S. R. FOSTER & SON
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wire Nails,
Wire Brads,
STEEL AND IRON-CUT NAILS.
And SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS,
SHOE-NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS etc.
ST. JOHN, N. B

All Description of Plain and Fancy JOB WORK Executed with Neatness and Promptness.

Chignecto Post.

"The CHIGNECTO POST" has the Largest Circulation of any Country Journal published in the Province.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

VOL. 24.--NO.35. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894. WHOLE NO. 1,242

THE CHIGNECTO POST
IS PUBLISHED
EVERY THURSDAY,
—AT—
$1.50 per Annum; or $1.00 in Advance
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
PROMPTLY EXECUTED LOWEST RATES
ADVERTISEMENTS
Inserted at Very Lowest Rates
ROBERT KING, Publisher.

Railways, &c.

N. B. & P. E. I. Railway.
893—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—1894
EFFECT MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1893.
Trains Run by Eastern Standard Time.

ON and after Monday, Sept. 11th 1893, Trains will run as follows:
Leave Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 12.15 P. M., Arriving at Cape Tormentine at 2.55.
Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 3.15 and Arrive at Sackville at 5.40, connecting with Evening Express Trains both East and West.
Every Monday Morning a Special Passenger Train will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine. Returning, will leave Cape Tormentine at 7 A. M.
All Freight for the Eastward, to insure being taken on day of delivery, must be at Sackville Station or Wood's Siding before 11 o'clock A. M.
JOSIAH WOOD, President.
Sackville, Sept. 11th. 1893.

A FORTUNE!
For 50 to 100 live Agents selling a PATENT ARTICLE
used in every house in N. B., N. S., & P. E. Island.
New and second hand
Pianos, Organs, and Sewing Machines,
for sale at all prices. Also supplies for same.
For Further information, circulars, etc., apply to C. E. FREEMAN,
Music Room, No. 7 Eddy St, Amherst, N.S.

S. B. ANDRES,
Marble, Freestone & Granite Works
AMHERST, N. S.
Hand, a Choice Lot of Monuments, Tablets and Head-Stones of New and Elegant Designs.

The subscriber has taken pains in the selection of the BEST Quality of Stock for Durability and Fineness of Texture, and is prepared to attend to orders to the satisfaction of all who may favor him with their patronage. Designs furnished on application free of charge S. B. ANDRES.

H. J. McGrath & Co.,
DORCHESTER
Marble & Granite W'rks
The Subscriber begs to notify his old patons and the public generally that he has re-opened his monument works at the old stand.
Red and Gray Granites a Specialty.
All kinds of Cemetery work executed in the best style, and at prices to suit the times.
Dorchester, May 5th 1892. 1

Pt. Elgin Woolen Mills.
Port. Elgin, N. B
The above mills are again in operation and are prepared to supply customers with a full line of
Tweeds, Homespuns, Blanketings, Shirtings, Etc.
Our facilities are better than ever for supplying Yarns at short notice.
Custom Carding done as usual.
June 23rd, 1892.

Kickapoo Indian Sagwa
" Cough Cure
" Indian Oil.
" " Salve
" Worm Killer.
FOR SALE BY
M. MURRAY.
Port Elgin, Feb. 23, 1893.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Sackville
Rural Cemetery Co.
will at the next meeting of the Legislature of New Brunswick apply for an amendment to its charter to enable it to acquire additional lands for cemetery purposes by gift purchase, exappropriation or otherwise.
W. C. MILNER, Sec.y.
Jan. 9th, 1894.

OYSTER SALOON
William Megeney
has opened an oyster saloon in Chignecto Hall block opposite Brunswick Hotel, where he will keep a choice stock in
OYSTERS,
FRUITS,
CONFECTIONARY,
CIGARS, ETC.
He will also serve Oysters,
PIGS FEET, BAKED BEANS,
AND HOT COFFEE

Medical.

J. C. BOWSER, M. D.,
L. R. C. P., London.
OFFICE over Drug Store. RESIDENCE in Dr. Inchs' new house on York St. Telephone at residence.
Special attention given to testing of eyes for glasses.

O. J. McCULLY, M. D.
Memb. Roy. Col. Surgeons, London.
Diseases of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
MONCTON, - - N. B.
Jan. 21—1y

DR. E. T. GAUDET,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE: Opposite St. Joseph's College,
MEMRAMCOOK, N. B.
Special attention given to Diseases of the Eye and Ear. dec29 1y

DR. J. W. SANGSTER
DENTIST.
MAIN ST., SACKVILLE.
Aug 14th, 18 2.

