#### A CITY'S MILK

Healthfulness Dependent Upon Cleanliness'- Preservators a Danger.

Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin Says There Is Much Exaggeration as to the Spread of Diseases by Milk.

(New York Times.)

Milk can justly be called "universal food." Such a title not only implies the universality of its use, but indicates that it contains in itself all of the food principles necessary to growth and nutrition.

No subject of greater interest than the production and care of cows' milk can come before those who are interested in the public health. Its importance in large communities, where the difficulties of delivery and proper preservation are great, warrants much more attention than is generally pestowed upon the problem. The magnitude of the whole question can be appreciated when it is known that 1,250,006 quarts of milk are daily delivered into New York city, and that this vast amount comes from five states, including thirty-four counties, and some of it from a distance of 500 New York itself, however, is no small dairy ground, as 23,500 cows are contained within the municipal limits, which furnish a certain amount of milk for the inhabitants.

The whole plan of collecting milk for the city has , hanged within the past few years. Formerly many of the milk dealers owned the cows producing milk, or dealt with various farmers and dairymen in different sections of the country. Now the great quantity of milk is collected by companies which have depots in various dairy districts, and which buy from farmers and dairies. These companies have regular forms of contracts, which are generally based on the Fifty Dairy Rules of the United States Department of Agriculture. These contracts may allow a company's inspectors to examine the cows, stables, and utensils, regulate the manner of feeding, handling of milk, etc., and sometimes even provide for notice to the company of any contagious disease in the family or help of a pro-

strut-

soul by

nk-he's

means

on rainy

ay; full

off a lot

wants it

in bold

he'll or-

rough, if

m! Now

h short

eeze that

ou must

for him.

that the

women's

otly saws

d, let us

esterday,

mstrong,

een €x-

d effects

he order

made ex

ourt had

te Van-

only be

ummons

ld not be

onor de-

ill taken,

the ex-

iteresting

cision in

ture has

ow reads

k of the

to make

affidavit

judgment

the same

d Vic., c.

summons

der might

that the

isual with

its inten-

tion on a

lication to

dismissed

was suffi-

trial. A.

intiff, and

DA ARE

aurier will

any action

ollecter of

wrote to

f the facts

od's letter,

Mr. Wood,

denounced.

ed all the

outh Africa

of treason.

nt in the

treasonable

Mr. Wood

no differ-

rather jus-

ting their

Mr. Wood

in his let-

ilfrid Lau-

ple of Can-

eed be, he

ire at his

lual is the

Canadians

man that

rood would

if he hadn't

sonable re-

d has done

a manly,

ier will not

position.

Queen is

BRITON.

ndant.

show

ducer. The milk is brought to the depot at stated hours, cleaned, if necessary, and immediately bottled or canned and shipped either in boxes containing ice or in refrigerator cars, and delivered within from twenty-four to thirty-six hours after milking. About 75 per cent of the milk now received in New York comes from these receiving stations, or, as they are usually called, creameries. There is no doubt that milk handled in this large way is an improvement over the old plan of the various milk dealers re- aggerated. ceiving their supplies from numerous dependent dairies. A system likewise simplified.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEANLINESS. If milk is to be kept pure and sweet the greatest care must be exercised at its source. The great cause of scuring and other changes in milk is bacterial growth, the bacteria gaining access to milk through dirt. As seen as the milk is collected, it should be run through an acrator and cooler, in a room free from bad odor or any impurity. Clean milk, that is rapidly cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, and kept at that temperature, will remain sweet and fit to drink for sixty hours. If n.ilk is drawn from healthy cows that are kept clean and in hygienic surroundings, by healthy milkers, who keep scrupulously clean, and is received into absolutely clean vessels, and then strained, aerated and kept cool until delivered, the question of a proper milk supply for any locality thus served will be solved. The real key to the situation is the handling of milk on the farm, far away from the inspectors of the can do is to see that the milk is not spoiled upon being delivered; that it dces not run below 3 per cent. butter fat, and that no preservatives have

