

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT GRAFTON.
Continued from first page.

to feed a medium ration of grain and feed more than to feed a heavy ration and try to crowd an animal. He had seen an experiment along this line tried more than once. He had seen three bunches of steers in course of fattening, one bunch receiving a light, another a medium and the third a heavy ration and in each case the medium ration produced the best result for the least money, the light ration the second best and the heavy ration proved the most expensive in each case. The medium ration used was from 6½ to 7 pounds of grain and the heavy ration about 9 pounds per day for each steer. The bulky food for dairy or beef cattle should be succulent. Very little dry hay or straw should be fed. He had always used cut hay or straw mixed with pulped roots. On the barn floor he would lay a couple of inches of cut hay or straw, on that place a layer of turnips, then some salt, some more cut feed, then pour on some water, and then some more turnips and so on, until he had down a day's ration for his stock. He did not feed this until it had been fermented, and he found that the cattle

Cows.	Lbs. milk.	Lbs. per day.	Test.	Lbs. fat per day.
7	3643	19.3	4.4	.85
11	8465	26.6	4.05	1.07
6	2214	13.2	4.05	.54
5	3657	30.4	4	1.21
6	3391	23.5	3.7	.87

Average for the Parish 20.5 4.01 .83

relished it and that it produced good results as fodder.

In answer to a question Mr. Clark said that if his stable were warm he would feed a steer about three pecks of turnips a day. He thought turnips quite as good a food as grass. Some one in the audience asked if the cost of the turnips would not be greater than the beef made would come to. Mr. Clark answered that the dressing returned to the land involved in feeding turnips in this way was by no means to be ignored. He said if the turnips were sold off the land and the stock of cattle reduced it would not take long to work a \$3,000.00 farm down to a \$1,500.00 farm.

A gentleman in the audience suggested that 15 bbls of turnips would stock the New Brunswick market and so a man might just as well feed them.

Mr. Clarke said that along with their dairying the Ontario farmers had raised a great deal of pork to advantage. In a dairy district nothing pays so well as pigs. He deplored the fact that in some districts in Canada a good deal of what is called soft pork had been raised. The dealers had shipped this to the British market and had lost money on it.

As the buyers could not tell which pigs would make soft pork in the curing they were compelled to protect themselves by discriminating against districts which turned out this soft pork by giving them a lower price. It was clearly to the advantage of all farmers, therefore, to raise such pigs and feed them in such a way as would insure the best quality of pork. If a pig was forced on soft feed for the first six months it would be sure to make soft pork. In the summer he fed clover and gave each pig 5 lbs of skim milk per day. If he had more than enough milk to feed this ration he would rather raise more pigs than increase the ration. He thought it a better business proposition. After the pig was five or six months old he would increase the grain ration. In answer to Mr. Tilley, Mr. Clark said that 9 or 10 lbs was the extreme limit of milk he would feed a pig under any circumstances, but he considered it more profitable to keep the ration down to 5 lbs and keep more pigs.

Mr. Hetherington, ex-M. P. P., of Queens County, who next addressed the meeting, is a gentleman who talks on farming with some authority, having been a successful farmer himself. When he started out in life, a poor man, he thought the men who were farming on all sides of him were not doing so to the best advantage, and he tried to succeed by the use of new methods. He did not consider it good policy for a man to gradually, year by year, put his farm in his pocket, leaving his children with poor land. He started out to improve his soil and increase his stock. He fenced off a two acre meadow, increasing in size year by year his fenced meadow, and not allowing it to be grazed. And now he had a good large meadow that had not had a hoof on it for twenty years. He took three tons and in some places four tons from this land. He thought it better business to take thirty tons of hay from ten acres than to get that amount from thirty acres, for, under his system he had twenty acres of land to the good, to be used for pasture or for cropping. He fed everything he raised on his farm and shipped only the finished product. He saw men who followed the old methods of farming, who stood today where they did twenty years ago. He found that when he allowed the after grass to lie on his meadow he soon had it in a condition to endure the very

Coming to the Point.—Mr. Grogan—"What a power of funerals they do be havin' at the church these days. Shure, it's started me thinking." Miss Casey—"Thinkin' av toime fur my funeral would you be the wid-y?"—[Philadelphia Press.

worst drouth and the hardest winters. He had not used two barrels of artificial fertilizer in his life. He advocated shallow ploughing and thought that the nearer the top dressing was kept to the surface the better. He never ploughed the dressing in.

