POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 7, 1900.

William Saunders of the Ottawa Experimental Farm Discusses Some of the Economics of Agriculture--Enriching the Land--Report of Secretary W. W. Hubbard.

Burpee, John R. Ronald, Charles N.
k, E. L. Colpitts, B. R. Violet, Hon.
L. Labillois, P. J. Power, A. G. Dick-Fred A. Gerrard, S. Creighton, D. on, John W. Akerley. mmittee of resolutions—H. M. Camp-Howard Trueman, I. W. Webb. ance and audit committee—William cott, James Good, O. W. Wetmore.

was referred to reported as folcommittee appointed to report the address by the president have ded to that duty and desire to subthe following: In reviewing the following: In reviewing the following in the following conditions and we condition agree the sentiments therein contained, comprehensive message to this insti-n. In looking over the same we nothing to condemn, but many sug-ons which, if acted upon by the ibers of this association, as well as wealth of its members as well as to province generally. We have care-examined the many suggestions in combined and have come to the of the report which refers to agural education of the present and ons for the benefit of the people rally, and whose wise suggestions d be no discredit to the author, if

GEORGE W. WHITE, HOWARD TRUEMAN, pon motion the report was adopted placed on file. was then noon hour and the meetned till afternoon

Afternoon Session. resuming in the afternoon the first as taken up were the annual reports of

29-Fruit exhibit, first ize, George McAlpine.....\$
prize, S. L. Peters..... er, ink, pens.....ned J. J. Landry money for ket to Memramcook....... W. Hubbard, expense 1898.... t tables, etc., Willard Kitchen, ending fruit, S. L. Peters.....

Dr. Twitchell..... unt Co-Operative Farmer.... unt Fredericton Gleaner.... ount Fredericton Gleaner....
id Curry, canvassing members. Fisher, treasurer, exount Fisher's check........
John Telegraph printing..... John Sun, printing..... prize, Welling, Shediac.....

bership fees, 1899..... ck from Geo, E. Fisher..... 43.30

nce due treasurer to date Respectfully submitted, B. M. FAWCETT. motion the report was referred to following report was then read by

pig has been raised this year in quantities and at some times the mar-have been considerably glutted, and ar the result will be to discourage pork

question and have corresponded with our parties upon it. is increased interest in poultry raising ne of the hopeful prospects of the function of the hopeful property for the British market opens of table export trade to us. It is great need in all lines of production present is to have quality as well as notify, and we must give our best atlon to producing such goods as will be ted on the markets.

It lines of meats, in dairy products eggs and in raw products we must be to have that which when once the till make a demand for more.

Mr. F. W. Hodson is known to be.

Dairying, however, is now and is likely to be our sheet anchor for many years to come, and we should be especially jealous of the quality of the butter and cheese which we export. In this connection I would suggest more work among our milk producers by our dairy superintedents. A more extenden and better course of instruction at our dairy schools and better equipped facwhich we export. In this connection I would suggest more work among our milk producers by our dairy superintedents. A more extenden and better course of instruction at our dairy schools and better equipped factories. Our cheese factories today have no facilities for the proper curing of cheese, and our factory patrons do not properly care for their milk before it reaches the factory. This makes it extremely difficult for the most skilful maker to satisfy the tastes of the English epicure. Our best cheese and butter makers must be retained for the business and kept in the country by better pay.

l eminated from a graduate of an

is no one, said he, are more unconscious of the farmer's importance than the farmer himself. The live stock breeders very often not given a fair chance. If were of great importance to this country. People of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are more unworthy of the name of stock breeders than in any other country. The importing of live stock by the gov-crnment had the effect of retarding breed-ing in this country. Every farmer should be his own breeder. If live stock is of 4.50 the importance to the country as he is trying to endeavor to demonstrate it is, then it is surely of great importance. The 5.75 ideal makeup of a dairy cow and beef 50.00 animals is as distant as the north from the south. He pointed out the great im-2.00 portance of having first class animals for dairy purposes and first class animals for beef animals. Mr. Robertson had no use for the person who had any beef breeds the man who used dairy breeds for beef 7.50 purposes. They should be two distinct breeds. He had no more liking for the dairy business than for the beef business. There is less work attached to raising beef animals. In conclusion, he said we must . \$197.00 have more live stock and better live stock. Farmers should not only be producers but should be manufacturers of what they produce. They should be producers in summer and manufacturers in winter. The

> er live stock and he strongly advocated vas deferred until later.

