## POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 17, 1900.

URAL POSTAL SERVICE.

borhood Boxes For the Delivthe annual report of the postoffice tment is given an interesting acwith a number of illustrations, rise and present status of the lelivery of mail to rural communi-Assistant Postmaster General

ere has been nothing in the histof the postal service of the United s so remarkable as the growth of cural free delivery system. Within ist two years, largely by the aid



WAGON ON RURAL POSTAL ROUTE. he people themselves, who, in apfation of the helping hand which government extended to them, have se advances half way, it has ted itself so firmly upon postal nistration that it can no longer be ered in the light of an experibut has to be dealt with as an lished agency of progress, awaitonly the action of congress to dene how rapidly it shall be devel-

Heath thinks that the facts he sets forth demonstrate that free delivery of mails in rural junities can be widely extended great benefit to the people and little cost to the revenue. Pleat whenever the system has been iously inaugurated with a sincere se to make it a success it has

followed by these beneficial rerst. Increased postal receipts. letters are written and received. compres and magazines are illed for. So marked is this ad nent that quite a number of ruoutes already pay for themselves additional business they bring. nd - Enhancement of the value farm lands reached by rural free very. This increase of value has

ae states. A moderate estimate mi \$2 to \$3 an acre. onclition of the roads traversed by mal carries. In the western states cially the construction of good s has been a prerequisite to the displaced of rural free delivery ice. In one county in Indiana a ial agent reports that the farmers tret in Ethense of the were 2000 to

estimated at as high as \$5 an acre.

rural free delivery. ourth.-Better prices obtained for products, the producers being ught into daily touch with the stai he markets and thus being enabled take advantage of information here

gestinattainable! Fifth.-To these material advanes may be added the educational fits conferred by relieving the ctony of farm life through ready ess to wholesome literature and the plug of all rural residents, the ing people as well as their elders. ly informed as to the stirring events

Even in the most favored rural disdestinere is no service that approachin completeness the house to house thery of the cities. The recipients rural mail have to provide boxes place them at convenient places g the line of road traversed by the ral carrier, so that he can deposit collect the mails if need be withalighting from his buggy. Fre ently a number of neighborhood box are grouped together like a lot of bives at a crossroad corner, and the aple living in houses perhaps half a or more back from the road watch



AN OHIO NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP. ir the daily passing of the carrier and

ne to the crossroads to collect or deosit their mails.' Rural free delivery is now in operaon from 300 distributing points scatred among 40 states and one terriry, giving service to 179.131 people t an annual cost of 84 cents per cap-

One Missourl farmer calculates that n the last 15 years he has driven 12,-000 miles to and from his postoffice to get his mails, all of which travel is ow saved him by rural free delivery.

In builetin No. 175 of the Cornell staion comes a "Fourth Report on Japaere Plums." It is an interesting study, many fine illustrations of variefound valuable by the station. "The Japanese plums have come to stay, but they have come without accurate descriptions and with confused menclature," says Dr. Roberts. The miletin is an effort to elucidate these erplexities and spread accurate knowlpe of this new class of fruits.

An Atchison woman, who has been called "Birdie" all her life, discovered on looking through the family Bible recently that

THE BEST BEES.

Good and Bad Points of Some of the Better Known Races. To the first problem of the would be

beginner in bee culture, "Which are the best bees?" a writer in Country Gentleman responds diplomatically by mentioning some of the characteristics, good and bad, of the better known races of bees. His remarks are here somewhat abridged:

The Brown German.-The most common is the black, or more properly, the brown German bee. These and the crosses of the brown German and Italian or hybrid bees are the bees generally found in neglected beeyards and wild in the woods. They are about like any other neglected scrub stock on the farm, generally unprofitable. I hardly know of any one who prefers them. They make very nice white comb honey-that is, they cap their honey whiter than some others. Their faults are many. They are very nervous and irritable, will run excitedly over the combs, bunch on a corner and drop off; will sting very quickly if not smoked hard. They do not defend their hives well against robber bees and moths, but are very annoying robbers themselves. They are not very persistent workers. The Italian .- This is without doubt

the most popular bee in the United States, and it certainly has a number of good qualities to recommend it. First, and what counts much with beginners or persons who are timid or are not used to handling bees, is the fact that the Italians are the most gentle bees and easiest to handle of all races. They defend their hive energetically against robber bees and moths. They are fairly persistent workers and generally cap their honey white, though not so white as some other races. The Italians have been very much improved of late years. Some are almost golden yellow, very beautiful indeed. Some beekeepers say the extra yellow ones are not so vigorous or such good workers, but as far as I have experimented with them I do not, as a rule, find such to be the case. The Italians are larger than the brown German and work on red clover more readily. Their most serious fault is that they do not enter the sections so readily as we could desire. The queen is very large and beautiful and

