SALISBURY'S SPEECH

At the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall.

In This Year Full of Vicissitudes and Glorious Deeds Britain Has Astonished the Nations.

Established Before the World, What the World Did Not Believe, The Hearty Sympathy Which Exists Between the Colonies and the Mother Country.

which you have received this

IN SAYING THIS,

son who hears me and by numbers

sympathy with Lord Roberts in the

After the loyal toasts Mr. Al- proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers," derman and Sheriff Vaughan Mor- and the toast was drunk amid much gan proposed "The Naval and Military

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY. Forces of the Empire." who was received with loud cheers, The Right Hon. G. J. Goshen, who said: My lord mayor, your excellency, was received with applause, said: my lords and ladies-I return you my Once more, but for the last time, I most hearty thanks for the kin have the great honor, as the spokeswith man of the Board of Admiralty, to retoast in honor of my colleagues and myself. I have some difficulty in return thanks for the navy in this anplying to the excellent speech with cient hall. The Board of Admiralty which it has been introduced by the is no phantom board. I have had the lord mayor on account of the width of high rrivilege to be associated on it the area which he covered. I know with naval officers fresh from the sernot whether I shall be able to discuss vice, peaetrated with the instincts, adequately the very important quesfeelings and traditions of their noble tions which he brought under your profession, with large experience and notice. My lord mayor, we, of course, perfect knowledge of the navy and its are open to the difficulty that we have wants. The naval lords are the comto deal with events which are not ye rades and the colleagues of the first quite completed; but, at all events, lord of the admiralty-not the suborthey have gone far enough to show dinates. This is rather a soldiers' that the courage which by reason of than a sailor's night. Generals and many examples was traditionally asregiments of a victorious army are sociated with the English race has not arriving on these shores to meet the in any degree lost its quality or dimenthusiastic welcome home which inished its value in the hands of those they have so rightly earned.. (Cheers.) by whom that race is now represent But neither they nor the public will ed. The courage of the soldiers who ever forget the sallers and marines have faced unknown conditions, and who fought by their side (Cheers.) have carried victoriously the standard They have marched, they have climbof their country through difficulties ed, they have shot, they have fought and dangers which few expectedwith the best of them-(cheers)-and that courage has been recognized by their endurance, their resourcefulness the people of this country, and no their cheerful quickness have proved eulogy which any of us could add to that neither in physique nor in nerve, it would increase the honor which has nor in handiness, nor in keenness of been bestowed upon them. Above all. quickness of sight are they one whit the people of London have shown their inferior to the soldiers at their best. appreciation of the valor of our sol-(Cheers.) As for the marines, let me diers. (Cheers). The relief of Maferemind this assembly of that brave king, the relief of Ladysmith, the rehand—that heroic band—the defenders lief of Kimberley, on all these occaof the British legation at Pekinsions, and still more at the recent re-(Cheers)—who by their unshaken turn of our gallant Volunteers, the steadiness and valor saved British wocity which sent them forth, the people men and children from unspeakable of London, have shown an enthusihorrors and their countrymen from astic and passionate admiration for intolerable anguish. (Cheers.) The military valor which I think was not two surviving officers of that band expected by those who had criticized have been promoted—(cheers)—and I the recent development of the English rejoice to think that one of the last race, and which will add greatly to acts of my official life has been to the position which we shall occupy in sign a minute for the promotion of all the estimation of all who criticize us the non-commissioned officers in that abroad. It is unfortunately the case force a step in rank. (Loud cheers.) that we have to consider and think of Nor have the private soldiers been not only the brilliant triumphs which forgotten. Like the defenders of Luckhave been won, and the splendid exnow, they will be allowed to count amples of courage that have been disextra time in the calculation of their played. We have also to think of the pensions. (Renewed cheers.) May I losses that we have sustained, and of conclude by expressing the great hapthe gallant men whose voices we piness which I feel that my young never shall hear again. It is a sad insuccessor is a man in whose future cident, an inevitable incident, and selcareer I have absolute trust. (Hear, dom has it been felt more deeply than hear.) He is the son of a man of on the present occasion, that we have noble ideals and lofty standard of the to mourn not only, not mainly, those public duty. Lord Selborne will soon who have fallen in the field, but those win his way to the heart of the naval who have fallen under the fell and service. To that service I myself owe pitiless stroke of disease. Such a rethe profoundest debt of gratitude for flection reminds us that within the the loyal support and the cordial conlast few days we have heard of the fidence which they have shown loss of one of the Queen's grandsons. me throughout; and in bidding a man of singular merit and promise them officially - not personally devoted to his profession, whose career farewell, I claim the privilege was looked forward to with the greatof an old friend to commend my est enthusiasm by all his friends, who successor to their regard. (Cheers.) has fallen, not by the sword of his When twenty-eight years ago I was enemy, but by the terrible blow of disfirst called to the admiralty, "Mr. ease. We all of us sympathize deeply Punch." in a friendly cartoon, portraywith our aged sovereign in the grief ed me on a man-of-war, posted with which she has experienced, and we an anxious face, at the wheel in a feel that this instance of the devotion rough sea, and, standing close by, he of her family-and it does not stand called out, "Hold on, sir, hold on; ak ne-encourages us all in the fulfilyou'll soon find your sea-legs." So ment of the duty which we owe to her may the country and the service call crown and to this country, and in susout to my successor, "Hold on, sir, taining the glorious traditions of the hold on; you'll soon find your seaempire which she represents. (Cheers)