Mr. E. B. Elderkin, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, was received with applause. It was a pleasure to be present. It was the first time that he had attended the association's meeting but he and other Nova-Scotians had time and again profited by the association's discussion. The organization which he represented had as its object the building up of the maritime province, behind which was the raising of live stock. Nothing has industry. Three years ago when the breeders came into existence live stock was very low but now, said he, according to prominent speakers the stock is second to none in the world. There is no money, said he, that has been expended with better results than the money that was sent across the ocean to Scotland and England for pure bred stock. There adapted for raising stock than in the maritime provinces and we would soon be in line with Ontario in raising live stock. He wanted every man interested in the breeders association. It is a mistaken idea said he, that only persons who use pure breeds are eligible to the association. He voiced Mr. Robertson's remarks that if a farmer wanted a beef animal he should acteristics and so about the dairy cow. provinces had great opportunity to build up a market for their products. We should be manufacturers of the highest order and should aim to produce the very best eggs and in raw products we must to have that which when once the will make a demand for more.

Maritime Stock Breeders' Associations as special mission along the line of production and proposes to take upapidly as it can obtain public support solution of those problems which under the production of animals best adoption the purposes for which they are kept. The purposes for his purposes for which they are kept. The purposes for his purposes for

Mr. Fisher, he said, was confined to his bed with bronchitis. Dr. Saunders, in pointing out the relative importance of agriculture, said that all but fifteen per cent. of the people of the world got a living through agriculture. The organization of farmers' institutes, stock breeders' associations, etc., had a great deal to do with advancing agriculture. The keeping up of the fertility of the soil had a great bearing on agriculture. The soil great bearing on agriculture. The soil are is much better than in Europe, al-

though Europe produces better crops, as more detail is paid to the soil. Barn-yard manure was a subject dealt with by Dr. Saunders. He said it was a very variable product. The poultry man-ure stood higher in a point of richness; sheep manure comes next, horse manure next, and cow manure next. It is very important that the liquid of manure should be kept, and is more valuable, ton for ton, than the solids. Barn-yard manure should be well cared for. First a tight floor in the harn should be had a tight floor in the barn should be had, and the cattle should be bedded with cheese and butter makers must be retained for the business and kept in the country by better payme of our seeds as they applied and the seed of the business and kept in the country by better payme of our seeds as they applied and the seed of the business and kept in the country by better payme of our seeds as they applied and the seed of th bedding so as to absorb the liquid. The average barn-yard manure contains six

phosphates were applied to land, that already contained lots of phosporic acid there would be very little results. Nitrate of soda was the good thing to produce nitrogen, and 63 pounds would give as much nitrogen as would a ton of manure. Sulphate wood ashes are the most convenient sources of potash and contains

terially he'p.

The meeting adjourned until this evening when addresses will be given in the Normal school building.

Aged Citizen Dead.

resident of St. John, died yesterday at his residence, 277 Main street, aged 81 years. He was born in County Fermauagh, years he has been a citizen here. was engaged in shipbuilding with Mr. D. B. Roberts. Mr. John P. McGrory, of North End, is his son. Deceased had many friends, particularly among the older members of the community..

r. M. McManus, of Winnipeg, is visit-



S. Bloch, who Predicted How the Course the Transvaal War Has Taken, Describes the New Conditions Arising from Changes in Weapons of Warfare.

