Surprise of the second second

arted manner, defending him-For the large l its opportu ntractors and he had scarcely most he offered at nobody knew vas there, and estimate the . This is proinst the grant, can be said for the minister's n the report of or Mr. Sifton to survey the estimate. Mr. but Jennings is and it was Mr. he report. Now the house and of his speech to s figures are estimates of the and that the ept the report

in his reply, experience he e like this Te a minister of the house of rt of one of his spent half an to prove that that the enis business and self could teach

is following Mr. tter. Fully fifcupied by him pt to make the r. Haggart had not say. Mr to mislead. It ies that attend ation which he n Hansard respeech. Haged for the page, sed the words w the location. had been clip-Several oppohe Hansard hehe was misto take it back. spectacle was disters of the rernment sun-Hansard to find olleague was Tarte found the tely they were ech. It seems tary had preand that either got the babies ig Mr. Haggart lage of Clarke ter would not quarter of an over the epiforgotten what inally trying to pper, who ena number of observed afterer's speech had clerk, but the not sufficiently that time Mr house, and the he was prob-

ided nothing to lefence of the oar was left a much better eing that it is ecture. He was Charles Tupper. erious contract olved upon the

ir Charles was anlike. He incriticism. As in ews he freely of the case. He ute, as he bet one available Half of Mr devoted to an his route, which ary contention sition members r Charles Tunthe case was vere not. They only woke up ime to give a and Mann and else. There to give other nd if an oppor-ded them Sir that a far dife far more adountry might

Charles show ledge of the eal features of made himself quainted with han Mr. Blair, who has taken e pains as the is Mr. Sifton, made himself he country. Sir house with a gs which Mr. long list and point in conact under disdoes not know st or how long not know connections, or ulations at the Wrangel, He ue of the land ight of the rails the Kaslo and he has made oposed line. Sir at there was United States ings." He had nat this party now interested t one survivor t in the house

sition was unon of the con-They had aling from the doing, Other favored by the oportunity. No

one was permitted to know the intention of the government to give such an enormous grant. Contractors were kept dangling about, supposing that they might have an opportunity to tender. They incurred great expense, but were not allowed a chance to compete for the undertaking. It would have been an easy thing after Mr. Sifton had met Mr. Jennings, when the survey was completed, for the government to issue a circular, asking for propositions. Sir Charles perceived that they had their reasons

for shutting out everybody else but the two men who were decided upon beforehand as the parties to be fav-Sir Charles next pointed out that the road which Mackenzie and Mann

were to build was not the road that Engineer Jennings had described. The engineer had reported on a route of 209 miles. The contract covers a route 40 or 50 miles shorter. The part left was difficult to build, and its omission made it necessary to navigate the river that distance farther Now the engineer's report shows that this part of the river is very difficult and dangerous. The engineer stated that there were rapids in which hoate might be smashed and great damage produced. The minister of railways apparently had not read this part of the report, and knew nothing about it. Therefore Sir Charles took the opportunity to read it to him. More in-teresting still was Sir Charles' discussion of the land grant. Producing the contract he showed how it was sup-posed that the lands should be taken up. The minister had tried to persuade the house that the grant would have to be taken in blocks of three square miles, and that as the government contractors would have to leave each alternate block, the public would have at least an equal chance with them to get gold areas.

That part of the contract which defines the location of the land is rather obscure to a hasty reader. Speaking briefly, it is provided that the contractors may begin by laying down a base line, running in any direction they may choose for 24 miles. On each side of this line blocks of three miles square are located. The odd numbered blocks are the property of the contractors and the others of the government. The first advantage of the contractors consists in the fact that they can choose their location and direction, and that they have the first three mile block. If they know where the gold is, they can take a starting point that will give them more than a fair share of the areas on this base line. The 24 mile base is all that they can be compelled to take in one place, but they can go on and take more if they like. Under the contract they may have 80 of these base lines in different parts of the district, to be selected within six years and wherever they may choose.

