

# HARTLAND ADVERTISER

VOL III

HARTLAND, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 2, 1899.

No. 43

## HARTLAND DEPARTMENTAL STORE.

J. T. C. CARR, Proprietor

### AUTUMN 1899.

The undersigned has already received a large quantity of Goods suited to the Autumn Trade, and fresh shipments are constantly arriving.

Flannellets, Shaker Flannels and Outings, Union and all wool shirting, Underwear for Men and Women, Topshirts, Jumpers, Sweaters Carigans, etc

### Ready Made Clothing

Suits and odd garments for men and boys, Overcoats Ulsters Reefers, Winter Boots, Rubbers and Overshoes, also Socks, Mitts, Gloves, etc.

### Fur Goods

Men's Coats in Coon, Wombat, Goat, Marmot, etc. Ladies' Astrachan Jack-ets, Capes, Coats, etc., Muffs, Boas, etc., in various fashionable Furs.

Also Fur and Wool Robes, Team Bels, Whips, Hors Blankets, etc.

### Building Material :: St John Lime Nails, Shingles, etc.

Sheathing Paper, Glass, Oil, Putty, etc.

### Ryan Brick, Clapboards,

As usual, a full line of

### Flour, Meal, Rice, Molasses, Tea.

Christies biscuits, etc.

### We have the LARGEST STOCK IN THE VILLAGE

Farm Produce taken in Exchange for Goods, or cash paid.

## JOHN T. G. CARR

### THE MOSQUITO

is a small animal but when it presents its bill it means business. We have presented our bill and we wish to remind those who have not paid their meat account that they are liable to have their next bill presented in a different manner.

### We Have Constantly in Stock

Best quality of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork, Fish in season, Ice, etc.

## D E MORGAN & SON.

JULIUS F. MEYER

Painting and Paper Hanging

Interior Decorations  
A Specialty.

BRISTOL, N. B.

Thane M. Jones,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,  
J. P., Notary Public, etc.

Accounts promptly attended to.  
Now permanently located at  
HARTLAND.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

#### An Epitome of Meetings Held Last Week.

In our last issue we gave a report of the excellent Farmers' Institute meetings at Andover. The addresses delivered there would be somewhat similar to those delivered at the subsequent meetings so we do not give the latter in full.

The first meeting in Carleton was held in Phillip's Hall, Bath. Chas. Gallagher presided and there was a fair attendance, including Messrs. R. Phillips, M. Bohan, Glad Perry, P. O'Neal, J. McCready, Gilbert Giberson, John Haley, Hanford Squires, J. B. Squires, and many other ladies and gentlemen.

After the addresses by the Hon. Commissioner and his staff, there was a discussion upon turnip growing and other matters participated in by Messrs. Squires, O'Neal and others.

On Thursday night a meeting was held at the school house, Hall's Corner, Holmsville, at which there was a large attendance. C. Tompkins Esq., presided and there was an interesting discussion.

On Friday evening the meeting was at the old church, Johnville, and a good crowd gathered to hear the addresses. Patrick Gorry occupied the chair and ably introduced the subject for discussion and the various speakers.

#### THE FLORENCEVILLE MEETING.

There was a good gathering in the Temperance Hall. W. J. Webb was elected chairman, and among others there were present John Holmes, H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Samuel McCain N. Shaw, David Shaw, Wm. Jewett, W. A. Taylor, Thos. McCain, D. N. Estey, Henry Palmer, Geo. Hunter, Robt. Hunter, Robt. Hamilton, Carey Estey, Geo. Brittain, C. T. Hendry, Richard Wheeler, Otis Shaw, Scott Bell, Chas. Crabbe, David Hamilton, Geo. Curran, James Jewett, Chip. Hunter, John Hamilton, Scott Darkis R. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Alfred Estey, Miss Estabrooks, Mrs. N. D. Estey, L. Smith, W. L. McCain, John McLaughlan, H. B. Taylor.

W. W. Hubbard said that the meeting was called that afternoon to discuss the question of stock-raising as a means of marketing the field crops of Carleton county, and he introduced W. B. Fawcett of Sackville, to open the discussion. He said no one would gainsay the importance of supplying our home markets with dairy and meat products. Some years ago, New Brunswick did raise enough beef but today she did not and this was a great mistake. The advance of dairying had seemed to cause people to drop beef raising. He believed the two branches should go hand in hand. We today made the mistake of killing too many of the bull calves. If we would raise the steer calves and feed them off for beef the whole question would be solved. This country was full of good feed for cattle, and it was, in his opinion, a mistake to send this out in the raw state. Feed off this feed to your cows for dairying and raise the calves and fatten the steers and cows that you turn off. Do not sell them at this time of year to butcher at 4 cents per lb., only half fat, but put them up and make them fat. Sell them later on and get 7 to 9 cents per lb. for them and a good market for your hay and grain. Will this pay? Well, in Westmoreland some men did. They found they could get \$5 per ton for their hay, 8 to 10 cents per bushel for their turnips and market prices for their grain, bought or raised. In his own business he had kept accounts to see. When he bought cattle in the fall he found he could count on raising the price of the weight in these animals 2 cents per lb., and add an average of a hundred pounds in weight to each animal. He did not feed his animals heartily on turnips, always less than a bushel with good hay and some grain. When he put in a steer weighing 500 lbs., he could make \$10 on the increase in the value of that weight and then the 100 lbs. increase would give him \$7. or 7.50 more. He could generally count on getting from \$17. to \$20. per animal for the food he fed it.