The disasters to the British army in the ball, executing a curve, descended South Africa were foreshadowed in a reat the range at which you calculated your markable work published in London quite target stood. recently. Exactly what happened at "Contrast this with the modern weaStormberg was foretold in this book; the cause of the defeat of Lord Methuen and General Buller were likewise prophesied as an inevitable result of war between particular range. You aim straight at General Buller were likewise prophesied as an inevitable result of war between civilized races at the present time.

The work containing these prognostications is entitled, "Is War Now Impossible?" by I. S. Bloch. It was originally published in several volumes in Russia, and has just been issued in English by Mr. Grant Richards, the well-known London publisher, in one handy volume, containing numerous maps and illustration. containing numerous maps and illustra-tions. The book has created something of a sensation in military circles, and is Stead asked.

cheaper money for agriculture improvements and it is encouraging to note that public men in Nova Scotia and selewhere are been in Nova Scotia and Scoti

and explain to me how this great the strike a bone, it is apt to fly "It is very simple," said M. Bloch "The outward and visible sign of the end of war was the introduction of the magazine rifle. For several hundred years are rifle. For several hundred years with the improvement in the deadliness." zine rifle. For several hundred years after the discovery of gunpowder the construction of firearms made little progress. The cannon with which you fought at Trafalgar differed comparatively little from those which you used against Armada. For two centuries you were constructed in the several hundred with the several hu which, however, was not definitely established among us until the invention of the magazine rifle of very small calibre. The

not the Maxim, but the magazine rifle." Modern Rifle. "The modern rifle," the author proceeded, "is not only a much core rapid firer than its predecessors, but it has also an immensely wider range and tar greater precision of fire. To these three qualities must be added yet, a fourth, which completes the revolutionary nature of the new firearm, and hat is the introduction of smokeless powder."
"The Spanish-American campaign,

Mr. Stead said, "illustrated the importance of smokeless powder; but how do you think the smokelessness of the new explosive will affect warfare in the fu-

demolishes the screen behind which for the last 400 years human beings have tought and died. All the last great battles have been fought more or less in the dark. After the battle is joined, friends and foes have been more or less lost to sight in the clouds of dense smoke which hung heavy over the whole battlefield. Now have been more or less lost to sight in the clouds of dense smoke which hung heavy over the whole battlefield. Now armies will no longer fight in the dark. Every soldier in the fighting line will see with frightful distinctness the havoc which is being made n the ranks by the shot and shell of the enemy. The veil which gunpowder spread over the worst horrors of advancing to the attack, had to traverse is being made n the ranks by the shot and shell of the enemy. The veil which gunpowder spread over the worst horrors of It is difficult to over-estimate the increased strain upon the nerve and morale of an army under action, by the fact that men will fall killed and wounded without any visible or audible cause. In the old days will fall killed and wounded without any visible or audible cause. In the old days the soldier saw the puff of smoke, heard the rear of the gun, and when the shell or shot ploughed its way through the ranks, he associated cause and effect and was to a certain extent, prepared for it.

Shrappel fire in 1970 columns to the shell of the smooth they would have to march. In 1870 an ordinary shell when it burst broke into from 19 to 30 pieces.

rifle?" Mr. Stead enquired.
"The modern rifle," said M. Bloch,

of the combatant.
"But, now, M. Bloch," Mr. Stead ask-entered; but with the new bullet this ed "will you condescend to latticulars, will not be the case. At a near range and explain to me how this great cyclution has been brought about?"

will not be the case. At a near range it will pass through successive file of intended in the content of the case. At a near range it will pass through successive file of intended in the case.

mada. For two centuries you were content upon a subject which I have dealt with tent to clap some powder behind a round at much length in my book. The fact is ball in an iron tube, and fire it at your enemy. The introduction of the needle gun and of breech-loading cannon may be said to mark the dawn of the new era, the field batteries an enormous improved. Even before the quick-firing gun was introduced into the field batteries an enormous improved. ment had been made. So, indeed, you can form some estimate of the evolution magazine rifle of very small calibre. The magazine gun may also be mentioned as an illustration of th improved deadliness of firearms; but, as your experience at Umdurman showed, the deciding factor was rot the Maxim but the magazine rifle." "How can that be?" Mr. Stead asked.

