

REPORT OF P. L. RICHARD, ST. LOUIS.

Vice-President of the Farmers and Dairyman's Association for Kent Co. Read at the Recent Meeting of the Association held at Fredericton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Since I have had the honor of being nominated at the last annual meeting Vice President of the Farmers and Dairyman's Association for Kent Co., an honor which I value very much, the more so on account of my being the only Acadian on the list of honorary members, I feel in duty bound to make my report to this honorable body. I hesitate in doing so as I feel my inability to do justice to the grand cause and honor the position which I hold in this Association. However, at the risk of being considered a dim light among the brilliant stars which adorn this Assembly, I will venture a few remarks. Others more competent have and will speak of great progress attained in the Dominion of Canada in the Dairying line, of the vast advantages to farmers who devote their earnest attention to this industry. I will simply state a few facts regarding the County of Kent, which will show the pluck, courage and ability of its people when opportunities are given them.

Kent Co. has five Agricultural Societies. I may say five and a half as Acadieville Parish in that county is united to Rogersville Parish and form a district with an Agricultural Society and a Cheese and Butter Factory combined. Annually, these societies hold exhibitions, and the exhibits on every line could compete with any in the Dominion. The Societies have made large outlays to improve their stock and seeds, and we find that cross breeding is the most profitable. Fancy stock has no sale and is too delicate for our climate. Cross Jersey, that is Jersey bull with High Bred cows produce good results. Pure Jerseys well kept are the best butter producers. As to sheep raising, our people prefer crossing between Shropshire and Leicester breeds. The horse for all purposes is the most suitable for our farm. The crop in general was fair, hay more than average, and was saved in good condition.

Now as to the dairy industry. I may remind you that it is only two years since efforts were made to establish in the County of Kent, Butter and Cheese Factories. St. Louis parish was the first to make the start in the race. I feel proud of it as it is my native parish, and being an Acadian parish it will go to show that my compatriots are not behind in any good work which tends to benefit the county. We established a butter factory near St. Louis village and terminus of the Kent Northern Railway, in the spring of 1893. And we produced butter of superior quality which brought us high honor both at the Provincial Exhibition, and at the World's exhibition at Chicago. We also established a creamery at St. Ignace, up St. Louis river, and we are going to start another at St. Charles, next spring, eight miles from the factory. In the spring of 1894 Buctouche started a Butter Factory, and succeeded admirably. Ste. Marie, on Buctouche river started a cheese factory in their district and made a good season's work. Kingston and Welford also started a cheese factory in their district with much success. All have good reason to be proud of their success, and the county out to be proud of its citizens who work with such courage and energy to build up the county. Tradesmen though not directly interested in these factories, took considerable stock so as to encourage the good work. Honor to such good and practical patriots. I am informed that Bass River farmers are going to join the race next spring, so Kent Co. will have the sixth factory in 1895. I may say seven for a section of St. Louis parish intend to organize a cheese factory next spring, and I hope that they may succeed even if it interferes with the present one. Kent Co. is composed of a class of people who have backbone, pluck, energy, and perseverance, and these qualities always produce good results when applied in the right direction.

Credit should be given, however, to the Farmers and Dairyman's Association for the leading part they took in the promotion of dairying in this province. The Provincial Secretary has proved himself to be a good and valuable friend to the farmers generally, and to him is largely due the impetus given to this infant industry in our Province. Professor Robertson did much good also by his practical lectures and directions. The travelling dairy has contributed its quota to the prosperity of that industry, and did much to improve the quality of butter, not only manufactured in factories, but home made butter as well.

I would be ungrateful to pass over the members of our government who voted large amounts to encourage Dairying and Agricultural interests throughout the Province. The Executive show on all occasions that they appreciate the service and vocation of the agricultural class. The governor general, the lieutenant governor, the honorable members of the government endeavored to raise the courage of our farmers and the tone of that most important industry, Farming, by their acts and presence both at provincial gatherings and the meeting of this Association.

I thank them in the name of the Farmers of Kent County and of this Province. If we do not give to God what belongs to God, let us give to Caesar what belongs to Caesar. The government has done well for the farming industry of this Province. I have great faith in the dairying industry. It will prove to be a great boon to our rural population. It will bring a radical change in the system of Farming in this Province. It will give the farmers ways and means to turn their Agricultural products to better account, and if Agriculture is prosperous and honored as it should be, we have nothing to fear for the future of our beloved country.

PIERRE L. RICHARD, Vice President of Kent Co., N. B., St. Louis March 5, 1895.

Tidings From Zionville.

