March 21st, when in the presence of immediate relatives and acquaintances his eldest daughter, Katie E., was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Ira H. Parkhurst, of Albion, Maine, U. S. A. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. A. Anderson. The bride and groom will remain in Florenceville for a few days when they will leave for their home in Unity, Maine. Congratulations and best wishes. A reception will be given this evening at the residence of the bride's parents for Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst.

Rev. J. K. Bearsto Resigns.

The Rev. J. K. Bearsto who resigned the pastorate of the Glassville Presbyterian church which he had filled successfully for twenty years, has accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Amherst, N. S.

Before leaving Glassville some of the members of the congregation expressed their appreciation of the good work done by Mr. and Mrs. Bearsto in a most tangible manner. They presented Mr. Bearsto with \$150.00 and a handsome fur coat, and they gave Mrs. Bearsto over \$100.00. The younger members of the family were by no means forgotten. Mrs. and Miss Bearsto left Woodstock on Friday morning for Amherst whither Mr. Bearsto had already gone. The departure of this most estimable family with be a distinct loss to the county.

BORN.

Dow.—At Woodstock, on Wednesday evening, March 23rd, to the wife of N. S. Dow, a daughter.

SEED FAIR AND CONVENTION.

A Reasonable Success. The quality of Seed Improving. Valuable addresses on Agriculture topics.

THE seed Fair and Farmer's Convention opened in the Opera House on Friday morning. The morning was spent in placing the exhibits and in the afternoon a public meeting was held. J. Rankin Brown presided.

Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., spoke about "Farming as an Investment." The subject was considered from two standpoints—national and individual. The natural resources of this nation divided themselves into four classes—fishery, mineral, timber and agricultural. We might get some idea of the relative importance of our agricultural production by comparing it with that of the other classes. Speaking in round figures, these different branches of enterprise produce in about the following proportions: Fisheries, twenty million dollars' worth per year; mineral, sixty million; timber and lumber, eighty millions, and agricultural production, four hundred millions.

Excepting some work which was being done in the way of stocking lakes and rivers with fish, it might be said that the developing of these other industrial lines was decreasing our national wealth, while the operations of the intelligent farmer were gradually tending to make our resources more valuable.

There is a tendency with many young people at the present time toward leaving the farm to live in the city. This inclination was not by any means a new one. The great ancient nations had almost all failed through forsaking the cultivation of the land.

Speaking from the standpoint of the individual, it could be safely said that there was no safer disposal of one's life earnings than an investment in land. He compared the chances of two young men, one of whom stayed on the farm and the other one of whom spent his inheritance in a university education. The question of the applicability of one's education to the demands of his work was that upon which a training must largely be judged. It is an old saying that "knowledge is power," but this might safely be revised by stating that knowledge, without the ability to apply it, is a useless thing. An education is valuable only as it enables its possessor to do his work in the best manner.

Some branches of our higher education have manifested some tendency to turn our students into "walking encyclopedias" rather than into men who were able to put their knowledge into practical use when the time came for placing it upon the market. In Ontario a few years ago the trend toward gaining a high school education and entering the professions became so strong that there had been two teachers for every school in the province. Many of the young women who were at that time teaching schools for \$230 or \$250 and paying \$100 a year for their board would have been doing better by staying upon their father's farm at home and keeping a good flock of hens or turkeys.

The school education of the boy who expects to become a farmer must go hand in hand with his training in practical work. Anything like an ideal education for a farmer must include a pretty thorough training in business. One of the greatest needs among our farmers today is that of better business ability.

The tendency at the present time in professional manufacturing and mercantile lines is strongly toward a preference for young men. Anyone who would study the situation would find that most of the responsible positions in business were now being held by men under 50 years of age, and the outlook for a man over that age who is without a business of his own, or who has not an investment in land, but whose livelihood is entirely dependent upon the labor which he can place upon the market, is growing gradually less encouraging.

With the ever active inventive spirit of this age, and the restlessness which manifests itself in all mercantile lines, conditions in business are always changing. A few years ago a great deal of the work which is now done by machines had been performed by hand labor, but with the installation of the changes many men who had depended all their lives upon one trade found that after laboring for 20 or 30 years their living had departed. Changed conditions!

In mercantile lines the tendency was toward centralization. It is common to see great departmental stores doing a humming trade while the clerks in the modest establishment upon the side street are standing almost idle and the goods are lying uncalled for upon the shelves. Again changed conditions! And so it would be found that the pursuit of almost every form of enterprise beside that of farming is fraught with a considerable amount of precariousness. But over against the uncertain mood of other lines of activity there stood the fact that neither science nor genius can ever avail to take from the land the power to produce crops, and the farm as it alone must always remain as the great source of production of the food of the peoples.

Capital had been able to wield a high hand in many spheres, but the time had not yet come, nor indeed ever could come, when capital would in any serious measure control the land and its products.