"They do not fire one hundred and sixteen times as fast, I presume?"
"No; the increased improvement has

been obtained in many ways. By the use of range-finders it is possible now to avoid much firing into space which former ly prevailed. An instrument weighing about 60 pounds will in three minutes give the range of any distance up to four miles, and even more rapid range-finders are being constructed. Then, remember, higher explosives are being used; the range has been increased, and even before quick-firing guns were introduced, it was possible to fire two and a half times as fast as they did previously. The effect of artillery fire today is at least five times as deadly as it was, and, being two or a battery of artillery is from twelve to fifteen times as potent an instrument of

the battlefield has been withdrawn for ever. But this is not the only change.

"An army on the march will suddenly become aware of the compactive proximity of the foe by seeing men drop killed and wounded, without any winde cause; and only after some time will they be able to discover that the twisible shafts of death were sped from a line of share shooters lying invisib."

Today it bursts into 240.

Shrappel fire in 1870 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged with peroxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged on the proxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged on the proxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged with peroxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged with peroxilene, it breaks up into 1,200 only scattered 37 death-dealing missiles. Now it scatters 340. A bomb weighing about 70 pounds 30 years ago would have burst into 42 transments. Today, when it is charged on the peroxilene in the peroxilen

are serving their guns, by sharpshooters than was possible when they were enveloped in a cloud of smoke of their own creation. It is calculated that 160 sharpshooters are would be created.

An Ideal Speaker.

And thus it was that Sir Edward Clarke

"The power of rifle-fire is so great,"
M. Bloch declared, "that it will be absolutely impossible for the combatants to get to close quarters with each other. As for any advance in force, even the loosest of formations, on the front that is swept by the enemy's fire, that is absolutely out of the question. Flank movements may be exempted, but the increased power which a magazine rife gives to the dewhich a magazine rifle gives to the defence will render it impossible for such movements to have the success which they formerly had. A small company can hold its own against a superior attacking force long arough to receive tacking force long enough to permit of the bringing up of reinforcements. To at-tack any position successfully, it is cer-tain that the attacking force ought to outnumber the atsaching force ought to eight to one. It is calculated that 100 men in a trench would be able to put out of action 336 out of 400 who attacked them, while they were crossing a fire-zone only 330 yards wide."

"What do you mean by a fire-zone?" asked Mr. Stead.

"A fire-zone is a space which is swept by the fire of the men in the trench."
"But you assume that they are en-trenched, M. Bloch?"

"Certainly, everybody will be entrenched in the next war. It will be a great war of entrenchments. The spade will be as indispensible to a soldier as his rifle. The first thing every man will have to do, if he cares for his life at all. will be to dig a hole in the ground, and throw up as strong an earthwork rampart as he can to shield him from the hail of bul-lets which will fill the air."

"There will be practically no care for the wounded," M. Bloch asserted, "for it will be impossible to find adequate shelter for the Red Cross hospital tent or for the Red Cross orderlies. It will be impossible to take wounded men out of the zone of fire without exposing the Red Cross men to certain death. The red Closs men to certain death. The consequences is they will be left to lie where they fall, and they may lie for days. Happy they will be if they are killed outright."

SIR EDWARD CLARKE,

A Great Debater Who Resigned Because Mr. Chamberlain's Ways Did not Suit Him.

INTERESTING CHARACTER SKETCH.

A parliamentary correspondent of The London Daily Mail furnishes that jour-nal with the following sketch of Sir Edward Clarke, the distinguished Conserva-tive lawyer and debater who could not follow his party on the war question, and at the request of his constituents at Ply-mouth has resigned his membership in the House of Commons, his successor, a Unionist, being elected by acclamation:—

If you had not been told so, you would not take him to be an orator when first

you saw him.

