

The Carleton Sentinel.

VOL. 60.—No. 8

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1908.

WHOLE No. 3167

When You Entertain

Does your table silver make you proud of its glitter and sparkle? 1847 Rogers Bros. Silver Plate is not old-fashioned, it is modern, both in beauty and quality.

Tests by the government assay office prove that it contains more pure silver than is claimed for it.

That is why it wears.

We have it in all styles.

Board of Works Jan 30/7

MARRIAGE
LICENSES.

JEWELER
H. V. Dalling
30 MAIN ST.
WOODSTOCK, N. B.
OPTICIAN

WEDDING
RINGS.

BANK OF MONTREAL

CAPITAL.....\$14,400,000
RESERVE.....11,000,000

General Banking Business Transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, Interest Compounded Quarterly.

LOCAL OFFICE, - KING STREET.
G. A. WHITE, Manager.

OUR GREAT LINEN

AND

WHITE WEAR SALE

WILL COMMENCE

MONDAY, - FEBRUARY 3rd,
FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

Our stock of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and Ladies' White Wear will be placed on our Bargain Counters at Special Prices.

Ladies' Night Gowns	49c and upwards
" Corset Covers	19c
" Drawers	19c
Table Linens	25c per yard and upwards
Linen Napkins	79c per doz
Towels	36c

Do justice to your pocket-book and come to our sale. Saving money is the fastest way to make it, and you can't save faster than to buy your Linens and White Wear at this sale.

No Premium Checks will be given on these special lines during sale.

3 ENTRANCES:

Main, King and Wellington Streets.
Oak Hall. MANZER.

What the Government Has Done for the Farmers of the Province.

DAIRYING.

Twenty years ago there was not a butter or cheese factory in New Brunswick. Numerous attempts had been made by farmers in different sections of the Province to establish dairies but after a year or two they were abandoned and much of the butter and cheese sold in the market was brought here from Ontario and Quebec. In 1890 Hon William Pugsley introduced a bill into the Legislature for the encouragement of dairying. Under the Act the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council was authorized to supply one or more competent persons to give instruction and assistance in the establishment and working of associations organized for the purpose of manufacturing butter and cheese in creameries or factories or by granting a bonus not exceeding two hundred dollars to any association erecting a cheese or butter factory. Under this act a large number of factories were established in different sections of the province. In 1906 there were 43 cheese factories in operation in the province which turned out a product valued at \$156,391.05. The number of butter factories in operation in 1906 was 41 and the value of the product was \$217,642.66.

The total value of butter and cheese made in New Brunswick factories in 1896 was \$76,151.46. In 1906 the value of the product was \$373,983.71, an increase of nearly \$300,000.

This large sum of money was all paid in cash to the farmers of New Brunswick.

Through the aid rendered under the legislation of 1890 the farmers of New Brunswick not only produce all the butter and cheese consumed in the province but have a considerable surplus for export to Newfoundland and West Indies and Great Britain.

The government also maintains at Sussex a Provincial Dairy School for the instruction of young agriculturists in butter and cheese making. This instruction has such an excellent record that the Dominion government which maintained a similar institution on Prince Edward Island now pays the New Brunswick government for the tuition of Prince Edward Islanders at Sussex.

WHEAT GROWING

In 1898 Premier Emmerson introduced an act "for the further encouragement of agriculture" which authorized the Lieut-Governor-in-Council to grant bonuses to roller mills in sections of the province where such mills did not exist. The object of the act was to encourage the growing of wheat for home consumption. Authority was also given to government to import seed wheat for distribution among the farmers. As the direct result of this policy 27 mills were erected. Three of these have been destroyed by fire, leaving 24 in operation. These mills have a capacity from 25 to 75 barrels of flour daily. The total capacity of all the mills is 1260 barrels per day of 24 hours. This means a consumption of 1,500,000 bushels of wheat during the year, or half that quantity if the mills are only run by day. According to the census of 1890, the total amount of wheat grown in New Brunswick that year was 209,809 bushels. In 1906 the crop returns of the Agricultural Department show that 406,853 bushels of wheat were grown in the province, an increase of 197,044 bushels. This means a saving to the farmers of \$200,000, as wheat, when ground into flour, and the by products used for feeding stock, is worth more than a dollar a bushel to the farmer.

The wheat growing policy of the Government has proved highly beneficial to many districts of the province, and has saved the farmers thousands of dollars annually, which before went to Ontario millers.

FRUIT CULTURE.

