POOR DOCUMENT

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THE AGRICULTURAL POLICY.

HON. MR. LABILLOIS TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT REMAINS.

Room for Development and Improvement in all Branches of Provincial Agriculture—The Wheat Policy a Success—Large Amount Grown Last Year and More Will be This.

FREDERICTON, April 13—Mr. Veniot from the standing rules committee submitted a report.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to revive and continue an act incorporating the Gibson and Marysville Electric Railway Company.

Mr. Humphrey gave notice of a motion, seconded by Mr. Glassier, for a detailed statement from the chief engineer of the weights of each of the three spans in the Kingston bridge now under construction.

The house in committee further considered supply. Mr. Wells chairman.

On the item of agriculture, additional $500 being reached, Mr. Hazen asked what this was for?

Salaries Increased.

Hon. Mr. Labillois—That is to increase the salaries of the two dairy superintendents, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tilley $100 each, the salary of Mr. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, $200, and $100 to Mr. Alward on account of increased work in the department. Mr. Alward now receives $100, this will make it $200. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Tilley receive $900 and will now receive $1,000. Mr. Peters has been receiving $1,000. This increase will restore the salary to that formerly enjoyed by Mr. Inches and Mr. Lugrin.

Butter and Cheese Factories.

On the item of a butter and cheese factory, increased grants of $1,000 being reached, Hon. Mr. Labillois spoke at length on the affairs of his department. In the year 1897 the quantity of cheese manufactured in the province was 1,107,281 pounds. The quantity manufactured last year was 1,540,418 pounds. This increased grant is for new factories, which will be put up the present year, especially in Carleton county in connection with the central creamery there. He was much pleased to notice that in some of the smaller counties, particularly Madawaska, great interest was now being taken in this question. When he visited Madawaska he found a very sad state of affairs. The only two cheese factories in the county had been closed down and agriculture generally was in a very backward state. He had sent one of the dairy superintendents there with instructions to remain one month and study the different parishes with a view to see what action should be taken and he was pleased to state that the prospect now is that not only will these two factories resume operations, one of them being changed into a butter factory, but factories will be built in three other parishes. The outlook as far as Madawaska was concerned, was encouraging from every standpoint.

Capable Lecturers.

Applications are coming in for mills and heavy demands are being made for seed wheat. The only visable drawback as far as the cheese and butter industry in that county was concerned was that there might be too much competition.

In reference to the increase of salaries granted the two dairy superintendents, he might say, that Mr. Mitchell had not only attended to his ordinary work of superintending the cheese and butter factories but had given instructions at the dairy school, Sussex, as well. As for Mr. Tilley, besides taking charge of cheese and butter factories, he had charge of the Central Creamery at Woodstock and was giving lessons to a large class of pupils. At that institution a most valuable work was being done.

To Improve Agriculture.

With regard to the agricultural societies throughout the province, Mr. Labillois thought a great deal remained to be done by them if they desired to place agriculture, in their several localities, on a good footing. He would draw attention in this regard to the enterprise shown by the secretary of district No. 48, in the county of Victoria, in importing stock to the value of $269.75. A great deal of good could be done not only by stock importations, but by holding three or four agricultural meetings each year. In most cases only one meeting is held, and then it is difficult to get a quorom.

Wheat Raising.

It would be noticed, he said, by reference to the agricultural report this year that the quantity of wheat grown in the province in 1898 was 409,943 bushels, an increase over 1897, notwithstanding a very unfavorable year, of 106,536 bushels.

Mr. Hazen—How do you get that information?

Hon. Mr. Labillois—By crop reports. A form is sent out to the secretary of every school district—between 1,400 and 1,500 altogether—and reports were received from over 700 secretaries, giving the department a chance to form a fair averge as to the crops, not only wheat, but hay, oats and clover. That is the manner in which it is done in other provinces and the reports received in this province this year have been more complete than were ever obtained in the province before. In some cases the secretaries travelled from house to house and got the exact figures from each farmer. In 1891, he would remark, the wheat output of the province was only 209,809 bushels. The increase this year was certainly very gratifying in view of the bad state of the weather.

Increase Very Large.

Since it has been ascertained that New Brunswick could produce as good flour as Manitoba and Ontario, there is no doubt that the output will largely increase in future. This year a much largely quantity of seed wheat than usual was, he said, being imported by merchants as well as agricultural societies and the demand made upon the department has been for fifty per cent more seed wheat than last year. In fact the opinion of the department is that the wheat crop this year will reach 500,000 bushels.

