being recklessly des-

this province has lived By its care for trees ets, New Brunswick or fall. Save the for-

on which followed. C. E., related the folto show the astonishpower of our forests dicious manner: rs ago I was engaged e of the Bay of Fundy, put of which is about o three millions of feet ear. When I enquired or as to the probable his forest would last operty, his reply was it would last for

d not be increased and

se overrun the area.

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ow the growth on the

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rs previously, this promill (driven by water en purchased by two proprietor I met for and the vendor went to engage in gold minon the property and ith about \$15,000 each. year with him when ar \$3,000 profit, which price his brothers had' a quarter of a cenalso told me that the sold the mill for that gold digging was then as filer in the mill of 25 years before been

TORIA. Helitcher Wrappes

ato has been developbugs may now have

CATIONAL.

Boston, Mass.

June 9, 1897. five years ago my father mo's course at your col-n an equal partner in the Baird, of this city. I can directly to your college, ey my sincere thanks for erroual attention to me. remember me among somember placing me with aterford, N. B. \* \* \* \* EDWARD BAIRD.

thand circulars mailed S. KERR & SON.

ort School, OHN, N. B. CHOOL FOR BOYS.

admission should be made the vacancies are limited y should be addressed to John M. Davenport, M.A., liter that date to Rev. P. e School. Write for new

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of the 55th year of this cational Institution comto prepare for Matricula-

Classical or elal Education

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LLIS BROWNE'S RODYNE BD LONDON NEWS, of 28, 1896, says:

d which single medicine I take abroad with me, as generally useful, to the others, I should say never travel without it, philosobility to the relief of simple aliments forms its

rowne's Chlorodyne SAT SPECIFIC FOR SENTERY, CHOLERA. Genuine Chlorodyne. his well-known rem DIARRHOEA, etc., vernment Stamp the

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FUNDY'S COOL BREEZES.

Delights of the Saint John Region and Glimpses of Our Canadian Cousins.

Trips by Steamer to the Lair of Fog and Tides-Picturesque St. John and Its Lumber Industry—Tourists from the States.

(Philadelphia Enquirer Staff Correspondence.)

St. John, N. B., Aug. 7.-With the thermometer at 68 degrees and a cool, moisture-laden, life-giving breeze blowing in from the Bay of Fundy the tourist's heart, erstwhile glad with the joys of this delightful summer land of our Canadian cousins, is saddened with thoughts of return to Philadelphia's sun-baked streets. But the good steamer Cumberland, like the tides that rush through the St. John Gorge, waits for no dailying tourist, and as she sails from mid the morning mists she must carry this letter within the domains of Uncle Sam and on to the City of Brotherly Love. They know not here the wea-ther of the Middle Atlantic states. Eastport, Me., the farthest east of Uncle Sam's weather stations, records temperature of from 12 to 20 degrees lower than the Philadelphia station, while it is even cooler at this place, 58 miles farther up the Bay of Fundy. It is surprising that more summe tourists from the middle states do not visit this section of the Atlantic coast. New Englanders and New Yorkers appreciate and take advantage of the excellent facilities and cheap rates of the numerous steamboat lines, but travellers from below the Hudson are comparatively few, although there is an increase this sea-With enterprise in advertising, such as is displayed by the New Jersey coast resorts, the St. John region would attract thousands of tourists from Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Balti-more and Washington and adjacent territory. There is no finer passer service on the coast than the Fall River boats, the International Steamship company's line from Boston to St. John, and the steamer Prince Ru-pert, which crosses the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia.

Twelve hours on a floating palace takes you from New York to Fall River, and you are whirled across to Boston in an hour and a half. From the city of codfish and beans you may journey direct to St. John in less than nineteen hours by the swift screw steamer St. Croix, or jog along the Maine coast in a roomy side-wheeler, naking the trip in thirty-three hours. The forty-five miles across the Bay of Funly is covered at the rate of eighteen miles an hour by the steamer Ru-pert, and a train speedily carries you through Acadia to the farther shore of Nova Scotia and sets you down in Halifax, the Gibraltar of Amercia.

ALONG THE MAINE COAST.