been added. In spite of the vigilance of the health inspectors, there is a large sale of various preservative solutions, that are presumably used for the purposes for which they are sold. Dairy supply firms openly advertise the sale of these preparations. Their commonest active ingredients are boric acid, borax and formaldehyde. While small amounts of these substances may not always in themselves be directly injurious, they have a tendency to make the milk less digestible. Anything that aims to take the place of strict cleanliness in the handling of milk is reprehensible, as, by masking the effects of uncleanliness less care is naturally taken, and various impurities will not be suspected, because their usual effects are not observed.

The great need of a city like New York is a strictly clean milk that will require neither superheating nor the addition of any preservative in order to keep it in safe condition against

# the time of consumption.

EFFECTS OF INSPECTION. As an example of the work of the board of health, the borough of Manhattan is divided into nine milk inspection districts. There are ten milk inspectors, and each district comprises about 600 or 700 milk stores. In 1899 these inspectors made 8,047 inspections, examined 48,832 specimens of milk, and caused 117 arrests. As an example of the effects of this vigilance, it may be noted that only eighty-four quarts of milk were destroyed in the year 1899, although 10,000,000 pounds of foodstuffs were condemned in that year by the health department.

Since 1896 every milk dealer has been required to obtain a permit from the health department, which is issued only after satisfactory inspection of the place from which the milk is to be sold. If a dealer has been arrested and convicted twice for selling milk below the required standard, this permit is revoked and the dealer is no

longer allowed to continue in business. As a result of this oversight there has been a vast improvement in the

milk supply of New York, although much remains to be improved in the CANADIANS

matter of cleanliness. Dr. Betz of the health departmen has estimated the comparative amount per capita of milk consumed in the fol-lowing cities:

London-4 ounces (1-4 pint). Paris-71-2 ounces (1-2 pint). Munich-20 ounces (11-4 pints). New York-18 ounces (11-8 pints). DISEASE ATTRIBUTABLE TO MILK.

Much harm has been done by the popular idea that diseases are frequently spread by the consumption of milk. Needless fear has been excited in the public mind by alarmist reports, and many, as a consequence, have refrained from drinking this most wholesome beverage. Those who are acquainted with the subject do not hesitate to state that there has been much exaggeration. The diseases that may be spread by milk are divided into three types: The first type comes from the cow; the second type from sec-ondary contamination, and the third type is the result of poisons produced

by bacteria growing in the milk.

There is only one disease of any importance that can be traced to the cow herself-that is tuberculosis. This danger, however, has been vastly exaggerated. It is very uncertain whether a cow having tuberculosis anywhere else than in the milk glands can, under ordinary circumstances, produce milk containing the tubercle bacillus. The great seat of tuberculosis in mankind is in the lungs, and entrance of the disease into this tract is by breathing, and not by swallowing. If bacteria in milk produce tuberculosis in man, they would probably produce intestinal tuberculosis which is exceedingly rare. Moreover, the bacteria in milk are met by the gastric juice of the stomach as well as the intestinal juices, which are powerful bactericides. Recent researches show that it is extremely probable that the variety of tubercle bacillus producing the disease in man is slightly different from the one producing the disease in the cow. It is likewise a point of interest to note that while tuberculosis in mankind is decreasing in all civilized communities, tuberculosis in cattle appears to be in-

The diseases produced by secondary contamination are, principally, typhoid fever and scarlet fever. They may get into the milk by means of water directly added to the milk or by that used in cleaning utensils. The scales from scarlet fever may get directly into milk where there is criminal carelessness on the part of the dairyman

creasing.

or milk handler. A number of intestinal troubles observed in hot weather can be traced to changes in the milk, but not to any particular bacillus or germ. Such changes are apt to be developed by milk that has been kept too long or is spoiling. On the whole it can be confidently stated that no one need be

of judicious centrol and oversight is a half million cows kept in this coun- hospitality anywhere. fourteen persons of all ages.

chanism, but it is not the most valuable part of the milk as food. It has been estimated that one hundred pounds of skim-milk contain more va- they themselves now think was luable food for the human being than one hundred pounds of the whole milk.