There is nothing to mark him out from his fellow-men. In youth he was, I am sure, a pretty fellow, and even now the features are well chiselled and handsome. But he is a small man, a slight man, with processed all distinction of air or expression. no special distinction of air or expression.

John Philpot Curran was a small man and a very ugly man; but there was a brilliancy in the dark and rolling eye that blazes out at you even now when you look at the engraving which perpetuates his face and expression. But no counter-feit presentment of Sir Edward Clarke will be able to convey to future generawill be able to convey to future genera-tions all that there was in the man.

The long side whiskers of a fashion not often worn now, the tight mouth, the typically subdued expression of the English professional man—there is nothing in it all to reveal distinction of intellect or of character. He might pass for very prosperous family solicitor; in deed, you could scarcely avoid thinking he was anything else, so distinct are the marks and signs of the man of the law

upon him.

Let us look a little closer. 'The lips you, see, when you examine them, are very mobile, though he has enormous self-control, the tell-tale mouth sometimes be-trays him, an by its twitching shows that the spirit can be deeply stirred. In short, the mouth is large, expressive, mobile-the mouth of the orator. His Oratory.

When he rises to speak you may again be somewhat disappointed. He is not impassioned, he does not use strong langu-age, he is free from the charms of alliterage, he is free from the charms of alliteration, the flashes of wit, the lofty and thrilling appeal, the striking phrase. He does not gesticulate, and his voice is never raised to a high pitch. And yet, sit for a while, give your attention to him, and it will gradually begin to dawn upon yeu that there is a seductive melody in the gloss. voice, a seductive melody in the close reasoning; above all, an irresistible suggestion of calm, unimpassioned sense in the words and in the delivery. And when you have sat thus observing and listen-ing for half an hour you get the feeling that there is one of those tremendous de-

of explosion. The artillery also benefits by the smokeless powder, although, as you can easily imagine, it is not without its drawbacks."

water one of those great plus that are the foundations of the vast expanse of wood and iron that carries the huge train across the River Forth.

But you have no such sense in listen-

creation. It is calculated that 160 sharp-shooters, who would be quite invisible at a range of 500 yards, would put a battery out of action in four minutes if they could get within a range of 1,000 yards. At a mile's range it might take 100 men half an hour's shooting to put a battery out of action. The most effective range for the sharpshooter is about 800 paces. At this range, while concealed behind a bush or improvised breastwork, a good shot could pick off the men of any battery, or the officers, who could not avail themselves of the cover to which their men resort.

And thus it was that Sir Edward Clarke was in some respects the very ideal speaker of the House of Commons. That assembly some to tatters." To excite that assembly you must at least appear not to be excited yourself. Reserve, modesty, self-control, moderation in every respect—these are the things which gain its ear, capture its reason, enthral its senses.

Mr. Gladstone, whenever he got up hot and excited and flurried, failed to carry the House with him—unless it was in one of those tremendous cyclones of party passion when the hot word answered to

passion when the hot word answered to the hot thought. But when he was easy, smooth, calm, absolutely self-possessed; when he spoke the language of polite conversation-then you had to look out. His every word told; his every point went home. Now, Sir Edward Clarke was always what Mr. Gladstone was occasionways what Mr. Gladstone was occasionally; he never was anything but easy, self-controlled, deadly.

One of the most remarkable things

about his speaking in the House was that it was nearly always done without a note. of two hours' duration on the financial relations between England and Ireland. It is an intricate subject; it has already created a library of encylopedias by the huge bulk of its evidence, and even great financial experts wander hopelessly among

But Sir Edward Clarke got up, and for full two hours narrated, described, argued, and all the time he never looked at a

single note.

Not that he did not quote. He had several blue books on the seat below him, and now and then he referred to them, but again he did not use a note; he just turned to the page and the passage he had marked, and seemed as familiar with it as if it were a well worn poem he had

learnt as a boy.