But at the end of clause 12, which contains these directions, there is a supplementary clause, which gives the whole case away. This clause reads: "The contractors may also at their option select additional blocks lying on either end or any odd numbered block along the base line, but such additional blocks must be three miles square each, and they shall not exceed three in number on of each such odd numbered block."

This means that where the contractors know there is gold, say along a river bed, they may locate their base line at right angles with the direction of the lead, in order that their even numbered blocks may be the starting point along the stream. They may then run nine miles consecutiveat each end of their areas, that is 12 miles on each side of their base line, giving them an unbroken area of 24 miles by 3 along the line of the deposit. This is a magnificent opportunity. The contractors could have taken the whole of the Bonanza Creek deposits under this clause, and there is said to be \$50,000,000 worth of gold in this creek. If there are 20 or ?0 more Bonanzas in the Yukon district, or even if there are 80, the contractors can scoop them all under this innocent appearing clause. Sir Charles Tupper produced a diagram showing how it worked out. It seemed to have paralyzed even the minister of railways, who was a "know nothing" in this matter, as in the others connected with the contract.

In the course of the discussion Sir Charles made some strong declarations in respect to our relations with the United States. While speaking with dignity and without offensive language, he asserted clearly and emphatically that the time had come to treat the United States as they treated us. They are hampering our miners by unpleasant regulations in Alaska. They have imposed alien labor laws. They have enacted Mc-Kinley bills and Dingley bills against this country. Now it was time that we should return to them the measure that they mete to us. Sir Charles regretted that Sir Richard Cartwright had been once more on his know the government of the United States. and he hoped he would at once abandon the practice. Sir Richard, who was in a cheerful mood, observed that it was inconvenient for him to get on his knees to anybody. The minister of trade has the gout, and Sir Charles laughingly replied that while he regretted the gout, he was glad that the kneeling would not happen any

Sir Charles declared that for every dollar of gold that Canadians had taken out of these new fields the Americans had taken hundreds. They had been permitted to take the cream of the Rossland districts, and were allowed to own and operate mines freely in all Canada. The time had come when the United States should not be allowed any more privileges in Canada than our people were allowed in their country. Canadians could not own mines in the United States. We should meet them regulation for regulation in exactly the same way. If they imposed alien labor laws, we should copy them exactly. If they shut out our barley we should shut out their corn. And if they imposed customs regulations interfering with cur entrance into the Yukon, we should build 200 miles more railroad and have a Canadian entrance as well as a Canadian railway.

These expressions met with great favor on the opposition side of the house, though Mr. Siften, who followed Sir Charles, appeared to be very indignant over it. It was interesting to hear the minister of the interior's lecture the leader of the opposition for his defiance of the United States. Mr. Sifton appears to be afraid that war will result, and he was quite profuse in his professions of good feeling toward the authorities at Washington. The first volume of the speech of Mr. Sifton's was quite interesting. He commended the officers, Walsh and his party, told of their splendid struggle through the snow, described the character of the country, and offered a perfect encyclopedia of miscellaneous information on Yukon questions. In the course of an hour and a half he talked about alrost everything expect the Yukon contract, which he proposed to take up today after he gets rested. Mr. Sifton is, unfortunately, quite deaf, and his voice is thick, so that he cannot make himself distinctly heard. He perhaps does no do himself justice on the floor of the house, but is certainly a man of force and determination. This is his contract and he is determined that it shall not be condemned until he has discussed almost every other subject in the universe.

In a previous letter reference was made to Mr. Jennings' estimate that the Yukon railway would furnish a net annual profit of \$209,000, or seven per cent. of the assumed cost. At the time this letter was written the report had not been printed. But now that it is available for closer study, it is found that Mr. Jennings allowed in the expenditure account ten per cent. on the cost of construction. So that even with his very low estimate of receipts he calculates on \$200,-000 profits after ten per cent. has been paid on the entire cost.