The trip up to St. John by the coast within sight of the rugged, rock-bouni shore all the time. The waves dash and foam against the forbidding cliffs or whirl around the base of pro-jecting rocks and Islands. Here and jecting rocks and islands. Here and there summer cottages dot the shore, while little white lighthouses stand out in bold relief on every headland. Sea gulls, disturbed by the steamer's whistle, flap their wings lazily over the surging waters, and the fishermen pause in their work of pulling in codered headdook to wave greating to the and haddock to wave greeting to the summer idlers lolling on the steam-

Seven and a half hours out from Boston and Portland Head rises in the distance. Just as the setting sun throws a flood of golden light over the harbor of Portland you steam in by the frowning forts, whose ramparts will soon be mounted with new coast defense guns. Eastport, the next stopping place, is 169 miles farther toward the rising sun. As you approach if the island of Grand Manan, the largest on the coast, rises through the mist far off to the right, while the rugged wall of Campobello Island frowns on you from the left. Eastport has one of the largest harbors on the coast, dotted with rocky islets. Steam ers ply to Calais, St. Stephen and St. Andrews. There is a fine government building here used as a post office, custom house and weather observa-tory. Nearly all the imports are from tory. Nearly all the imports are from Canada, as the domains of Queen Victoria and Uncle Sam join at this point. The herring and mackerel fishing is now under way, while in the harbor and out beyond the lighthouses scores of sturdy fishermen are hauling in cod and haddock to be sold to the fish curing factories. It is a queer sight to see scores of women and girls decapitating and scaling fish in the barnlike factories that line the wharves. The "American sardine" gets his bath of cottonseed oil in these places and goes out in a tin coffin to take his place beside his more aristocratic neighbor from France on the city grocers' shelves.

THE BAY OF FUNDY.

From Eastport to St. John is a run From Eastport to St. John is a run of only three and a half hours. The Bay of Fundy, as if to prove that it has been much maligned, spreads a glossy surface before the steamer and holds its fogs in leash. A whistling buoy gives melodious welcome to St. John harbor and lighthouse bell and steamer whistle take up the refrain.

Partridge Island high and rocky.

Steamer whistle take up the refrain.

Partridge Island, high and rocky, commands the harbor. It was formerly an immigrant inspecting station and the bones of hundreds of foreigners who there died within the sight of the Promised Land lie buried in trenches in its stony soil. During the Fenian scarce the Canadian government kept the Canadian volunteers on the island, manning the fortifications for months.

for months.

St. John is a lively, bustling city of 50,000 inhalitants and the principal seaport of the maritime provinces. Its business is largely done through American sources, and it is more like one of the cities of "the States" than any other commercial centre in Canada. It supports six or seven daily news-

papers, and good ones, too. The Sun, the leading morning newspaper, has typesetting machines, and ated Press news service.

St. John's chief industry is the

immense stretch of forest land. With its tributaries it stretches off through New Brunswick and the upper part of Maine, reaching almost to the St. Law-rence. All through the winter along these streams hundreds of sturdy wood-choppers are felling trees and hauling them to the river bank. Then, when the spring freshets come the logs go down with the crashing ice and raging waters, only to be caught in the immense booms below Frederic-ton, at the head of the tide water. Then they are made up into rafts, and towed down to St. John. Saw mills which line the river side soon turn the logs in planks, and they are transferred to steamers for shipment. England and France offer the best mar-

The Canadian lumber trade has been improving wonderfully of late, and the can hardly keep up the supply, while the tow hoats have more orders than they can fill. Much of the lumto pay. The passage of the Dingley bill does not seem to worry our Canadian cousins, in this section, at least. Their interests lie in lumber, fish, and a few allied products which they ship principally in English bottoms.

clad hills of from 100 to 400 feet in the winding stream. This land is inunital of New Brunswick, is eighty miles from St. John. There is the parliament house, the provincial college, and a detachment of British regulars, housed in tumble-down stone barracks,

building in the place. St. John has an able, energetic, clear-headed chief executive in Mayor Robertson, whose acquaintance I formed on a trip up the St. John. He has been elected several times on a reform been elected several times on a reform ticket. He showed an intimate know-ledge of and keen interest in United States politics. Largely through his efforts extensive municipal improve-ments have been made, particularly in the development of St. John's shipping

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION MEETING.

