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THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

The rapid progress of the organized campaign against tuberculosis in the United States since the formation of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis two years ago was interestingly described during the convention of that useful body in New York this week by Dr. Livingston Farrand, president of the Association and the active director of the movement.

Believing that the education of the public to a knowledge of the infectious nature and of the best methods for its prevention and cure was the first task to be accomplished, the chief effort during the past two years has been directed toward the formation of state and local associations for the prevention of tuberculosis which have as their function the conduct of the campaign in their respective commonwealths and localities.

Two years ago there were seven states with such organizations operating on state lines, these states being New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. During the past two years eight more, New Jersey, Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Minnesota, Iowa, and Washington, have formed associations, making fifteen now in existence, all affiliated with the National Association.

In addition to these the plans for state organization are far advanced in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri and California, so that in states now practically provided for from the point of view of state organization and geographical distribution and the situation is well in hand in all the remaining countries with the exception of certain sections of the south and far west. It is the plan of the association to push its campaign of organization through the southern states during the coming winter.

Active societies have been formed in 26 of the largest cities of the country where an organized campaign of prevention is being carried on. Of the remaining 14, plans for organization are far advanced in at least six, and it is hoped that during the coming year the situation will have been met in the entire list. In the small towns there are 74 local organizations, an increase of nearly 300 per cent. in two years.

Two years ago state sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis had been established in only two states, Maine, Rhode Island and New York. Since that time provision has been made and sanatoria have been opened, or will open in the immediate future, in New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Kentucky, while bills have been introduced into the legislatures and are being actively pushed in Florida, Kansas, Alabama, Texas and California.

During the past year local sanatoria have been opened or provision made for them in over twelve cities and agitation is active in all parts of the United States. Of 85 cities with population of over 40,000, from which reports were obtained, more than 50 now require the reporting of tuberculosis.

The programme of work insisted upon with all organizations, Dr. Farrand said, emphasizes the necessity of co-operation with the public, the education of the public by every means that can be devised. This education consists in making clear to every individual that tuberculosis is infectious, that it is preventable, and that in its early stages it is curable. The great task is one of prevention, and this involves the observation of a proper hygiene by every individual and care against infection through the sputum of careless consumptives.

government, to meet every four years and provided with an official medium for continuous communication in the form of a regularly constituted secretariat. The importance of this cannot be over estimated. It is the most decisive step yet taken to make the British world an Empire in organization as well as in name.

This, together with the formation of personal friendships between representative statesmen from all over Greater Britain marks the chief accomplishment of the conference, and had nothing more been done, none could say that its labors had been fruitless. But much else has been done not only in the way of general seed-sowing and education but also in the suggestion and discussion of many practical plans for drawing the lines of Greater Britain closer together. In the adopted scheme for the creation of a general military staff from the militia forces of the various colonies for the purpose of studying Imperial military problems and of suggesting to the various units better methods of developing their defense plans so as to better fit them to cope with a common emergency there existing in the Imperial army and navy which must come some day. And though a mutual tariff preference is at present impossible Sir Wilfrid Laurier's suggestion for a subsidized trade treaty between the Mother Country and the greater colonies has placed before the British government a plan which they seem disposed to accept as a compromise and which it is believed will certainly tend toward closer unity both by bringing widely separated countries into closer touch and by increasing inter-Imports trade. Other valuable schemes suggested and matured advanced are the improvement and systematization of commercial agency arrangements to gather and disseminate trade information, and the provision of easier inter-communication by cheaper and better cable facilities. In accepting these the conference has endorsed the preferential idea and has hastened the day when that idea, enlarged to its logical conclusion, shall make the British Empire one great inter-dependent, self-sustaining trade partnership.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEGLIGENCE. There was a time when the gruesome record of a railroad accident moved men to tears, but the indications are that today the dominant emotion is one of intense indignation. Whatever excuse, however, circumstances may be adduced in any individual case there is a growing popular conviction that it is within the power of the great corporations to prevent to a large extent the present waste of human life. Moreover, the popular impression is gaining ground that life is not safeguarded because of the expense that would be involved in the adoption of that such a state of affairs cannot continue. The public are long-suffering but there are indications that popular patience is nearly exhausted.