The importance of the development of fruit culture is apparent to everyone who has given any consideration to the agricultural problem in New Brunswick. For many years nothing was done to advance this very important branch of farming. In 1903 it was announced in the Agricultural Report that the Government, in order to promote fruit culture in the province, would establish illustration orchards at convenient points in every county, placing them under the care of an experienced orchardist. Although less than five years have elapsed since the first of the illustration orchards was planted, a vast amount of good has been done and

greater interest awakened than ever before. By means of these orchards reliable information as to the kinds of fruit being suitable to certain localities is obtained and farmers gain correct knowledge of what trees to buy and which to avoid. As the orchards are cultivated by the most approved methods all farmers in the locality are given an object lesson of how to successfully manage an orchard. It is noteworthy that the members of the Opposition have endorsed this method of instructing and assisting the farmers in horticulture.

IMPROVING THE STOCK.

The Government long ago realized the importance of good stock to the farmers of the province, and one of the first important measures to aid agriculturists was the importation of a fine lot of thoroughbred horses. This was in 1883. Other horse importations were made in 1887, 1888 and in 1902. There was an importation of sheep in 1888, and in 1891 the Government imported 126 head of thoroughbred registered cattle and 242 sheep. This was the largest importation ever brought to the province. In 1897 there was a further importation of Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Holstein, Guernsey and Jersey bulls and heifers—in all, about 115 head. At the same time 161 sheep were imported. The latest and best importation was during the year 1907 when a large number of horses bought in England, Scotland and France were brought to the province.

Agriculturists are aided in every way by the Government. The policy of the Government has not only put dollars directly into the pockets of the farmers, but it furnishes assistance to all farmers' sons who desire to attend agricultural colleges beyond the limits of the province.

Not too Bad.

The electors of Madawaska County are advised by the Press to vote for Charles Cyr and Colonel Jesse Baker. This is very good advice, as both gentlemen are staunch Liberals, the only reason which has induced them to offer being their belief that Clair and Martin, the recent members, were not good enough Liberals, both being members of the Costigan party, and as such, former conservatives. Any person knowing Colonel Baker must feel sure that he would be a loyal follower of Premier Robinson, the Liberal leader. He is a close family connection of the federal member, Mr Michaud. As for Mr Cyr, his chief backer and most ardent well-wisher is that veteran friend of the government, Mr Hector Nadeau. Mr Hazen has been trying to fool Mr Cyr into running as an Opposition candidate, but the man from Madawaska is far too wise to be used as a tool by the enemy.

The Manager writes:—"I have already advised you that we have declared a dividend of 15 per cent on all three years Mutual Policies falling due in 1908. Thus a man whose premium is \$30 will have his policy renewed on payment of \$25.50. This is about the best answer to those interested Agents of other companies who have been declaring from the housetops that we never would pay a dividend to policy holders. If we have the good fortune in the future as we have had during the past two years, these dividends will be increased as time goes on. We are in business to make the best rates to the best insurers and the others we don't want." S J Parsons, local agent for the Atlantic Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

Tommy. So glad you've come, Mr Bowlegs! Mr Bowlegs (fishing for compliments): And why are you so glad I've come, my little man? Tommy, Ethel and I are playing trains, and you'll make such a lovely bridge.

The Press and the Jones Family.

Our scurrilous contemporary has evidently decided to start in on personalities. A few weeks ago it set up a terrible howl for fear some other paper would indulge in the game at which it now finds itself. The leading editorial in Monday's issue is a production worthy of the man who wrote it, one whose main duty is that of scavenger for the Opposition. To start out, he tells a falsehood. Thace M Jones was not five years in Madawaska County, not even three, and the position as referee in equity is not worth fifty dollars a year. As to Hon W P Jones, he earns every dollar he gets from the treasury, and more. In the total of \$2170 which he drew as Solicitor General and M P P the Press includes the sum of \$570 for indemnity and allowances, which every M P P, even Smith and Flemming, receives. This leaves \$1600 as salary and travelling expenses,—certainly not a prodigious sum when we take into consideration the fact that the Solicitor General has been more than half his time employed away from home on criminal business, and we challenge even the Press to deny the fact that he has been hailed everywhere as a model representative of the crown. Chief Justice Tuck, who should be an authority, is on record as saying publicly that no young man ever came before him in the capacity of counsel who did his work with more credit to himself than the Solicitor General. The appeal to the privy council in the Emmerson-Madison case, in which Hon Mr Jones represented the crown, was a special one in which both sides were paid out of the treasury, and Mr H A Powell K O the tory lawyer who was paid by the government to look after Madison's claim got the same amount as Hon Mr Jones, and considered himself very poorly paid. A trip to the privy council is not the cheapest thing in the world, as many a litigant can testify. So much for t'at.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

NEW RUBBER GOODS.

Hot Water Bottles
Fountain Syringes
Rubber Gloves
Throat Atomizers
Nasal Syringes
Ear Syringes

A full stock in the best grades at reasonable prices.

GARDEN BROS

Prescription Store.

Main St., Woodstock, N. B.