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VERY LIKE A BACKDOWN.

Continued from page 1.

tion of an increase, but in every case in which we have increased the duty it will be found that, having regard to the reciprocal tariff rate, the net result will be that the duty on those articles is substantially lower than under the old tariff. In three or four cases, I think, we have adopted specific duties. We have endeavored to resist as far as possible the somewhat general demand of manufacturers that specific duties should be maintained, but there are three or four cases in which it seemed that the convenience of the Customs Department, and generally the difficulties created by the situation, might best be met by specific duties. Those, however, are quite exceptional, and we have in the main adhered to our desire.

Mr. Foster: Clerical errors. It cuts down about half the changes.

The Minister of Finance: Oh, dear, no, very few! I am glad to assure my hon. friend that the number of cases in which we adopt specific duties is quite small, and I should be pleased if we could make it even smaller.

The Reciprocal Tariff.

Let me draw attention to a change with regard to the reciprocal tariff. In schedule D it will be found that there is a slight change in the wording, but it is of no substantial importance; it is merely a change in the wording which describes the articles accepted. The description of spirits, wines, malt liquors, etc., is changed, but it makes no change in the substance of the schedule. In the enacting clause in relation to the reciprocal tariff, section 16, it will be found that one or two of the words, which are mere surplusage and are repeated, have been omitted.

The Zollverein Treaties.

But we have also introduced into that section a sub-section, in accordance with an intimation given at an earlier stage of discussion, as to doubts that undoubtedly existed in relation to the effect of the foreign treaties. In presenting the budget to the House, I was asked by honorable gentlemen opposite as to the effect of those foreign treaties upon the reciprocity treaty, or reciprocal tariff, and my answer was that it was a matter of doubt—that we were not prepared to admit that these treaties did apply or should apply to Canada, but could not give at that time final judgment in regard to it, but we would be influenced to a considerable degree by the judgment of Her Majesty's Government. We hold to that position to-day. We maintain that those treaties do not apply to Canada, and that our course is entirely consistent with any obligation we might owe as part of the Empire.

A Saving Clause.

Nevertheless, there being a doubt in the matter—not so much in our own minds, perhaps, but we go so far as to say that the thing is not certain—in view of all the discussion that has taken place, we think it is well to provide that if it shall appear ultimately that those treaties are held to apply to Canada we have made provision therefor. We provide by sub-section "B" of section 16 T, as follows:

"That the Governor-in-Council may extend the benefits of such reciprocal tariff to any country which may be entitled thereto by virtue of any treaty with Her Majesty."

We do not anticipate that we shall have any occasion to act under that clause, but in view of any possible doubt in the matter it seems wise that we should provide for the possibility by putting in the clause. If we should find that the question takes such a shape that the treaties with Germany or Belgium or any other foreign treaties may apply, undoubtedly it would open the question in a new form, and might necessitate our reconsidering the whole subject. At all events we wanted to be free to reconsider the whole subject, if that view should be taken by competent authority. But our own judgment is that our position is a sound one, and that the treaties do not apply, and nothing has occurred since to change the judgment of the Government in this regard. If it should be so determined that the treaties would apply, it would be our duty to recognize them and act on them, but the whole question would have to come up for further consideration.

Another Backdown.

I now propose an amendment, which may be regarded in some quarters as desirable, to what is commonly called the combine clause, No. 17. We propose, before the Government shall take final action on that clause, that they shall refer to a judge of one of the higher courts the question as to whether or not the combine exists of the character contemplated by the resolution. That is to say, the determination of the question shall not be a political determination, but a judicial determination, and that upon that determination the Government shall then proceed to carry out the intention of the clause.

Mr. Taylor: Another backdown.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Davies): It is in the right direction.

The Minister of Finance: In our original tariff surgical instruments were placed on the free list. We propose to deal with them as we have dealt already with barbed wire and binder twine, that is to fix the date at which they should come in under the free list at first of January, as in the other cases. In the meantime, surgical instruments will pay the present rate of duty, 15 per cent.

Mining Machinery.