In referring to Sir Charles' speech, which has delighted his party, it might also be said that he placed Mr. Blair in an awkward position in respect to the failure of government to provide that the railway should remain Canadian. There is in the contract nothing to prevent the sale of the road to United States investors. For that matter there is nothing to prevent the owners from shutting the road up altogether after they have got land, in case the railway should cease to pay sufficient profits.

I wish there were space to give some account of Senator Ferguson's address in the senate. He handled the Yukon deal with his usual accuracy and precision, showing with great force and clearness how impudent the bargain was and how utterly unnecessary was the surrender. He was able to show by the documents that the government was long ago in possession of facts sufficient to have taken deliberate action. Senator Scott questioned some of the data, but the secretary of state in these days is never accurate when it is possible to be wrong. Mr. Ferguson was able to convince the house that he was himself perfectly correct in his own dates. S. D. S.

NON-SECTARIAN.

Divines All Meet on a Common Level and are of One Accord in Proclaiming the Healing Powers of Dr.

lieves in Thirty Minutes.

"When I know anything is worthy of a recommendation I consider it my duty to tell it." Rev. James Murdock of Harrisburg, Pa., says this of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder after having been cured of a very malignant form of catarrh. He is not the only great divine on this continent who could, and who has preached little sermonettes on the wonderful cures effected by this famed remedy. What names are more familiar to Canadians than the Rt. Rev. A. Sweetman, Lord Bishop of Toronto, and Dr. Laugtry, of the Church of England; the Rev. Mungo Fraser, of Knox Presbyterian church, Hamilton, or the noted Methodist preacher-traveller, Dr. W. H. Withrow, of Toronto. Ail these men have proved what is claimed for Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and have given their written testimony to it.

DEATH OF STANSFELD.

LONDON, Feb. 17.-The Right Hon. Sir James Stansfeld, who has held the offices of lord of the admiralty, under secretary for India, lord of the treasury, president of the poor law board, and president of the local government board, is dead. He was born at Halifax in 1820, represented Halifax in parliament from 1859 to 1895, and retired from parliament at the last election.

"Troubled with sleeplessness, you?" said the passenger with the skull cap. "Try celery. Anybody who makes a free use of celery will sleep like a top." "That isn't my experience," replied the passenger with the patch over his eye. "I raised celery one season, and I had to get up every morning at 4 o'clock to take it to market."-Chicago Tribune,



THE FARMERS.

Annual Meeting of the Association at Fredericton.

Prominent Persons Address the Meeting Names of Those in Attendance.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 15 .- Promptly at 2.30 p. m. the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association was called to crder by the president, C. T. Raymond. On the platform were seated: His honor the lieutenant governor, Premier Emmerson, the commissioner of agriculture, the attorney general, Dr. A. A. Stockton and other members of the legislature. The auditorium of the Temperance hall was densely packed with the largest gathering of farmers ever in attendance at these important annual assemblies of the sturdy farmers of the province. Much enthusiasm was manifested as the president rose to make the opening address, in which he referred to the work of the association during the past year. Reference was made to the inauguration of the Farmers' Institute work, which had been so successfully carried on by the joint action of the department of agriculture and this association. Reference was also made to the interest awakened throughout the province by the discussions on the pork packing industry, the booming of the wheat industry, and the great success of the development of the butter and cheese product of the province. He closed a very practical address amid applause

Gov. McClelan spoke of the gratification he felt in being present at so grand an assemblage of farmers, and referred to the improved facilities for the exportation of agricultural produce through our own winter port in the commercial metropolis of the province.

The commissioner of agriculture congratulated the farmers on the large number of delegates present, spoke of the determination of the government to assist them as far as the finances of the country would warrant, and closed an admirable address amid the hearty plaudits of the association.