To the Editor of The Sur

Montreal August 9, 1897. Sir-As there are many members of the medical profession in your neighborhood who may not have seen the various more or less letailed notices which may have appeared in different Canadian medical journals during the rast month, may I trespass upon your kindness to inform these that if they will apply to the secretaries of the British Medical Association, 2204 St. Catherine street, Montreal, they will receive a pamphlet giving them full information as to the privileges accorded by the railway companies, for transport to Montreal, and for excursions throughout Canada; regulations concerning membership of the association; lists of the hotels; information tion; lists of the hotels; information concerning lodging houses, cafes, etc.; arrangements for ladies accompanying members, programme and list of the various entertainments afforded in Montreal during the week beginning August 30th. So large an attendance of English and colonial members and of guests from the United States is expected, that it is advisable that Canadian members of the association do not presume upon their familiarity with Montreal, and with means of accommodation in Canada in general to delay obtaining rooms until the last

Yours very faithfully, J. G. ADAMS, M. D., J. A. SPRINGLE, M. D., E. P. BENOIT, M. D., Hon. Local Secretaries. THE WHEAT CROP.

THE WHEAT CROP.

The usual private estimates on the grain crop of the United States are in circulation, and range from about 525,000,000 up to 580,000,000 bushels. There appears to be a general agreement that the crop of wheat will be from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels more than last year's proved to be. The yield of winter wheat has been much more favoraable than was expected at first, and the actual yield per acre has been found very much larger. Spring wheat has fallen off some in condition, although the general prospects continue good. Prices have advanced 16c. a bushel from the lowest. This advance has been accompanied by large export buying, the total of which is difficult to ascertain, but at the same time there has been freight business aggregating over 25,-00,000 bushels for all kirds of grain. A curious feetures in the freight market is a slight easing recently in quotations, particularly on cargo lots. Estimates of the deficits of the European crops are given by various authorities up to 232,000,000 bushels. India, Australka and Argertine are out of the race until after January 1, 3rd the demand of Europe must be supplied by America and Russia. While enormous sales and freight engagements have been made, the trade is anxiously watching for the beginning of clearances on a commensurate scale.

Now the time has come again for preparing the little eucumbers for pickling do not forget to add a little horseradish root to the vinegar the eucumbers are put in; it helps to retain the strength in the vinegar, and prevents mould from coming over the top of the liquid. The horseradish leaves, too, are excellent for laying over the top.

A small clean whisk broom kept in the clothes basket is the most convenient to use for dampening clothes. Dip the broom into a bowl of clear water and very lightly shake the water over the clothing. In this manner the work is done more evenly and quickly than if the fingers are employed to sprinkle the water about.

TOILET CONVENIENCES. She—How I adore these little inland lakes—such clear, placid waters!

He—Yes; just like a mirror.

For the successful administration of militia affairs it is absolutely neces-St. John's chief industry is the handling and the shipment of lumber. Eleven big ocean "tramps" were to-day taking on lumber for Europe and at times as high as twenty-five vessels are loading at one time in the harbor.

The St. John river runs through an most could be the greatest sympathy and confidence between the minister of militia and the major general commanding. The general officer commanding is charged with the command and discipline of militia, according to the Militia act. Parliament of the minister should be the greatest status at the sabsolutely necessary that there should be the greatest status at the sabsolutely necessary that there should be the greatest status at the sabsolutely necessary that there should be the greatest sympathy and confidence between the minister of militia and the major general commanding is charged with meat could not have placed such power and authority in the hands of that officer unless it was intended that he should carry them out. There is lit-tle doubt that this clause of the act was inserted with a view to removing the discipline of the militia from political exigencies. For this reason, if no other, it is desirable that the officer commanding the militia should be brought from the army for a limited period, so as to be in a free and independent position, untrammeled by party warfare. To insure the carrying out of the evident intention of parliament, it is essential that the army officer selected should be gifted, not only with ability, but with tact, prudence and consideration for those he commands, under the varying cir-cumstances existing in the militia. The recommendation of the general