And when he reached the end of this lengthy oration, the voice, every syllable of which had penetrated to the uttermost corner of the House, which nevertheless had never once been raised beyond the same even, steady, musical tone, was just as fresh as it was at the start. The peroration consisted of just two sentences, and the sentences were simple and brief, absolutely free from pretence or ambition, and yet, uttered in that beautiful voice, with just a half note of deeper emphasis and softer appeal, they were a supplication, a great human cry. It was one of the most remarkable examples I have ever heard of how a great actor or speaker can produce the most marvellous effects by the sheer reserve of his force, how a word pronounced with the proper modulation can penetrate to the very root of our

Encounter with Mr. Chamberlain I was not present when Sir Edward Clarke had his famous encounter with session, but it was one of the moments which turn the whole tide of a debate, which turn the whole tide of a debate, and, indeed, under different circumstances, might have turned the whole course of history. Of course, I pronounce no opinion in a personal sketch as to which of the distinguished combatants was right and which was wrong. But what happened was that Mr. Chamberlain made certain statements as to one of the phases of the negotiations preceding the war that Sir Edward Clarke, right there, in face of the whole House, without any previous preparation, while the rafters of the Chamber were still ringing with Mr. Chamberlain's triumphant periods and magnificent reception, cross-questioned the colhas ever displayed in the High Court of Justice. The whole scene lasted but a few seconds, and yet every single speech of im-portance that followed during that night fastened on this tragic half-minute as the one great moment of the debate.

And perchance if the Opposition had

been more united and more powerful, and if the war had not been approved of by the huge majority of the House, and if the Boers had not given themselves away our territory, perchance that half-minute of Sir Edward Clarke might have been a potent force, whose results would have penetrated to centuries after we and many other generations had been dust. Of few men could so wondrous an achievement

be recorded.

Finally, though it is felt that a stituency has a perfect right to ask a present its views in an hour of Imperial emergency, and though Sir Edward Clarke's opinions are entirely out of ac-cord with those of nine men out of ten mony to his honesty and to his fine temper, as well as his tremendous powers, that his disappearance from the House has been a source of universal and heart-

A Portrait of Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster, one of three sons of York who are credited with intentions on the Conservative leadership, is a notable figure in the to Euclid's definition of a line-length without breadth. I have heard sarcastic Liberals, hours at a time, remark that Euclid spoke more truly than he' knew. They complain that Mr. Foster debates at great length and without and breadth of view. That seems as good an estimate of Mr. Foster as can be given off-hand. No man loads the order given on-mand. No man loads the order paper up with more apparently trival questions. He is one of those troublesome people who "want to know, you know," and Mr. Foster wants to know the most infinitesimal things, the very hardest for departmental clerks to dig up. Mr. Foster stores this away in his memory and presently comes a great the battlefield has been withdrawn for ever. But this is not the only change. It is difficult to over-estimate the increased strain upon the nerve and morale of an any under action, by the fact that men will fall killed and wounded without any visible or audible cause. In the old days the soldier saw the puff of smoke, heard the rear of the gun, and when the shell or shot ploughed its way through the ranks, he associated cause and effect and was to a certain extent prepared for it.

"An army on the march will suddenly the off of the cause and only after some time will they be with per same of the foe by seeing men drop killed and wounded, without any vivibe cause; and only after some time will they be whother length only after some time will they be shotters lying invisible at a distance of a mile and a half under the fire of single battery, they would be exposed to 1,450 rounds before they crossed the zone of fire, and the bursting of the herost of single battery, they would be exposed to 1,450 rounds before they crossed the zone of fire, and the bursting of the series whose power is th greater for its careful concealment, whose art is careful

that is to say, from two to three miles.

"In the last great war," M. Ploch continued, "if you wished to hit a distant mark, you had to sight your rife so as to fire high up into the air, and so as to fire high up into the air and iron that carries the nuge train across the River Forth.

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