The premier was very heartily received and made a fine impression, pledging the best services of his government in aiding the agricultural intersts of the province, as he believed it was by far the most important interest the country now possessed. Dr. Stockton followed in the same

ines, pledging to assist the government in all matters that would assist in the development of the agriculture of one of the finest provinces in the Addresses were also made by Attorney General White and W. Saxby

Blair. Mr. Fawcett read his paper on taxation, and received round after round of applause, but after discussion the association refused to take action on

The greatest enthusiasm prevails, is far ahead of previous years. the following: Henry Wilmot, Belmont; S. L. Peters, Queenstown; W. S. Tompkins, John Oldham, Southampton; W. G. Owens, Centreville: Agnew's Catarrhal Powder-It Re- Jas. Frier, Shediac; Geo. J. Dickson, Nappan; A. G. Dickson, William Searle, Chatham; C. T. S. Raymond. Woodstock; Wm. Simpson Botsford, William Grant, Botsford; J. F. Mc-Gloshny, Cape Tormentine; William Peacock, John J. Scott, M. McLaughlin, John Forest, Botsford; Louis D. Bourque, W. H. Ellis, Tobique; Thos. Roland, Sussex; E. R. Goodwin, Bay Verte; Michael Kelly, Robt. Mosher, St. Martins; Jos. H. Gorham, Kingston; John A. Lindsay, Julius E. Long, H. O. Scholey, Centreville; A. Spence, Glassville; G. Cheny, Lindsay; James B. Adam, David G. Aitken. Bon Accord; S. Creighton, St. John; Joseph McCready, Jacksonville; W. B. Fawcett, Sackville; Jas. Campbell, S. L. Munroe, Pennfield; W. W. Thurott, Maugerville; E. W. Wyman, Apohaqui; J. S. Cronkite, Royalton; John Howe, Glassville; I. E. Slipp, Woodstock; Henry Duthy, Kincardine; H. C. Tynor, Pennfield; W. O. Fenwick, Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham; J. Fletcher, Ottawa; J. E. Starr, W. S. Blair, Nappan; W. W. Hubbard, Sussex; E. H. Turnbull, St. John; John Betts, Derby; John A. Humble, Stanley; R. P. B. Joyce, Chatham; Dr. McCrae, Guelph; J. Armstrong, Rothesay; H. J. Evans, Hampton; Duncan Robertson, New Mills; F. S. Peters, Petersville; Murray E. Gilbert, Sheffield; J. F. Tilley, Woodstock; F. D. Sadler Andover; Howell Corbett, Centreville; Mr. Taylor, Taylor Village; Mr. Mc-Laughlin, Hartland; Jos. R. Taylor, Taylor Villge; H. Barrieault, Honori H. Chasson, Vidal L. Richards, St. Louis; D. Murphy, Grand Ance; Rob-ert Craig, Jas. T. Carten, Bathurst; Stanidas Dumas, Grand Ance; Henry Scott, Thos. Dempsey, Stone Haven; Jerome Bondreau, Philemon Bondreau, Petit Roche; Leslie Slipp, Upper Hampsted; Fred E. Abbot, A. W. Ebbett, Lower Gagetown; Thos. H. Gilbert, H. B. Hall, Gagetown; Geo. W. Fox, George McAlpine, Lower Gagetown.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 16.-Notwithstanding the heavy easterly snow the Temperance hall, was crowded with members of the association some time previous to the hour of opening. At ten o'clock sharp the president called the meeting to order, when the minutes of yesterday

The reports of vice-presidents being in order, were read as follows:

M. D. Duncan of Restigouche reported the crops of last year were about an average. No apples; grain about an average; potatoes good.

Gloucester report being called for (the No apples; grain about an average; potatoes good.

Gloucester report being called for (the late F. J. McManus being the vice-prestdent), a very feeling reference was made to the deceased gentleman by the roording secretary, Joseph L. Taylor, who in closing moved a resolution of condolence, which was passed by a unanimous vote, the whole assembly rising to their feet as an expression of their esteem for the deceased member. The report of the county was made by James T. Carter. The crops of last year were an average except hay, which was equal to two-thirds of an average. Wheat was an abundant crop; good wheat mills are much needed. The cheese industry was not as booming as desirable from the failure of grammannaman

farmers to supply sufficient milk; fruit a great failure; great dissatisfaction as to the fruit trees delivered to farmers, not being years old. In pruning, be careful, to age, 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. ood interest in dairy work, food for htiful; wheat an abundant crop; an average; farmers are making They should be as carefully handled

stock plentiful; wheat an abundant crop; potatoes an average; farmers are making good progress; farmers' institutes have awakened great interest.