# MUST BE UNASSAILABLE.

LONDON, July 27 .- In the house of lords today the Earl of Wemyss asked whether the premier, Lord Salisbury, had received information "confirming the view of one of our military attaches, to the effect that it was all important that England should be entirely unassailable by November next, the proper authorities. This stateand whether he had satisfied himself that our means of defence were such health department. All the latter as to render all attempts at invasion futile."

Lord Salisbury demanded the name of such attache. The Earl of Wemyss-"I cannot give

Lord Salisbury-"Then you have no right to quote him." The Earl of Wemyss-"You have no

right to ask it." Lord Salisbury, proceeding with some warmth, said the Earl of

Wemyss's inability to quote the name was evidence that the story was pure invention. He said he had never heard that it was important that England should be unassailable by November. He understood, however, that a number of shooting stars might be apprehended in November. If his Albert Hall speech on this subject were read in its entirety it would be seen he had not pointed to any immediate danger. He believed the defences were quite adequate, and had every confidence in the future.

The Earl of Rosebery szid it was to be regretted that the premier had imparted so much heat in his reply. He though the Earl of Wemyss should not have mentioned the anonymous attache, and said Lord Salisbury's Albert Hall speech had intensified the anxiety of this country by its extraordinary inadequate conclusion. It was not enough to tell the Primrose league to form rifle clubs to protect liberty when so vast a body of reservists was locked up 7,000 miles away. The secretary of war had made innumerable statements in the house and developed schemes of national defence. but the commander in chief had never pressed support of the scheme. The matter was grave, as parliament would

shortly adjourn. The Earl of Kimberley hoped the government would devote the remainder of the session to seeing that everything possible was done to put the

country in a condition of safety. The subject was then dropped

HIS OFFENCE. (Harper's Bazar.) "Jack Higgins' heart is in the right

place." "What makes you think so, dear?" "Why; he gave it to me last night." Advertisements in THE SUN pay.

Men of the Contingent Now In London Are Well

Treated.

INDIGNANT.

Their Protest - Editor of The Telegraph Told that He is Mistaken

Arrangements Are Good - Lord Stratheona's Letter - Explanation by the War Office-A Danial from

London, Eng., Office of the Toronto

222-225 Strand, W. C., July 25. The Daily Telegraph, having stated this morning that several Canadians discharged from the military hospitals

letter to the editor: "Sir-Several members of the Canadian contingents now in London called to see me this morning, with reference to an article in your issue of today, and they have requested me to forward you the enclosed statement for publication. In view of the money the men have had from the war office and other sources, and of the arrangements made at the soldiers' homes on their behalf, there is no reason whatever why any of them should have been without board or lodging, so long as they complied with the rules of the establishments at which they have been staying. The men who signed rarliamentary contests in which men the statement feel very keenly the statements that have been made, which, in any case, I am assured, affect not more than five or six of the entire number now in London and were the consequence of indiscretions for which they alone were responsible. "I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"(Signed) STRATHCONA." PROTEST BY THE MEN. The statement referred to is as fol-

"We, the undersigned members of the Canadian contingents now in London, have read with much concern the article in your paper relating to the treatment of Canadian soldiers in this country. We, at any rate, have not as stated, been thrown friendless into the London streets after treatment in

the military hospitals. Speaking genafraid of pure, clean milk, and as crally, we went on furlough at our mentioned above, the dangers are ex- own request, within a few days after our arrival in this country. We have The department of agriculture esti- not, as stated in your article, in our mates that there are about five and loneliness and destitution, accepted We went to the try for the purpose of producing milk soldiers' homes on our arrival, and have for food, or about one cow to every paid our way for board and lodging. Those who obtained two months' fur-Some of the by-products of the milk lough received £7 from the war office and oream industry are exceedingly va- authorities, and those on one month's luable as foods, such as buttermilk furlough £4, and we have nothing to and skim-milk. The cream of milk complain of on the part of the has its function in the human me- authorities. A very few members of the contingents may have disposed of their money more readily