Business Cards.

C. D. TRUEMAN,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Provisions, Groceries & General Merchandise.
Prompt Returns on Consigned Goods.
No. 2 South Market Wharf, St. John, N. B.

J. A. SIMPSON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
PORT ELGIN.
GOODS SOLD ON COMMISSION.
July 23.

JAMES CURRIE
AMHERST, Nova Scotia,
General Agent for the
"NEW WILLIAMS" SEWING MACHINES
Also Pianos and Organs.
Machine Needles, Oil, and Parts, always on hand.
June 26 1y

MT. ALLISON ACADEMY
—AND—
Commercial College!
SACKVILLE, N. B.
will reopen Aug. 31st. For calendar with full information apply to
C. W. HARRISON PRINCIPAL.

G.L MOSS,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
Main St Amherst N. S.
Dealer in and repairer of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles of all kinds.

C. WARMUNDE,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
OPP. BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
DEALER IN
WATCHES, Clocks, JEWELRY
Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry neatly Done.
Sackville, Aug 9th, 1892.

L. W. WRGHT, JONN DAIS.
L. W. Wright & Co.,
Wholesale Commission Dealers in all kinds of
FISH, SMELTS
and Eels a specialty.
LOBSTERS, SOFT CRABS, TERRAPIN, ETC,
105 FULTON MARKET, N. Y.
Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns,
Parties wishing stencil rates of commission or information apply to New York.
All correspondence promptly answered.

RESTAURANT!
HORACE S. FORD,
—HAS OPENED A—
Restaurant and Oyster SALOON,
In Hanson's new Block where he keeps on hand a full stock of
Choice Confectionery, Fruit, Cigars,
and TEMPERANCE DRINKS
of all kinds.
ICE CREAM,
BAKED BEANS,
Fresh pies, cakes, rolls, bread, etc., supplied.
BIDEN'S COFECTIONERY fresh from Amherst every week.

"German Syrup"
A Throat and Lung Specialty.
Those who have not used Boschee's German Syrup for some severe and chronic trouble of the Throat and Lungs can hardly appreciate what a truly wonderful medicine it is. The delicious sensations of healing, easing, clearing, strength-gathering and recovering are unknown joys. For German Syrup we do not ask easy cases. Sugar and water may smooth a throat or stop a tickling—for a while. This is as far as the ordinary cough medicine goes. Boschee's German Syrup is a discovery, a great Throat and Lung Specialty. Where for years there have been sensitiveness, pain, coughing, spitting, hemorrhage, voice failure, weakness, slipping down hill, where doctors and medicine and advice have been swallowed and followed to the gulf of despair, where there is the sickening conviction that all is over and the end is inevitable, there we place German Syrup. It cures. You are a live man yet if you take it.

"She Looketh Well
to the ways of her household." Yes, Solomon is right; that's what the good housekeeper everywhere does, but particularly in Canada.
But her ways are not always *old* ways. In fact she has discarded many unsatisfactory old ways. For instance, to-day she is using
Cottolene
the New Shortening, instead of lard. And this is in itself a reason why "she looketh well" in another sense, for she eats no lard to cause poor digestion and a worse complexion.
COTTOLENE is much better than lard for all cooking purposes, as every one who has tried it declares. Have you tried it?
For sale everywhere.
Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.
SHILOH'S VITALIZER.
Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer SAVED MY LIFE. I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.
SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.
Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

MRS. LIZZIE A. KNOWLTON, LIBERTY, ME.
Cured of a Severe Case of Dyspepsia by using Groder's Botanic Dyspepsia Syrup.
She is the wife of a well-known Spring Bed manufacturer, W. J. Knowlton, and by him induced to try "Groders," the remedy that cured him of a bad attack of dyspepsia.
She says: GENTLEMEN:—For several years I have been afflicted with dyspepsia and a complicated stomach and liver trouble. The least food I ate would distress me terribly and fill my stomach with gas. I was greatly troubled with dizziness, my appetite was poor, and I had a very bad cough, was very nervous, could not sleep, and in fact my whole system seemed to be affected; was unable to attend to my household duties. Physicians and medicines gave me no relief or benefit, and I had lost all faith in them, but to gratify the request of my husband I decided to try
GRODER'S BOTANIC DYSPEPSIA SYRUP.
Before I had taken one bottle I was greatly improved. I followed its directions and continued its use, and to-day I am in my usual good health, can sleep, eat, and enjoy life, thanks wholly to Groder's Syrup.
Respectfully,
MRS. LIZZIE A. KNOWLTON, Liberty, Me.
Groder Dyspepsia Cure Co., Ltd. St. John, N.B.