Westmorland—Hay a good average; prices low, grain and potatoes poor; prices low.

Albert—Have not had a prosporous year; hay our chief product; no new departures; trying to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before.

Charlotte—Not an agricultural county; can raise good turnips and other roots; have butter and cheese factory; agricultural societies doing good work.

Kings—Have had an unfavorable season; potatoes poor; turnips and carrots some better; grain poor; wheat a fair crop, not much grown; oats and peas are greatly in favor.

St. John—Hay our principal crop; potatoes poo; grain poor; our business in agricultural produce is principally in supplying the city market with vegetables; our dairy herds are mostly kept to supply the city with milk.

Queens—Good crops of hay poor in qual-

milk.

Queens—Good crops of hay, poor in quality; little wheat sown; oats poor, barley fair; buckwheat fairly good; potatoes poor; small fruits good; prices good; apples a bad failure in quantity and quality.

Sunbury—No progress in dairying; hay good; potatoes poor; grain under average.

Carleton county has a pork packing establishment in connection with the canning establishment at Woodstock. Only seven cheese factories in operation during the past year.

Madawaska—Hay good; cattle food plenti-ful; not much advance in dairying, but are

The interest in the convention meetings is, if possible, more intense and enthusiastic than it was at the opening. All the sessions have been of more than usual interest, and every one wears a smile of approval. The afternoon session passed a re-

solution approving of government aid to secure the establishment of wheat per ventilation. We now insist on flouring mills, after a very full discussion of the subject.

FREDERICTON, Feb. 17.-Vesterday, Mr. Starr, one of Nova Scotia's successful fruit growers, who has recently returned from a visit to England, whither he had been sent by the Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, to make a close study of the fruit question from the English standpoint of excellence of variety, mode of packing, etc., was present. On rising to address the convention he was greeted with a general outburst of applause, which must have carried with it the confidence the public felt in anything he might say. Mr. Starr spoke without notes, and having intimated that he would answer questions, as he proceeded with his address, he was persistently plied with questions, and it is safe to say that the address was fruitful in very valuable information, imparted in a pleasing manner and to the delight of the large audience. He referred to the dignity of the farmer's occupation, and said he should be the first man in the country, from the very object of his calling, as ministering to the needs and absolute necessities of his fellow-man. Yet how few farmers seemed to realize their rightful position. They were content to allow gentlemen of other professions to guide the legislatures of the country, in which the farmer more than any other class was affected. He was delighted to see that New Brunswick farmers were stepping to the front, and their brethren in Nova Scotia were looking on with the keenest and the session in point of numbers interest and admiration at the grand work being done by this The delegates to the convention are which he had now the honor and pleasure of addressing. Apples are the king of fruits, and to the up-to-date orchardist had as great a fascination for him as in the days of Adam. He had made a close observation of the orchards he had seen in this province, and while he thought many of them were badly managed and kept, still he was fully satisfied that New Brunswick possessed all the climatic conditions and character of soil. He said: You may be a little later in the season, say a couple of weeks, in getting your fruit, but you will get it all the same, and in every way equal to us in Nova Scotia, under the same high culture and judicious pruning. In planting your orchards take your best land; if a little damp, underdrain with tile drains, the joints of the tile nicely cemented, so as to prevent the rootlets of your trees from penetrating your drain and closing it up. A sandy soil is to be preferred,

but other soils were not objectionable.

A northern slope for your orchard if possible, but do not fail to plant an

orchard if you are obliged to accept

of any other slope. If you can secure

the varieties you desire in your own

provincial nurseries do not go else-

where for your trees. One of the best

orchards in Nova Scotia is all plant-

ed with trees from New Brunswick.

