

KINGSTON AGRICULTURAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Kingston Agricultural Society held in the Public Hall on Saturday, the following report was read by Dr. I. W. Doherty:—

GENTLEMEN:

At this meeting it is naturally expected that I as your president before vacating the chair for my successor, should address you on some salient points appertaining to the noble calling of agriculture, of which our society is the exponent in this district: and I premise we should be grateful to the Giver of all good for the abundance of the harvests that have followed the proper cultivation of the soil and the reasonable prosperity of those who till it rationally. Extreme penury or want is unknown to the industrious husbandman who applies his mental faculties as well as his manual labor to the best advantage to the soil's production and the manufacture of the same into products for the markets.

Both dominion and local governments, knowing that agriculture is the backbone and stay of the dominion, are using unusual and praiseworthy means to encourage the industry. It is well-known since the advent of railroads, canals and steamboats, agricultural pursuits are revolutionized. Manitoba and the wheat growing States find competition in the cheap labor of India, where a ploughman's wages are less than nine cents a day, and where an acre of ground can be ploughed for twenty-five cents. Then Russia, Australia, Central America, Denmark and other nations are all sharp competitors in the markets for the grain and finished products of the agriculturists, more particularly what affects this province, viz: bacon, eggs, cheese and butter. To combat these we have a vigorous climate and a productive, well watered soil, and to utilize both to the greatest advantage should be one of the greatest efforts of the agriculturists. While the soil is naturally productive it should be our constant endeavour while causing it to produce to its full capacity to keep it so. This cannot possibly be done by selling the products of the farm in an unmanufactured condition without returning to it their equivalent in fertilizers of some kind; therefore the manufactured products, such as mutton, wool, beef, pork, eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, etc., are the articles that least remove the fertility of the soil, and the husbandman who wishes to leave the old homestead to his children in a remunerative condition should consider well these facts and be strictly guided by them. The time was when the hay, oats, potatoes, etc., grown on our virgin soil and meeting with no opposition, which the railroads now admit could be sold to our local lumbermen and the primitive farms of these times, by frugality and industry, together with hard manual labor, managed to clear the acres and raise healthy, robust sons and daughters, but most of this is changed of late. The lumberman can order what he requires from the ends of the earth, if necessary by railroad and steamboat. Still the farmer has the same privilege, but he must so conduct his business as to compete with the world, and here is where the farmer must cease to be a mere drudge and apply his mental faculties to the requirements of the times. He cannot possibly control the markets, but he can plan to supply them at the cheapest and best means of production, while conserving the fertility of the soil. He will calculate if it takes thirty dollars to feed his cow twelve months and he only gets thirty dollars worth of milk, butter or cheese from her he must find a more profitable way to feed and keep her. On studying the subject from personal experience, or better still from the experiments that the government are carrying on for the benefit of the farmers, he finds that a cow requires food containing a certain amount of digestible albuminoids (flesh formers) and a certain amount of digestible carbohydrates and fat (heat producers) in a proper balanced ratio to maintain life and animal heat, and food over this requirement goes to the production of fat or milk, which constitutes the profit thereon. The farmer then knowing this endeavors to ascertain what articles of food and their due proportions are the most economically raised on his farm, or if he has to purchase some one or two materials to balance the ration of course foods he raises, where and what to buy in the cheapest market. He ascertains from the experiments conducted at the government Experimental Farms that a cow of 1000 lbs. weight requires 21 lbs of digestible dry matter containing 2.50 lbs. of digestible albuminoids, 12.50 lbs of digestible carbo-hydrates and .4, that is 4.10 of a pound of fat to keep her in good milking condition for a profit, and if the foods given do not bear about this proportion to each other there is a waste of material and a likelihood of his cow going off from her feed or becoming sick. The proportion of the albuminoids to the carbo-hydrates and fat together should be as the 5-4-10 and is generally placed thus 1:5.4. I here give a list of the digestible constituents of some feeding materials and their feeding value, together with the value of the manure from some of them. By looking over the list carefully you will notice that there are but a few articles grown in this district or even in any part

