

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

BOARD OF TRADE.

EXPENDITURE AT SAND POINT IN CONNECTION WITH WHARF EXTENSION.

The regular meeting of the board of trade was held Tuesday being present J. McLaughlin (president), F. O. Allison, W. M. Jarvis, S. S. Hall, G. E. Kincaid, T. L. Ray, T. H. Hall, R. B. Emerson, T. B. Robinson, H. H. Harvey, J. B. Woodburn, J. M. Suberlyard, A. E. MeLean, J. D. Daniel, M. D. J. D. Keast, E. H. Turnbull, H. L. Tilley, G. S. Scovill.

Minutes of former meetings and the following summary of council proceedings met with approval.

At a meeting of the council held last February, the taxation committee reported that a meeting of the joint committee of the board of trade and common council was held on Jan 9th, at which the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the present system of taxing personal property and incomes be abolished, and that the common council be requested to consider the adoption of a measure based on the principles of the Montreal system, and that the same be reported to the board of trade.

The committee further reported that they understood that the common council will apply to the legislature for certain changes in the St. John assessment act, such as exemption of city bonds and mortgages on properties outside the city, a fixed rate on insurance companies, etc. The committee are of the opinion that no change should be made in the act, except on the lines laid down in the resolution of the joint committee.

The council by resolution ordered that the report of the taxation committee stand for special consideration at the monthly meeting of the board on 7th inst.

The council considered the determination of the common council to send the correspondence to the inspector of the building relative to the erection of the proposed grain elevator by the I. O. B., to the minister of railways, with the notification that the common council will not stand in the way of the government getting such legislation as will permit the erection of the elevator, and the council passed a resolution bearing on the subject.

The president, on behalf of the committee appointed to confer with the C. P. R. in regard to their providing further terminal facilities at Sand Point, West St. John, reported that they have written to Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, vice-president of the C. P. R., on the subject, Mr. Shaughnessy's reply will be read at this meeting.

A communication was read from Mr. Duff Miller, London, agent general for New Brunswick, asking for copies of the board pamphlet, in a communication to Mr. George Robertson he urged that the members of the board take advantage of the London Colonial Club. The communication was read.

The following was then read: "To the Committee of the St. John Board of Trade."

Sirs—Referring to your communication of the 4th inst., quoting your resolution of your board of trade, in accordance with which you had been appointed a committee "with the view of ascertaining if the Canadian Pacific Railway Company intend to provide further wharf and other facilities at Sand Point, West St. John, to accommodate the increased export trade of the dominion."

"We gather from published statements by members of the government that attention is now being given to the improvement of harbor and facilities at several points in the dominion, and we know of no places deserving of more consideration than the Canadian winter ports on the Atlantic seaboard."

"These ports are so decidedly national in their character that harbor and dock facilities should be provided at the expense of the general government rather than an individual railway company. The growth of traffic via the port of St. John, notwithstanding the disadvantages of an inefficient ocean service, shows pretty clearly what could be done with modern wharf, steamer and the necessary facilities for loading and unloading them with dispatch. I am afraid that other engagements will prevent me from visiting St. John within the next few weeks, but if your committee, or any member of it, be here at any time, I shall be glad to meet you or him and discuss all matters of mutual interest. In the meantime if you prefer I shall request Mr. Tall, manager of eastern lines, to visit St. John for the purpose of conference with you."

I am, very truly,
T. G. SHAUGHNESSY.

W. H. Coates, secretary St. John Typographical Union, in a communication to

the board, drew attention to the fact that orders for large amounts of printing have been at various periods given to Toronto houses to the detriment of the printing interests of this city. He urged that the board use its efforts to secure a stay of proceedings.

Mr. W. M. Jarvis attributed the source of complaint to the activity and persistency of solicitors for upper Canadian legal publishing firms.

Mr. Thomas Hall said the fact was that work could be obtained more cheaply and conveniently from them.

Captain Keast was in favor of all local work being given local men.

No action was taken.

The following report was then submitted:—

"Gentlemen,—In compliance with the resolution passed by this board at its last monthly meeting that

"Whereas, it is desirable that the members of this board and the public generally should have an accurate knowledge as to the expenditure of the board of trade during the past few years

and in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway and the winter port development, in order that correct conclusions may be reached in discussing such questions as may arise in connection with future developments there; therefore resolved, That the president of the board be requested to have prepared and presented to this board as early a date as possible a complete history of the movement, tracing it from the beginning up to the present time, including a statement of the total expenditures or gifts by the city to date, also, a statement of the revenue at present derived during both winter and summer from the improvements in question; and, if possible, a statement of the revenue derived from the same property prior to the time when the improvements were commenced."