It is fair, however, to consider the difficulties with which corporations have to deal. It is evident that after every known automatic safety device has been adopted that dependence must finally be placed upon some employee. So long as that is necessary there will be the opportunity for accident. It is evident from a casual reading of the newspaper that a large number of accidents on railroads and in individual operation are due to disobedience of rules and neglect of duty on the part of employees. Indeed the public have come to expect the official finding will convict someone of disobedience or negligence.

There was a time when such an explanation would satisfy popular indignation, but that day is passing. Any man who has had to depend upon others for the performance of responsible tasks is well aware of the anxiety that such dependence involves. He is in a mood to excuse even serious accidents that arise from such a cause. But recent disclosures have caused a demand for a more energetic attempt on the part of the great employing corporations to maintain discipline among the ranks of their employees. It has been repeatedly discovered that rules have been adopted to meet popular demand and that a tacit understanding has gone forth from responsible officials that the neglect of such rules would be overlooked. Moreover there is an evident disposition to treat very lightly many of the offenses which result disastrously.

Popular indignation very speedily falls upon the military commander who cannot secure the prompt and implicit obedience of his soldiers and there is every indication that such a demand will be made of the employer of labor in hazardous undertakings. Such discipline will involve the adequate and prompt punishment of disobedience and neglect. But more important it will demand on the part of employers the development of that spirit of leadership which has always been the chief dependence and predominant characteristic of great military heroes.

PLANTING NEW FORESTS. Even for us in New Brunswick, with our seemingly inexhaustible lumber supply, there is food for thought in the fact that in the state of New York, not long ago as heavily timbered as this province, is now spending large sums of money annually in planting and seeding trees to take the place of those destroyed by reckless lumbermen with no thought for the morrow. Last year 548,100 trees were set out, at a cost of one-third of a cent a tree. Besides this, forty acres were planted by the seed-spot method, which is used to a considerable extent in Europe. By using stock from the state nurseries, including propagation and planting, the cost is \$3.65 per acre.

The planting of seedling trees for the purpose of reforesting waste lands in the state preserve was begun in 1901. Since then plantations have been made each year in the Adirondacks, more than 600,000 seedling trees having been planted in 1902, and about 450,000 in 1904. Some of the white pines used were imported from nurseries in Germany. Broadcast seeding has not resulted as successfully as was desired, and has not encouraged extensive work in this direction.

Col. William F. Fox, chief forester of the state, is authority for the statement that while waste and barren lands in the forest preserve will in time reforest themselves naturally, the tree growth will be composed largely of worthless material and of unmerchantable species; that the wild forest that

will take possession of the land is not worth one-tenth the cultivated one that could be established there. "A wild forest," he added, "with its haphazard and undecidable growth, will increase but little, if any, in value, for there is none in it to start with; but a planted forest, every tree a pine or a spruce, will increase in value with every rise in the price of lumber. Our people want wood, need wood, and must have it. It is the mission of the forester to grow wood and thus make provision for this increasing demand."

New Brunswick is not yet driven to the extensive work of reforestation, and may never be if the existing supply is conserved by careful lumbering methods and the scourge of fire is prevented. But considerable reform must be made before the danger of an eventual wood famine can be said to be averted.

THE GEORGIAN BAY SCHEME. The scheme for the creation of a great water way from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Huron, thus opening a clear passage for big steamers from the Atlantic Ocean to the extreme western end of Lake Superior, is the very heart of this continent, its tremendous traffic is bound to increase and its possibilities. But while it is good foundation for dreams and hopes of the future, probably not even its probability will claim that it is a practical business proposition at all.

The estimated cost, \$105,000,000, is an obstacle which the Canadian government will not be prepared to attack for many years to come. This country is carrying very heavy burdens already, considering its wealth and population, and the revenue, buoyant as it is, has its limitations. So while the project is not in theory and has many advocates sufficient to warrant the preparation of careful plans, it is to be hoped that its consideration will not divert the government's attention from more practical transportation problems.

Whether the Georgian Bay scheme ever becomes a reality or not, the demand for Canadian outlets and inlets for the heavy traffic is bound to increase. That demand now exceeds the facilities and is growing at a much faster rate than they. If Canadian traders are to stay in Canadian channels there must be extensive work done at the winter ports, and that quickly. This is a matter in which, unlike the Georgian Bay project, delay means heavy financial loss.