It was stated that if we all went into beef-raising our market would be ruined and we would go back to stagnation like we had a few years ago. He did not think this would be so because conditions in the West were very different. Then we had a good chance to ship to the English market. Even under the old conditions he had found that beef never sold better than when they were shipping to Great Britain. In addition to the beef trade there was also a demand for young growing stock to go to the United States to be fed for beef there. There was in his opinion no need of our being afraid of not getting the market. He believed that the business of stock raising would give the farmers more back-bone and independence. What is the use of our farmers selling hay for less than it can be imported? Hay can't be laid down here for less than \$7 per ton if he was rightly informed. Why not get that price?

W. A. Taylor said he did not know much about the beef business, but to his mind a very different kind of cattle to those now on hand were wanted for profitable beef production.

H. B. Taylor said he had been much interested in Mr. Fawcett's address. He had always thought that Carleton was making too much of a specialty of selling hay and grain. Our farms must be going behind when we are selling off so much raw material. He thought, however, that Westmoreland County was better adapted to stock raising than Carleton, there was more natural pasture and more water. It was quite a problem to get a pasture with water in it here. He had always been frightened of summer pasturage on account of the trouble of getting water. He thought he could keep cattle cheaper in winter than in summer. Still he thought there should be more cattle raised. Ten years ago, when Carleton began to sell hay it was \$8. to \$10. per ton and if we were to go into beef exclusively no doubt hay and grain would come up again. He thought he could raise pork just as cheaply as beef and he could feed pigs everything he grew except timothy hay and turn his pigs over every six months instead of waiting three or four years for his money. However we should keep more stock whether it was beef stock, cows or pigs.

H. L. Scholey said he thought Mr. Taylor had stated the facts of the case. Carleton County was adapted to mixed husbandry and should keep stock. He could not say he was as favorably impressed with beef raising as with dairying and the pork-raising business could be made very profitable in connection with it. Our Agricultural societies were a great force in our country today, and if properly conducted would greatly benefit their districts. He hoped all present would join the Centreville Agricultural Society.

F. B. Carvell, M. P. P., said he had always been informed that the more stock we kept the better off the country would be. He observed that the men who were dairying or beef-raising were doing better than the others.

John McLaughlan said the question was: Will the stuff we have got in our barns make economical beef? He would not undertake to make beef, butter, or pork, with oats at 25 cents per bus. The great difficulty in stock raising was to keep the cattle through the summer months. He did not agree with the idea of keeping steers till it was three or four years old. His idea would be to keep the steers no longer than two years. Cheap labor was most important in making beef. We had here to compete with the lumber woods where all the available labor went at high wages. There was another subject which he might be excused for mentioning as now was the time to take the precautions: To prevent mice from gnawing apple trees, he found the best plan was to make little boxes of laths and wire or tarred paper and put them round the tree trunks. This was an important matter if we wanted apples next year.

Mr. Palmer did not think his farm was adapted to beef-raising. He could not manage to keep cattle in the summer time but he could keep sheep. He was thinking of just keeping one cow and keeping up his land by turning under green crops. He believed in sheep raising if the dog nuisance could be handled.

W. G. Taylor preferred tar paper to laths for protection from mice.

H. B. Taylor wanted to know how Mr. Fawcett managed the pasture problem. Here we could keep horses and cows just as cheaply in the barn as in the pasture.

Mr. Fawcett said he did not urge that every man in Carleton County should go into beef, but he thought surely there must be some localities where there was a water supply. He believed thoroughly in sheep-raising and almost preferred sheep to cattle. As to pasture in Westmoreland, they had large stretches of wild land that made rough pasture. On his own farm nearly all his upland was in pasture though his fields there would sometimes produce three tons hay to the acre. He finds it will pay to pasture it rather than cut the hay.

The evening meeting was very largely attended, there being over 90 present. Addresses were given by Hon. C. H. LaBillois, W. S. Tompkins, W. W. Hubbard and Chas. Appleby of the Despatch. The ladies with Miss Estabrooks as organist delighted the audience with several very appropriate selections.

### THE WAR.

#### British Victorious—Canadian Boys Arrived.

The latest news from South Africa as we go to press is somewhat more exciting than any that has been received for sometime. The people's interest, which had abated not a little by the scarcity of news, is again aroused by the intelligence of the heavy fighting which is now going on at the seat of war.

On Tuesday there was a desperate fight at Modder River at which the British gained a great victory. The battle commenced in the early morning and after 10 hours hard fighting the Boers were forced to retreat. At present it is not known how great the losses are, but they must be very heavy. The Boers fought with their wonted bravery, until forced to give up. General Methuen says of the battle "I speak in terms of highest praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army."

News dated from Cape Town November 29th, states that the Canadian Contingent has arrived there safe and sound. The Sardinian carrying the troops, left Quebec October 30th, thus having been about four weeks crossing.

At Lydsmsmith all are well and cheerful and looking forward confidently to the ultimate result.

#### Hartland Produce Market.

Loose Hay	\$4.50	\$3.00
Pressed Hay	5.50	6.00
Oats	28	30
Buckwheat	31	35
Buckwheat Meal	1.10	1.25
Beans, Yellow Eyes	1.50	1.60
Packed Butter	14 to 15,	15 to 16
Eggs, Fresh	15	16
Eggs, Held	14	15
Potatoes	50	75
Pork, Live	.03	.03 1/2
Pork, Dressed	.04	.04 1/2
Lard	.08	10
Hard Wood, Dry	2.25	2.50
Hard Wood, Green	1.80	2.00
Chickens	.05	.06
Turkeys	.09	.10
Ducks	.07	.08
Geese	.07	.08

The first column are cash prices.

Before. After. Wood's Phosphodine, The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

For sale in Hartland by Estey