In the matter of mining machinery, in our tariff resolutions we have included a class of mining machinery exclusively used for mining, and provided that it should be admitted duty free. Under the old tariff there was a clause of somewhat similar character, restricting it to kinds of machinery not made in Canada. We found difficulty in the interpretation of that clause, and we have found there would be difficulty in the interpretation of our new clause, owing to the uncertainty as to what is mining machinery exclusively.

We have had interviews with gentlemen interested in the manufacture of mining machinery and also with many people who use such machinery, and, after very full discussion we determined to place 25 per cent. duty on certain articles of mining machinery, and to specify all the articles which we wished to make free. There are a few items of mining machinery which are made in Canada, and which are well made and satisfactory to mining people, and these classes will still have to pay 25 per cent. Then we place on the free list a large number of items which are desired by the miners. Item 535 in the amended resolutions reads as follows:

535. Mining, smelting and reducing machinery, viz.: Pressure or exhaust fans, rotary pressure blowers, coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machines, coal augers and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke-making machinery, ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnace water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron or copper, briquette making machines, ball grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors, giants and elevators for hydraulic mining; amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeders, jigs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnace blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butt or lap-welded, threaded or coupled or not, not less than 2 1-2 inches diameter, when imported for use exclusively in mining, smelting, reducing or refining.

These articles all go on the free list.

I think that is the established size of screens. However, the matter has been regulated in the past by the regulations of the Customs Department, whereby whatever proportion of slack came in paid duty as slack, and the other came in at the higher rate. Whatever the practise has been in the past we desire to continue, until we finally deal with the coal duties.

Roofing Slate

Roofing slate we have placed at 25 per cent., but there was a limitation in the old tariff that it should not exceed 90 cents per square. We left that out. We are told that in some cases the rate of 25 per cent. would be unreasonably high, and so we have provided that it shall not exceed 75 cents per square.

The duty on grindstones we have reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. Under the old tariff there was a specific duty of $1.75 per ton.

The Minister of Finance: We have somewhat re-arranged the duties on marble and other stones, under items 187, 188 and 189. They will be found to be as follows: There are three classes of duties. Rough stones are dutiable at 15 per cent. Those in the first stage of manufacture, dressed or building stone, and marble, sawn, whether on one side or on both sides, is dutiable at 20 per cent. The finished marble and granite is to be 35 per cent., as in the resolutions brought down. As the granite will come to some extent from the Old Country, this rate will be subject to the cut on British goods. The change is a reduction on the lower forms of marble and granite from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent.

Yarns and Worsteds

Worsted yarns and worsted tops are dealt with in items 375, 376 and 377. We have had some difficulty over these owing to the conflicting interests of the various woollen mills. There are a few woollen mills in Canada which make worsted yarns, and there are a considerable number which do not make them, but which use them in the manufacture of cloth. In the resolutions brought down, the item fixed the duty at 15 per cent. on worsted yarns costing 20 cents per pound and under. This does not express what we had in mind. Instead of "under" it should read "over."

Mr. Foster: That was a clerical error.

The Minister of Finance: We have a few clerical errors, but we have also a few which we confess we do not want to blame the clerks for at all. Like other human beings we have made a few mistakes, and we have the good sense to come here an make them right.

Mr. Henderson: Some of them are very pleasant.

The Minister of Finance: I am glad that some of them are pleasant. Next to pleasing our friends on this side we like to please our friends over the way.

Worsted yarns costing 30 cents per pound and upwards will be dutiable at 20 per cent. That is an encouragement to the woollen mills, which do not spin these yarns. A reduction to 15 per cent., we think, would be perhaps a pretty severe reduction to those who are making these yarns. The rate decided upon will, we think, give them a fair chance to continue the spinning and not make the yarns too expensive for the large number of mills that want to use them in order to make a better quality of cloth.

Worsted Tops

Worsted tops, we propose, shall be dutiable at 15 per cent. when made from wools of a similar character to those grown in Canada; when made from other wools they shall be on the free list. This item has given us considerable trouble, owing to the conflicting interests of the different branches of the woollen trade. I do not suppose we can compliment ourselves on making it wholly satisfactory, but I hope it will be reasonably so to the different interests.