Four mills, he said, were now in operation and five or six new ones were about to be built. He had visited over 100 parishes throughout the province since he assumed charge of the department and laid down the policy that every farmer should raise sufficient wheat for his own purposes. This was having a most beneficial and far reaching effect and the time was not far distant when the output of wheat would reach 750,000 bushels.

Dairy School Management.

In regard to the dairy school, Mr. Labillois said that until a few months ago it was under the management of the department of agriculture for the dominion, but when the notification came that the province should follow the other provinces and look after its own dairy schools, the department had taken charge of the school at Sussex in connection with the manufacture of winter butter there. Most valuable work was being done there in instructing large classes of pupils and it had been found necessary to put up a new building as the old premises were entirely inadequate. The instructors not only lecture on the making of butter, but the pupils make it themselves, and when they leave are prepared to take charge of cheese and butter factories. He was pleased to see that several ladies were present taking lessons in butter making. A great work remained to be done by travelling dairies. The quantity of poor butter produced by our farmers in some sections shows the great need of this kind of missionary work.

Pork Packing Factory.

He hoped before long to see a pork-packing establishment put up at St. John. This subject of pork raising was claimed as a part of the opposition platform, but the government had been giving the matter attention for two or three years through some of the lecturers, notably Dr. Grignon, in the French parishes.

Cold Storage.

Cold storage was another most important subject that demanded the consideration of the house, and he was glad, in this connection, to note the interest in this matter taken by the honorable members for Kings and St. John. Cold storage is needed not only on the cars and on the ocean steamers, but in St. John, while the products are awaiting shipment. In this connection Mr. Labillois read a letter from Mr. P. L. Richard of the St. Louis creamery, expressing the opinion that if cold storage was supplied at St. John, the success of New Brunswick, in the old country markets, was assured.

Institute Meetings.

In regard to the institute meetings it was intended this year to hold a series of meetings in Carleton, York and Victoria in the summer because if the meetings were held in the fall or winter many of the people were in the woods and not in position to attend. Dr. Grignon was certainly a most valuable instructor. The esteem in which he was held in Quebec was shown by the fact that he had been appointed permanent lecturer for that province. Mr. Labillois then described the meetings which the department proposed to hold the present year in Sunbury, Carleton and Charlotte.

Educate the Farmers.

Mr. Labillois said that when he took charge of the department of agriculture he sought the advice of as many experienced men as possible in order to inform himself as to the best way in which to carry on the affairs of the department. In this connection he read a letter which he had received from Senator Poirier, who had built a most excellent flour mill at Shediac. Senator Poirier advocated a strong, progressive agricultural policy, and pointed out that though the soil of Ontario was no better than that of New Brunswick and the price of produce ruled lower, yet the farmers there were flourishing; that our provincial farmers do not sufficiently try experimental farming, and generally show want of enterprise; and advocating increased growing of buckwheat, corn, flax and peas, by the importation of which produce our province was now being impoverished.

Raise Our Own Produce.

Senator Poirier referred to the case of Denmark, which 20 years ago was an impoverished country exporting only 10,000,000 pounds of butter to the English market, whereas she now supplies 100,000,000. Mr. Labillois also advocated increased attention to fruit raising, claiming that New Brunswick was able to produce as good fruit as Nova Scotia.

Hon. Mr. Labillois then spoke of resolutions passed at several farmers' meetings, asking the government to employ lecturers, not only to address the meetings, but to visit the orchards and give fruit growers practical lessons in pruning, etc. Up to the present he said it had been impossible for the department to secure the services of competent lecturers, except those supplied by the dominion government. In this connection Hon. Mr. Labillois paid a warm tribute of praise to Hon. Mr. Fisher, of the dominion department of agriculture, who, he said, had always shown himself most willing to assist the New Brunswick government in their agricultural efforts in every way possible.

Poultry Raising.

Another question which was being taken up with considerable interest in different sections of the country was that of poultry raising. It was a notorious fact that some sections of the province, which ought to be able to produce their own poultry were now dependent upon Prince Edward Island and Montreal

In conclusion, Mr. Labillois thanked the members of the house most cordially for the assistance which many of them had rendered in making the meetings throughout the province a success during the past year. Since the honorable premier assumed charge of the government, assuring the people that this would be an agricultural government, he had endeavored faithfully to put that idea into practice. He (Labillois) would ask the farmers of the province to unite with the government in the effort to place New Brunswick on the footing it should occupy, and he was satisfied that in eight or ten years it would be behind no province in the dominion.