The farmer need never ask any man for a job, and the independence of action and of life which he enjoys are utterly unknown to many of those who abide in the cities. Come and go what will, his livelihood is assured and his farm would be to him the promise of a substantial sustenance and a comfortable old age.

Mr. Anderson went on to speak of "Rotation of Crops" and "Soil Cultivation." His main points were:—

All rotations must be suitable to the soil, climatic conditions, and lines of production in the locality. Every farmer should have a rotation, either long or short. In it there should be a cleaning crop, such as corn or roots, and a crop of clover. With those two crops in a rotation a farmer can safely take off two grain crops. A rotation suggested for this section; 1, oats; 2, corn and roots; 3, barley or mixed grain seeded; 4, hay; 5, pasture. Seven pounds red clover and three pounds timothy would be a fair quantity of seed per acre. Sow in front of grain drill, giving a stroke of a light harrow immediately after, in the same direction as drilled.

All manure should be applied to the hoed crop either in winter or early spring, and help grow a crop that summer. There are three general principles in soil cultivation: 1st, a fine seed bed; 2nd, keep the fertility near the top of the ground; 3rd, the keeping of the ground thoroughly and repeatedly stirred two inches deep to retain the moisture in the hoed crop. Keeping these principles in view, plough our oat ground immediately after the oat crop is taken off, about three inches deep, harrowing twice, and leaving until about the beginning of November. Then ploughing neatly and carefully about five or six inches deep. The first ploughing breaks the surface of the ground and starts weed seeds to grow. Twenty loads of manure evenly spread is sufficient. Work into the soil with disk harrow, broad shared cultivator or by ploughing three inches deep. The constant use of the weeder or scuffer retains the moisture so necessary to a good growth and at the same time kills the weeds. After securing the root crops, this land should not be ploughed. In the case of washy or very heavy soil, the ribbing plough would be useful to prevent washing. Earlier and easier cultivation in the spring is also secured. It is a serious mistake to plough down the fertile and clean top soil and turn up a cold unfertile subsoil filled with weed seeds, which would be a poor foundation for either a grain crop or good stand of clover. This has been repeatedly proved to be the best system, and is practiced by all up-to-date farmers. In heavy land subsoil should be stirred with grubber teeth on a cultivator, or with a subsoil plough, or, better, with a good thick stand of clover—the long tap root of the clover going down deep enough to open most soils.

The public meeting on Friday evening was interesting. J. Rankin Brown, who presided, introduced Mayor Lindsay, who welcomed the strangers to town in his own graceful manner. George H. Clark, Chief of the Seed Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, was the first speaker on the program. He said he was very much pleased with the exhibition, that a great advance had been made and that the seed grain was better than that exhibited at the Ottawa Fair.

He wanted to see a short course in stock judging held in connection with the fair and the length of the program extended to three days. He would like to see judging demonstrated in heavy and light horses, beef and dairy cattle, pigs and sheep. This would be of great advantage to young farmers. If the seed fairs were continued here there would be seen in ten years a great improvement in crop growing. This had been the result of seed fairs in Ontario. There was now, Mr. Clark said, a Seed Growers Association in the Maritime Provinces composed of 140 members who practised a special system of seed selection, raising seed on specially prepared land. After three years of such selection from 1/4 acre plots the resulting seed becomes what is called "pedigreed seed." The department hopes next year to issue a catalogue giving the names of the men raising "pedigreed seed," and what variety of seed they raise. Each man whose name appears in the catalogue will be required to offer an extensive guarantee as to the period of selection and purity. He hoped the people in this province would soon learn the value of the highest class of pedigreed seed.

He referred specially to an exhibit of red clover seed at the exhibition. This was almost pure, containing only a little Alsike, which did not injure it. It had a good colour. It would bring a better price in the market than any grown in Ontario. When such clover seed could be grown here we should never import it. It was a profitable seed to raise, and considering what he saw at our exhibition he was surprised to hear people say that red clover seed could not be produced here.

He was disappointed in the Timothy seed. It contained the seed of Ox-Eye Daisy, which rendered it valueless, for if the bill now before parliament becomes an act, Timothy polluted by Ox-Eye Daisy can't be put on the market. Mr. Clark then spoke of the weeds by which we were injured and threatened, showing them to the audience by means of the lantern and he also showed and talked most interestingly of a grain of wheat and its gradual growth and development into a plant.

W. S. Spark of Canterbury, England, next talked about horses. By the aid of the lantern he showed the types he wanted us to know, the Clydesdale, Shire, Heavy Hunter, Light Hunter, Coach Horse, Carriage Horse, Polo Pony, Hackney and so on. Early in his address he made the whole some if bitter remark that our horses were not the "right sort." He besought us to eschew the Percheron as we would the devil, for he had no feet under him. The Clyde had been bred for quality and the Shire for substance and he liked both, but preferred a compromise between the two. He enlarged on the value of these draft horses and the profit in raising them. He spoke of the market in England for Heavy Hunters and showed a picture of one, raised from a Canadian mare that had worked on a bus line for

Concluded on fourth page.

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