I suffered everything but death from indigestion during four years and tried all sorts of medicine to no effect, at last I was advised to try Burdock Blood Purifier, and before finishing the second bottle I was as well as I could be, and have good health ever since.

BENJ. STEWART, Postmaster, Zionville, N. B.

Nature and Science.

A strange conflict is going on just now between nature and science. The field of battle is in the chemical laboratory. Chemistry is making advances along new lines, and products are being obtained by artifice which hitherto have only been known as those of nature. This is the field of synthetic chemistry. Whereas, until recently, chemists have occupied themselves almost wholly with the processes of analysis—that is to say, the taking of things apart—now they are trying to put elements together so as to imitate natural compounds. Some speculative theorists go so far as to assert that in the future we shall be able to manufacture all kinds of foods, and even most prized delicacies, in the laboratory, so that there will be no further necessity for tilling the soil and raising crops.

There is no doubt whatever, remarks a writer in a contemporary, that wonders now undreamed of will be accomplished in the chemical laboratory of the future. Already some things are beginning to be made which hitherto have been products of nature exclusively. Madder, originally obtained from a plant, has been driven out of the market by Turkey red, a substitute obtained from coal tar. Indigo is now manufactured artificially, and the only reason why it has not driven out the original vegetable product is that the processes required are too costly. But it may happen any day that a means will be discovered for producing indigo more cheaply by chemical means. Then an important agricultural industry of India will be wiped out.

Attempts have been made to produce quinine by artifice, but without success. It is not unlikely, however, that this may be accomplished before very long. As a result, many people interested in the natural production and marketing of this alkaloid would be ruined, but the cheapening of the substance would be beneficial to mankind. Chemists have been experimenting for the purpose of obtaining many of the valuable alkaloids of plants—with opium, for example. They have tried to manufacture morphine, which is one of a considerable number of active principles contained in opium. At least fifteen alkaloids have been separated from opium. In this direction chemists have not been very successful. Success in the experiments is of no value practically so long as they cannot produce the alkaloids more cheaply than they can be got from the plants themselves. This remark applies to atropin, an active principle of the deadly night-bloom, which chemists have tried to reproduce.

Chemists have succeeded in making glucose or grape sugar in the laboratory. They have also produced other sugars hitherto unknown. But there is no profit in it, because the processes involved are too complicated and expensive. In manufacturing these sugars, some of which are not found in nature, they begin commonly with glycerine.

In the making of illuminating gas, coal tar is produced, and this coal tar contains a great variety of peculiar compounds termed "hydrocarbons." These hydrocarbons, as their name indicates, are composed of hydrogen and carbon, in varying atomical arrangements and molecular weights. They serve in the laboratory as convenient organic substances for the application of chemical processes. By various "monkeyings" of chemistry they are transformed in all sorts of ways. About one hundred of these hydrocarbons have been isolated up to date. Nearly all of these are transparent white fluids, some of which form crystals at ordinary temperatures. Among them may be mentioned benzole, naphthaline and toluene. Naphthaline is a large ingredient in the "moth balls" used for preserving clothing. From benzole is made aniline, and from the latter many of the most gorgeous colors used in the arts and industries are got. From the hydrocarbons of coal tar are manufactured many valuable medicines, particularly antipyretics—that is to say anti-fever remedies.

Among the achievements of the newer chemical science is the artificial manufacture of quartz crystals. This discovery is of no practical value, because the crystals obtained are microscopic.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

The Power of Scotch Music.

A gentleman who was a first-rate performer of Scotch music on the violin spent a winter at Exeter, and of course soon became acquainted with the musical dilettanti of that place. Dining one day with a professional, the conversation turned upon Scotch music, and a strong argument arose as to its bearing competition with foreign music; the Scotchman, whom we shall for the present designate the Fiddler, insisting that, when properly played nothing could excel it; the Professor, on the other hand, insisting that it was only fit for the barnyard.

"I'll tell you what," said the Fiddler, "I'll lay a wager of £5 that if a party of Scotchmen can be got together, I'll make them shed tears one minute, sing the next, and dance the third."

"Done," says the Professor; "and if your music is capable of that, I will not only pay the £5 with pleasure, but will be convinced that it is the most enlivening, pathetic, and best music in the world."

The difficulty arose as to getting an opportunity for a trial. But this was soon obviated by a third party informing them that a number of young Scotchmen dined annually at the Old London Hotel, on the anniversary of Burns' birthday. This was a capital opportunity for the Fiddler; for these young men, being principally raw-boned, over-grown, Scotch lads, who had recently left their own country to carry tea in the neighborhood, were the very ones upon whom he was sure to make a hit.