Mr. Hazen.

Mr. Hazen said he wished to assure the honorable member that in any intelligent and practical efforts put forward by the government to aid the cause of agriculture, he could rely upon the hearty support of members on this side of the house. He thought it of the utmost importance that lecturers sent out by the government should inform the farmers as to the proper manner to prepare their produce for the English markets, where different ideas prevailed from those in vogue on this side of the water He thought it perfectly plain that our Canadian farmers had nothing to expect in the way of tariff relaxations from the United States and efforts should be turned towards building up a market in Great Britain. It was astonishing the amount of western produce that now found its way to England through St. John for instance tons upon tons of turkeys, which bird, Mr. Hazen said, could be raised here as well and as cheaply as any part of the world. The matter of cold storage in St. John was of the utmost importance, especially to farmers residing in sections shut out from convenient railway communication. He believed the statements sometimes made that the province could not produce enough pork to supply a large packing establishment was incorrect. If the farmers found that a packing establishment existed that would take their hogs at a fair price at all times of the year, they would certainly be encouraged to give more attention to the subject than had heretofore been done. A few years ago, we were importing butter, now we were making enough butter for our own use besides exporting large quantities.

Other Members Sanguine.

Mr. Osman said if Mr. Hazen had attended any of the institute meetings he would have known that special attention was given to the proper preparation of produce intended for the old country markets.

Mr. Smith said he believed that a brighter day had dawned for the farmers of the province since the present premier became the head of the government. The question of whether wheat could be raised and made to pay had always been answered in the affirmative. In Woodstock there was a mill that could turn out the best of flour and find no difficulty in securing a market. The people up there were eager to buy the domestic flour and farmers from all the up river counties and even from Aroostook bring their grain there to be ground. The shipping thousands of tons of hay and oats from the country was impoverishing the land. If the attention of the farmers were devoted to butter and cheese, the hay would be consumed at home and a natural fertilizer supplied for the field.

Increase Agricultural Grants.

Mr. Carvill said although he was not a farmer, he was somewhat familiar with their wants and needs. He was satisfied that the government was pursuing the right course. If they were to blame at all it was for not giving a larger grant in aid of agriculture. He thought it was a question whether, in the near future, it would not be advisable for the government to reduce some of the appropriations for roads and bridges and give more money to the dairy interests. He was particularly impressed with the valuable work done by these institute meetings, as well as by the travelling dairies. He felt the farmers were to be congratulated on having a government that was so assiduous in looking after their interests. He urged the government to make a grant in aid of an agricultural exhibition this fall in the town of Woodstock.

Assistance for Exhibitions.

Mr. Robinson urged that a grant should be given for an exhibition at Sackville. He must congratulate the government upon the great success that had attended its agricultural policy and the commissioner of agriculture upon the intelligence and activity he had displayed in the management of his department. In his own county the policy pursued had given great satisfaction.

Mr. Porter said the agricultural department was second to none from the standpoint of building up the province. He believed the best way to spend the money the government had to spend in aid of the farmers was by way of education. He was decidedly of the opinion that money spent in

Promoting Cheese and Dairy Factories was more useful than if spent upon exhibitions. The latter, after all, especially in the case of local shows, gave rise to a race of professional exhibitors who simply took part for the money there was in it. It was said that some of these exhibitions had not paid the promoters; if they had not paid the promoters, he would like to know whom they had paid. He was not opposed to large central exhibitions when well conducted, but thought it more beneficial to establish permanent industries in the different localities. He desired to express his warm appreciation of the wise and active course pursued by the present commissioner of agriculture.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said that an appropriation would be made for holding exhibitions this year, the exact details of which had not as yet been decided upon by the government.

The item then passed.

FREDERICTON, April 18—At 5 o'clock, all the items of supply were passed.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie moved that the further consideration of supply be made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Hon Mr. Tweedie introduced a bill relating to making an issue of debentures by municipal and other incorporated bodies.

Mr. Wells, from the municipal committee, submitted a report.