easily found. The Carniolan.-The Carniolans, Alpine or Austrian bees, have some good qualities, but gain in popularity very slowly in our country. Their color is igainst them for one thing. The color is somewhat like that of the brown ferman, except that it is more of an ishen hue. They are larger than the Italians. They are quite gentle and asily handled. They are good workrs and cap their honey nice and white. Hey are quite a desirable bee. One of heir chief faults is their swarming opensity. The queens are very pro-

and before you are aware of it hive will be overcrowded, and aing starts, and then there is no ding when they are going to stop. so often breed late in the fall that reason do not winter well. The Cyprians.-This race of bees was d from the island of Cyprus Rerable noise, but the Amern beekeepers soon had enough Cys, and I know of no one who has to today in all their native purity ferocity. I tried them to my heart's

tent, and much as I love bees and ceeping I would certainly forego its inations before I would tackle any re Cyprians. They are as savage l ferocious as hornets, and smoke i not conquer them. Nothing short chloroform will subdue them enough allow manipulations.

pis Dersata.-Just now there is a at furore about the giant bee of the st. As yet no one has succeeded in ting any of them to America alive. far as I can learn, they are a big. herly, overgrown, lazy race of bees,

t good for much of anything. The Albinos are a variation of the talians, with peculiar whitish and purelike markings. Some breeders claim ery much for them. With me they ere to all intents and purposes Ital-

ns with a lighter color. In a late number of The American ee Journal the question was put to 30 fferent aplarian experts, "If you anted only honey and did not expect sell queens or bees, would you hange from blacks to Italians?" wenty-three answered yes, three qualied yes, three qualified no, one no. his, I think, goes a great way toward nswering the question about the best ees. The testimony of so many exerts, some of whom have been in the usiness nearly half a century, should

The statistician of the department of griculture estimates the cotton crop f 1899-1900 at 8,900,000 bales, and the inal report for the year ending Aug.

ertainly carry conviction.

31, 1899, is 11,189,205 bales. A new and destructive pest, the oil ly, seriously menaces the olive indusry of Italy and has greatly injured the

American Agriculturist reports a conderable element of speculation atending the cabbage market this winr. In producing sections prices mov-I up \$2 to \$4 per ton in the space of a onth up to the early half of Decemer. Cabbage from the short crop is ow generally stored and in very many astances held for later winter mar-From east and west are reports

f higher price tendency. The fact that scrap iron, copper, etc. ave gone up in price should be a hint o the boys on the farm. Here is the nance for a good clean up of old trash found the place, with pleasing eash

Not only do many progressive farm rs ent and shred fodder, but some

her name is Ellen Cornelia.—[Atchison Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Only, 163 Germain St., St. John, N. B. South Africa.

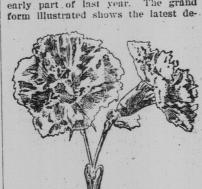
EVERGREEN BRANCHES.

Some Unappreciated Uses For Them In Winter Time. The number of uses to which the evergreen bough or smaller branches can be put is never wholly appreciated, says Meehan's Monthly. For winter protection of rhododendrons and other broad leaved evergreens they are unsurpassed. In place of the unsightly board structure or cornstalks frequently arranged around the plants, drive four or five stakes, or as many more as deemed necessary, around the bed group, as close to the plants as practicable; string wires to each, and stack and fasten the cut branches around and partly over them. After comple-tion, from a distant point, the group simply represents a mass of evergreens quite appreciable in winter. Hemlock branches are most adaptable, being neat and graceful, and will last well

through the winter. They may be used to great advantage in the cemetery for covering freshly made graves, where it is impossible to sod or cover with vines before spring or early summer. Neatly arranged, the effect is very grateful. The custom of "lining" graves with evergreens, fastened in a wide meshed wire cloth, is getting quite common and is, indeed, a pleasing thing. Besides hemlock spruce, the arbor vitæ is found desirable and particu-

larly adapted because of the flatness of the twigs. Larger boughs are used to weigh down leaves, where used as a mulch, preventing their displacement by the

Latest Development In Carnations. "Public attention has of late been largely directed to the carnation by reason of certain sensational stories connected with special varieties in the early part of last year. The grand



GREAT AMERICAN SEEDLING CARNATION. velopment of the highest quality of stem, calyx and size of flower. fully anticipate that this novelty will at once occupy the leading place in the list of popular varieties," says American Gardening.