"I beg to submit the following summary of expenditure by the city in connection with the terminal facilities provided at Sand Point to meet the demands of the winter-port business at West St. John."

"That has been expended for construction purposes, including purchase of Carleton branch railway, purchase of J. D. Leary lease and improvements thereon, grant to Canadian Pacific Railway for elevator, purchase of O. Moore lease with improvements thereon, and sundry expenditures for lands, dredging, wharves, docks, dredging, etc., \$825,230 17. From this amount should be deducted the sum received from the Canadian Pacific Railway, \$57,771.65, leaving a balance of \$767,458.52."

"To meet this expenditure, which represents the actual cost of the Sand Point improvements to date, the city has created a bonded indebtedness bearing 4 per cent interest, payable in 40 years, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes items like Year 1892 purchase of Dominion government, Year 1892 purchase of J. D. Leary lease, etc.

Total bonded indebtedness \$865,000.00

The amount of interest on this debt is \$27,220.00

Sliding scale of redemption \$9,944.00

Add 10 per cent probable warrant for assessments 2,288.00

Add loss of rentals resulting from expropriation of lands, viz:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Amount. Includes McLellan & Wilson, W. Hatheway, J. W. R. Lawlor, etc.

Average receipts from Island wharf 1,200.00

Deduct the revenue from Sand Point wharves for 1898—

Table with 2 columns: Description, Amount. Includes For ship wharves, For top wharves, etc.

Less commission collected 129.77

Annual grant to city for sinking fund and loss of rental \$27,021.34

"It will be gratifying to the members of the board to learn from this exhibit that the expenditure in connection with our winter improvements falls so far short of the amount we had supposed it to be. Our people have been in the custom of referring to these improvements as costing \$750,000, while as a matter of fact it would appear as if the completed wharves on the north side of the slip could be completed at a cost very little in excess of that sum for the whole work. The annual cost to the city of \$27,021.34 it will be noticed, includes \$5,944 for sinking fund which it is assumed will yield a sufficient amount to extinguish the bonds at maturity, and also includes loss of rental of expropriated properties which, if the improvements had not been made would probably be a very uncertain quantity. It is probably hardly fair to take last year's rental of the wharves, \$2,284.00, as a criterion of the future. The slip was in a very upset condition in consequence of dredging operations, and to take the past experience of the city in connection with its wharves as an indication of the future, it is fair to assume that the wharfage receipts will largely increase."

"I am indebted to the chamberlain, F. Randall, (who kindly took the trouble at a season when his time is fully occupied) for the statement of expenditures I have used in this report, and from his well known accuracy, I feel safe in saying we may assume them to be correct."

Respectfully submitted,
D. J. McLAUGHLIN.

The report was received with many expressions of approval and surprise over the showing of the comparatively low cost of the wharves and the reduced annual expense.

Costes Bros and Mr F B Williams were also members of the board.

There was some discussion over a resolution introduced by Mr W M Jarvis which provided for the opening of a subscription to obtain the funds necessary to have a special act passed by the legislature giving the government authority to erect wooden building (elevator) fire district No. 3.

The matter was dropped, as Ald T B Robinson promised to look after it.

Mr Jarvis said that although not a follower of the dominion government, he must confess that the citizens of St. John were greatly indebted to Mr Blair and Mr Fielding for the interest they had shown in the welfare of this port.

The following statement of the exports of the whole port for the season, compared with that of last season was submitted:—

ST. JOHN BOARD OF TRADE.

Statement of Winter Exports, St. John, N. B., 1898 to Feb. 1st, as compared with the Corresponding Period of 1897.

Table with 4 columns: Description, 1898-99, Bags, Value. Includes Grain of all kinds, Flour and meal, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, etc.

Total \$2,335,750

INCREASE.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Bags, Value. Includes Grain of all kinds, Flour and meal, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, etc.

DECREASE.

Table with 4 columns: Description, Bags, Value. Includes Grain of all kinds, Live stock, Cattle, Sheep, Horses, etc.

Mr J N Suberlyard said the figures were certainly not those of shipments of Sand Point goods and he had inferred that the goods were being shipped to the harbor, prepared from custom house manifests.