of the dominion but require the addition of some imported article rich in albuminoids to bring it up to the well-balanced ratio of 1:5.4. Cotton seed meal and linseed meal are both very rich in albuminoids, and as the manure of both is very rich, the progressive farmer may well turn his attention to either or both these articles when he finds it necessary to balance his coarse foods to the proper feeding ratio. It is always a serious question with the progressive farmer what special fertilizers he shall purchase to keep his farm productive. If he concludes lime is the article for some portions of his farm, he also finds the railroad freight for it is as great for a ton as for the same weight of cotton seed meal, while the meal can be sparingly fed with his straw, hay and roots and the manure, if properly cared for, is worth \$30.76 per ton, which is about the cost of the article after paying freight. All the legumes, or pea family, such as clover, peas, beans, vetches, etc., are very rich in albuminoids and in consequence the manure from the same is also very rich, therefore the progressive farmer will so plan his business as to have these in abundance. You will notice in the list that turnips is almost a well-balanced ration, being 1:5.8, but as there are only eight lbs. of dry matter in 100 lbs., an animal of 1000 lbs. weight would require, if fed on turnips alone, to consume about five and a quarter bushels a day to secure the 21 lbs. dry matter required. This, of course, is out of all reason, but I mention it as one of the peculiarities we find in figuring up a well-balanced ration, giving no less or more than is required. To raise calves on butter is not to the interest of progressive farming, not even when butter is selling for sixteen cents per lb., so the progressive farmer will skim his milk and supply the deficiency of fat thus taken off with flaxseed jelly or linseed meal. He also knows that the cheapest pork made is to feed the young growing pig on clover pasture with skim milk, buttermilk or sweet whey with bran or shorts, and when six or seven months old, finish up quickly with some of the palatable carbo-hydrate foods with a reasonable ratio of the albuminoids. The progressive farmer that has twelve or fourteen good cows and in consequence can utilize a hand separator, can turn out gilt edged butter that will command the highest selling price to private customers, or it can be forwarded to the British markets in the refrigerating cars and steam boats the government are providing, where it will bring what the markets allow on its merits, but if he has but three or four cows he can scarcely go into the butter business successfully, therefore instead of making slaves of his wife and daughters, trying unsuccessfully to compete with well equipped creameries and dairies, he will combine with his neighbors and have his milk made into cheese or butter, pay the factory a fair price for manufacturing and selling the same, while he will see that the whey vat is kept in such condition that the whey returned to him is sweet and palatable for feeding purposes. The progressive farmer will combine with his fellow farmers in supporting an active agricultural society, whereby his subscription, together with others and the government bonus, enables him to purchase fertilizers and other requirements at wholesale prices. If he desires a few hundred pounds of linseed or cotton seed meal he knows that by combining to order a car load he gets his few hundred pounds much cheaper than otherwise. If he can induce thirty or forty of his neighbors to each fatten an ox or cow instead of selling an unfinished article of beef every fall at three cents per lb., he and they will order a car load of linseed meal through their agricultural society and will find butchers coming to purchase instead of having to look for a market. This will apply to a few car loads of good fat lambs and waddus. And finally the progressive farmer will supply himself and family with all the useful literature appertaining to his calling, so as to know how the farm pays, why it pays and if it does not pay as well as it should—why and wherefore.

At the annual meeting on Saturday the following officers were appointed:—Dr. Doherty, President; R. Law and F. S. Peters, Vice Presidents; John Jardine, Secretary and Treasurer.

Table with 10 columns: Name, Water, Albuminoids, Carbo-hydrates, Fat, Nutritive Ratio, Feeding Value, Value of Manure per ton. Lists various agricultural products like Meadow Hay, Clover, Timothy, etc.