legs." (Prolonged cheers.)

COLONEL MACKINNON, who, as commandant of the City Im- I cannot refrain from expressing what perial Volunteers, was accorded a is felt, I have no doubt, by every perhearty reception, remarked that the duty of acknowledging the latter part | throughout the country, the deepest of the toast had been much lightened by the exceedingly kind manner with which it had been greeted. That circumstance in itself was a great reward to those who had come back this trial may be spared to him, but from South Africa, and would be a source of comfort and encouragement solation as may be derived from the to those of his comrades who, unhanpily, were still at the seat of the war. Vast credit was due to the late lord mayor, Sir Alfred Newton, the corporation, and the other gentlemen in the city of London who had tried this experiment in our military history. (Cheers.) They entitled, equipped, clothed, and transported across the sea a force of 1.500 men in an unprecedentedly short space of time; and, judging from the observations which the commander-in-chief had been kind enough to make about the City Im- things in this present war which were perials, those gentlemen were to be congratulated on what they had done. (Cheers.) Much credit was due to the employers of labor in the city of London, who had kept the men's names on their books. (Hear, hear.) It was, indeed, an experiment to pick 1,500 volunteers from different regiments, and suddenly send them out of the country: but although he was proud to learn how well the corps had done, he hoped it would not be imagined in the country that volunteers so taken from the ranks of a number of different regiments, and put into the field could be at once equal to regular soldiers. What military results were fikely to that unhappy office has been exposed flow from the wave of patriotism to during the last twelve months. I which had spread over the country? Lord Roberts, in his farewell speech at Pretoria, implored the City Imperials on the war office and the defence of itto take back to England a good ac- had a chance of being established becount of the unselfishness, the hard fore the world. (Hear, hear). But work, and the bravery of the men of what I would remind you who may be

the regular army. The lord mayor, in felicitous terms, heard, a hasty opinion of the actions

to say a word in derogation of the ports. (Cheers). I think it is a mat-who with them are serving under the ter of great advantage that the powers Queen. But of course the quest on is somewhat altered when those serve are disposed to cast upon their fe flow-serve ants an undue share of the responsibility for what has taken place. There are things said of the po dticians; there jects which we desire to maintain. are things said of the positionals; there are things said of the professionals. It is quite right that whatever is said should be carefully examined. But you must remember that the professionals are much a more at liberty to speak than the politicians, and therefore you will do injustice if you conclude, until the matter has been threshed o'dt, that the blame for anything that has taken place mainly or orable to prosperity, favorable to the thing that has taken place mainly or entirely lies with them. I do not, however, think that this is a matter which, will occupy very deeply the conside ation of the country in times to