Leave your orders at this office for LETTER and NOTE Heads.

THREE WISE MEN.

William Florence in "Brains."

"As soon as my vessel reaches port,"
Said the skipper, with a wail,
"As soon as my vessel reaches port
I am going to set my sail."

"As soon as my trade picks up a bit,"
Said the merchant, looking wise,
"As soon as my trade picks up a bit
I am going to ADVERTISE."

"As soon as my field of grain is grown,"
Said the farmer sore in need,
"As soon as my field of grain is grown
I am going to sow the seed."

A Twenty Knot Steamship Service.

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND CANADA.

The dominion government has entered into a contract, subject to the sanction of parliament, with James Huddart for the conveyance of mails, etc, by a swift steamship service between England and Canada. The period is for ten years with the option of renewal at the expiration of that time. Mr. Huddart is leaving for England to form a company with sufficient capital to provide for the building of four first-class steamships capable of steaming 20 knots an hour at sea. These steamships are to be fitted with the latest refrigerating appliances for the carriage of chilled beef and other meats, poultry, fruits, etc. The amount of annual subsidy will be $750,000. It is Mr. Huddart's intention to unite the present Australian steamship service with the proposed new Atlantic service, and in order to give further accommodation on the Pacific route, upon Mr. Huddart's arrival in England, next week, he will immediately place an order for a third steamship for the Australian service. It is proposed to organize a through service from England to Australia via Canada by a combination of the two steamship services and the Canadian Pacific railway. The Canadian terminus will be Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter. The English terminal is not absolutely determined, but will be settled after examination as to where the most traffic can be secured. It is expected that the British government and the Australian colonies will subsidize the new line, as this new imperial route will be the swiftest route for Australia and New Zealand and the mails will be carried absolutely through British territory.

KNOWLEDGE
Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.
Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.
Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 75c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$2000.00 on easy terms. Good Freehol security.
B. B. TEED

IT HAUNTS ME STILL.
The Baleful Blood Bitters Bottle of Childhood Days, and What It Contained.
Whenever I see the snows beginning to melt and signs of spring to make themselves unmistakable known I remember with horror the springtime season of my boyhood. How mother used to dose us poor little unfortunates with home made bitters! And we had to be the ministers of our own punishment. We had to scour the woods for ground hemlock, cherry bark and princess pine, which were to be stewed up together mixed with liquor of some kind and then poured down our devoted throats to clear our blood and tone up our system. Ugh! the taste of it, like 'her bright smile" in the old song—it haunts me still. Very often there was wormwood in it. Next to the little sulphur bags we wore around our necks at school to ward off the itch, the bitters bottle, a huge black one, was one of the terrors of existance. How much more fortunate are the people, old and young, of today, who can purify their blood and tone up their system in the springtime by a mild and pleasant course of Hawker's Liver Pills and Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic the most *thorough and effective* combination in the form of spring medicine ever placed before the public
That tired, depressed and exhausted feeling with which so many suffer at this period if the year is a sure indication of a week and debilitated state of the system. Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Mental Inactivity, Irritability and other symptoms of a disordered state of the system gradually follow. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic is a certain cure when faithfully used for all diseases arising from nerve exhaustion, weakened or impaired digestion, or an impoverished or impure condition of the blood, and the prostrating effect La Grippe or any nerve weakness of the heart or brain arising from worry, overstrain of mind or body or excesses of any nature. Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic can be obtained from all druggists and dealers, Price 50 cents a bottle or 6 bottles for $2.50, Pills 25 cents a box.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Not less than 150 daily and weekly newspapers in various parts of the world constitute the organs of the Anarchist party. The most important is published in France, the chief editor of which is an ex-convict.

—For some time past the withdrawals from the Post Office savings bank have been running in excess of the deposits. Last month the deposits exceeded the withdrawals by $77,000. That looks like a sign that things are improving at the bottom.

—John Y. McKane, the political boss of Gravesend, N. Y., who bade defiance to the laws of his country and elected whom he chose, has gone to Sing Sing for six years, during which period he will have ample time for meditation upon the hypocritical conduct of men like himself who spend their week-days in divising plots against society and their Sundays in psalm-singing and prayer.