MISS ZELMA RAWLSTON A CHARMING SOUBRETTE WHO ATTRACTS LARGE AUDIENCES

She Tells Something of the Hard Work Necessary to Make a Successful Artist—Many Break Down Under the Strain—An Interesting Chat with a Telegraph Reporter

From the Quebec Telegraph. Those who have attended the performances at the Academy of Music this week, will readily concede that Miss Zelu Rawlston is one of the brightest soubrettes on the stage. She is a clever musician and a charming singer, and as an impersonator shows a talent considerably above the average. She has winning ways, a mischievous twinkle in her eye, and a captivating manner. Her magnetism for drawing large audiences is not alone confined to the stage, as she is possessed of a character which is pleasing to come in contact with. It is full of good nature, amiable qualities, and a charm that endears her to all those who have been so fortunate as to have made her acquaintance. A Telegraph representative had the pleasure of an interview with Miss Rawlston which resulted in a biographical sketch of her life being published in these columns on Saturday. During the course of the interview, Miss Rawlston let out a secret, which she consented to allow the Telegraph to make public. For many years she has devoted the best part of her time to study, sometimes practising at the piano alone for 10 hours a day. It is not therefore astonishing, that under a strain of this kind, she began to feel the effects upon her nervous constitution. She is of a robust build, and apparently strong physique, and stood the strain without interrupting her studies, until she had perfected that which she desired to accomplish. Like many other artists who have gone before, she completed her work, graduated with the highest honors, and prepared to enter upon her stage career. The reaction of over study, and long hours soon began to tell upon her, and although it did not interfere with her climbing the ladder of fame as an actress, she very soon became cognizant of the fact that she was suffering from a strain on the nerves which threatened sooner or later to result seriously to her health. Her sufferings did not interfere with her engagements, but prevented her from participating in pleasure of any kind. The nervousness increased to such an extent that she became a victim to insomnia, and slowly her digestive powers gave out, and she was fast becoming a chronic sufferer from nervous debility. After trying many remedies and prescriptions, she one day read an advertisement in one of the daily papers referring to the complete recovery of a similar case as her own, with the aid of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had tried so many patent remedies that the almost despair of trying any more. Something seemed to influence her to test this preparation, and she ventured to purchase one box of the pills. Before she had used half of them, she began to feel an immediate improvement in her condition, and by the time she had used two or three boxes, she was a different woman entirely, and today there are few actresses who display a better example of perfect health than our representative found Miss Rawlston in when he called upon her last week. The subject was suggested by our reporter seeing a box of the Pink Pills in Miss Rawlston's possession. "I always carry them with me," she said, "and would not be a day without them; although I do not take them regularly, I find them a very beneficial stimulus for one in our profession. If the assertion of the benefit which these pills have worked upon me will do the public any good, I am perfectly willing that my name should be mentioned, and that the facts should be given to the public."

Miss Rawlston's permanent address is in care of her manager, Mr. Tom McGuire, Room 5, Standard Theatre Building, New York City.

CASTORIA. The favorite family medicine. In every household.

Alizerine Blue--- THE NEW COLOR FOR GENTS' LIGHT SUITS AND LADIES' DRESSES. AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO.'Y. OFFICE, SOUTH SIDE KING SQUARE. WORKS, ELM STREET, NORTH END. SAINT JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Pain-Killer. (PERRY DAVIS') A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is Pain-Killer. This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Cramp, Toothache. TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

NEW BRUNSWICK, KENT COUNTY, S.S. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF KENT OR ANY CONSTABLE WITHIN THE SAID COUNTY, GREETING:— Whereas, Hugh H. McLean, of the city of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, barrister-at-law, William J. Brait, of Kingston, in the County of Kent in said province, merchant, and David Palmer, of the same place, hotel keeper, executors and trustees of the estate of the late William Cail, have prayed that the account of their administration of the said estate filed by them may be examined and allowed by the Probate court for the County of Kent. You are therefore required to cite the said executors and trustees and all parties interested in said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probates, to be held at Richibucto in the County of Kent, at the office of the Registrar of Probates within and for the said county on MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF JANUARY next to attend the passing and allowing of said account. Given under my hand and the seal of the said Court this third day of December A. D., 1896. HENRY H. JAMES, Judge of Probates in and for the County of Kent. C. RICHARDSON, Registrar of Probates for said County.