WE SHALL BE VERY GLAD

to improve all defects; we shall be very glad to fill up all the wants. I believe the utmost efforts will be devoted to that task, but I should rather eprecate than encourage any unnecesary examination into observations that have been made with respect to what has taken place in the past. You will not add to the enthusiasm of your troops, and you will not add to the efficiency of the machinery which you employ. But what appears to me the most important part of our gains in this last year is that we have established before the world, which I think the world did not believe, the hearty sympathy which exists between the colonies and the mother country. It is a result of enormous value. It has been fully achieved. The colonies have shown their interest in us by sacrifices which cannot be doubted, and from this time forth the estimate that will be formed of the value of colonial connection, both in the eyes of foreigners and in our own, will be very different from what it has been in times past. Perhaps I may, although it is not strictly relevant, take occasion to observe that one of the cirournstances which has gratified me most during this past year is the very hearty and friendly feeling which has been displayed between this country and the United States. (Cheers). .I have the pleasure of having near me the distinguished representative of that country. I hope he will forgive me any irregularity in my expressions It is quite wrong for a secretary of state to make any observations with respect to the internal politics of another country, but I am soon to give up that office, and in face of that which is close at hand I hope he will forgive me for expressing the extreme satisfaction with which we have all of us heard what has recently taken place in the United States. (Cheers). We believe that the cause which has won is the cause of civilization and of commercial honor. We believe that these principles lie at the root of all prosperity and of all progress in the world, and therefore we claim that we have as much right to rejoice with what has taken place as the distinguished gentleman who sits by my (Cheers). Mr. Goschen in his speech made some observations with respect to the gallantry of the naval and military forces in the war in China. I entirely agree, and earnestly support, all he said. I think if what has been done had only been more in sight and nearer the public view there would have been a still higher sense than there has been of the enormous skill and wonderful gallantry which have been displayed. Of the matter in China I cannot, as you know, speak with entire freedom, because we are one of a band of allies. In this matter we are acting in concert. Well, you know something of the concert of Europe. We have had some experience of it in the past. (Laughter). We know it has several very marked characteristics. One of them is that

it tends to preserve peace among the owers of Europe. ANOTHER OF THEM

is that it tends to defer for a considerable period the solution of any problem which is in hand. (Laguhter). And, therefore, with that condition going on it would be exceedingly inappropriate if I ventured on any criticisms or prophecies. But I may observe, because it has become a matter of public comment, that an agreement has taken place between Germany and Ergland in that matter. It is an agreement of no great eccentricity or reculiarity, because I believe it represents the feelings which are entertained by most, if not all, of the

secreow which threatens him at the present moment. He has already suf-fered enough. We earnestly pray that he will receive, at all events, such con-Baby ... deep and earnest sympathy of all his fellow-countrymen for one who has KNOWS A GOOD THIN done and suffered so much for the WHEN HE SEES IT. country which he serves. (Cheers). My lord, we naturally ask ourselves after this year, full of vicissitudes, full of emotions, full of glorious deeds, how do we stand with reference to the opinion of the world, and to our own prestige and power. I need not speak of our courage. It was never seriously doubted, and it has been fully justified and asserted. But we have shown not so readily admitted, and which will alter very much the position that we hold in the view of contemporary critics. The achievement of sending between 200,000 and 300,000 men in that space of time, and that perfection of equipment, to a distance of 6,000 miles is a thing which we should not have dreamt of if it had been discussed here eighteen months ago. It is a wonder-BABY'S ful achievement. It is an achievement of which the war office ought to have the main or the entire credit-(cheers) OWN -and it may counterbalance in your minds many of those nebulous and somewhat fictitious attacks which SOAP should like, if it were possible, in some tournament of debate, hat the attack THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO. MONTREAL, ERS OF THE CELES ALBERT TOILET SOAPS inclined to form, from what you have

of the war office, is that you are only judging one side. By the very proper tay down these two important points, provisions of our traditional constitution it is not the barrenties of minister at the practice of free trade at open orable to prosperity, favorable to the encouragement of commerce and to combine with other countries in discouraging and frustrating the dangerous idea that this is a moment for invading the integrity of the Chinese empire, or for attempting with our scanty forces, approach the stupendous task of governing China instead of leaving it be governed by the Chinese. think that the declaration of great powers that these are not their objects may be of great advantage. But these considerations rather lead us back to the ideas with which we have sometimes dealt in this hall, as to whether the omen of public life point to the discouragement of war and the increase of peace upon the earth. I am not sure what reply is to be given It is quite true that suddenly two powers, the Transvaal and China, the empress of China and the president of the Transvaal, have plunged themselves into war by addressing to us a deflance which it was impossible we disregard, President Kruger could having addressed to us an ultimatum which we could not refuse to notice, and the empress of China having attacked and threatened the life of our ambassador. These difficulties do not coincide with the hopes that we entertained and expressed to the conference of peace that was held in Hol-