Mr. Parsons, the next speaker, said he did not pretend to know much about farming, but wished to talk a few minutes from the stand point of book-keeper of the Carleton Creamery Co. During the past year or two he had acquired a good deal of definite information in the dairy line, by handling the accounts of the patrons to the ten Skimming Stations in the county, and as some of the patrons of Northampton were present he was glad to give some facts from the accounts of the Northampton Station. There were three things he thought every patron and dairy farmer ought to know.

FIRST.—He should know the present status of his herd of cows, the quantity of milk given, the test, the amount of money received, not only for the whole herd, but the average for each cow. For illustration Mr. Parsons put on the blackboard a part of the Northampton statements, showing a comparison of five different herds.

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The first figure is the number of cows in the herd (7), then the total pounds of milk in the month 3643; dividing the total milk by the number of cows (7) and days (27) it gives the number of pounds each day per cow (19.3). The next figure is the test, (4.4), making the amount of butter fat per day per cow to be .85 lbs, this is multiplied by 17c. (price paid for fat) and 30 (days in month of June) and the result is \$4.33 as the proceeds of the average cow in the herd for the month.

The second line in the table is the largest herd of cows. The third the lowest yield of milk. The fourth the highest yield of milk. The fifth the lowest test. The sixth the average of whole parish.

Each patron by using his statement in this way can tell each month exactly what his herd is averaging, and from comparison, tell whether he is lower or higher than the average for the station.

SECOND.—Every farmer should know which cows in his herd are making a profit, which are barely holding their own, and which ones are sinking money. Surely this is good business sense. It is said that a cow is a machine for producing milk. It surely pays any manufacturer to have good machinery. How can we compete with others in the same business who are using improved machines if we are not? Can a man be successful and have in his herd cows who are sinking money? How can we tell the profitable from the unprofitable cows? There is only one way, that is, to weigh each cow's milk separately and test it. Then we can tell how much butter fat we are getting from each cow, and that is what we get the pay for, and in that way find what each cow is earning. Notice the table (given above); the herd that gives 26.6 lbs of milk per day, and the one that gives 13.2 per day, have the same test. Notice that the lowest test of 3.7 makes more fat than the highest test 4.4, because the quantity of milk is greater. Our cows must give quantity as well as quality.

Mr. Parsons offered on behalf of the Creamery Co. to supply the patrons with bottles to take samples, and test the milk tree; providing they would carefully weigh the milk of each cow, tested for a week or ten days, and record it.

THIRD.—Each farmer should know how to feed his herd to the best advantage for production of milk. But the time was up, and he did not speak on this question.

J. Frank Tilley, Dairy Superintendent, who addressed the meeting, said he was very much impressed with Mr. Parsons' remarks and impressed on the meeting the great need of reducing the cost of production. The farmers had certainly made an advancement along this line. Thirteen years ago cheese sold for 13 cents per pound, last year about 8½ cents, but he thought that last year the producers made a better profit from their cheese than they did 13 years ago, because they understood their business better and produced at a lower cost. But our farmers had yet much to learn, and they must learn or be beaten in the race. He deplored the fact that in Carleton County we have no regular monthly meetings of our agricultural societies, while in Victoria County the meetings are held regularly. The government is always anxious to send speakers to these meetings if they are only kept informed of their dates. Owing to the lateness of the hour Mr. Tilley spoke only a few minutes.

On motion of Charles Rogers, seconded by C. L. Smith it was resolved to hold another meeting in the near future, at which Mr. Tilley should be asked to speak.

The End of the Honeymoon.—Mrs. Newlywed (weeping)—"A villainous-looking tramp tried to kiss me this afternoon, Sack." Mr. Newlywed—"Heavens! Those wretches will do anything to get into jail for the winter, won't they?"—[Judge.

PEEVISH CHILDREN.

Make the Mother's Life One of Care and Worry—How to Keep Baby Healthy and Happy.