officer commanding should have great weight with a minister, and only be eversed or disapproved of for very grave reasons; in other words, if the recommendation of the G. O. C., made ber that comes down the St. John is recommendation of the G. O. C., made cut in the Maine forests, and is allowed to pass through to American termeet with the minister's approval, or is reversed by him, it shows a want rayment of duty. The Canadian lum- of confidence in the G. O. C. and ber dealer has the advantage of the should be tantamount to his retirement. We have had, within the last two years, an order in council passed commendation of the G. O. C., to purchase from Dr. Oliver, for \$5,000, the right to use his equipment. A few weeks later, after a new government hal taken office, this order in council Of the delights of a trip up the noble St. John river, which has been called, of the G. O. C., pending further enquiries and tests as to the most suittion, "the Rhine of America," there is able equipment. A new rifle range neither time nor space now to tell. It is a noble stream, lined with spruce
O. C. made a recommendation for one at Hull. The council for the Dominheight. These ranges gradually recede, ion Rifle association, composed of leaving broad, fertile bottoms along practical militia officers, recommended a site at Rockliffe, and at the same dated by the spring freshets, and in summer produces bountiful crops of grass and grain. Fredericton, the cap-militia approved of the recommendation of the D. R. A. council and purchased the Rockliffe range. There had been some trouble in the Q. O. R., Toronto, the G. O. C. ordering the housed in tumble-down stone barracks, a century old. Opposite Fredericton is the village of Gibson, rising Phoenix-like from the ashes of the fire of two years ago, which destroyed nearly suspension of the commanding officer, who was then told to "resign or be dismissed." The officer commanding the Q. O. R. declined to resign and and asked for a court of enquiry. This was granted by the minister, with the result that the C. O. of the Q. O. Rifles has been transferred, not dismissed. In the 8th Hussars the comman ling officer reported his senior major for disobedience of orders in major for disobedience of orders in permitting a bonfire in camp and for residing out of the regimental district. The G. O. C. enquired into the charge, found the major guilty, and called on him to resign. On the major's refusal the matter came before the minister, who reversed the G. O. C.'s recommendation and restored the major to his position in the regiment, on the ground that no offence had been com-mitted in permitting the bondire, and that there was no regimental dis-

minister of militia and the commandant of the college.

More recently the G. O. C. has gone to England, it is said on leave, but when militia staff changes are being made and changes in the organization of the permanent force taking place, it would appear but natural that the minister of militia, if he had confidence in the G. O. C. would de-

The facsimile dia Hallther warps.



WHY HE IS POOR.

A FINE INVESTMENT.

Money Spent for Good Roads Draws Immense Interest.

The strongest argument which can be made for good roads is to show the results which have come with their construction. Mecklenburg County, in North Carolina, offers an illustration, which contains an eloquent plea for good roads. That county has built macadamized roads during the past few years. Before they were built two bales of cotton were considered a good load on the old dirt road for a team of mules to draw. That was during fairly good weather. When the weather was bad, no one undertook to haul cotton. Since the construction of macadamized roads, the ordinary load has been regularly increased from two bales of cotton to ten, and the same single pair of mules continue to draw it. The weather, too, is left entirely out of consideration. The roads are just as good after a rain as The strongest argument which can be roads are just as good after a rain as at any other time. Whenever the road

roads are just as good after a rain as at any other time. Whenever the road can be properly protected, farmers rather prefer to do their hauling in rainy weather, because they are then unable to work in their fields. Col. J. C. Tipton of North Carolina, is authority for these statements, as made before the United States Road Conference.

Good roads will always raise the value of real estate. Ready access to market is considered a most valuable feature of farm property. This is why a farm near to a market town brings a much higher price than one situated several miles away. Where a farm is connected with a good market by a first-class road its distance becomes of little importance. This has been strikingly shown in New Jersey. Farmers in that state have enjoyed the heapsit Jersey. Farmers in that state have en-joyed the benefit of good roads to a greater degree, perhaps, than any oth-

joyed the benefit of good roads to a greater degree, perhaps, than any others.

Real estate has risen in value wherever macadamized roads have been built. H. H. Brown, a farmer residing at Old Ridge, N.J., declares that since his town has built a few miles of macadam roads, property has almost doubled in value. New Jersey farmers are enthusiastic for the further extension of the estate aid system, under which the improved roads of that state have been built.