Advice From the New Jersey Station. Any good soil will grow raspberries; a moist, well drained clay loam, not too stiff, is probably the best.

Select a few varieties that are known in the markets. Do not grow too many varieties; a shipment of one kind throughout will sell better than if composed of half a dozen sorts.

Growers generally set plants in the spring. Fall setting of the red sorts could be more largely practiced, with economy of both time and labor, and good results obtained. Plants for setting should be obtained from reliable sources, and from plantations free from anthracnose and rusts. A good distance for setting is 6 by 3 feet. Cultivation should be clean and thorough till last of August; it conserves meisture and renders available stored up plant food. Raspberry plantations need manure. An even mixture by weight of ground bone, acid phosphate and muriate of potash makes a good fertilizer, and an application of from 600 to 1,000 pounds per

most soils. Winter Shrubs and Flowers. Among evergreen shrubs which brighten our landscape, besides the holly, both European and American, there is the Euonymous japonica, with shining leaves; Cotoneaster microphylla, with small foliage and bright red berries; Ligastrum coriaceum and tree box, which, judiciously planted, give beauty to a desolate winter landscape. In Europe the newer varieties of helleborus, or Christmas roses, are proving most valuable for winter blooming, but their merit for this country is yet

The Care of Palms. Palms are not rapid growers. Keep them in the winter in a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, in a good light, water sufficiently to wet through the ball of soil and then wait until it commences to look dry before again supplying water. Look them over frequently and carefully and remove any scale insects that may appear. Wash the leaves frequently to keep them clean and free

Horticultural Brevities. Among flowers for Easter forcing Meelian recommends dicentra (bleeding heart), crimson rambler rose (both scarlet and white) and double peonies. Fuchsias in the cellar should be brought to light and warmth in February. Cut back almost-one-half. Sow pansy seed in February in window boxes for early plants with which

to set a pansy bed or border in the It has been claimed that apples barreled up tight in the orchard as soon as taken from the tree keep much better than those exposed to the air for some

GEN. HUTTON GOING TO AFRICA.

Ottawa, Feb. 9-It is officially announced that Gen. Hutton has been select-

PROCESS BUTTER.

Test by Which its Character May Bo Discovered. It is now possible to test chemically

renovated butter and determine ita character. It has been supposed previously that the constituents, being the same in both fresh and renovated butter, would act the same when chemically analyzed. But it appears that butter in deteriorating undergoes a physical change that the renovating process is not able to reverse. The fat of renovated butter has a more or less crystalline structure, while the fat of pure, fresh butter is devoid of any such appearance. If pure butter be examined microscopically with polarized light and selenite plate, the field will be uniformly colored in any position of the analyzer, while renovated butter will show a mottled, many colored field. Without a selenite plate and without the analyzer in proper position pure butter shows a dark field of almost uniform appearance. Renovated butter under similar conditions gives a dark field mottled with white patches. The peculiar appearance of renovated butter is due to the fact that the fat has been melted and in cooling has assumed a partially crystalline structure. The completeness with which crystallization from fusion occurs and the size of the crystals depend on the slowness with which the melted substance cools to its solidifying point. The slower this change of temperature takes place the more perfect will the crystallization be. In renovated butter, on account of the great rapidity with which the melted fat is solidified, we get only an incipient crystallization. If butter is melted and then allowed to cool slowly, large crystalline masses are formed, globular in shape and showing

a distinct cross by polarized light. Improving Dairy Herds. The simplest method of improving dairy herds, as indeed any other class | the south. of live stock, is by the system known as "up grading," accompanied by rigorous selection, says Professor Thomas material as he has on the dam's side herd. In adding to it by purchase he dozen herds. This want of dominance tions of the dairyman, especially those conditions that relate to food production. He should be purely bred, as a guarantee of the transmission of the character sought, and he should be of good form and vigor as a guarantee of prepotency. The first will secure the transmission of the dominant characters in the breed, the second will secure transmission of the dominant characters of the individual. And it is greatly important that the sires thus chosen shall be desegned from animals that have been good performers in the dairy. The sire descended from a line of dams noted for generous milk produc-