The taxation matter then came up. Mr McLaughlin, chairman of the committee, was ill, but a letter stated it would be well for the board to obtain and examine the tax returns of the city, as advised by the common council. Mr H H Harvey reported for the committee that it had met the committee from the common council, and discussed taxation changes. The result of the meeting had been the unanimous adoption of a resolution, that the present system of taxing personal property and incomes be abolished, and that the common council be respectfully requested to consider the adoption of a measure based on the principles of the Montreal system and that proposed for Halifax so far as the same may be applicable.

"That in the opinion of the city on all classes best able to bear it. This would induce capital to come here and invest and capital accumulated here to remain. This was necessary in view of the system of renewable leases which often worked great injustice. The taxation system of St. John, he said, was developed in a spirit more suitable to the feudal age than of the 19th century."

Dr Daniel favored the resolution. He was of the opinion that the failure of the chairman of the bills and by-laws committee to recommend a bill such as was proposed by the joint committee. The common council be believed had for several years been of opinion with the board of trade that the act should be vitally changed. The joint committee being of the same mind proposed the adoption of a system similar to that of Halifax or Montreal."

To adopt such a system legislative authority had to be obtained to enable the chairman of the board of assessors to examine under oath to obtain information as to rental values. He was surprised that the bills and by-laws committee had not sought this authority.

Mr George Kincaid urged the information be printed and the public educated to the benefits which will result from a change to the Montreal or rental system of assessment. This would bring pressure of public opinion on the common council to make a change. He suggested that the pamphlet be printed and distributed.

Mr E M Sippell spoke against the anomalies of the St. John system of taxation. He said the system was under three or four times more expense for taxes than it located at Moncton or Halifax.

Ald Robinson was heard on the resolution pointing out the difficulties of the situation.

The resolution offered by Mr Harvey was then carried.

Mr Schofield moved that a committee be appointed to prepare and publish such information on the assessment as may be necessary to be paid for by the Board of Trade, at a cost not to exceed \$25. Messrs Geo Schofield, Wm Harvey, H. H. Harvey, and H. H. Harvey were appointed a committee, and the meeting adjourned.

THE ORANGE ORDER.

County Lodge Holds Annual Session.

The annual meeting of the St. John County Orange Lodge convened at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in the Orange hall, Germain street. The attendance of delegates was large when County Master George E Day called the meeting to order. The county master welcomed the delegates and said he had derived both pleasure and profit from the discharge of his duties, and he knew it would cause them both satisfaction and pride to hear that the order is going ahead in every direction. He referred to his visit to the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of British America, where he was honored with the office of deputy grand lecturer, and in this connection presented the county lodge with a large framed portrait group of the delegates in attendance at the grand lodge, to be hung in the meeting room. Mr Day reported having officiated at all the lodges in the jurisdiction, and said he had found these visits pleasant and profitable. As a result of them every lodge has its returns in, which has not been the case in many years. Reference was made to the spreading out of the order generally, and to the fact that new lodges are springing up here and there all over the country. The Orange men of St. Martins were warmly commended on the erection of their new hall at Fairview. A plan was outlined for the revival of the sealer chapter, and the county master asked for consideration and vote of the lodge on the same, and also some attention to the health of the finances and to the handsome increase in membership which would be disclosed by the reports of the treasurer and secretary. The 12th of July celebration was referred to, and it was pointed out that this is the 50th anniversary of what is known as the battle of York Point. The county master, in relation to the matters to be decided by the lodge, had given and of the general management of his office.

The reports of the other officers were read and the meeting adjourned.

The Grand Orange Lodge of the Province of New Brunswick will meet in its 50th session at Fredericton on the 21st inst.

Arctic Navigator in Town.

Captain J E Berler, pilot of the Connally dredge international, now in port, is endeavoring to secure from the dominion parliament and from the legislature of Quebec, subsidies to assist him in a proposed expedition in search of the North Pole. He has asked the dominion government for \$50,000 and the Quebec house for \$5,000. It is well qualified to command such an expedition, for he has had experience in all kinds of climates, and has been in command of fifty-five ships during his career. He would start from Vancouver in May, 1900, in a wooden whaling vessel, capable of being run by steam or sail, of 300 tons, and carrying a crew of eight all told. Captain Berler is a very capable navigator, and he gets his subsidy to start. He has been in St. John before, having come when Hon Mr Tarz came here last year in a yacht on his tour of inspection of the port.

ANNAPOLIS ELECTION.