Good roads have paid for themselves in New Jersey. They have paid for themselves in North Carolina, in Massachusetts and in Connecticut, the states in which the greatest progress has so far been made in their construction. France, Germany, Holland and Belgium have found macadam roads profitable. Is there any reason why they should prove unprofitable in any state in the union, with our vast agricultural interests? Our exports of grain are growing steadily from year to year. Machinery is used at every step. Large amounts are spent for this machinery each year, because of the saving it effects. If our agriculture is to continue to compete in the markets of the world, those who are engaged in it must practice economy at every step. The loss due to bad roads is one of the greatest wastes of energy connected with farming as carried on in this country. Why not, then, invest in good roads, which will save farmers more than any other investment they can make?—Otto Dorner, in Cycling Gezette.

they can make?—Otto Dorner, in Cycling Gazette. The Cost of Bad Roads.

first of the sth Hussars other than the province.

The action of the minister in all these cases meets with the warmest approval of the militia, and as his decisions and the reasons for them have been freely given to the public press, it cannot but have the effect of making the minister to report on the Royal Milistary college. He inspected the college and made at wo reports, one for the public, the other confidential. In his annual report the G. O. C. promised a scheme for pensioning permanent corps men, for the repair and care of the new rifle, for the better care of clothing, and an organization of departments to clothe, feed, arm, pay and nurse the force, not one of which have been promulgated to the militia, showing an apparent want of approval by the minister. Contrast this with the present administration of the Royal Military college. Within three months of Lieut-Col. Kitson taking up his appointment as commandant, the submited a scheme of organization, which met the approval of the minister of militia and the commandant of the college.

More recently the G. O. C. has gone to England, it is said on leave, but when militia staff changes are being made and changes in the organization of the present of militia and the commandant, the minister of militia, if he had confidence in the G. O. C., would degire to have near him his technical that the minister would appear but natural that the minister of militia, if he had confidence in the G. O. C., would degire to have near him his technical.

that the minister of militia, if he had confidence in the G. O. C., would desire to have near him his technical adviser on matters about which a minister cannot be expected to have any knowledge.

These events clearly show a want of sympathy and confidence between the minister and G. O. C. We have had since confederation instances when a minister differed from a G. O. C., and they have been dealt with in two ways, either the minister was transferred to another department or the G. O. C. returned to England.—Editorial Canadian Military Gazette.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

The hardy, free-blooming cimping single

The hardy, tree-blooming, c'imbing single rose is one of the most graceli plants for decorating the table. The spray may be laid upon the cloth in any manner desired or draped from the chandelier to the table. The blossoms will remain fresh for some time.

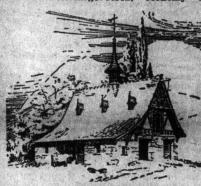
No particle of cheese, no matter how small, should be thrown away or allowed to mould and thus go to waste, for it may be used in many different ways besides the usual rarebit or dish of macaroni and cheese. White, crisp lettuce with a dressing and a little grated cheese scattered over tho whole is very fine. Try grating a little cheese upon a dish of stewed potatoes.

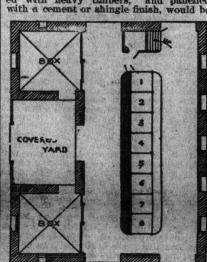
She fictually stated that the state of the tree will be so weakened by the treatment that it should be cut away after fruiting that new shoots may come and take its place. Thus one large arm or limb of a tree may be forced each year.

THE WEEKLY SUN \$1 a Year.

## FARMARCHITECTURE

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AN ARTISTIC





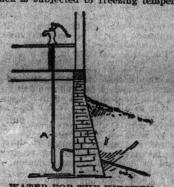
SWISS COW BARN-GROUND PLAN. both durable and effective. The roof should be covered with vitrified tiles of some proper color.

THE FARM KITCHEN.

How Water May Be Pumped to It From a Distant Well

a Distant Well.