cestry is far more important than the Successful Dairying. Henry Van Dreser of Cobleskill, N. Y., told his hearers at the meeting of the Maine board of agriculture that his cows average 300 pounds of butter per cow per year. Butter is made in one pound prints and sold in the New York market at 25 and 30 cents per pound. His cows are tested each month, and the Babcock test is the measure of

tion is likely to be far more valuable

than the one not so descended. And it

should not be forgotten that high per-

formances at the pail in the near an-

quality in this herd. Milk is perfect food. For the best development of the milk producing capacity the cow should have the best of care. The dairy cow is a machine. The dairyman should study his machine. While the enormous figures of acre will be a sufficient dressing for over 1,100 pounds of butter in a year had been attained by a Holstein cow. breeding is yet in its infancy. Discount the cow with a fleshy udder. Such cows are more susceptible to gar-

> Farmers pay too little attention to breeding. There are too many scrubs in the country. Scrub cows mean financial ruin, All cannot buy thoroughbred cows to start from, but all can weed out the poorest cows and breed from the best ones.

The thoroughbred bull was a necessity to success in breeding up to higher usefulness in the dairy. Always discard the scrub bull. Pedigree is all right as far as it goes, but individuali ty and performance are of more conse-

quence. Winter Butter Supply. ·Expert observers of the course of the butter trade are of the opinion that the winter make will be materially curtailed, says The Breeder's Gazette. Certain it is that greater demands have been made at this season upon the cold storage stock of summer goods than for years past, and a general survey of the field develops the fact that in the states of greatest butter production -conditions are such as warrant the conclusion that not even with favorable weather will the output be up to an average. Clearly the advance in prices of beef cattle has had its effect in discontinuing dairying operations on quite a number of farms, and creameries are greatly in need of a larger milk supply. At the present time the price of the best creameries shows an advance of 6 cents a pound over values current a year ago, and this fact ought to have some influence in stimulating milk production. But the trouble in sections is a lack of cows, as

Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, 48 and 58 Smythe-street.

TOMATO CULTURE.

Fruit Is Grown. The northern tomato field presents a picture of a crop growing two feet high; the southern field four to five feet-that is, some of the southern fields of early tomatoes do, and their growing is a science. The method of our region. They gathered the grain culture is pruning and staking, and the Mississippi trucker, his wife and children are all employed in the tomato



STAKED AND PRUNED TOMATO VINES. fields and kept busy pruning too. This method of culture has been systematically tested by the New Jersey experiment station, but the success in the

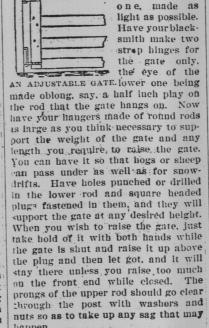
north has not been as great as that in In the first place, the tomatoes are planted in rows three and one-half feet apart and three feet apart in the rows, Shaw. The beginner may use such which would be close for ordinary field work, where the plants lie on the in laying the foundation of his dairy ground. The plants are cared for in the usual manner until they begin to that when turkeys roost low in the may choose the commonest of cows, as bend over with their own weight. Then long as they are of fair size and pos- six foot stakes rived out of pine are plece of ordinary white wrapping to roost in the same place they frebunch on the outside, so as not to rub against the stake. Almost constant

pruning is necessary. The effect of this cultivation is to force the crop ahead of the rest about | two months was left to my husoand six days. The tomatoes grow to a and little boy, who are not very much large size, and the fruit clusters make | in love with poultry, and they thought an almost continuous line the height of the stake. The fruit is where it gets plenty of light and air, and there is no vere illness could have induced me to rotting and practically no sun scalding. It is also easily picked, no time being lost in looking for ripe fruit.

With tomatoes bringing from \$5 down to \$2 a crate this method pays well, but it is hardly of any practical value in the northern tomato field for the main crop. However, the plan has a number of advantages for the home garden or patch, concludes a writer in Farm and Fireside in an article from which these items and illustration are

reproduced. Solid or Spoke Wheels. "Noticing the recent complaint in The Rural New Yorker about the heavy draft of broad tired wagons with spoke wheels in very soft or muddy roads or fields, and which is entirely truthful according to my observation, I wish to say further that in loose sandy ground the same objection holds. The loose earth drops in over the fellies and makes veritable plows of the wheels. But this objection is entirely overcome by using wheels with solid centers. We are now using a low wagon with wheels having five inch tires and no spokes, the entire space between the tires and the iron hubs being wood. Of course there is a hollow space between the two plank sides of each wheel, in which are light iron spokes that give sufficient strength and yet lightness. These are the best wheels I ever used on the farms that I have owned and worked. They do not and cannot load up with mud nearly so much as ordinary wagon wheels, says a writer in the journal mentioned.