All being now arranged, and the utmost secrecy being agreed upon, the eventful day was anxiously looked for. At length it arrived, and the Fiddler and Professor, by introduction to one of the party, got an invitation to the dinner. There were twelve altogether sat down; and a right merry party they soon became; for the stimulants were not spared when the memory of any Scotch bard was toasted. The Fiddler was not long in perceiving that he had got among a right musical set and he waited patiently till they were fit for anything. At length he gave a wink to the professor, who at once proposed that his friend should favor them with a Scotch tune on the violin.

"Capital, capital!" cried the whole party. The violin was brought, and all were in breathless anxiety. The Fiddler chose for his tune "Here's a health to them that's awa'" and played it in the most solemn and pathetic manner.

"That's a wae'fu' tune," said a great big, raw-boned youth to his next neighbor. "It is that, Sandy. There's meikle in that tune, man. It reminds me o' the one that's gane," said Jamie, at the same time giving a deep sigh, and drawing his hand over his long, gaunt face, to hide the tears that were trickling down his cheeks.

The Fiddler, with his keen eye, soon perceived that before he got through with the second part of the tune he would have them all in the same mood. He therefore threw his whole soul into the instrument, playing the tune as he had never done before; and as the last four bars of the tune died away like a distant echo there was not a dry cheek amongst the company. Now is the time, thought the Fiddler; and without stopping a moment, struck up in a bold and vigorous style, "Willie br-w'd a peck o' maut." Out went the handkerchiefs, away went the tears.

"Chorus," cried the Fiddler. The song was ended, and up struck the Fiddler, in his best style, the reel of "Jenny, dang the Weaver."

"Hey, ye Scots!" cried Sandy. "Scotland for ever!" cried Jamie, and in an instant, tables, chairs, and glasses were scattered in all directions, and the whole party dancing and jumping like madmen.

Out ran the affrighted Professor (for he did not know what might come next), he came the landlady with her terrified train of inmates. But none durst enter the room, the hurrahs and thumps on the floor being so boisterous; and it was only upon the entry of a Scotch traveller, who had just arrived, and who cried to the Fiddler for any sake to stop, that order was restored.

It is needless to say that the Professor paid his bet cheerfully, and was fully convinced of the effect of Scotch music when properly played; and that the landlady took care that the Fiddler never came into her house again on Burns' anniversary dinner.

HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN 30 MINUTES.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Swells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Short.

ASSESSORS NOTICE!

All persons liable to be rated in the Parish of Richibucto, in the County of Kent, on real estate personal property and income are requested to bring in to the assessors a true statement of the same within thirty days from date. The valuation lists when completed will be posted as follows:—At or near Post Office, Richibucto, Post Office, Kingston, Post Office, Lower Village, Post Office Aldouane. Dated at Richibucto, Feb'y 20, 1895. MARTIN LANIGAN, PLACIDE R. RICHARD, } Assessors. WM. J. SMITH.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

The undermentioned non-resident rate-payers of school district No. 3, Parish of St. Pauls, in the County of Kent, are hereby notified to pay their respective Rates in the amounts set opposite their names, for the several years under which the said amounts appear, together with the costs of advertising (one dollar each) within two months from the date hereof to the undersigned at his office in the Parish of St. Pauls, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to recover the said several amounts.

Ubaldo Ouellet,—1890, \$2.32; 1891, \$1.38; 1892, \$1.50; 1894, \$1.05; 1895, \$1.68. Total, \$7.93. Damien G. Cormier,—1890, 66c.; 1891, 69c.; 1892, 63c.; 1893, 68c.; 1894, 90c.; 1895, 84c. Total, \$4.40. Ignace Gaudet,—1891, \$1.38; 1892, \$2.10; 1894, \$1.47; 1895, \$1.96. Total, \$6.91. Aime J. Cormier,—1894, 90c.; 1895, 84c. Total, \$1.74. ANDRE GAUTREAU, Secy. of Trustees. St. Pauls, Mar. 14, 1895.

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A good tight Valve, get the genuine AMERICAN STOCK.

I CARRY A FULL LINE. J. S. CURRIE, Mill & Steamboat Supplies, 57 Water St., ST. JOHN N. B.

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With your boiler feeder? If so, try the NIAGARA INJECTOR! It will lift water through 26 feet of Hot Suction Pipe. It uses less steam than any other Injector. Every Machine guaranteed. 30 DAYS TRIAL FREE. Write for catalogue and prices. W. H. STIRLING, Corner Walker's Wharf and Water St., St. John, N. B.

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MONSOON TEA THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA CUP IN ITS NATIVE PURITY.