—Mme. Christine Nilsson has two of her rooms in Madrid decorated in a rather novel fashion. The bed chamber is papered with leaves of music from the operas in which she has sung and the dining room with the hotel bills she has collected in her tours through the world. There is a sporting club in New York, the dining room of which has been papered with champagne bottle labels and the frieze above is decorated with wired and lead-foil covered corks.

—Miss Sweeny of Philadelphia is one of the best-known stained-glass artists in this country. She belongs to the "new school" in such work, all her designs being executed in the wonderful opalescent glass, instead of the old-time thin-colored stuff that was only obtainable from England. Some of Philadelphia's finest art windows have come from the hands of Miss Sweeny.

—The sovereign of a little Greek island during the middle ages styled himself:—"The Protector of Religion, whose Fame is Infinite, who Exceeds the Sun, the Moon, the Unexpanded Buds, the Stars, the Jewels; whose Feet are as Fragrant to the Noses of other Kings as Flowers to Bees; the most noble Patron, the God by Custom."

—Thousands of cases of teas that have been shipped to New York and rejected there by the health authorities, are being imported into Montreal and distributed from there through the province. Rejected tea in New York has either to be destroyed or exported so the Canadian market is flooded with it. Some of the most reputable firms in New York are engaged in this traffic. The American customs authorities in Canada have been notified of the matter, so as not to permit the tea to be shipped back to the States.

A Toronto young man named William Foster, who was extremely sensitive about his personal appearance, and unsuccessfully attempted to end his earthly existence on account of his homeliness, is being rebuilt at the Toronto General Hospital Dr. James Thorburn, a successful surgeon, is the artist. Foster had a large nose, very wide and flat at the bridge, and having an unlovely tapering end. Added to this his mouth was uncommonly small. The surgeon decided that the unique features which were such a grief to Foster could be rebuilt and moulded to a more conventional form. He first operated on the young man's mouth and widened it by cutting into the cheeks at either corner. To produce a proper curve for the lengthened lips he made a few temporary stitches, and hooked up the delicate flesh until it was solidified in the proper position. He next set to work on the nose, cutting flesh from the wide portion of it at the bridge and grafting it on the pinched and narrow apex. This portion of the operation is still in progress, but complete success is anticipated, and Foster will emerge from the hospital with a face entirely altered for the better in form and expression. Foster is aged 24.

—Bishop Haygood, of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, has refused to continue Sam Jones as a regular preacher, on the ground that evangelism has no place in the Methodist polity.

—Rev. Herbert Tugwell, who is to be consecrated Bishop of Western Equatorial Africa, is not yet 35 years of age.

—Mrs. W. G. Harris, of Boston, has started a new scheme for collecting funds for the poor of that city. She has had dainty mite boxes put up in all the leading hotels with a card attached asking for contributions to be used only in cases that she has personally investigated and found deserving.

Little drops of printer's ink,
A little type displayed,
Make our merchant princes
And all their big parade.
Little bits of stinginess,
Discarding printers' ink,
Bursts the man of business
And sees his credit sink.
—*Allentown. Pa., Leader.*

SKIN DISEASES are more or less directly occasioned by bad blood. B. B. B. cures the following skin diseases. Shingles, Erysipelas, Itching Rashes, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions, Pimples and Blotches, by removing all impurities from the blood from a common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous sore.
Many a good ad is weakened by frying out over a dozen features, leaving nothing sufficiently distinct to clinch itself in the memory.—J. Scarboro
NO REMEDY cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., so well as Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

THE EDITOR'S DIARY.

Tim Johnson, paid; died feeling merry;
Gave him a free obituary.
Joe Jenkins skipped and much did vex us;
Was shot for stealing horses in Texas.
The widow Brown paid up with laughter;
Got married twenty days thereafter.
Old Colonel Brown refused to pay;
Shotgun. Small funeral yesterday.
Judge Smith paid cash without reflection,
Will run for parliament next election
Young Jones refused to pay in full·
Killed by John Spraddler's Jersey bull.
Still in our boots and linen duster,
We'll run this paper till we bust her.

Nova Scotia Candidates.