Mr. Hazen rose to a question of privilege, and made the following statement: I, J. Douglas Hazen, a member of the legislative assembly for the county of Sunbury, in my place in the legislative assembly, say that certain public works have been constructed through the department of the chief commissioner of public works, viz., the superstructures of the following bridges: Mill Cove bridge in the county of Restigouche, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1898, page 22. Grand Manan bridge in the county of Charlotte, and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1896, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23 Saunders' Brook bridge in the county of Queens, and referred to in the said report for said year 1896, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23. Dingee bridge in said county of Queens, and referred to in said report for the said year 1896, page 22, and the year 1897, page 23. Lefebvre bridge, in county of Westmorland and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner aforesaid, for year 1897. page 22, and the year 1898, page 31. Blackville bridge, in the county of Northumberland and referred to in the said report for year 1897, page 23, and the year 1898, page 31. Campbell bridge, in the county of Kings, and referred to in the said report for the year 1897, page 23, and the year 1898, page 31. Trueman's Point bridge, in the county of Westmorland and referred to in the said report for the year 1897 on page 23 and other bridges. Also the substructures and superstructures of Petitcodiac bridge and Port Elgin bridge, both in the county of Westmorland and referred to in the report of the said chief commissioner for the year 1896, page 22, and of Mill Cove bridge in the county of Restigouche and referred to in the report of the chief commissioner of public works for the year 1896, page 22.

And I further charge and state that the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, the chief commissioner of public works, whose duty it was as such chief commissioner and as a member of the executive government of the province to carefully guard the interests of the province and properly and faithfully to expend the public money in the construction and erection of the aforesaid public works, wholly failed in his duty in that behalf by giving the construction of many of these public works to his personal and political friends without public competition and tender, and for the purpose of assisting the parties constructing these public works or supplying the material knowingly and wilfully and in dereliction of his duty as chief commissioner and as a member of the executive government of this province paid out of the public monies of this province two prices, and in some cases even more above market rates, for the construction of said public works, to the great detriment of the public interest and for the personal benefit of those doing the work and supplying the material.

And I further charge that the inspector of some of these works appointed by the said chief commissioner was financially interested in the contractors, persons or corporations doing the work or supplying the material. And I further say that in consequence of this dereliction of duty on the part of the said chief commissioner, he knowingly and improperly allowed these contractors to take from the public treasury many thousands of dollars to which they would not have been entitled had proper methods prevailed

And I further say that to enable such contractors, persons or corporations to improperly make large sums of money out of the province the said chief commissioner allowed alterations to be made in the plans and specifications of some of the above works after the contract was awarded, thereby lessening the cost of the work to them but not to the province.

I make these charges against the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson, as chief commissioner of public works and as a member of the executive government of the province, and state that with the knowledge of the said Hon. Henry R. Emmerson and through his said dereliction of duty and his desire to aid his personal and political friends and to strengthen the government of which he is a member the treasury of the government has been defrauded out of large sums of money.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I am glad to see that the honorable gentleman has at last done what he should have done in the earliest days of the session. I am glad that he has placed me in the position of being able to deal with something definite rather than having to deal with generalities and insinuations. With respect to the statement made by the honorable leader of the opposition I desire to give the charges the most emphatic denial. The charges are not based on facts. I will certainly ask the fullest inquiry and investigation into the charges. (Applause.) Until that investigation take places it will not be necessary to make any further statement.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The honorable gentleman having formulated charges, we have now something to go on. It had been said that the government were trying to shield themselves and their colleague, the leader, but their position now was as it had been ever since the opening of the legislature—ready to grant the fullest possible investigation just as soon as specific charges had been made. Now that the leader of the opposition had made his charges it seems to me that he should have gone further and asked for a committee to investigate them. The opposition leader having at last plucked up sufficient courage to make his charges, but not having asked for a committee, it may be necessary to pass a resolution for the appointment of a committee. He would like to ask the leader of the opposition if he intended to ask for the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Hazen—I have made these charges and it is for the department to say what course it intends to pursue. I may say that if steps be not taken for an investigation it is my intention to follow my statement up by a further motion.

Recess till half past seven o'clock.