A Gate That Will Swing Over Snow. A gate so hung that it will swing over snow is a convenience described by an Iowa Homestead correspondent.



ORDERED TO HALIFAX.

Toronto, Feb. 12.-The Mounted Infantry received orders tonight to leave for Halifax Thursday afternoon.

TALKING TURKEY. Information as to Feeding and Care

by a Woman of Experience. The turkey is by nature a wild animal and is found in cold as well as in warm climates. It is an American bird, and I can remember when droves of wild turkeys were no uncommon How some of the Splendid Southern sight in my native state, Virginia. These turkeys never had a hot mash nor a drink of hot water. They roosted in the highest pine trees they could find and drank from the flowing streams and springs in that mountainof the fields, and the insects which they caught served for meat. So if 1 were to select an ideal place for raising turkeys I should select a rocky, hilly place, with plenty of running water and plenty of grass, bounded by unlimited range, a place free from coyotes, foxes, minks, weasels and everything else which would destroy my flock. I should let them do just as they pleased, except I should feed and pet them just enough to keep

them gentle. I do not believe I should ever be troubled with cholera, roup or any of the diseases incident to tenderly raised fowls. But since this ideal place is not attainable I do the very best I can. I have demonstrated that 30 turkeys can be kept on less than an acre of ground during laying season by turning them out each day after they have laid in an orchard where they got water and ate apples and insects erable, I have demonstrated that turkeys can be successfully handled in limited space. To do this they must be supplied with those articles of food be supplied with those articles of food which they get on free range. I have kept grit, oyster shells and lime before

them constantly. For me to say that I do not know too, that extreme changes in climate the produce roup, vet I did not have a case of roup in my yards last winter, as cold as it was, and the care of my fowls for when they gave plenty of corn they had done their duty. Nothing but sefail to give them my personal attention. The greatest loss I suffered was from toms tighting, and this caused swelled head, which finally killed them. By the way, I should like to ask if any one can give me a preventive for fighting?-Mrs. B. G. Mackey in Reliable Poultry Journal.

The color of White Plymouth Rock chicks when hatched has caused many amateur breeders much dismay. Eagerly I watched for the appearance of my first White Plymouth Rock chicks.
Words are too feeble to express my
chagrin when they emerged from the chagrin when they emerged from the shell a dirty, bluish, mousy white. I latest boat, the Lake Erie. Then was exsupposed they would be "white as hibited the following bill of fare:— The first two that hatched 1 hid from sight, hoping the others would hatch white. I could not bear the ridicule of neighbors who had laughed at me for my extravagance. I imagined their saying, "I told you so." When not one was white, I could no longer conceal my dismay. I wrote the breeder from whom I purchased the eggs, telling her she had surely sent me the wrong eggs. Before the answer came I was prepared for it, for, as she wrote, the little chicks were already putting out white feathers. She said that she had laughed at my letter and assured me that the bluer the chicks the bluer the blood. Often since, when shipping eggs to beginners, has my experience recurred to mind. Only a short time ago a customer wrote to me that every chick hatched was slate colored and that he had often hatched whiter chicks from mongrel eggs.-Ida Clark in Reliable Poultry Journal.

M. A. Dearing of Great Barrington, Mass., is one of those large farmers there would be many more occ on a small territory. He has but an acre of ground, on which he keeps three horses, one cow, rabbits, guinea pigs, ferrets, foxes, coons and pet stock and finds enough land to spare to do'an extensive poultry business, keep a flock of pheasants and have quite a

good garden. He started his incubators Jan. 1, 1899, and up to May 21 he hatched 4.502 chickens. After that date he filled his incubators with duck eggs.

He raises each year between 500 and 600 ducks on the same acre of land. Mr. Dearing writes A Few Hens as follows: "We also have a large house, barn and wagon house. I lost some chickens; don't think it was over 15 or 20 per cent. I had more trouble with United States "You needn't go to Cuba brooder lamps than anything else. I have one house 75 feet long, heated with hot water pipes. I have six other brooder houses. I also winter 200 hens. When my chicks can live without artificial heat. I sell off the hens and use their quarters for chicks. My chicks are always plump and healthy. But let me say right here I don't pretend I have enough room, but it is all I

Queen Victoria makes her own tea. It is black and costs about \$1.15 a pound.



RECEPTION ON THE ARAYA.