Umbrellas, Parasols and Shirts

I have said that we have endeavored to make a number of things cheaper to the manufacturers, rather than to increase the duties on the finished product—giving them cheaper raw materials. In conformity with that view we have provided that the cloths used for the making of umbrellas, parasols, neckties, and so forth, and to be cut into shape for such purposes in bond, shall be dutiable at 20 per cent. We make a similar proposal in regard to the shirt trade. We propose that cotton fabrics, fronting linens, interlinings and flannel shirtings, when imported for use by the manufacturers and to be cut into shape for such purposes in bond under proper regulations, shall be dutiable at 15 per cent. This is a concession to the manufacturers of shirts, collars, cuffs, blouses, shirt waists and things of that sort.

In item 24 we reduce the duty on soap powders and pearline from 35 to 30 per cent.

Patent Medicines

In patent medicines the old duty was 50 per cent. on liquid medicines, and 25 per cent. on medicines other than liquids. In our first resolutions we proposed to make the duty on liquids 35 per cent., leaving the others 25 per cent., as before. On reconsideration, we have come to the conclusion that the proper line of division is rather between the medicines which contain spirits and those which do not contain spirits. On liquid medicines containing spirits we place the duty at 50 per cent. as before; but on those which do not contain spirits, and on what I may call dry preparations, we make the duty 25 per cent.

Books

On the item of books, it will be remembered that the old duty was a specific duty of six cents a pound. In some cases it was found to bear harshly, and we changed it to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. I do not think that, applied generally, that is a high rate, but on a certain good class of books it did bear heavily, and we thought we might reconsider it. The conclusion we have reached is to place paper-covered and unbound books, those of a very cheap character, and not as a rule the best kind of literature, at 20 per cent. These we say shall not include Christmas annuals, juvenile books, and toy books, which are cheap and which come in in large quantities in the Christmas season. These will come in at the lower rate. On novels and books of similar character, the rate will be 20 per cent., and on books other than these the rate will be 10 per cent.

Books for Colleges

We propose that the concession hitherto given to colleges and universities with regard to the free admission of books, not printed in Canada, which are on the curricula of the universities, for the use of the students, shall continue (with the omission of the words, "for the use of students." Practically very few of these books are used by others than students and for the little revenue obtained we think it is not worth while to retain this distinction.

Mr. Foster: It is practically no difference.

For Public Libraries

The Minister of Finance: Not very much. Then, we have enlarged the scope of the item with reference to libraries, in which we thought there were certain libraries not included. While keeping in view the intention of the old tariff in this respect we make the item read: "Books specially imported for the bona fide use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and schools, or for the library of any incorporated medical, law, literary, scientific or art association or society, and being the property of the organized authorities of such library, and not in any case the property of individuals, the whole under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs. We put in a proviso, which we think will convenience the book trade of the country, It is said that every bookstore is a centre of education, and we do not wish to do anything to inconvenience the book trade.

They have heretofore not been able to sell books as a rule, perhaps they should have sold them to the universities, in consequence of the privilege being granted to the universities and not to the book trade. We propose in the case of the libraries, where the privilege is allowed the bookseller of importing the books and paying the duty in the usual way, on proper evidence being furnished that he has sold them to a library that might have imported them free, he would be entitled to a refund of the duty. He will thus be enabled to continue to do business with the library. I think the change is one which will be of great advantage to the book trade.

Mechanical Books Free

Then we propose to put on the free list for everybody books such as would be used by young men interested in the study of mechanical arts, viz.: Books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, including books on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fish and fishing, mining, metallurgy, architecture, electric and other engineering, carpentry, ship-building, mechanism, dyeing, bleaching, tanning, weaving and other mechanical arts, and similar industrial books; also books printed in any language other than the English and French languages, or in any two languages not being English and French, or in any three or more languages, and Bibles, prayer books, psalm and hymn books and religious tracts.

A part of this item is based upon the old tariff, but that portion which places books upon the free list upon their application to science and to industry, is a new item, and I think the House on both sides will regard it as a worthy consideration.

Books for Benevolent Associations

We also include the item which was in the old tariff, putting on the free list books printed by or for any Government or by any association for the promotion of science, or letters and official annual reports of religious or benevolent associations, and issued in the course of the proceedings of the said associations to their members and not for the purpose of sale or trade.