land two years ago. We cannot be certain that any government will not yield its powers to the less educated AND LESS ENLIGHTENED classes by whom more and more in many countries of the world public affairs are being governed. The moral is this, that we must remain on our guard-(cheers)-that however burdensome and painful it must be, yet for some period to come we must consider the defences of the country, scrutinise them carefully, examine the machinery, administrative and military, by which they are sustained, and make it certain, or as certain as in human calculation it can be, that we are not exposed to any sudden interruption of that peace upon which our prosperity depends. There are many things the government has to do. There are many reforms, many improvements in social conditions which it will be the duty of parliament from time to time to undertake, and which we hope they may undertake with success; but above all these considerations rests this one supreme condition—that no reforms, no improvements are of the slightest value unless security from external disturbance is obtained. The progress of industry, which, of course, is the one great object which we all have to sustain and promote, depends above all upon this conditionthat our defences are in such a position that no accidents that may happen beyond our borders shall make our security doubtful, or interfere with the peaceful progress of the industry on which we depend. (Cheers.) The lord mayor, in submitting "The Foreign Ministers," offered hearty welcome to the Maharajah of Kapurthala, and made allusion to the keen interest which had been taken in this country in the American presidential

His excellenty THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

election.

(Mr. Choate), replying, said: In re sponding to this toast on behalf of all the nations of the world-(iaughter)-I express gratitude to the lord mayor and to Lord Salisbury for the sympathetic, earnest, and generous manner in which they have spoken of the United States. Lord Salisbury has stated with such truth and simplicity and earnestness the result of the great event that has taken place there that I shall not occupy a moment of your time in the discussion of that subject. I congratulate Lord Salisbury, however, that the incursion into the broad area of American politics was made after the election and not before (Laughter.) If before, he had to champion the cause of the president of the American soil, I am afraid that even his great powers would have hardly been equal to the task. (Laugh-I will ask him how he would have liked to have travelled 25,000 miles in sixty days, to have made 460 speeches, ranging from five to thirty a day, before audiences indoors and cut of doors ranging from five to 50,000. (Laughter.) I say no more than any man of sense on the other side of the water knows when I say these two great people do most sincerely value the friendship and the sympathy and good opinion of each other. (Hear, hear.) And will you allow me to dismiss the subject by expressing my belief that so long as President Mc-Kinley and Lord Salisbury continue to hold in their hands the reins of government which have been recently reommitted to them both-(cheers)-by these two great people, there is no danger of any disturbance of the honorable and friendly relations between them which now exist. (Cheers.) I hardly know to what I may attribute the honor of being selected to speak for all the foreign representatives. There are many of them who have been here much longer than I, and who are better known to you. Possibly I owe it to the fact that I am the only ambassador present, and perhaps also to the fact that I know more of Downing street, whose pavements we tread every week in our visits to her Maejsty's minister for foreign affairs than any one of them. (Laughter.) The truth is that Downing street-if it may be called a street at all, which I somewhat doubt-(laughter)-is altogether an American street. And let me add, however the representatives of other nations may feel, we are quite at home

there. (Laughter.) I will show you

it derives its origin and history from the earliest periods of the English colonists in America. I doubt whether many know why it is called "Downing." Now, at a school which I had the good for une to attend - I am afraid to say how many years ago in Massachusetts, the best colony that was ever planted under the Enghish flag, and planted in the best way, because you drove them out to shift themselves-(laughter)-at that school over the archway of entrance was inscribed the words "Schola publica, prima" - the first school organized in Massa-chusetts — and underneath was inscribed the name of "George Downing," the first pupil of that school Then in Harvard college we find him a graduate of that institution in the first year that it sent any youth into the world-the year 1642. He soon found his way to England and became chaplain to General Okey's army under Cromwell, and he soon began to display the most extraordinary faculties in the art of diplomacy of any many of his day. It was the old diplomacy. (Laughter). It was nothing like the new diplomacy which Lord Salisbury and the foreign ministers here present practice. (Laughter). It was the old kind. (Renewed laughter). He developed into a wonderful master of the art of hoodwinking, in which that kind of diplomacy chiefly consisted. He hoodwinked Cromwell himself, which showed that he was a very astute young man, and persuaded him to send him as ambassador to The Hague. When the Protector died, he tried his art upon the Rump, and he hoodwinked them, for they appointed him ambassador to The Hague.