than was perhaps desirable, or judicious, but we object to the statements in the article applying to us as a body, for we wish to remember that we are Canadians with a reputation to maintain. We may add that some of us have made application for an advance on account of our . Canadian deferred pay, and that it was granted immediately by the government of the dominion. Most of us desire to return to Canada as early as convenient, and believe that our application is now receiving consideration at the hands of ment is made entirely at our own suggestion, as it is our earnest desire that both the people here and our comrades should know, that, having had no cause for complaint, we, as a body,

have made none, and therefore, as already stated, do not endorse the statements in your article." The statement is signed by twenty-

six Canadian soldiers now in London. WAR OFFICE EXPLANATIONS. LONDON, July 25 .- (Montreal Star

Cable.)-Both at the imperial and Canacian government offices a complete denial is given to the somewhat sensational stories set affoat in regard to the war office's treatment of thirty-three convalescent Canadians, inspected yesterday at Golder's Hill by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

The war office explanation takes this form: The Canadians returned from South Africa have, when convalescent, the option of going to a convalescent home or to friends. If they prefer the latter, as they very often do, they receive an instalment of their pay, but are still entitled to arrears of their pay allowance. They frequently get rid of the money very quickly, but they have a printed statement with them informing them if they get sick they can report themselves at their own quarters, or call upon a civil doctor, who is paid by the authorities for whatever services he renders, so that statements as to their sleeping in the parks or being left to starve or die are simply ab-

surd. If wounds or sickness lead to their discharge, they appear at Chelsea, and obtain from the service commissioners daily rates, varying from 1s. 6d. to 2s. cd. in case of wounds or physical injuries, and a somewhat lower rate in case of incapacity from sickness. Thus there is ample provision, but there is nothing to prevent a man from squandering his money. The military authorities do their best to urge homes, but it is hard to deny them the privilege of visiting their friends. Recently similar complaints were tirely satisfactory to the house of

The first thimbles were made in Hol-

MR. BLAIR'S DEALS.

(Montreal Gazette.) tion in New Brunswick, and justify Sir Wilfrid Laurier for not being too particular about bow things went in the department of railways and canals. Mr. Blair has a record in deals, and it is not too much to say that he is ready to live up to his record Twice when premier of New Brunswick he averted the consequences of defeat at the polls, and by arrangements with opponents saved himself from having to resign. His procedure required the participation in the game of others as unscrupulous as himself. and his career did not a little to breed this kind of politician in the province he comes from. He has even done a little of his reculiar work at Ottawa, poor Mr. Costigan being the captive of his wiles. Still, those, who have most closely followed Mr. Blair's career have little fear of the results BY THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERof his peculiar mode of operations on the parliamentary contest. His strength is with politicians on the make, and not with the people. When

enquiry was threatened into the circumstances under which in 1878 he won his first seat in the legislature, have been wandering, homeless and he resigned it, rather than face the penniless about the streets of London, the same story was repeated. In 1892, Lord Streethouse has sent the following Lord Strathcona has sent the following when head of the provincial government, he was defeated in his own constituency of York, and had to make a deal by which another constituency (Queens) was opened for him. His government was practically defeated that brought over the Northumberland members from the opposition, one of them becoming a minister. There is in 1890, and was only saved by a deal in this record nothing to cause any fear of Mr. Blair's influence on the electors of New Brunswick. The people that knew him best had at least twice to be bought to secure him his own seat, and in the end they cast him over. He is an untried man in of bigger mind than he can manipulate will be his opponents. He will only be sure of those candidates which are elected on his ticket, carrying the weight of his blunders and misdeeds; and he has been proven in provincial contests to be one of the easiest of ministers to beat at the polls. 'The conservatives are not afraid of him. He can go ahead with his deals. Their main effect will be to arouse a public conscience he does not seem to have any comprehension of.