Nominations for the provincial elections in Nova Scotia were made throughout the province Thursday, as follows:

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES.	GRITS.
ANNAPOLIS.	
Gillis,	Longley.
Jones,	Bancroft.
ANTIGONISH.	
Cameron,	McIsaac,
Gregory,	Chisholm.
BAPE BRETON.	
Mackay,	Macdonald.
McCormack,	McPherson.
COLCHESTER.	
Longworth,	Laurence.
Dimock,	Dickie.
CUMBERLAND.	
Oxley,	Black.
Forrest,	Fraser.
DIGBY.	
Timpany,	Tupper.
Dugau,	Domeau.
GUYSBOROUGH.	
Whitman,	Sinclair.
Morrow,	McKinnon.
HALIFAX.	
Black,	Fielding.
Morrow,	Power.
Walsh,	Roche.
HANTS.	
Wilcox,	Drysdale.
Thompson,	Guild.
INVERNESS.	
Jamieson,	McDonnell.
Campbell,	McKinnon.
KINGS.	
Webster,	Dodge.
Rand,	Wickwire.
LUNENBURG.	
Hirtle,	Church.
McLean,	Sperry.
PICTOU.	
Cameron,	MacGregor.
Grant	McDonald.
Tanner,	Oliver.
QUEENS.	
Patch,	Hemeon.
Hutt	Hunt.
RICHMOND.	
LeBlanc,	Joyce.
Morrison,	Matheson.
VICTORIA.	
Bethune,	Fraser.
McCabe,	Morrison.
	McKenzie.
SHELBURNE.	
Cahan,	Johnson.
Freeman,	Robertson.
YARMOUTH.	
Poihler,	Law.
	Hatfield.

Simonson, Prohibitionist.

A Word to the Farmer's Boy.

EDITOR POST.

DEAR SIR,—In almost every newspaper one may take up at this time he will see it stated more or less conspicuously that times are hard, work hard to get, money is scarce, and general depression all over the world in business circles, with the single exception of our own Canada, which seems to have weathered the hard times, and still going on its quiet and contented way with peace and prosperity on every hand.

Now most of the editorials in these same papers seem to look for the panacea for these troubles to some kind of legislation, thinking to cure all business ailments of a county through laws made by men, many of whom know little of what the business interests of a county needs, and many of whom care little or nothing for the real benefit of anyone except themselves.

It is a well-settled principle of social economics that labor is the foundation of wealth, and that without it wealth cannot be produced. We do not need to look very far into this theory to find it authenticated, for we all know by practical experience that such is the case, and that to insure a large reward for our labor, we must work correspondingly hard, and this brings me to what I wish to say in regard to our farmer boy.

One of the successful business men (as far as money goes) of Massachusetts, the great "Rising Sun Stove Polish" Morse, a representative in the United States Congress, in a speech the other day, said that "if things kept on as they were going the people would have to go to farming," and then tried to show that this would be a bad thing for the country, as every one would be a producer and there would be no consumers. Such claptrap arguments, got up for political effect by shysters, who buy their way into high places, and then arrange laws in such a manner as to keep the people continually in a state of misery and suspense, fairly nauseates one, and coming from a man holding such a position seems most reprehensible.

What is the real state of the case? Why look about us in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island of the provinces, and in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and even Massachusetts in the U. S. and see the farms that have been deserted by people who have gone to the large cities, and then moved about from pillar to post and to day find no place to lay their heads, and are on the brink of starvation, most of whom thought when they left the farm they could get rich because "Rising Sun Stove Polish Morse" made a fortune by advertising black lead with a fancy name; and others, by the hardest kind of hard work and peculiar adaptability, accumulated large sums, many at the risk of honor and life. Young men do not realize that it is an admitted fact that 80 per cent of business men fail; and some statisticians have claimed that only 5 per cent of men that go into business make a success of it. Perhaps if they did they would not be so hasty in deserting the farm

Who ever heard of 120,000 farmers being on the verge of starvation, as President Gompers of the Federation of Labor states to be the case with laboring men in the city of New York? Or who ever heard of even one family who approached that terrible condition in any farming country in the provinces or states named? No, no, the trouble is we have not *good* farmers enough, and all because the best and ablest of our young men go away in search of the glittering bauble called "Wealth" instead of taking there places at the old homesteads as they should, and living in plain ways, respected and beloved, being sure of independence, and a longer life of usefulness.