WHEN THE RESTORATION

came he practiced his wiles and arts

on the merry monarch, and induced

him again to send him as ambassador

to The Hague. Those were great tri-

umphs of diplomacy, all by one man! (Laughter). In those days when a king shuffled his cards, which he did very often, changes of office took place as if by magic, and he who had been in the foreign office was transferred to the war office, and he who had been in the board of works was transferred to the home office-(loud laughter)-with the same happy faculty with which those changes now take place at the mere nod of the prime minister. (Renewed laughter). While occupying all these places Downing had opportunities which none of her n ajesty's present ministers enjoy. He made lots of money-(laughter)-and finally he induced the merry monarch to grant him a tract of land at Westminster, provided, for so the grant ran, that the house to be built on the demesne, so near to the royal palace should be handsome and graceful. And if you will stand at the mouth, shall I call it, of Downing street, and gaze across the way to Whitehall, where Charles in his merry moods was wont to look out of the windows, you will appreciate the wisdom of the proviso. So the house was built, and a lot more mansions between there and Westminster Abbey, and the old annals of the time describe these house as pleasant mansions, having a back front to St. James's park-an exact description of the foreign office today, for it also has a back front to St. James's park. And really it is the most important side of the building, for it is there her majesty's minister for foreign affairs always finds his way in and out with a private key by the back-front door. (Laughter). Now, in the natural order of things, Downing would have been hanged by the neck until he was dead, but he won favor in the eyes of Charles by claiming forgiveness for his past backslidings, on account of the vicious principles which he had sucked in during his New England early education. (Loud laughter). When he died he devised his mansions and estate and farm at Westminster to his children. And now they are all long since gone, leaving no wrack behind except that little patch of ground 100 yards long and twenty yards wide, sometimes narrowing to ten, which bears still his illustrious name. It is the smallest, and at the same time the greatest, street in the world, because it lies at the hub of that gigantic wheel which encircles the globe under the name of the British empire. On behalf of the entire diplomate corps, words would fail me to express the delight which we have found in our intercourse with Lord Salisbury, and the great regret we shall feel when we shall see his face in the foreign office no more. I liope, in his higher and greater station, he will not wholly ignore us, but will imitate the example of the retired tallow-chandler, who, parting with the great business, which he had pursued with eminent success and great perfonal delight, wiped his eyes as he was leaving the premises and promised that on melting-days he would in spirit always be ready to return. ("Hear, lear," and laughter). I believe that the cordial and friendly relations which exist between all the great nations of the earth that are represented at this court, and the preservation of the peace of the world, have in large measure depended upon the just and fair spirit, the patience, and forbearance and hearty goodwill which he has manifested towards us, and his regard for the rights of all other nations, while maintaining with the utmost tenacity and stoutness the rights of his own nation. (Loud cheers).

U. S. SENATOR DAVIS DEAD.

ST. PAUL, Minnn., Nov. 27.-U. S. Senator Cushman Kellogg Davis, chairman of the committee of foreign relations of the senate, died at his home in this city at 8.48 o'clock this evening, after an illness of two months. He has suffered greatly during his sickness and gradually sank away, being unconscious for several hours before death, and apparently suffered no pain. Yesterday, realizing the approach of the end, Mrs. Davis sent for the Venerable T. H. M. Villier, arch-deacon of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Minnesota, and Rev. Theodore Sedgewick, rector of the Church of St John the Evangelist. An attempt was made to secure the attendance of Bishop Whipple, but that venerable prelate was in Florida.