Plough deep after having selected

your site, and have about half a

bushel of well rotted manure to place

posed. Prune the trees every year,

and as the secret of a healthy and

profitable orchard is cultivation, he

would urge continuous cultivation. It

is our practice in Nova Scotia to

That whereas, several of the states in the United States of America, as well as the federal authorities at Washington, have either passed already or now have under their consideration laws by which it is sought to prevent the spread of that most injurious of insect pests, known as the San Jose scale; and Whereas, the provincial governments of British Columbia and Ontario have also passed similar legislation for the same purpose, and also that there is now before the legislature of Nova Scotia a bill for the same object, we think it wise and prudent that similar legislation should be had to protect the interests of our orchadists and fruit growers in this province, and therefore recommend the passing of the following resolutions: in the soil about your trees when planting. This should be well incorporated with the soil, so that the manure does not come in direct contact with the roots. Good taste and appearance will require that your trees be planted in straight lines and at right angles, and from 30 to 40 feet apart, according to the varieties grown. This will give you plenty of sunshine for your trees, and here let me say that you cannot get good fruit without it. Plant different varieties alternately, as this will add to the pleasing appearance of your orchard Resolved, that the department of agriculwhen bearing. Keep the trees Resolved, that the department of agriculture be asked to cause to be passed at the present session of the legislature of the province an act similar in its provisions to that of the acts of Ontario and that now before the legislature of Nova Scotta for the protection of our interests from this dread pest; and further, that the several nurseries located in this province be inspected by some one perfectly competent to ascertain as soon as possible whether those nurseries are now free from the San Jose scale.

(Signed) F. J. PURDY.

S. L. PETERS,
ISAAC PEABODY.

GEO. E. BAXTER,
ROBERT BROWN.

Moved by S. L. Peters seconded by straight while growing, and for protection from the mice bank with manure in the fall, drawing it away from them in the spring. Plough the orchard in the autumn, but turn the furrow toward the tree rather than from it, as the roots should not be ex-

plant trees from two to three years Moved by S. L. Peters, seconded by old. The land in which a young or-John McLaughlan: "Resolved that the chard is planted should not lie idle, action of the executive in arranging but should be cropped every year with for farmers' institute work in connec-tion with the department of agricul-ture be approved of and express the some hoed crop, well manured, so as to keep up the fertility of the soil in available plant food for the young available plant food for the young trees. Ashes were one of the best of fertilizers and should not be wasted. Moved by Donald Innis, seconded by F. J. Purdy: "Whereas, we believe Should your orchard be larger than that the breeding of good live stock you care to crop every year, do not should be encouraged in every way in neglect to plough it at least twice the province, for upon it depends during the season. Harrow as frelargely the improvements of our agri-culture; and whereas, we believe that annual exhibitions, provincial in their quently as possible. Winter fruit paid much better than the soft fruits. Only a little of the latter was now grown. character, would greatly stimulate Apple trees if well cared for should the breeding of good stock; therefore resolved, that this association would

tfully ask the provincial government to encourage in every way possible the holding of such exhibi-The following officers were

years of age as at any other period.

Much of his own orchard was forty

packed right there in barrels, and are

truit grower should be proud of the

his customers would know where to

shipment across to England. Those

of barrels in their hold without pro-

outline the substance of his remarks

province. After expressions of pleasure in meeting so large an assem-

said: I have but recently returned

was an absolute necessity.

meeting to order.

in nice order.

by no means gloomy.

in that market. I also found

their goods will reach the market

The following resolutions were pass-

scrits of farm produce. I found some

poor people amongst the comsumers.

but comparatively speaking they are

among the wealthiest in the world and

are prepared at all times to pay for

quality. It is, therefore, necessary for

those who cater for that market to

have the standard of excellence as

high as possible, and put up in the manner they prefer. Knowing your

interest in cheese and butter, permit

me to call your attention to those

first: Cheese should be as nearly as

possible seventy pounds in weight,

uniform in size, well made, neat and

clean in appearance; clean flavored.