Attractive though the prospect is of having what may be practically an ocean port right on the edge of the wheat belt, it must be remembered that this route is only to be available about six months of the year, that a large proportion of western products must find an outlet during the winter and that each year of advance in railway transportation lessens the difference in cost between rail and water freight. So that the winter all rail route and its terminal demand now as much attention as the summer water route and may in time demand far more.

OPPORTUNITY. (Walter Malone.) They do me wrong who say I come no more. When once I knock and fail to find you in; For every day I stand outside your door, And bid you wake, and ride to fight and win. Will not for previous chances passed away. Weep not for golden ages on the wane; Each night I burn the records of the day, At sunrise every soul is born again. Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped, To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb; My judgments seal the dead past with the dead, But never blind a moment yet to come. Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep; I lend my arm to all who say, "I cannot help," and only beg the neglect of responsible officials that the neglect of such rules would be overlooked. Moreover there is an evident disposition to treat very lightly many of the offenses which result disastrously.

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THE PLANTING OF SEEDLING TREES FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFORESTING WASTE LANDS IN THE STATE PRESERVE WAS BEGUN IN 1901. SINCE THEN PLANTATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE EACH YEAR IN THE ADIRONDACKS, MORE THAN 600,000 SEEDLING TREES HAVING BEEN PLANTED IN 1902, AND ABOUT 450,000 IN 1904. SOME OF THE WHITE PINES USED WERE IMPORTED FROM NURSERIES IN GERMANY. BROADCAST SEEDING HAS NOT RESULTED AS SUCCESSFULLY AS WAS DESIRED, AND HAS NOT ENCOURAGED EXTENSIVE WORK IN THIS DIRECTION.

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MONCTON BOARD OF TRADE NOMINATIONS

One Official Goes Back by Acclamation—That Contest for Presidency—Provident Fund Officials. MONCTON, N. B., May 13.—Official nominations for Board of Trade Officers for an ensuing year closed tonight. There are contests for every position excepting that of secretary-treasurer, for which D. I. Welsh, the present incumbent, is elected by acclamation. James expected that J. T. Hawke, who has been president for two years, would be elected by acclamation, and he had at the request of a large number of members agreed, though desiring personally to resign, to support James T. Ryan, a leading Liberal, however, nominated Fulton McDougall, local manager of the Royal Bank and Canada. The latter is a very strong candidate, and his friends expect to make the contest close. Mr. Hawke has been an energetic president, and his resignation is held to be exceptionally a strong candidate, and will receive the general support of the business men.

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COUNTRY MARKET.

Wholesale. Potatoes, per bbl. 1.75 2.00. Turnips, per bbl. 0.75 0.90. Beef, western, per lb. 0.08 0.09. Beef, butcher, carcass, 0.07 0.08. Beef, country, carcass, 0.06 0.08. Mutton, per lb. 0.10 0.11. Pork, per lb. 0.12 0.13. Ham, per lb. 0.15 0.16. Roll butter, per lb. 0.23 0.25. Tub butter, per lb. 0.20 0.24. Eggs, per dozen, 0.25 0.30. Turkey, per lb. 0.15 0.16. Fowl, per pair, 1.00 1.25. Cabbages, per dozen, 0.70 0.75. Potatoes, per bbl. 1.70 2.00. Hides, per lb. 0.03 0.04. Calf hides, per lb. 0.03 0.04. Lambskins, each, 0.90 1.05. Sheepskins, each, 0.90 1.50. Veal, per lb. 0.05 0.08.

FISH. Rippling herring, per bbl. 2.25 2.50. Codfish, large dry, 4.25 4.50. Medium, 4.25 4.40. Cod, small, 3.00 3.25. Finnan haddies, 0.06 0.07. Herring, Gd. Mann, 0.08 0.09. Bay herring, lb. 2.00 2.00. Codfish, fresh, 0.02 0.03. Pollock, 0.25 0.30. Smoked herring, 0.05 0.06. Shelburne herring, per lb. 0.25 0.28. Haddock, fresh, 0.02 0.03. Gaspareaux, fresh, 0.30 0.35. Haddock, salt, 0.10 0.11.