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Songs of Praise

Ottawa, Jan. 20, 1899.
I have used SURPRISH SOAP since I started house and find that it hasts longer and is better than other soap I have tried J. Jehnston. Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 15th, 1899.
Having used SURPRISH SOAP for the past ten years, I faml it the best sea that I have ever had in my house and would not use any other when I can go SURPRISE. Mrs. T. Henry Troup. St. Thomas, Ont.

I have to wash for three brothers the work on the railroad, and SURERIS! SOAP is the only soap to use. We tried every other kind of soap, and I tell every body why our overalls have such a good color.

Maudie Logan. Can't get wife to use any other soap lays SURPRISE is the best. Chas C. Hughes. SURPRISE is a pure hard SOAP

U. S. CRUISER LOST.

The Yosemite Sunk in a Typhoon at Guam, Two Weeks Ago.

Carried a Crew of Over Two Hundred and Fifty of Whom All But Five Were Saved.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28 .- A cable de spatch from Manila says that the auxiliary cruiser Yosemite was sunk in a typhoon at Guam on the 15th of November, and that five of her crew

were lost. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-The Yosemite was first commissioned April 13, 1898. She had been station ship at the island of Guam since the days of the Spanish war. She is a 16 knot converted cruiser of 6,179 tons displacement, and is provided with a main battery of ten five-inch rapid fire gums and a secondary battery of six 6-pounders and two Colt rifles. Her measurements are 391 feet in length by 48 feet extreme breadth. She has a mean draft of 20 feet one inch. Just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war the vessel was purchased by the navy department, fitted as an auxiliary cruiser, and rendered effective service as one of the patrol fleet, being manned in part by the fichigan naval militia. that her anchorage at Guam was of the harbor of San Luis D'Apra, and that owing to her draft she was obliged to lie six miles off shore. The harbor is a particularly dangerous one, owing to the existence of a rocky shoal in the middle and a particularly crooked

channel. According to the naval register the Yosemite was manned by 18 officers and 267 men, but in her capacity as station ship not all of these were required, and undoubtedly a part of them were ashore engaged in duties a the naval station. This practically would be true of her commander, Seaton Schroeder, who is also governor of Guam, and who probably left the ac tive command of the ship to the rank ing lieutenant, Augustus N. Mayer. The other officers accredited to the ship by the register are: Lieuts. W. E. Safford, Albert Moritz, B. B. Bierer; Ensigns A. W. Pressey, H. L. Collins. A. N. Mitchell and F. T. Evans; As sistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong; As sistant Paymaster P. W. Delane Chaplain L. E. Reynolds and eight warrant officers.

CHURCH WORKER ABSCONDS.

VANCOUVER, B.C., Nov. 27.-D. G. Cathcart, who was supposed to be one of the most earnest young workers Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, Method ist church, has absconded with a larg sum of money, borrowed in small sum from members of the congregation Cathcart was thought to be one of the most pious young men in Vancouve and many mothers desired him for son-in-law. It now transpires that when Cathcart asked for a Sunda school class two years ago he h just finished an eighteen months' for forgery.

PICTURES OF F. M. LORD ROBERTS, GEN'L LORD KITCHENER, MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL

A Great Offer to New Subscribers

The Sun has secured magnificent portraits, 18x24 inches, of F. M. Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener, printed in fifteen colors, and Major-General Baden-Powell in khaki on coated calendered paper suitable for framing. The pictures are art gems. fit to grace any Canadian home, and are pronounced by military men to be the most life-like portraits of British leaders of the South African campaign ever placed on the market. For Seventy-Five Cents Cash in ad-

vance, one of these pictures, a war map, and the Semi-Weekly Sun for one year will be mailed post free to any address in Canada. A picture alone is Sample portraits are now on public worth one dollar. riew in the Sun's business offices.

Call and see them. Sun Printing Co., St. John.

FARM The Addre Hampton

By Capt. Elder Maritime and Prof. J.

(Special HAMPTON tural meeting the commission held in the h Co., this, Satu The attendan Raymond, pre Norton and H called to the the several sp W. Y editor of the

said the object mainly to hear the president ers' Associatio Grisdale of O particularly re be used to farmers in th had a wide ters. One of Maritime Br educational. which had be years by the the aid of the concerning t gratifying. He made in the sale of butte other product name they ha of England f color and flav kets were ope as they were modities nam and of marke E. I president of t

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