With modern appliances the farm work is nearly one half more easily and quickly done than formerly and facilites are placed in the hands of the farmer to-day that are a great help both by governmental aid and by individual effort in the direction of educating and informing the farmer of better and more economical methods of using the natural gifts that God has given to him that tills the soil. Boys stick by the farm, be true to the farm and true to yourselves and you need not fear for the result.
K. P. W.

—British authorities take very discouraging views of the prospects for wheat growing in the United Kingdom. The great obstacle to success is the competition of foreign producers The British product supplies less than one fourth the home consumption, while the United States and Canada supply fully one-half; the remainder coming from India, Hungary, Russia, and in small part from Australia, Argentina and Chili. Large increase in the imports from the Canadian Northwest and Argentina are looked for in the near uture.

The Behring sea expenses cost $82,000 last year. In connection with the Savward appeal before the supreme court at Washington, J. H. Choate received $25,000 and Calderon Carlisle $20,000 for legal services. These are two of the most eminent lawyers in New York.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

Conducted by the Ladies of the Sackville W. C. T. U.

The Plebiscite in Canada.

BY ELLA P. M. WILLIAMS

Since 1867 (the date of federation) the temperance people of Canada have repeatedly endeavoured to secure prohibitory legislation concerning the drink tariff, but have always been met with the assertion that the country was not yet ready for prohibition. When the question again came up in 1891, backed by petitions bearing over three hundred signatures, the main issue was temporarily avoided by the appointment of a Royal Commission of investigation.

The taking of a plebiscite, or expression of the wishes of the people, had often been suggested by the opposing party, who claimed that it would plainly show how little real temperance sentiment there was in Canada, and naturally, coming from that source, the proposition had not seemed attractive to Prohibitionists. Now, however, that the Dominion government would do nothing during the two or three years required for the work of the commission the temperance people began to look about them to see what could be done to educate public opinion and secure *provincial* legislation. With this in view, the stirring young province of Manitoba arranged for the taking of a plebiscite a year ago, and scored three to one in favor of prohibition. This showing gave courage to some of the other provinces. In Prince Edward Island a similar plebiscite was taken in December, 1893, showing ten thousand six hundred and sixteen votes for, and three thousand three hundred and ninety against prohibition, a proportion of a little over three to one in its favor. In this case there were about three hundred who did not take the trouble to vote on either side.

As Ontario has the largest population of any province in the Dominion, containing within its borders over twenty-two per cent of the inhabitants of Canada, its course concerning this question is most significant. During the session of 1893, when Mr. Marter brought before the Ontario legislature his bill to put a stop to the issuing of retail licenses, it was, as usual, urged that the people of Ontario were not ready for such action and that the province *could* not legally prohibit the sale of liquor. However, the premier, Sir Oliver Mowat, promised that he would take steps to ascertain the extent of provincial jurisdiction, and, in the meantime a bill was passed authorizing the taking of a plebiscite and thus defined: "An act to enable the electors of the province to pronounce upon the desirability of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale, as a beverage, of intoxicating liquors. This act provided that on the day fixed by law for holding polls for the annual election of members of municipal councils, in the month of January, 1894, this question should also be submitted to the voters: "Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law, of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage?"

The persons eligible as voters were to be those whose names at the date selected were "found entered on the last voter's list for the municipality, certified by the county judge," also unmarried women and widows whose names appeared on the voter's list as qualified to vote at the election of municipal councillors. The ballots for men were yellow and for women blue in color, the clerk of each municipality being obliged to report the following items: The number of votes given "yes" or "no," respectively, by male voters; the number of votes given "yes" or "no" respectively by female voters; the number of men entitled to vote on said question; the number of women entitled to vote, and the number of spoiled or rejected ballots.

Thus it will be seen that it was very ingeniously contrived to show not only the total number of votes cast and the majority on the winning side, but also just what proportion of the men of Ontario (who alone are entitled to vote in electing members of Parliament) cared enough about prohibition to vote for or against it, and also the proportion of women voters who avail themselves of the privileges of franchise and on doing so, favored prohibition.

The first complete official returns were published the sixth of February, although a slight alteration in the method of classification may yet be made. As now given the total vote for prohibition is 192,487, against 110,757, giving a majority of 81,730 (or about nineteen to eleven) in its favor. Only fifty-eight per cent of the possible vote was polled. These figures include the votes of both sexes. The women's vote taken alone, showed 8,728 for, and 1,281 against, or a proportion of six to one for prohibition. Only thirty-five per cent of the possible female vote was cast.