FRESH MEAT. Spring lamb, per cwt. 1.00 2.00. Beef, corned, per lb. 0.09 0.10. Pork, fresh, per lb. 0.14 0.15. Ham, per lb. 0.15 0.16. Bacon, per lb. 0.18 0.20. Tripe, per lb. 0.18 0.20. Turkey, per lb. 0.18 0.22. Chickens and fowl. Fresh killed, 1.00 1.40. Butter, dairy, rolls, 0.25 0.28. Butter, tubs, 0.22 0.25. Lard, per lb. 0.15 0.18. Eggs, per dozen, 0.20 0.23. Onions, per lb. 0.08 0.09. Cabbage, each, 0.08 0.15. Potatoes, per peck, 0.25 0.30. Celery, 0.10 0.12. Parsley, 0.05 0.06. Beans, per peck, 0.30 0.35. Carrots, per peck, 0.30 0.35. Cauliflower, 0.10 0.12. Squash, 0.10 0.12. Spinach, per peck, 0.50 0.60. Radish, per bunch, 0.06 0.08.

FRESH MEAT. Fresh cod and haddock, per lb. 0.06 0.08. Finnan haddies, 0.06 0.09. Smoked bladders, per doz. 0.24 0.30. Boneless cod, per lb. 0.12 0.15. Smoked herring, per box, 0.08 0.10. Salt shad, each, 0.25 0.30. Haddock, each, 0.25 0.30. Gaspareaux, 0.03 0.04.

GROCERIES. Beef tongue, per lb. 0.10 0.12. Onions, Canadian, bag, 1.50 1.75. Onions, Spanish, cases, 3.00 4.00. Cheese, per lb. 0.13 0.14. Rice, per cwt. 0.03 0.04. Cream of tartar, per cwt. 0.30 0.32. Cream of tartar, pure, 0.35 0.38. Baking soda, per cwt. 0.18 0.19. Salt, per lb. 0.02 0.03. Molasses. Extra choice, P. R., 0.38 0.42. Barbados, 0.25 0.28. New Orleans (licorose), 0.09 0.10. Sugar. Standard granulated, yellow, 0.05 0.06. Yellow, equalized rates, 0.05 0.06. Pulverized sugar, 0.06 0.07. Tea. Congou, per lb. finest, 0.22 0.24. Congou, per lb. common, 0.15 0.16. Oolong, per lb., 0.28 0.30. Coffee. Java, per lb. green, 0.24 0.26. Jamaica, per lb., 0.28 0.30. Salt. Liverpool, ex vessel, 0.08 0.09. Liverpool, per sack, ex stores, 0.01 0.02. Liverpool butter, per cwt. 0.61 0.63. Per bar, factory filled, 0.46 0.50. Spices. Nutmegs, per lb., 0.40 0.50. Cassia, per lb., ground, 0.18 0.20. Cloves, 0.20 0.25. Cloves, ground, 0.30 0.35. Ginger, ground, 0.15 0.20. Pepper, ground, 0.13 0.15. Tobacco. Black chewing, 0.45 0.50. Bright, chewing, 0.47 0.50. Smoking, 0.23 0.25.

FRUITS, ETC. Currants, per lb., 0.06 0.10. Currants, per lb., dried, 0.08 0.09. Currants, per lb., 0.08 0.09. Apples, evaporated, 0.09 0.10. Walnuts, Greenoble, 0.14 0.15. Raisins, 0.15 0.16. Peanuts, roasted, 0.20 0.25. Almonds, 0.13 0.14. Filberts, 0.11 0.12. Pecans, 0.14 0.15. Dates, per lb., 0.08 0.09. Dates, new, 0.08 0.09. Figs, new, per lb., 0.11 0.12. Figs, bas, per lb., 0.04 0.05. Seeded raisins, per lb., 0.12 0.15. Malaga, London layers, 1.20 1.25. Malaga, clusters, 0.75 0.80. Malaga, black, baskets, 2.00 2.00. Malaga, Commaux, clusters, 0.30 0.35. Jamaica oranges, per bbl. 0.00 0.00. Valencia oranges, 0.00 0.00. Raisins, Sultan, new, 0.00 0.00. Bananas, per cwt., 2.25 2.25. Cocoanuts, 0.00 0.00. Lemons, Messina, per bx. 5.00 7.00. Peaches, evap'd new, 0.12 0.13. Apples, per bbl., 2.00 2.00.