Concession to Musicians

Printed music under the old tariff bore a specific duty of 10 cents per pound. Under our first resolutions we changed this to 20 per cent. We found that this bore severely upon some good music, and we are going to reduce it to 10 per cent.

Lithographed Goods

Then we have printed and lithographed matter. Under the old tariff this bore specific duties nder two items, one at 6 cents per pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and one at 15 cents per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem.. There is a large class of this matter which has no commercial value, being printed for distribution by people who sell patent medicines and other goods. The Customs authorities say they cannot put a commercial value upon it. We retain, in that case, the specific form of duty. That class of lithographed goods which has no commercial value we make dutiable at 15 cents per pound, but as respects the lithographed matter, labels for cans and goods of that class, we impose a duty of 35 per cent.

Stereotype Plates

Stereotypes, electrotypes, etc., item 292 of the present tariff, the former duty was 2 cents per square inch; we reduce this to 1 1-2 cents per square inch. In another case where the duty was 3-8 cent per square inch we make it 1-4 cent per square inch.

Bicycle Tubing

Steel tubes for bicycles, formerly 15 per cent., are now 10 per cent.

Pig lead, formerly 20 per cent., is reduced to 15 per cent.; as it comes from England there will be a further reduction under the preferential clause.

Buck thorne and strip fencing, formerly 25 per cent., we reduce to 20 per cent.

Wire

The item of wire we have divided into several items. Brass wires are made dutiable at 10 per cent., copper wire at 15 per cent., other wire of iron or steel is 20 per cent.

Spring Steel-Free

We have placed spring steel, spiral spring steel, spiral springs for railways, steel billets and steel axle bars for the manufacture of carriage springs and axles, on the free list.

Steel for toolmakers is reduced from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent.

Scrap Iron Further Down

Scrap iron under the old tariff was $4 per ton. Under our first resolutions we made it $1.50 per ton; it is now made $1 per ton; steel ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars, etc., under the old tariff, were $5 per ton; under our first resolution $4 per ton, now reduced to $2 per ton. These are articles used largely by manufacturers, and as we are dealing more generously with the producers of these goods under the bounty, we think the reduction is one that can fairly be made.

Structural Iron

Structural iron is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.

Bridge plates for steel plate manufacturers under item 223 are reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. Rolled iron or steel plates used by boiler-makers are reduced from 15 to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Veneers of wood, are reduced from 10 per cent. to 7 1-2 per dent.

Glycerine for the manufacture of explosives, formerly 20 per cent., is reduced to 10 per cent.

Sir Charles Tupper: "Have you increased the bounty on iron?"

The Minister of Finance: For the present we do not propose any change concerning them. Those resolutions propose an increase in the bounty.

Sir Charles Tupper: But you are reducing the duty on the iron still further, and I want to know if you are increasing the bounty further at the same time.

Where Prison Labor Comes In

The Minister of Finance: We reduce the duty on the billets, but not on the pig iron. There is an increase in the bounty on steel billets over the bounty under the former administration, but no other change in that respect now.

There is a prohibition in the act in respect to prison labor. It is found that in some cases people make articles of a similar character and mix them up with articles made by prison labor, so that it is extremely difficult for the customs authorities to draw the line. We have amended the item so as to cover such cases. The item reads as follows;

Goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labor, or which have been made within, or in connection with any prison, jail, or penitentiary; also goods similar in character to those produced in such institutions, when sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation having a contract for the manufacture of such articles in such institutions, or by any agent of such person, firm or corporation, or when such goods were originally purchased from or transferred by any such contractor.

In other words, where a person is in a business selling certain articles which are the product of prison labor, and he offers other things of a like character, which he says are not the product of prison labor, and it is difficult to draw the line between them, the law is to be made so as to exclude all the goods of the character offered by the person engaged in that business.

Mr Wood's Pointed Question

Mr. Wood (Hamilton): "There is a large quantity of that class of goods in the country. How can the Minister propose to deal with them?"

The Minister of Finance: If the honorable gentleman will bring such cases to the notice of the Controller of Customs I have no doubt the matter will be dealt with.