After recess Hon. Mr. Emmerson said: In rising to make the motion I intend to move, it is not necessary that I should make any extended remarks. I may, however, reiterate my statement made before recess, that I am glad that the leader of the opposition has at last removed this matter from the arena of insinuation and innuendo and made specific charges. If he had done so earlier in the session, instead of making motions that he must have known were not in accord with the rules of the house, he would have stood better before the country, than in allowing nearly four weeks of the session to elapse before taking action. At this late hour, however, I desire to congratulate him upon bringing forward something of a definite character. Although the honorable member has not asked for a committee of inquiry, I feel it incumbent upon myself to ask for an immediate investigation of these charges. (Applause.) While I do not think this is the time to make any extended remarks, yet I may be permitted to say that I court the fullest investigation into these charges. (Hear, hear and applause.) As I have stated over and again the question of the cost of our bridges is one of policy and I have frequently stated that I was willing to be judged not only by my contemporaries but by history with respect to whether the bridges we have erected were not in the best interest of the country. I have every confidence that the fullest investigation will affirm and confirm what I have said with reference to these charges.

Mr. Emmerson concluded by moving a resolution, seconded by Mr. Labillois, by which, after reciting Mr. Hazen's charges and his denial of them, it was resolved that a committee of seven members of the house be nominated by the speaker to investigate them, and that such committee have power to call for papers and documents and to summon and examine witnesses upon the said charges under oath, and that the committee proceed with such investigation as speedily as possible, and continue their labors from day to day until they have fully investigated such charges and reported upon the same to this house.

Resolution adopted without division.

Mr. Speaker appointed as such committee Messrs. Carvell, Robinson, O'Brien (Northumberland), Gibson, Veniot, Shaw and Glassier.

Mr. Robinson introduced a bill incorporating the Shediac and Coast Railway Company; Mr. McKeown a bill relating to the value of the real and personal property of the St. John Sulphite Pulp Co. limited at Milltown, parish of Simonds, St. John county, for taxation purposes.

Mr. Todd committed a bill authorizing the construction of a telephone between St. George village and Letang Harbor, Charlotte county. Mr. Fish chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Shaw introduced a bill relating to the appointment of treasurer or chamberlain of the city of St. John and to the appointment of constables of said city.

Mr. Robinson committed a bill to aid in the construction of a graving dock in the port and harbor of St. John—Mr. Todd chairman. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Robertson committed a bill to confirm a conveyance from the city of St. John to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and for other purposes—Mr. Todd chairman. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, April 19—The municipalities committee this morning, considered the exhibition plebiscite bill. Recorder Skinner and A. W. MacRae advocated the bill, R. B. Emmerson and J. H. McAvity opposed the bill on grounds of expenses. The consideration of the bill stood over.

Resuming consideration of the assessment bill insurance representatives were heard in opposition to proposed license fee.

Ald. MacRae and Mr. W. Watson Allen explained the Bullock oil bill, pointing out that both sides had agreed on the provision and the committee therefore recommended the bill.

The corporations committee passed, with slight amendments, the St. John dry dock bill and stood over for further consideration the W. C. T. U. bill regarding the Little Girls' Home, St. John.

Slaughter house commissioners are here lobbying their bill, and Messrs. Wilson and Gordon are preparing to have introduced a Sabbath observance bill. It will make all but necessary Sunday labor an offence and will stop the sale of tobacco, soda water, etc.; also Sunday excursions on the river, and as drafted will prevent the loading and unloading of winter port steamers on Sundays. The bill has not yet been introduced.

The Indiantown harbor bill met heavy opposition from the lumbermen who have been storing logs in Marble Cove. They want the cove excluded from the incorporated harbor. Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 19—Mr Veniot from the standing rules committee, and Mr. Burchill from corporations committee submitted reports.

Mr. White introduced a bill to prevent the profanation of the Lord's day: Hon. Mr. Emmerson to amend Chapter 66, Consolidated Statutes, University of New Brunswick. Hon. Mr. Tweedie to authorize the town of Chatham to issue debentures to provide water and sewerage in said town. Mr. Shaw, in absence of Mr. Purdy, to amend 53 Victoria, Chapter 67, as well as a bill to enable the city of St. John to obtain information with reference to assessable property.

Mr. Hazen presented his inquiry with reference to Succor Brook Bridge, Petersville, Queens county.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the tenders were four in number: Anderson & Gay, $300; Chas W. Anderson, $250; William Howe, $243; Daniel E. Smith, $290. Hemlock abutments were called for. Accompanying the tender of Chas. W. Anderson was the offer to put in cedar abutments instead of hemlock for this amount of $250. He had accordingly awarded the tender to Mr. Anderson, thinking that it was cheaper and more the interest of the province.

Mr. Hazen presented his inquiry as to whether the amounts named in the public reports gave the full cost of the Mill Cove and other bridges named. Were there still any unpaid balances due for superstructures of any of these bridges?