PROVISIONS. American clear pork, 21.50 22.00. American mess pork, 22.75 23.50. Pork, domestic, 25.00 25.00. Canadian plate beef, 12.50 14.00.

FLOUR, ETC. Manitoba, 5.25 5.30. Cornmeal, bag, 4.25 4.30. Canadian high grade, 4.40 4.45. Oatmeal, 4.00 4.00. Middlings, small lots, 23.00 23.00. Baggel, 4.00 4.00. Medium patents, 4.20 4.25. Bran, small lots, bag'd, 27.00 28.00.

GRAIN, ETC. Hay, pressed, 14.50 16.00. Oats (Ont.), 0.40 0.45. Oats, small lots, 0.45 0.50. Beans (Canadian h. p.), 1.60 1.65. Broad, yellow eye, 2.30 2.40. Split peas, 4.00 4.00. Pot barley, 4.00 4.00. Feeding stuffs of all kinds very scarce.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sep. 25, 1882, says: "I should prefer to have advised with me a likely to be most generally useful, to the CHLORODYNE I never varied without the most successful results." DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera. Sold in bottles by all chemists. Prices in England 1/6, 2/6, 3/6, and 4/6. Sole manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON. Wholesale Agents: Ryan Bros. & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

OUR INDUCEMENT. Bright, airy, well warmed, thoroughly ventilated rooms. Teachers of skill and experience. The best course of study we, and the most experienced teachers and business men in America can devise. The reputation acquired by forty (40) years successful work. Success in placing our graduates in the best situations. Catalogue free to any address.

A SPLENDID MORNING. S. KERR & SON, Oddfellow's Hall. that SHOULD INTEREST those who are thinking of attending a Commercial School. The number of new students who enrolled at the Fredericton Business College during the months of January and February of this year, was MORE THAN DOUBLE than for the same months of last year. We cannot supply the increasing demand for students trained in this college. Send for FREE Catalogue. Address: W. J. OSBORNE, Fredericton, N. B.

DEER ISLAND MAN SEVERELY INJURED. DEER ISLAND, N. B., May 11.—While peeling timber at the new public wharf yesterday morning, Henry E. Kay, one of the workmen, cut his foot severely. Mr. Kay was taken to his home, and Dr. Cleveland of Eastport, Me., was summoned. The wound, which was very painful, required three stitches to close it up. Miss Della Haney of the Lubec Herald staff has been visiting her home here the last week, and will return to Lubec today.

WILL REPORT ON VARIOUS HARBORS ON GEORGIAN BAY. OTTAWA, Ont., May 14.—J. M. Orr, deputy minister of railways, canal, and Louis Lacoste, C. B., has been commissioned to report on the various harbors on the eastern and southern shores of Georgian Bay. The transportation commission recommended among other things the necessity of developing one or more of these ports and Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and Mackenzie and Mann have expressed a good deal of interest in the facilities at Georgian Bay ports. Mr. Butler and Lacoste have been instructed to make the most careful examination of all the ports, and to report on the comparative advantages and possibility of their development for the benefit of the commerce of Canada. Among the ports which will be the subject of the report are St. Andrew, Collingwood, Penatanguishewa, Midland, Tiffin, Depot Harbor, V. Harbor, Byng Inlet, Parry Sound, Spanish River and Key Inlet.

ARE YOU OFTEN BILIOUS? Read This and Learn How to Prevent Attacks. Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is overloaded with bile. The complexion turns yellow, look dull, pimples, itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present, and the digestive liver organs are not only corrected but the bowels are not directly on the liver, regulating its secretion. Unlike ordinary medicines, purges and give temporary relief. Hamilton's Pills remove the cause which causes biliousness, thus preventing its return.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Hamilton. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR RHEUMATISM, FOR BRUISES, FOR TOOTHACHE, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION. See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. GURE SICK HEADACHES.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL A DISGRACE

Chief Justice Speaks Strongly at Burton. LIEUT. GOVERNOR GIVES SILVER MEDALS TO HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS AT FREDERICTON. FREDERICTON, May 14.—The lieutenant governor has offered 13 silver medals to be competed for by pupils of the 8th grade at the High School entrance examinations next, and thereafter annually during his term of office. No others than regular pupils of the eighth grade are eligible for this competition. The examination will be held in accordance with the provisions of regulation 46 of the several grammar schools and such of the superior schools as shall make application to the chief superintendent not