The Copyright Law Untouched

In regard to the item of books, we inserted in the list of prohibited books, reprints of British copyrights, that brings up the somewhat difficult question of the copyright law. The item was put there, not so much as the declaration of the policy of the Government, as a statement of what was regarded by many as the existing law. But we have deemed it better to leave the copyright matter as we found it, and the schedule of prohibited goods in this respect, as at present. Therefore, unless these reprints of British copyrights are copyrighted in Canada, we do not propose that they should be prohibited. The item will be changed accordingly.

I now place these resolutions on the table.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE.

The Amended Resolutions Taken Up After Recess and Discussed

Immediately after recess the House went into committee on the amended resolutions.

Clauses 1 to 15 passed with little or no discussion.

On clause 16, Sir Charles Tupper said both sides of the House must have sympathized with Mr. Fielding in the painful task he had had to perform to-day. For the brief period of one month he had posed as the founder of preferential trade in Canada. To-day, however, he had been compelled to dispel the illusions with which he surrounded the subject, and in the most emphatic manner to repudiate the position he occupied then. There was no wild cheering or singing "God Save the Queen" to-day; the Government had learned wisdom from the Opposition. The Finance Minister had done just what he (Sir Charles) a month ago said he would do, and had had to provide for extension of these reciprocal privileges to Belgium and Germany. The original statement of Mr. Fielding was nothing short of a declaration of independence on the part of Canada. To-day, however, he had felt it necessary to modify it, and yet he contended that there were still doubts as to the applicability of these treaties to Canada.

Continuing, Sir Charles recited the efforts put forth by Canada since 1881 to get rid of the German and Belgian treaties. He quoted the opinions of Lord Knutsford Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the Marquis of Ripon, that this proposed arrangement could not be carried out in the face of the treaties.

Where is Preferential Trade?

Where, then, was the preferential trade with the Mother Country? Were the doors open to-day to British trade on preferential terms? [Loud cries of "Yes."] It was an abuse of the term "preferential trade" when goods of Belgium and Germany and 20 other nations had to be admitted on the same terms. Under these circumstances it really meant that the Government had adopted a free trade tariff and the country would revert to the same condition of affairs as existed from 1874 to 1878. Industries would be paralyzed and there would be general depression. He asked why Mr. Laurier had not carried out his pledge to send commissioners to England to negotiate preferential trade with the Mother Country. If he had done that, the movement, which had now possibly been dealt a fatal blow by the Government, would have received a great impetus. The honorable gentleman had led the House to believe that this was a pro-British tariff and was an anti-American one. On the contrary, it was now found that this was a pro-American tariff. The abolition of duty on corn would have a most injurious effect on the farmers of Canada. Then the duties on wheat and flour had been also reduced, which would further affect our farmers and injure the milling industry to the advantage of American farmers and millers.

The reduction of the duties on iron would help the American iron masters to the injury of our own manufacturers.

An Amendment Moved

He proposed to embody the views he had enunciated in the following amendment:

That in the opinion of this House the reduction by 25 per cent. of the duties upon all imports except wine, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol, sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarets, in favor of any country whose tariff is or may be made on the whole as low as that of schedule D, is calculated to imperil the industrial interests of Canada, and is in principle opposed to preferential trade of any kind with the Mother Country.

That on several occasions the Government and Parliament of Canada have requested Her Majesty to be pleased to take such steps as might be necessary to terminate the effect of provisions of all treaties which prevent the Parliaments of the United Kingdom and the self-governing colonies adopting such tariffs as may be required for the promotion of trade within the Empire, but no decisive action has been taken in this direction.

That the desire for preferential trade with the United Kingdom is now general throughout Canada.

That this House is of opinion that the Government of Canada should cause Her Majesty's Government to be advised that so soon as the difficulties in the way are removed, the Parliament of Canada is ready to enter into a preferential trade arrangement with Great Britain and Ireland.

That this House cannot consent that any arrangement made by the Government of Canada with any country involving serious considerations of tariff and revenue should become operative without the sanction and ratification of Parliament.