Very Little Interest Taken in the Contest.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb 7.—The election of town councilors came off here today. There was very little interest taken in the result. At the close of the poll the vote stood as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, Votes. Includes E Edwards, H D Rogers, F Edwards, etc.

AFTER THE STORM.

A dreary, leaden, lowering sky. His weary team Sol doth dray, Gloomy mist enshrouds the hills, And all the quiet valley fills. Snow-windes first that in the blast Their shrouds immaculate from them cast. Winter birds that trasting come To search and haply find a crumb, Dependent on this same gust of blast, If But quickly tarried, surprised, amazed; The sun burst forth the clouds between, Unhasting with his glorious sheen "The tenebrific scene."

And thus it is in life, I think, When from the clouds of woe we shrink, Some blissed ray of light will shine Upon your path, my friend, and mine; And What seemed desolate and drear In crust grandeur will appear. Some blessed ray of light will shine Upon your path, my friend, and mine; Face over the sun's warm rays When cometh winter days. Lower Empire Ybc Co.

"That Tired Feeling"

Is just as common and just as reasonable in horses as it is in men. When their blood is impoverished their appetite and energy leave them—their work feels twice as hard.



Dick's Blood Purifier

restores this lost vitality—The food is enjoyed—Every particle is digested.—The hide frees itself. Bots and kindred worms are destroyed and the horse thrives.



90 Cents a Package.

LEEMING, MILES & CO. Montreal, Agents.

DICK & CO., Proprietors.

BEST EVER HELD.

Enthusiastic Meeting of Government Supporters.

COLLIER BRIDGE, Feb 6.—In the history of Dorchester parish no political meeting was ever so successful as the one held in Bonier's hall on Saturday evening in favor of the Emmons government. Although only a short notice had been given the seating capacity of the hall was crowded to its utmost and standing room was at a premium. About 350 were present, while, by the way, is an excellent showing for this section of the county. Glancing over the crowd it was noticed that there were many faces familiar to the government members but hitherto opposed to them in politics. Being asked the reason of their conversion they simply answered, "It is all on account of the bridge question."

The meeting opened about 5 o'clock. Mr Jerry McMans, of Memramouc, who was elected chairman, in a few well chosen remarks explained the object of the meeting and introduced the first speaker, Mr A B Copp.

Mr Copp's speech was interesting and intelligently delivered. Though a new man in politics he clearly showed that he was able to deal with and confute what the opposition are pleased to call arguments. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the issues of the day, broad in his speech and awake to every emergency. He dwelt in detail on the charges made by the opposition and so completely confuted them that not a shadow of doubt was left on the minds of his audience. He continued by asking the government to vote the whole ticket. Upon taking his seat he was loudly applauded.

Words fail to express the enthusiasm that greeted the Hon A D Richard as he rose to speak. Without a doubt he is not only the recognized leader of the Aedians, but also of a large portion of the English speaking people of the county. He dwelt ably with the charges of the opposition, speaking in detail of the bridge affair, finances, agricultural policy, taxes, Eastern Extension claims and the matters. It was plainly evident from his remarks that every cent of the public money had been expended in the best interest of the people, and for every hundred cents spent on bridges the people had received a dollar's worth of material and workmanship.

Mr Richard's speech was considered by his old friends to be among his best. He commanded great attention and was frequently applauded.

Dr Gault was then called upon and spoke briefly, but to the point in favor of the government ticket. He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr McMans for the excellent manner in which he had presided.

With cheers for Messrs Emmons, Copp, Richard, the government and the queen, the political meeting dispersed.

More Bad Meat

WASHINGTON, Feb 7.—Regarding the report of a large amount of canned meat being condemned at Havana yesterday, little information was obtained at the war department today. It was said that the matter was being investigated and that reports would have to be awaited through the regular official channels.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Sentence of Paul Brown, the Negro Murderer, Commuted.

OTTAWA, Feb 8.—The sentence of Paul Brown, the negro who was condemned to be hanged at Wainfleet for the murder of W E Barton, has been commuted to life imprisonment upon the report of Dr. Lete and Burgess that he is insane.

Medical Treatment on Trial to Any Honest Man.

THE FOREMOST MEDICAL COMPANY IN THE WORLD IN THE CURE OF WEAK MEN MAKES THIS OFFER.

Health and Energy Assured; Happy Marriage, Good Temper, Long Life.