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said as far as he could gather from the secretary of the department and from the records, the amounts given in the public works report gave the full cost of the superstructures of the bridges named, excepting the four mile bridge, concerning which he would state that there was pending in the department a claim for extras amounting to about $300. This was brought to the attention of the house last session and it had been frequently urged that the claim of Mr. Fraser should be paid. As to the Nelson-Palmer bridge, the cost of inspection had, he thought, been paid since the accounts of the year were closed. With respect to the Bayard bridge, $80, towards the cost of inspecting the superstructure had been paid. He knew of no unpaid bills due, for the superstructure of any of these bridges except the one named and was informed by the secretary and treasurer of the department that no amounts had been paid on account of the superstructures of any such bridges since the close of the fiscal year with the exceptions named. He was under the impression that there was an amount not adjusted upon the Blackville bridge but was not certain as to that. He knew of no other claims.

Mr. Hazen inquired what items of expenditure were included in sundry inspection payment of $735 45 in the public works report for 1897.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said this matter was inquired into the other day before the public accounts committee and he had then given a statement with respect to this item of $735.45. One item was $497 57 paid to Mr. Rundress, inspector of substructures. Alfred Haines, for sundry expenses and inspection, had been paid different amounts aggregating $159.83. He thought that related to cleaning out the river. Then there were some items of expenditure made by the chief engineer, Mr. Wetmore, for taking soundings and employing men for that purpose and getting cement tested at Montreal, amounting in all to $78.05. This made the total of $735.45. He did not think that any portion of the cost of flooring or painting the bridges was included in this sum.

Mr. Hazen gave notice of a motion for Friday asking for a statement of payments in detail of all amounts made by the government from October 21 to March 23, not included in the statement of payments made by the board of the public works department during the period already laid on table of the house.

Mr. Todd committed a bill to amend and consolidate act 36th Victoria, chapter 103, incorporating the town of Milltown and several acts in amendment thereto. Burchill, chairman. Progress was reported with leave and on motion Hon. Mr. White, seconded by Mr. Todd, the bill was referred to a special committee for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill to amend probate courts act.

Hon. Mr. White committed a bill in further amendment of the liquor license act of 1896—Wells, chairman. Agreed to.

Hon Mr. White committed a bill to amend chapter 119 of the consolidated statutes—Wells, chairman. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

SPRING IS A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

The gentleness of Spring, of which the poet sings, is to a certain extent, visionary. There is more disease and sickness wafted about on the gentle Spring breezes than is carried along by the gales of the blizzard. "When Spring unlocks the flowers that paint the laughing soil" it also frees from the frozen clutch of winter the imprisoned germs of disease. Each melting pile of a winter's collection of dirt and snow exhales disease laden fumes. Your health, at this critical season of the year, depends on whether your system is strong enough and your blood pure enough to withstand the disease that lurks in the spring atmosphere. Abbey's Effervescent Salt purifies the blood; strengthens the system, imparts energy to every portion of the body; prevents disease. It is not only a Spring medicine. It is a general all-the year-around tonic, in all climes and at all times. Its use in the Spring-time will do you more good than many self-styled Spring medicines. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt gives robust, energetic health and a clean system. Do you take it daily? If not, commence now. You could not choose a better time.

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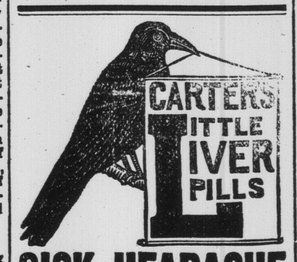
Dr. Charles L. DeMartigny, of Montreal, has been a physician for the past fifty years. He has seen much suffering in that time, and has done much to alleviate it. This is his opinion of Abbey's Effervescent Salt: "I have given Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very thorough trial among the inmates of the House of the Sisters of Providence, where I am resident physician. I have found it particularly useful in cases of Flatulency, Headache, and Chronic Constipation, and am using it now in a case of Rheumatism. I have tested Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a great number of cases, and have always found the results perfectly satisfactory. I have no hesitation in recommending Abbey's Effervescent Salt as a thoroughly reliable preparation. I may add that I use Abbey's Effervescent Salt myself every day, and have found it more beneficial in my own case than any similar thing I have tried."

Abbey's Effervescent Salt is known as "The Foundation of Health."

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents.



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