close cutting, rich and meaty. In or-

der that it may arrive in the best con-

Your committee to whom was referred the duty of considering the best methods of preventing the introduction of the San Jose scale into this province, and to prepare resolutions which might be desirable to forward to the dominion and provincial governments, beg to submit the following as their conclusions:

looking bright, fresh and clean.

put in and securely nailed.

do it in such a manner as to admit of plenty of sunshine, and cut the limbs as close to the body of the tree at the morning session: President: Major Montgomery Campbell, Kings; vice pres., W. S. Tompkins, York; as possible. Too much care cannot be exercised in picking the apples. county vice presidents, Jas. E. Stew-art, Restigouche; Emery Scott, Glou-cester; A. G. Dixon, Northumberland; as eggs. In our orchards they had sorting tables near the trees being picked. The apples are carefully picked in small baskets and placed on P. R. Legere, Kent; James Frier, Westmorland; E. L. Colpitts, Albert; E. H. Turnbull, St. John; Geo. Mowat, the tables, when they are graded and Charlotte; R. C. Williams, Kings; H. not again handled. We do not head B. Hall, Queens; Henry Wilmot, Sunthe barrels immediately, but place bury; Percy Powys, York; W. J.Webb, Carleton; A. J. Jesen, Victoria; M. Bertram, M. P. P., Madawaska; corthem in a cool cellar to sweat and cool off. The heads are then carefully responding secretary, W. W. Hubbard, Sussex; treasurer, G. E. Fisher; fruit he puts up, and place his name on the barrel in full. He should also secretary, I. R. Taylor, Albert. put his full address upon it, so that

CAVE-DWELLERS AND DIRT.

find him. Once a fruit grower estab-Notwithstanding the claims recentlishes a reputation he can always sell y set up for Berlin, it is likely that readily, and at good prices, but he Paris will for some time to come remust be careful of his reputation and main the most attractive city in the not depart from the standard by world. It is conceded to be the cenwhich he achieved success. In 1896 tre of civilization. Yet the site of Nova Scotia had a large crop of fruit, Paris is said to have been once occuyet the growers found difficulty in pied by the cave-dwellers, a race of disposing of it in the English market, human beings scarcely superior to the and he had been sent to England by wild beasts among which they lived. the government to enquire into the If a group of those primordial men cause of the falling off in the demand. and women had survived, and could be exhibited in all their native filth and degradation, none of us would After enquiring into the matter and investigating the subject, he found that the fruit had been spoiled in longer question that mankind has made great advances since the era of large steamers had carried thousands that abominable underground population. But it has taken ages to produce the Parisians of today out of their proper ventilation, and cold storage rather unpromising ancestors. We do, to be sure, inhabit vastly better houses The large hall was densely packed when the president called the evening and have learned a deal about lighting, heating, drainage and ventilation; still, we have much to find out as to T. J. Dillon of Charlottetown was the nature of the bodies for which the first speaker, and delivered an adall these comforts and luxuries are mirable address on Our British Marprepared. Practically, we have not kets. The following synopsis will but gone much farther than the surface of this question. We bathe, we wear fairly clean clothing, we trim or shave on a subject replete with interest to every farmer and dairyman in the off the superfluous hair, and so on, and make ourselves outwardly presentable. On this account society is blage of New Brunswick farmers, he coherent, it does not fly to pieces from/ a mutual disgust on the part of its