IN all the world no doctor or institution has treated and restored so many "weak men" as has the famed ERIB MEDICAL COMPANY of Buffalo, N. Y.

This is due to the fact that the company controls some inventions and discoveries which have no equal in the whole realm of medical science.

So much deception has been practiced in advertising that this grand old company now makes this startling offer.

They will send their magically effective appliance and a whole month's course of restorative remedies, positively on trial without expense, to any honest man.

They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. Failure is impossible and age is no barrier.

No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus philanthropy nor deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. Little book giving full information mailed free in plain sealed envelope.

ERIB MEDICAL CO., 64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.



Dick's Blood Purifier

restores this lost vitality—The food is enjoyed—Every particle is digested.—The hide frees itself. Bots and kindred worms are destroyed and the horse thrives.

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POLITICAL NOTES.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT BELLEISLE CREEK.

Notwithstanding the fact that no notice of the meeting was given until Tuesday morning, there was a very large gathering of electors in the Foresters' hall at Belleisle Creek Tuesday night to hear Attorney General White and Messrs. Scovill and Pagsley, the government candidates.

The hall was completely filled, there being about 150 electors present, among whom were the following:—

G H Kierstead, Sailer Mountain, George Gambin, Neil Chamberlain, David Kelly, George Holmes, Samuel Holmes, Abraham Fairweather, Benjamin Fairweather, Newton Coy, Win S Beale, Geo Long, Theodore Long, John Best, Chas Vall, Collins Corner.

Also present, George McKnight, Ezra Kierstead, Francis Best, John Kieckle, Springfield.

William Urquhart, Hatfield's Point, Henry Marven, Wilson Fokins, John Galsinger, John Muir, Marven, George Almon Gillis, Arthur Gillis, John Smith, Charles Smith, Herman Brittain, Branford McReary, Richard Chambers, William Emmons, Imiah.

Colan King, James King, Sterling King, John King, Lewis King, Charles Menzie, Scotch Settlement, John Sargison, Warren Bellington, Thomson, Elias Fokins, Marcell Fokins, Marven, George Long, John Driscoll, Martin W Freese, George Stanley, Chevely Knowlton, William Knowlton, Joseph Vall, Grant Murray, James Freese, Howard Freese, Victor Redstone, B Willis Long, Dr A A Lewin, Albert Northrup, Thomas Marr, Edward Northrup, Felix Z Northrup, Herbert A Northrup, Thos Emson, Simon Scovill, David Vall, Jr, Frank Vall, Samuel Dibbles, Christopher Northrup, Gilbert Northrup, Norman Northrup, Ernest Northrup, Sidney Marr, Albert Killien, William Killien, Lewis Northrup, Thomas Farmer, Chevely Emson, Charles McKinley, H E Scovill, William Northrup, E D F Northrup, Daniel Kallay, Ezra Crawford, George Myles, Ezra Perkins, Bruce Perkins, Fred Sharp, Belleisle Creek.

Brian Cogger, Queens county, Ezra G S Scovill, York county.

Mr John Muir was appointed chairman. Addresses were made by the candidates and judging by the enthusiastic applause with which many of their remarks were received, and the hearty cheers which were given for them at the close of the meeting in which the whole audience joined, it is safe to say that the election, if not all of those present, will support the government ticket.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Sentence of Paul Brown, the Negro Murderer, Commuted.

OTTAWA, Feb 8.—The sentence of Paul Brown, the negro who was condemned to be hanged at Wainfleet for the murder of W E Barton, has been commuted to life imprisonment upon the report of Dr. Lete and Burgess that he is insane.

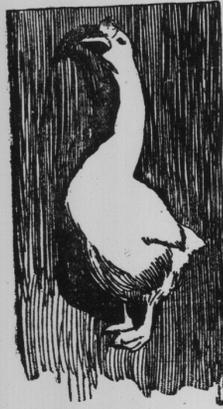
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

GOOSE BREEDING.

Their Extreme Watchfulness and Long Tenure of Life... The Rhode Island experiment station is doing good work in goose breeding. No shelter from rain is required in the fattening pen during the summer or fall weather, and geese are almost never fatted for market during the winter. Geese intended for market are now usually fattened and killed not later than the middle of November, at which time the dealers put large quantities in cold storage for the winter and spring trade. One large dealer writes that when real cold weather arrives the flesh and muscles of both sexes rapidly harden and become tough, so that when kept into the winter and then killed they do not give satisfaction to the consumer. Geese hatched in July and kept until January or February and then fattened and put on the market will be cleaned by the dealers as old geese and bring a very inferior price. Since the almost universal use of cold storage some dealers are having even their mongrel geese for the Christmas trade fattened and killed at Thanksgiving and kept a month in cold storage instead of having them killed at Christmas, as was formerly their custom.