Indigestion is one of the most common diseases of infancy, and it is also one of the most serious, for unless it is controlled, the constitution will be weakened, other diseases will find easy lodgement, and the child's whole future will be imperilled. At the first sign of indigestion, or any trouble of the stomach or bowels, Baby's Own Tablets should be administered. They act with promptness and perfect safety in strengthening the stomach and removing the offending material. Mrs. W. C. Tefft, Markham, says:—Up to the time my baby was a month old, he was a perfectly healthy child. Then his stomach began to trouble him. He looked pinched and starved; his tongue was coated and his breath offensive. He vomited curdled milk, and was also constipated. After taking his food he would scream with pain, and although he seemed always hungry, his food did him no good. He was so restless and sleepless that I was almost worn out. Medicine seemed to do him no good until we gave him Baby's Own Tablets. I gave him the Tablets and they helped him almost immediately, and in a very short time he began to gain in weight, and is now rosy and healthy. Baby's Own Tablets cured my baby when nothing else helped him, and I would not be without them in the house.

This is the only medicine for little ones that gives an absolute guarantee of purity. Milton L. Hersey, M. A., Sc., (McGill) one of the best known analysts in America, says:—"I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic; that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant, and that they are a safe and effective medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure."

Such an endorsement, from so high an authority, stamps Baby's Own Tablets as the safest, the surest and the most reliable medicine for the ill of children.

Baby's Own Tablets are good for children of all ages. They reduce fever, cure colic, prevent and cure indigestion and constipation, check diarrhoea, sweeten the stomach, allay the irritation accompanying the cutting of teeth, and promote sound, healthy sleep. Guaranteed to contain no opiate. Crushed to a powder or dissolved in water, they can be given with absolute safety to the youngest infant. Sold by all dealers at 25 cents a box, or sent post paid on receipt of price, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wheat Bran for Horses.

Bran is a perfectly wholesome, nutritious, and easily digested food for horses, provided it be clean. If evil effects have followed the feeding of bran, it must be because the bran is heated or because it is contaminated with some foreign substance. A warm bran mash is prescribed by veterinarians for horses that are ill and that need to be tempted by a specially dainty food, and to be nourished by food that is exceptionally soothing to the digestive tract and easy of digestion. To my knowledge, no harm and much good has resulted from this product. The only objection to the heavy feeding of bran to horses is that it is likely to cause looseness of the bowels.

One can readily tell by experimenting how much bran a horse will stand. The laxative effect of bran is more noticeable on horses that are working than on horses that are resting in the stable. It is well to remember that the diet of the working horse should contain a large quantity of carbonaceous material, and that bran is altogether too rich in proteins to be used as a large constituent of the diet of the horse.—[Contributor Rural New Yorker.

Cabinets and Cabinet-Making.

The gradual reconstruction of Mr. Roosevelt's Cabinet lends a direct and timely interest to an article which the Hon. Charles Emory Smith has just written for THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia.

Cabinets and Cabinet-Making tells how Presidents choose their official advisers; how nice political considerations influence their choice and reduce to lowest terms the number of available candidates.

One of the most important conclusions reached by Mr. Smith is that most Presidents have followed one of two methods in forming their official families: that of Mr. Lincoln and his predecessors, who surrounded themselves with party leaders and former Presidential candidates, and that of Mr. McKinley, who appointed strong, broad-gauged men, regardless of previous political pre-eminence.

This article will appear in an early issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Courtly Gentleman: "May I ask you if you were present at the 'Creation'?" Elderly Maiden (blushing with quick indignation): "Sir, I do not understand what you mean."

Courtly Gentleman: "Nothing, ma'am—nothing; simply wished to inquire if you attended the oratorio by the Choral Society on Wednesday."

LARGER THAN EVER

Is the attendance at the

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Her Brother.

A pathetic incident recently occurred in connection with a biograph scene in one of our Western cities, says Popular Science. The instrument was one of the large ones used to throw a moving picture on a screen for public entertainment.

Some of the views showed incidents of the occupation of Peking by the foreign troops. One represented a detachment of the Fourteenth United States Infantry entering the gates. As the last file of soldiers seemed to be literally stepping from the frame to the

stage, there came a scream from a woman sitting in one of the front rows.

"My brother! My brother!" she cried. "There is my dead brother Allen, marching with the soldiers!"

She had recognized the figure as that of a man who had mysteriously disappeared several years before, and had been regarded as dead no word having been received from him.

The woman wrote at once to the War Department, and in time learned that the man who had been so strangely discovered to her was indeed her brother.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

On December 31st, the Bank of Nova Scotia closed one of the most prosperous years of its history. The capital stock of this great institution is \$2,000,000, and its reserve fund, which is \$2,800,000, is larger in proportion to its capital than that of any other bank in Canada. Below is given a statement of the Profit and Loss, and of the Reserve Fund.