The failure of so many women to declare themselves on this question has caused considerable comment. Ontario white-ribboners tell us that the voters lists were not thoroughly revised and that some of the younger women had married and therefore were ineligible, although their names had not been taken from the lists. Of the older women many were too old and feeble to go to the polls. They claim that if only bachelors and widowers had been allowed to vote there would have been a much smaller percentage of male voters at the polls.

FARM AND TURF.

—A strange mortality is reported as prevalent in New Zealand. If the skin of a sheep in cut in shearing, in certain wool-sheds, the sheep invariably dies, and the same mortality attends the docking of lambs in the same sheds. Some toxic germs are supposed to be contained in the refuse of the shearing sheds.

—The total number of lbs. of milk received at the cheese factories of the Island during the past year was 4,965,790. The number of the cheese manufactured was 457,224. The value of the total product was $48,168,79. The output, this year, Professor Robertson expects, will fully double that of last year.

—Of all the dairy cows slaughtered in Edinburgh during the pleuro-pneumonia scare, not less than twenty-two per cent. were found by the official inspection to be more or less affected with tuberculosis. The fact is an unpleasant revelation of the extent to which the disease prevailed unauspected.

—Both hay and straw are reported as being very scarce to the westward and indeed in other parts of the Island as well. Those who are compelled to buy have to travel long distances and then at times return home without having procured any or at best only a jag of a hundred or two. Pressed hay is now being brought over by the Stanley.—*Pioneer.*

—Payment for milk according to the percentage of butter fats is becoming the rule in Australian and New Zealand butter factories, and the Babcock tester is coming to be as much a recognized need as the separator or churn. This is working a revolution in the local dairies by inciting the owners to weed out their herds, retaining those cows only which produce a profitable amount and quality of milk.

—The "dehorning craze" has reached Australia, where some interesting experiments in that line have been carried on by Principle Thompsom of Hawkesbury agricultures college. He did not remove the horns of adult cattle, but merely cauterized the "buttons" on the heads of young calves, using caustic potash in some cases, and red hot iron in others. The results were uniformly satisfactory, no signs of horns appearing when the subject of the operation grew to maturity.

—The great drouth and consequent bad harvests of last year rendered feeding stuffs scarce in Europe, and much difficulty has been met in finding rations for the horses of the French army. Algerian or Tunisean oats, with a hard shell and sharp points were tried, but were found injurious to the health of horses. The Minister of War has absolutely forbidden the use of hard-skinned oats, wherever they may come from. Barley has been partially substituted for oats, in the proportion of one part to four of oats.

—Those who regard London as a densely populated city covered with houses, will be surprised to learn from recently published agricultural returns that 14,000 acres, or one-fifth of the total acreage embraced within the metropolitan limits are devoted to agriculture and actually under crops. This is made up of 812 acres of grain crops, 2,840 acres of green crops, 401 acres of clover and rotation grasses, 10,182 acres of permanent grass-land, 333 acres of small fruits, and 360 acres of bare fallow. Within this area are kept 17,500 head of farm live stock—horses, cattle, sheep and swine.

—The Westmorland Farmers' and Dairymen's Association held there monthly meeting in the public hall at Point de Bute Monday evening March 5. The President, Mr. Amos Trueman, was in the chair. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, of the Sussex dairy station, and J. E. Hopkins of Nappan, were the principal speakers. Mr. Hubbard, with a Babcock mill tester, tested several samples of milk. The amount of butter fats varied from three to seven per cent. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to make inquiries of the farmers in this vicinity respecting the desirability of establishing a cheese or butter factory reported that they could not get sufficient encouragement to go on with the work this summer. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers of the evening. The delegates to the Provincial Association at Fredericton were called on but did not make their report owing to lateness of the hour.

—The New Brunswick mare Factory Girl, now owned at Aylmer, Ont., and Folly, by All Right, formerly owned by J. C. Mahon, Truro, and now owned at Montreal, were the contending horses in the five mile race at Ottawa, Friday. Before the start $7,000 was bet at almost even money for Factory Girl against the field. When the horses were given the word, Folly went to the front, and Joe Martin kept her there till she passed under the wire a winner by a length from the favorite. Martin forced Folly all the way and for the last two miles battled hard for the position which he so pluckily maintained throughout. Factory Girl made Folly fight for every inch of territory, and both were well nigh exhausted in the end. It was a grand race, and was a most popular victory, as the winner won it on her merits. The time was 13:24½.