"Monsoon" Tea is put up by the Indian Tea growers as a sample of the best qualities of Indian Teas. Therefore they use the greatest care in the selection of the Tea and its blend, that is why they put it up themselves and sell it only in the original packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence. Put up in 1/2 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and never sold in bulk.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT. If your grocer does not, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 894. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1895.

On and after MONDAY, the 1st of October, 1894, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE RENT JUNCTION. Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 12.23 Accommodation for Campbellton, 13.13

WILL LEAVE HARCOURT. Through express for St. John and Halifax, (Monday excepted), 5.23 Accommodation for Campbellton, 12.45 Accommodation for Moncton, St. John and Halifax, 13.05

Through Express for Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, 20.46 If trains are run by Eastern Standard Time. D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 27th Sep., 1894.

BUCTOUCHE AND MONCTON RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME TABLE. In Effect Monday, October 8th, 1894. EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

Table with columns: STATIONS, Distance between Stations, NO. 1, NO. 2. Rows include Moncton, Lewisville, Buctouche, etc.

No. 1 Train connects with I. C. R. train for Halifax at Buctouche, and with trains for Campbellton and St. John leaving Moncton at 10.30 and 11.20 respectively. No. 2 Train connects with I. C. R. train from Halifax at Buctouche at 11.00, and with trains leaving St. John at 7.00, and Campbellton at 5.45. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. E. G. EVANS, Manager. Moncton, N. B., October 5th, 1894.

KENT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TIME TABLE. 10.00 Dept. Richibucto, Arr. 15.00 10.15 Kingston, 14.46 10.28 Mill Creek, 14.33 10.45 Grumble Road, 14.16 10.51 Molus River, 14.09 11.15 McMinn's Mills, 13.45 11.30 Arr. Kent Junction, Dept. 13.30

Trains are run by Eastern Standard time. Trains run daily, Sunday excepted. Connect with I. C. R. accommodation trains north and south. WILMOT BROWN, General Manager and Lessee. Richibucto, Dec. 7, 1893.

Hotel Stanley,

KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B. J. M. FOWLER, PROPRIETOR. HOT-WATER HEATING THROUGH-OUT. First-Class in all its Appointments.

GRAND ANSE HOTEL,

GRAND ANSE, GLOUCESTER CO., N. B. This house is but a short distance from Grand Anse Station on the Caraquet Railway, and possesses unsurpassed advantages as a watering place. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Beautiful Drives, etc. etc. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection. Charges moderate. WM. THERIAULT, PROPRIETOR.

QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON, N. B. First-class Livery Stables in connection. J. A. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE,

(Opposite Railway Station.) ROGERSVILLE, N. B. Open Day and Night. Sample Rooms on premises. Baggage carried at Station. M. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

ADAMS HOUSE,

CHATHAM, N. B. Sample Rooms and Livery Stable in connection. THOS. FLANAGAN, Proprietor.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

King Street, ST. JOHN, N. B. D. W. McCORMICK, PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HOTEL,

SAINT JOHN, N. B. (Directly opposite N. E. and I. C. R. Stations.) J. SIME, Proprietor.

Waverly Hotel!

NEWCASTLE, N. B. The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and newly furnished the rooms of the well known McKean house, Newcastle, and is prepared to receive and accommodate transient guests. A good table and pleasant rooms provided. Sample rooms if required. R. H. Gremley's teams will attend all trains and boats in connection with this house. JOHN McKEEN.

NEW KENT HOTEL,

QUEEN ST., RICHIBUCTO, N. B. THIS HOUSE BEING FITTED AND REFURNISHED THOROUGHLY, IS A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE FOR PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT GUESTS. BAR IS ALWAYS WELL SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS PROCURABLE. LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES A SPECIALTY. FURNISHED SAMPLE ROOMS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN. Livery Stable in Connection. S. O'DONNELL, PROPRIETOR.

NEW VICTORIA HOTEL

248 to 252 Prince William St., St. John, N. B. J. L. McCOSKERY, Proprietor. Five minutes walk from steamboat landing. Street cars for and from all railway stations and steamboat landings pass this hotel every five minutes.

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TERRACE HOTEL.

AMHERST, N. S. Large and well lighted Sample Rooms in centre of Town formerly occupied by Lamy Hotel. FREE COACH TO AND FROM ALL TRAINS. W. and W. CALHOUN, Proprietors.

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KENT NORTHERN HOTEL,

KINGSTON, KENT CO., N. B. RICHARD HEBERT, PROPRIETOR. Passengers and Baggage taken to and from the Station free of charge. Fine Sample Room and Livery Stable in connection.