It frequently happens that a farmer's family is obliged to depend for a water supply upon a well or spring at some distance from the house. When such a supply is on lower ground the labor of carrying water is considerable. This may be avoided by placing a pump in the kitchen, to discharge over the kitchen sink. Such an arrangement gives good satisfaction, while it is new, but a wearing of the valves, causing it to leak air, be it ever so little, will empty the whole pipe of water, and the time and trouble required to "fetch the pump' will make the thing practically a failure. To overcome this a well pump must be used, bringing the cylinder near the bottom of the cellar. Then let the suction pipe turn upward, as shown in the illustration, and pass out through the cellar wall a little higher than the top of the cylinder. This will cause water always to remain in the pump and thus secure the pipe from becoming empty. With this arrangement water may be drawn under ground to where it is needed from a distance of ten or twenty rods without difficulty, except that it must be from a point not more than 25 feet lower than the pump cylinder. If the kitchen is subjected to freezing tempera-



GRAFTING OR BUDDING.

Why the Latter Is Being Preferred by Nurserymen All Over.

illustrations of an artistic swiss cow barn.

Why the Latter Is Being Preferrica in Margarman All Over.

Considerable time of the American Association of Numerymen, while in season in St. Louis, was devoted to the discussion of Arrangements as the Outside Is Beautiful.

The accompanying design is furnished, at our request, by one of the leads are as New-Rochelle subscriber, who was a New-Rochelle subscriber, who in the Swiss style, partly stone and partly wood, for six or eight cows; something simple, but pretty.

The stall floor is 22 by 44. The boot in the Swiss style, partly stone and partly wood, for six or eight cows; something simple, but pretty.

The stall floor is 22 by 44. The boot is the stall floor is 22 by 16 feet. The exact dimensions of the interior portions would be dependent, perhaps, upon the breed of cows to be housed. The sketch has been made to accommodate large stock, economy of a boots and cart through the stalls, in front of and behind the cows.

The box stalls, when not in use at a far the stall floor is a stall provided the stall in the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, in front of the desired of the stall provided the stall in the same stock if necessary, and the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, is housed the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, is housed the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, is because the stall in the perfect of the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, is because the stall would be uitable for the site.

A sound have access to the covered the same when and where wanted on the floor below, titled, is because the condition of the work of the same when and the plan can be reversed to modified so that the building is would be found in the cook of the same when and the plan can be reversed to modified so that the building is peculiarly appropriate. A stone and timber combination for such a building is peculiarly appropriate. A stone and timber combination for such a buildin

Mr. Downing wrote what has been duoted.

There are several methods briefly described as splice grafting, in which the stock and the graft (scion) are about of a size. Tongral grafting is where the graft is smaller than the stock. Whip grafting and cleft grafting are also done on larger stock. The point most necessary to be observed is to match the bark of the scion exactly with that of the stock at one edge at least. The parts are placed separately on a tray and are matched by the lady help, it may be, and are tied with a waxed thread which needs be soft as to admit of a little expansion. The perfected grafts are then tied in bundles of convenient size. These are set upright on trays or shallow boxes, the roots being covered by damp sand. While kept in cellars until spring opens, the bark has already united, and when planted in the nursery rows not less than four feet wide, they have nothing to do but the been margarity.

strength of a young tree we believe has been settled by horticultural societies in favor of the whole root. The exhibits made all favor this view.

There is one strong point which has often been discussed by horticulturists in their conventions; that is the cutting of scions from bearing trees. The fruit from young trees is more perfect than that from old trees, hence the scions are in better shape. Cutting scions from trees in the nursery is not approved.

—St. Louis Republic.

The Woodpecker. There are several species of the wood-pecker to be found scattered throughout Canada, the most common of which is



the red-headed variety, says The London

WATER FOR THE KITCHEN.

Ture in the winter the pump may be protected by making a small hole at "a," thus permitting the water to escape down in the that point when the pump is not in use.—Charles E. Benton, in Practical Farmer.

An Index of Prosperity.

Good country roads are an index of the thrift and prosperity of the community. Smooth and well-kept roadsides are as necessary adjunct to a well-cultivate farm. This means that there must be no weedy fence corners nor fences over grown with briars, thistles and vines. The lanes may be made to yield a large amount of hay, if the surface of the ground be properly levelled and cultivated, and the appearance be so much improved that many dollars per acres would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would be added to the value of the adjoining farms. We wish our readers would try it, see the results as we have seen them.—Farmers' Union.

A Question.

"Don't you think that Mrs. Gably talks too much?"

"I can't say that I do. Nobody ever accused her of saying anything."

Latest News in THE WEEKLY SUN.