PROFIT AND LOSS.			
1900.	Dec. 31.	By Balance.	\$30,795 82
1901.	Dec. 31.	By Net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for.	368,927 01
			\$399,722 83
1901.	June 29.	To Dividend No. 135, payable 1st August, 1901.	86,020 00
	Dec. 31.	" " No. 136, " 1st February, 1902.	90,000 00
		To Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.	12,000 00
		" Transferred to Reserve Fund.	200,000 00
		" Balance carried forward.	11,702 83
			\$399,722 83

RESERVE FUND.			
1900.	Dec. 31.	By Balance.	\$2 418,000 00
1901.	Dec. 31.	" Premium on 1,400 shares of New Stock.	182,000 00
		" Transferred from Profit and Loss.	200,000 00
			\$2,800,000 00
1901.	Dec. 31.	To Balance carried forward, = 140% of Capital.	\$2,800,000 00

WATCH REPAIRING.

HAND ENGRAVING.

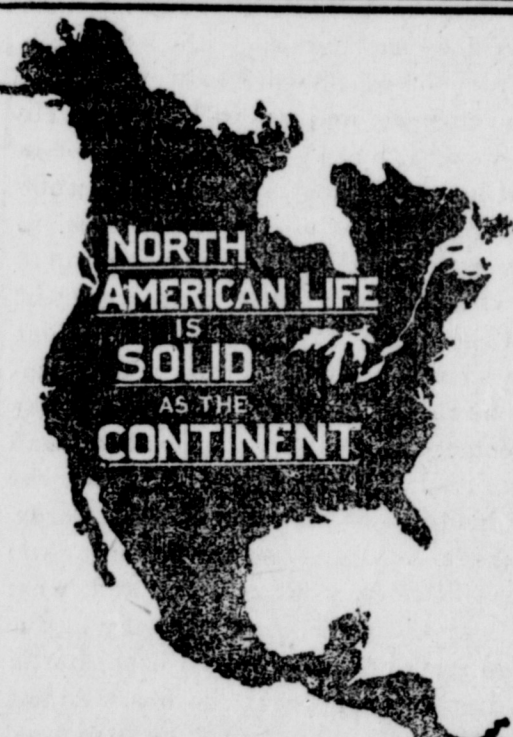
OUR WORK IS RELIABLE.

Sure of getting a good job here. Sure of paying but a fair price for it. We won't take work for less than a fair price, and we won't slight any work we take. It's possible to pay more and get inferior work. It's done very often. But it isn't possible anywhere, at any time, or at any price, to get better work. Try us with your next job of repairing.

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WATCHMAKER and JEWELLER.

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A. D. HOLYOKE,

DISTRICT MANAGER.

Office: Queen Street, Woodstock, N. B.

BRIDGE NOTICE.

Sealed tenders marked "Tender for Stickney Brook Bridge," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until MONDAY, 3rd day of FEBRUARY, 1902, at noon, for repairing Stickney Brook Bridge, Carleton Co., N. B., according to Plan and Specification to be seen at the Public Works Department, at the residence of Mr. H. H. McCain, M. P. P., Florenceville, at Thornton's Hotel, Hartland, and at the residence of Mr. John Campbell, Peel, Carleton Co., N. B.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified Bank Cheque or Cash, for an amount equal to five per cent. of the tender (would prefer not receiving P. O. Orders) which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract when called upon. Should the tender be not accepted the deposit will be returned. Two good sureties must be named in each tender. Not obliged to accept lowest or any tender.

C. H. LABILLOIS,

Chief Commissioner.

Department Public Works, Fredericton, January 18th, 1902.

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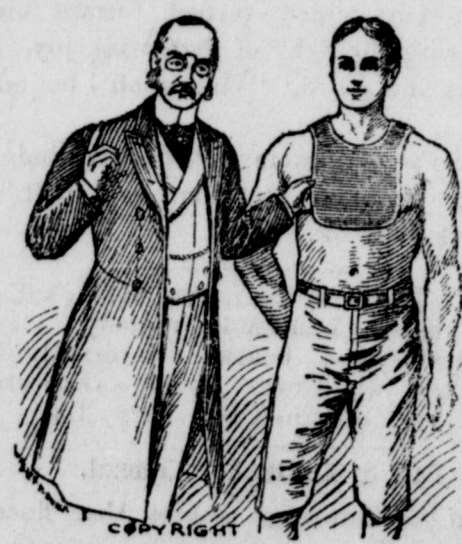
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