# DEVELOPING NEWFOUNDLAND.

Lumber, Pu'p, Copper, Gold and Fish-Reid Forms a Big Company

W. R. Calder, of the firm of W. R.
Calder & Co., Bridgewater, N. S., came here by last Friday's express to join the Virginia Lake on his way to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador. He goes there with a surveyor to line off 300 miles of timber territory for the establishment of a saw mill and pulp works. The area is thickly covered with the very best quality of young spruce suitable for pulp work. It will take two years to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to get under way for shipping lumber and pulp, at the end of which time a large number of laborers will be employed. All unskilled labor will be ensured to the chapcing father-in-law, S. C. Nash, collector of instance. H. S. H. S. H. S. H. S. H. S. H. S. I. S. (Western Star, Bay of Islands, Nfld.) ployed. All unskilled labor will be engaged in this country and Labrador. R. G. Reid has formed and registered the second of the series of companies into which he expects to convert his franchises in this colony, pending governmental sanction for the absorption of all these holdings into one giant Ethel Saunders .... corporation. This new company is the Pearl Saunders ..... "Reid Railway Lands Co," capitalized at \$4,000,000 (one dollar an acre). It acquires all the lands which Mr. Reid is entitled to under his railway contract, and can develop, lease, sell or otherwise dispose of them. Benton mill is included in this transfer, and power is also taken to establish a pulp mill and to develop such minerals as may be found on the lands. The fees for registration of this company

amounted to \$1,137.50. Reports from Bett's Cove say that active preparations for work at the new copper mine are now going on under the direction of Mr. Savage, mining engineer. Laborers are employed erecting the necessary houses and sheds, and work of drifting will be in full blast before long. The machinery for the new plant is at St. John's ready for shipment. The prospects of striking plenty of copper in the drift that will be made through

the hill are very bright. The report from the gold region about Rose Blanche seem to indicate great possibilities for the future of our western shore. According to a St. John's paper several persons from Canada, who have had experience in gold mining, recently visited the spot and although reticent as regards the nature of the gold and quantity supposed to be there, have acknowledged that the prospects are excellent. Some of the shareholders have refused to sell, and one man positively stated that \$250,000 would not cause him to sell out just now.

We learn that a large fish concern composed of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia capitalists, are negotiating for a valuable wharf property in North Sydney, with a view of establishing a large industry. If the deal goes through a fleet of fishing vessels will be employed from that town.

# PRESENTATION TO GOV. DALY.

HALIFAX, July 27.-Citizens of Halifax made a presentation to Sir Malachy Daly today on his retirement from the governorship of Nova Governor Sir Hastings Doyle, under Which legacy will you leave your similar circumstances, twenty years ago. The presentation took place the men to enter the convalescent in the legislative council chamber. Mayor Hamilton made appropriate remarks, highly eulogistic of the retiring Governor and Lady Daly. made, but the explanation proved en- His honor's reply was touching. The presents were a very handsome trav-elling case for Sir Malachy Daly, diamond pendant and gold chain for Lady Daly, diamond and sapphire ring for land. They were brought to England Miss Daly. Hon. A. G. Jones will be sworn in as governor next week.

# AGENTS WANTED

Much is being printed about the deals by means of which Mr. Blair expects to influence the political situa-

### T-H-E F-O-N-T-H-I-L-L N-U-R-S-E-R-I-E-S.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

#### STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

#### STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

#### TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

ANCE UNION OF ST. JOHN.

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, the good and the bad—with the gravest questions, and in the end you will educate the race.] GOOD AND EVIL. By J. Mark Baldwin.

Long the waiting—many the tear! Dull the sight—alive the fear! Weak the will—the effort faint! Deep the sigh-low the plaint!