Mr Davies Denies a Backdown

Mr. Davies denied that the changes announced today indicated a backdown on the part of the Government. The Government adhered to its view that Belgian and German treaties did not apply to Canada. Sir Charles stood alone in his view that the resolutions were unconstitutional. In Mr. Davies' opinion the treaties did not apply. In the first place there was no legislation giving them effect. As Canada had the constitutional power to make her own tariff regulations German and Belgian treaties did not apply without special legislation. This, he claimed, was admitted by the Duke of Newcastle in 1865.

Continuing, he contended that the preferential resolution did not conflict with the existing treaties. Germany and Belgium could avail themselves of the offer if they complied with the conditions of the clause. In conclusion, he claimed that the Government at one stroke had accomplished that which Sir Charles Tupper had been struggling to attain for years.

Mr. Borden moved that the committee rise.

The House adjourned at 11.15.

Old English Ceremony.

An old ceremony which links the present with an early epoch nearly as distant as the Norman conquest, has been duly observed in the Village of Biddenden, in Kent, near Ashford, England. Easter was celebrated by the distributing by vicar and church wardens of cakes of gingerbread among the visitors to the place, while the residents were regaled with hunks of bread and cheese. For nearly 900 years these doles or gifts have been dispensed, although now all idea of charity has practically disappeared, and the distribution is used more for an occasion of conviviality and ale-drinking than for the pious commemoration of the two maids of Biddenden who founded the feast. These ladies were Siamese twins, Chulkhurst, who lived at the beginning of the 12th century, and were joined together like the Siamese twins. One died a day after the other, and they left a bit of land, of which the rental is about £40 a year, to perpetuate a fund for the distribution of bread and cheese at Easter. The doles are stamped with the likeness of the two maids, with their names and the dates of their birth and demise. Many people go to Biddenden for the purpose of getting a cake and preserving it as a curiosity.

The Sultan's Seraglio.

In the time of the Sultan's predecessor the seraglio buildings stretched along the banks of the Bosphorus for a mile and a half, and contained some 4000 persons, the household order and arrangement being much as they are at present. The Sultan's mother, when he has a mother, receives a servile obedience from all its inmates, then comes the hasnadar ousta, or mistress of the treasury, generally a shrewd old woman promoted from the ranks of the servants for her talent for housekeeping and gossip. If the Sultani Valide dies the hasnadar succeeds her. Under Abdul Medjid the seraglio was long ruled by a washerwoman, whose chief adviser was a baltadic, or hewer of wood, who could not read, but had the power of dismissing viziers. The Sultan's four kadines come next, who rank as spouses till he divorces them and marries them to some of the pashas. Then there are five or six ikbals, or favorites; then the guieuzeles (from guieuz, eye—girls who have attracted the master's glance.) Every woman who marries from the seraglio takes with her, besides a large portion in cash, her clothing, jewels, furniture, carriages and servants. After them come the kadines-effendis, the mothers of the Sultan's children; then the unmarried princesses of the royal blood; then the foster-mothers and foster-sisters of the Sultana or princes or princesses. Among the attendants are chamberlains, secretaries, guards, eunuchs, scullions, cooks, pages, musicians, dancing-girls, dwarfs, buffoons, priests, astrologers, barbers and shampoocrs, tasters of the Sultan's food, athletes, cock-fighters, ram-fighters, jugglers, and grooms to look after the 500 horses contained in the imperial stables.—New York Tribune.

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Commenced to Take Hood's

Sarsaparilla. Up to that time I had not had any appetite, and in particular ate very little breakfast. Soon after commencing with Hood's Sarsaparilla, I began to feel better in every way and my appetite improved. I did not, however, notice any change in the abscess until I had taken several bottles, when it gradually grew smaller and wholly disappeared. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have gained from 142 to 158 pounds and have a good appetite. I know it was Hood's Sarsaparilla that effected the cure, as I had tried about everything else, but nothing did me any good, not even doctors' medicines. I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." GEO. D. STIMPSON, Islington Road, Portsmouth, N. H.

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Our drinking water is not quite what we could wish for these days—no doubt largely owing to the spring freshet. To avoid any ill effects which would be likely to arise from drinking this water it would be far better to drink the Golden Ale of the Eaton Bros. Brewing Company of Owen Sound, limited. 136

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