Citizens Guests of the Elder-Dempster Line.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

The Palatial Steamer Was Beautifully Decorated -- A Charming Luncheon--Many Ladies Among the Guests--There Was Little Speech

The hospitality of the Elder-Dempster line was bounteously extended on Tuesday afternoon to a splendid gathering of St. John ladies and gentlemen. A reception was given on board the company's hand-some boat, the Arawa, at Sand Point, and it proved a delightful function in every particular. Only the weather was very disagreeable, and thus kept many of the guests away. The rain poured down cold and steady and one would be drenched

almost in walking from the ferry to the There had been a lengthy invitation list

The steamer' saloons were handsomely and tastefully decorated, and Chief Steward and Purser Gibbs, Second Stew-For me to say that I do not know what causes roup and then tell you played artistic skill in the doing. Greening that I believe filth produces it may seem contradictory, yet I have noticed seem contradictory, yet I have noticed many points on walls, the tables were same place and the droppings are either not removed or are kept covered with their weight of edibles, with all unlong as they are of fair size and possessed of average dairy form. This sessed of average dairy form. This will be again referred to. It matters not if they have in them the blood of a plants tied closely to them with a plant tied closely to the plant tied closely to the plant tied closely to the plant delight in viewing the comfortable and in any particular line of blood will only string ten inches long. Next every quently change their roosting places; defight in viewing the comfortable and luxurious arrangements which this fine render them more susceptible to being quickly improved. But in choosing a pulled out, leaving only single stems of them to do so, and we all know that the to do so so the trip to do so. sire the utmost care should be exercised. He should be chosen from the breed that is, best adapted to the condiestablished and played a choice gramme during the afternoon. The sel

> Soldiers of the Queen ..... Overture—Popular Kentucky...Boettger Two Step-So-long, ma Honey...Leavitt Medley Overture - A Merry-Go-Round-

Potpourri—The Crack-a-Jack. . . . Mackie Morceau—Dawn of Love.....Bendix Two step—Salute to Sam Johnson..Tutton Overture—A Gay Old Time......Ernst Characteristic—Mirror Dance....Sniffen

March-Commander-in-Chief .. .. .. Witt The tables were laid in the saloon and while the music went on, the guests, as the desire reached them, took places and were served with an excellent luncheon. The menu card was handsomely done in gold and pink. The front bore the crest of the company in blue and gold, and also the words "R. M. S. S. Arawa, Clam Broth

Bullion. Lobster Salad. Chicken Salad Boned Turkey, a la Royal Corned Ox Tongue.

Potatoes. Victoria Sandwiches. Maderia Cake. Tartlets. Ice Cream Ginger Cream. Grapes. Apples.
Muscatels. Confectionery. Oranges. The musical programme was given on

the next page, and the next showed a fine picture of the Sand Point wharves,

elevators, steamers and portion of The luncheon was served in excellent style, by a large staff of the steamer's waiters. Towards 6 o'clock, Mr. Campbell arose and heartily thanked all for their acceptance of the invitation to view the steamer and enjoy the company's hospitality. He regretted the misfortune of disagreeable weather which had prevented many attending who otherwise would have been present. He announced that Mr. J. N. Sutherland had agreed to respond to a request to sing and would give "Her Majesty." We were all loyal subjects of song an appropriate one. He hoped that

the present when they would have St. John's people with them. Mr. Campbell's happy speech was received with warm applause and then Mr. Sutherland sang "Her Majesty" in fine style, winning the hearty plaudits of all. Mr. H. N. Fairbanks of Bangor, spoke briefly. He is a St. John man, who has been settled in the states for some little t.me. He said the intelligent people across the border were wholly with England in her fight with the Boers. The one purpose and thought, and no regard for the rest of humanity. The majority of maritime people were with England in the struggle, he said. Referring to the Spanish-American war he said that had against the Spaniards' they con have gone. He hoped for England's success in the present war.

After this speech, Yankee Doodle was played and then all sang God Save the Queen, making a lusty chorus. Mr. J. K. Storey proposed three cheers for Manager D. W. Campbell which were given with a will. Cheers for Mr. H. D. Troop and the

Elder-Dempster line were given and the happy function ended.

It was managed most successfully, the guests were given every attention by Messrs. Campbell, Troop, Capt. Taylor Purser Gibbs and his assistant, Mr. Johnson, and all left with a pleasant afternoon behind them and the highest opinion of the Elder-Dempster line, its fine steamer MALEM, Tar. N.S officials and officers.