Yet never a gcal—but ends a way! Never a dark—but bears a day! Never a strong—but feels a pain! Never a fall—but brings a gain!

God is in us-this the strife

Victory through us—this is life!
The will to do—is virtue done!
The grief to lose—is goodness won! -Independent.

The writer of a letter to the little girls of New Brunswick wishes to thank the eight little girls of Westfield Centre, who were the first to respond to the appeal on behalf of their little sisters in St. John.

Ballentine street, "beautiful for situation," has added to its charms by

Richard Darling ..... 05 Gerald Moran ..... Stanly Moran ..... John Chaloner ..... Louise Chaloner ..... Elsie Prince ......

Ethel Chaloner .. .....

IN READINESS.

opportunity, to keep the serene, confident, hopeful and joyful energy of mind, is to magnetize it, and draw privileges and power toward one. The concern is not as to whether opportunity will present itself, but as to whether one will be ready for the opportunity. It comes not to doubt and denial and disbelief. It comes to sunny expectation, eager purpose, and

to noble and generous aspiration. LILIAN WHITING.

MOTHERS, SPEAK GENTLY. Children catch cross tones quicker than parrots, and it is a much more mischievous habit. But when an impatient mother sets the example, you will scarcely hear a pleasant word among the children in their plays with each other. Yet the discipline of such a family is always weak and irregular. The children expect so much scolding before they do anything they are bid, while in many a home, where the low, firm tone of the mother, or the decided look of her steady eye is law, they never think of disobedience, either in or out of sight. Oh, mother it is worth a great deal to cultivate that excellent thing in woman, "a low sweet voice." If you are ever so much tired by the mischievous or wilful pranks of the little ones, speak low. It will be a great help to you to even try to be patient and cheerful if you cannot succeed. Anger makes you wretched, and your children also. Impatient, angry tones never did the heart good, but plenty of evil. Remember what Solomon says of them, and remember he wrote with an inspired pen. You cannot have the excuse for them that they lighten your burdens in any way; they make them only ten times heavier. For your own sake as well as your children's sake, learn to speak low. They will remember that tone when your head is under the green sward. So, too, will the kind since the presentation to they remember a harsh or angry tone.

# TWO GOOD RULES.

There are two good rules which ought to be written on every heart: "Never to believe any bad about anybody unless you positively know it to be true; never to tell even that unless you feel that it is absolutely necessary and that God is listening while you tell it."-Henry Van Dyke, D. D.

God never places us in any position

in which we cannot grow. We may \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* fancy that He does. We may fear we are so impeded by fretting, petty cares that we are gaining nothing; but when we are not sending any branches upward we may be sending roots downward. Perhaps in the time of our humiliation, when everything seems a failure, we are making the best kind of progress.—Elizabeth Prentiss.

#### P. B. ISLAND.

More Summer Tourists Than Ever Before-Valuable Work by the Late E P. Robins.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 26 .- Never in the history of P. E. Island have tourists appeared in such numbers. The summer notels are well patronized and many strangers have located at quiet farm houses along

the seashore. C. A. McNutt, one of Kensington's best known citizens, was married Wednesday to Emma A. Dennis of Margate by Rev. W. A.

D. McLerpan is visiting his old home in Hazelgrove, after an absence of 25 years in the United States. Mr. McLennan has been an alderman in Quincy, Mass., for the last two years.

The A. O. H. of Charlottetown have elected the collections.

ed the following officers: President, J. T. Clarkin; vice president, John Trainor; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Monaghan; rec. secretary, J(seph O'Coanor; fin. secretary, D. J. Riley (re-elected); treasurer, J. A. Griffith (re-

uation," has added to its charms by thus revealing the spirit of its little daughters and the careful nurture of their own happy homes. May their ready response and generous act prove an incentive to other little girls to "Go and do likewise."