from the old country, whither I went to make a study of their markets and At this point, however, progress altheir requirements. I found the marmost stops. We need to know more ket large, a demand for all kinds and about the interior of these flesh-anddition, it should be marketed while blood houses of ours, and how to keep fresh; carefully and cleaniy nandled them clean and sweet as we keep our in transit, arriving at its destination houses of brick or wood. For disease means dirt; dirt. somewhere among When in Manchester and Liverthe delicate organs or tissues which pool lately, the market for cheese was go to make us up. "Health," says a medical authority, "is the equilibrium dull, but not so bad as it has been on former occasions. The outlook for a fair season's business next summer is betwen a proper production and a proper elimination of toxic substances prepared within the body by the ac-When factories are fitted for butter tion of its own organs; and disease is aking, no cheese should be made due to the accumulation of these poiuntil the pastures are good. This sonous materials within the body. It would do away with fodder goods and is an auto-intoxication." In plainer strengthen the market for cheese. English, we get sick because we won't Then let every farmer send all the clean house. Often the stomach, the milk he can, and as soon as the bowels, the liver and the lungs are loaded with stuff, the like of which cheese is ready, market them and send them to the consumer while they you would not tolerate in the darkest are fresh and in good condition. I corner of your kitchen for five minspent some time in warehouses examutes. It is manufactured on the premining different lots of butter, and ises by natural operations, but it must not be allowed to remain there. But we don't understand or consider this, when I tell you that 67,000 boxes of "Australian," weighing 56 lbs. each, were delivered in London at one time while I was there, you will undernd so pay the penalty, on the principle that makes the people of India have cholera and those of the South-ern parts of the United States have stand that a few thousand boxes makes very little alteration in values yellow fever. None of us are exempt the different city markets called for from similar consequences. If we were different qualities. Of one thing I the postman would never have to am quite sure, that Canada can hold carry letters like the following, for exher own with the proper exercise of care in manufacture, neatness in package, care in handling, so that ample:-

"For six years I suffered from indigestion and rheumatism. I had a poor appetite and my food disagreed with me, causing pain at the chest and between the shoulders. I had also pains in my hips and ankle, and for weeks together was unable to stand. As time went on I grew very weak, and felt worn out by the constant grinding pain. As nothing relieved me I determined to try Mother Seigel's Syrup, a medicine which had benefitted my husband. I got a bottle from Messrs. Bernard and Sons, Bishop's Road, and after taking it felt better. My food digested and I had less pain. I continued with it, and then the rheumatism left me, and I have since had no return of it. By taking an occasional dose I keep in good health. I have recommended the medicine to all my friends, and give you full permission to publish this statement. (Signed) Mrs. Endicott, 35 The Oval, Hackney Road, London, N. E., July 16th, 1897."

I will now repeat what I have already said hundreds of times in these articles—namely, that rheumatism is a consequence of poisonous matters produced in the body by indigestion—one of the worst kinds of dirt that the bodily house is infested with. "Indigestion and rheumatism," says this lady. She mentions them (probably accidentally) in their true color, the order of cause and effect. No indigestion no rheumatism, because no filth in the blood; there it is, the other way about. A great house cleanser is Mother Seigel's Syrup. It is mop, broom, water and scrubbing brush relled into one. It drives out the dirt, purifies the premises and leaves no reason for disease. So disease packs its bag and goes out with the dirt. Is that plain? I hope so.

FINE OLD BRITISH SOLDIER Sir Patrick Talbot, Sergeant-at-Arms of the

House of Lords.

(London Mail.)

Sir Patrick Talbot, K. C. B., the sergeantst-arms of the house of lords, is a splendid
specimen of a fine old English soldier, tall,
and almost as erect as when he entered the
army. Though over eighty years of age the
gallant soldier has not lost the use of his
legs, as shown by a story he told when presiding over the annual dinenr of the Esher
detachment of volunteers last week. Speaking in the presence of the rector of the parish, he said he once heard the rev. gentleman discourse from the pulpit on "Lift,"
and was surprised to hear him say that
after reaching eighty a person was not worth
much. He was about twenty years older
than the rector, yet he thought he was worth
quite as much, and lest there should be any
doubt on the point he challenged him to a
race from an adjoining common to the village, but the rector declined the contest. Sir
Patrick added that he was still open to the
rector. The rector admitted that he was the
younger man of the two, but said he could
not accept the challenge, as Sir Patrick had
too much vitality.

Yeast may raise a man's bread, but