TAILORING. The subscriber has opened a tailoring establishment next door to A. D. Cormier's, Buctouche, where he will do custom tailoring at lowest rates and guarantee satisfaction. Prices for making suits, \$3.50 to \$5.00. G. W. FARISH. Buctouche, N. B.

R-I-P-A-N-S. The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures the common every-day ills of humanity. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the provisions of 58th Victoria, Chapter 6, Joseph Grogan, of Kouchibouguac, in the Parish of Carleton in the County of Kent, Merchant, doing business under the name and style of "Grogan Co.," has this day made a general assignment for the benefit of his creditors to me the undersigned. Dated at Richibucto, in the County of Kent, this 3rd day of December, A. D. 1896. AUGUSTE LEGER, Sheriff of the County of Kent, Assignee.

LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1896. Notice is hereby given that all petitions for licenses under the above act which are to take effect on the SIXTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, A. D., 1897, are requested to be sent in to the undersigned together with the sum of five dollars on or before the twenty-first day of December, instant. R. A. IRVING, Inspector. Buctouche, Dec. 12th, A. D., 1896.

A PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA. 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 keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTE & CO. 41 and 43 Front Street West, Toronto.

FOR LADIES Cape, Sacque and Coat Cloth. GO TO J. & W. Brait's, THEY HAVE A FULL RANGE IN ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES, MAKES, COLORS AND PRICES. WE LEAD! Others Follow.

The subscriber has an immense assortment of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS which he will dispose of at BOTTOM PRICES.

Buffalo Robes, Melton Cloths, Dress Goods, Cottons, Gents' Furnishings, Hats, Caps, a full assortment of Hardware, Teas, Sugar, Flour, Boots and Shoes, and everything usually found in a first-class general store. J. A. IRVING, . . . BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

James Dillon, Commission Merchant. —WHOLESALE DEALER IN— DRY & PICKLED FISH a Specialty. 13-13 SOUTH MARET WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Sheriff's Sale. There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Court House, in Richibucto, in the County of Kent, on TUESDAY, THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JANUARY next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, interest, property, Equity of Redemption, claim and demand, whatsoever, either at law or in equity, of Maurice P. Bourgeois, of, in, to, out of or upon the following land and premises:— all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Parish of St. Paul, in the county of Kent, Province of New Brunswick, east half of lot No. 12 described and bounded as follows:—On the north by the road leading to Buctouche, east by land occupied by Mary Bourgeois, south by the Buctouche River, west by land owned by Calixte D. Cormier, containing fifty acres more or less, together with house, store, barn and outhouses and appurtenances to the same belonging, and all other lands and tenements belonging to said Maurice P. Bourgeois, situated, lying and being within my bailiwicks, the same having been levied and seized under and by virtue of several executions issued out of the County Court of Westmorland against the said Maurice P. Bourgeois. AUGUSTE LEGER, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Richibucto, Oct. 14th, A. D. 1896.

NOWLIN & RICHARD, CARRIAGE & SLEIGH BUILDERS. We have on hand a large number of sleighs ready for the market. Terms easy. Repairing and painting done at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed. BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

Good Words FROM Old Students! [No. 5.] * * * Your instruction thoroughly accustoms the student to correct business habits and teaches how to do business in a business like way. * * * —FRED C. MACNEIL, Accountant and Book Keeper for Messrs. J. H. Scamell & Co. One week's rest Xmas week. Then we are into the work again January 4th for all we are worth. Our Catalogue contains terms and lots of information. Send for it. S. KERR & SON.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. Geo. W. Wilson, CARRIAGE & SLEIGH MANUFACTURER. Repairing and painting done at shortest notice, and satisfaction guaranteed. Carriage fittings of all kinds for sale. Undertaking promptly attended to. KINGSTON, KENT CO. Richibucto, Dec. 1, 1896.