The "love offering" of a bereaved mother teaches its own lesson. Surely in thus seeking to bless others she will herself be blessed, her sore heart soothed and comforted with the knowledge that she may in come measure be a mother to the niotherless.

St. John, July 23, 1900.

The following letter speaks for itself, and is gratefully acknowledged by the committee of the L. G. H.:

(re-elected): (reasurer, J. A. Griffith (re-elected).

(re-elected):

(re-elected): (reasurer, J. A. Griffith (re-elected).

(George Cudmore, of Winsloe road north, was severely injured a few days ago by being the days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the fill of the severely injured a few days ago by being the severely injured a few days ago by being the fill of the was severely injured a few days ago by being the fill of the was severely injured a few days ago by being the fill of the was severely injured a few days ago by being them.

The late Edwin P. Robins of Central Bedeque was the author of a volume entitled "Some Problems of Lotze's Theory of New York. This thesis was prepared by Mr. Robins in completing his course of studies in connection with the Saze School of Fhilosophy and in anticipation of his being admitted to the degree of doctor of philosophy in that institution.

Mrs. John Knight of Georgetown died of Monday, aged 63, leaving a husband, two soms and one daughter.

David Inglis, merchant, of Flatlands, N. B., is in Charlottetown, the guest of

cane.

Peter Monaghan fell from the eve of the new Central Christian church today and received severe injuries to his spine.

Bertha Hayes of Ellerslie left on Monday for Springfield, N. B., to spend a few weeks with his sister, Mrs. (Rev.) R. W. J. Clements

ents.

Haying has commenced. The crop, while
an average one, is much below last year's.

# AFTER LONG SERVICE.

HALJFAX, July 25.—Col. H. W. Clerke, who has been private secretary to the governors of Nova Scotia To hold one's self in readiness for since the time of Sir Hastings Doyle, twenty-two years ago, retires from office with the demission of Governor Sir Malachi Daly. Colonel Clerke came here after the Crimean war as a captain in the 62ad regiment, and soon after was appointed A. D. C. and private secretary to the governor. Not long after this he resigned his commission in the army. He was made an honorary lieutenant colonel of the militia.

Hon. A. G. Jones will be sworn in as governor next week.

DEATH OF MRS. SEAMAN.

The death occurred at the Old Ladies' Home on Friday morning, of Mrs. Martha Seaman, relict of the late Amos Thomas Seaman, in the 94th year of her ege.

The deceased was descended from old Loyalist families; her grandfather, Thomas Brown, came from South Carolina to Halifax, and was connected with the commissariat during the American revolutionary war. He married Lavinia, daughter of Colonel Dickson, then in command of Fort Cumberland, Westmorland Point, and settled at Fort Belcher (Onslow, near Truro, N. S.), where their son, Thomas Ingersoll Brown-Mrs. Seaman's father-was born in 1779. He married Rachel, daughter of Thomas Pearson, a colonel in the army-a Loyalist, who came from South Carolina, and arrived at Halifax about May, 1783. They had a numerous family, ten girls and nine boys. Mrs. Seaman was born at Fort Belcher, N. S., Nov. 23rd, 1806, and was therefore in her 14th year. She was married to Dr. John Carritte, who died at Amherst, N. S., in 1834, and again to Amos Thomas Seaman of Minudie, N. S., in 1847-her only children being a son and daughter by the first marriage (Dr. Thos. W. Carritte and Mrs. Dr. Wm. Wilson of Dorchester, both deceased). With large family connection, Mrs. Seaman has numerous relatives throughout the maritime provinces. Four of her grandchildrer.—DeB. and J. Primrose Carritte, Mrs. Dr. Church and Mrs. Capt. Upham-and twelve greatgrandchildren live in St. John.

The remains were taken to Amherst, N. S., where the funeral was held Saturday afternoon.

AN EMERGENCY.

(Chicago Chronicle.) Assistant—That Irish stew has burned. Chef—Well, put some rpice in it and add "A la Francaise" to its name on the menu.