Geese have thereby obtained credit for a degree of courage and a spirit which is not usually theirs, or manifest only during the breeding season, and while they are sitting. Perhaps no other domestic fowl requires to be more quietly and carefully cared for than the geese. Undue excitement or disturbance by visitors, strange dogs or animals often has a very injurious effect upon them, especially in the laying season, and the breeder should be thoroughly familiar with the individuals of his flock and on the most intimate terms with them in order to attain the best success. With this trait of timidity is its counterpart—extreme watchfulness. Geese are ever on the alert, and one breeder asserts that geese are better than any watchdog for giving notice of the approach of strangers during either daytime or night.

As intimidated, ganders, during the breeding season and even the geese when sitting or in defense of their young, manifest considerable courage. When interfered with, they seize the intruder with the bill, strike with the wings, and sometimes scratch with their claws. They have sufficient power in



WHITE CHINA GANDER.

the jaws to bite hard, and a large, full grown gander has been known to strike hard enough with the wings to break a person's arm. It is very rarely, however, that a gander kindly cared for and treated well becomes habitually ugly so as to attack people without provocation. The ganders fight among themselves whenever one colony intrudes upon the territory of another, and their battles are severely fought, usually with the wings, one gander seizing the other by the first joint of the wing with either bill and beating him with his wings while thus held. Unless separated at such times, they are liable to receive injury.

Broods of goslings of different ages, hatched and reared on the same farm, must of necessity be penned while young, each brood by itself, and as they go out to feed on the pasture or field each flock invariably keeps by itself. Any intruder or visitor from another flock is very unwelcome and is scolded, bitten and driven out of the flock by common consent. This clanlike rule is peculiar to geese and very strictly enforced.

Geese have a long tenure of life, far exceeding any other domestic fowl in this respect. In former times it was not uncommon for the farmer's daughter to bar wedding day to receive among other gifts a goose from the old homestead, to become her property and accompany her to her new home. In some instances such geese were kept for many years, perhaps far beyond the life of the young lady to whom it was presented.

Many geese are kept which are of no particular breed, having descended from the imperiousness made by the early settlers. They have probably been more or less crossed with the improved breeds during the last 50 years, but present no fixed colors aside from white, gray or garticolored, nor special type of body. The breeds usually met with in Canada are probably most common, and African and Knaben share with it the honor of being popular breeds. Brown and White are the names for ornamental purposes, the Canada geese is bred pure to furnish a supply of ganders for the breeding of "mongrels," and occasionally the Egyptian geese is bred solely for ornamental purposes.

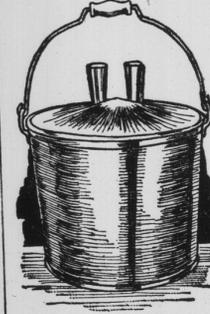
DAIRY CREAMERY

HOW TO KEEP MILK CLEAN.

A Simple Pail Cover Which Keeps Out Dirt.

Wishing to keep my milk as clean as possible, says Samuel Gray in Hoard's Dairyman, I got the tinner to make a cover for the pail, which I have found answers the purpose very well. The cover fits the pail closely, so as not to be easily jarred off, has a slightly convex upper surface and has two tubes about an inch and a half in diameter and three or four inches high extending upward. The tubes are placed about two inches and a half apart and about the same distance from the edge of the cover.

The milkman holds the pail between his knees, with tubes of the cover on the opposite side from him, and milks with each hand directly into the tubes. The hands should be directly over the tops of the tubes and as close to them



MILK PAIL COVER.

as possible, so that the hands may protect the openings from falling particles while milking. If still greater cleanliness is desired, a piece of strainer cloth can be used to cover the top of milk pail, and the cover pushed down on it, making a complete strainer, but this would be desirable to strain again when the pail is emptied. The neat milkmaid who often attends to this last straining will be pleased to find no black sediment in the bottom of the pail as she empties it and no more in the cloth of the strainer.

If I were coloring pails made complete with covers, I should have them made with straight sides instead of flaring and have the ears for the bail set down low enough or out from the edge of the pail far enough to allow of the flange of the cover going on the outside of the pail. With flange on the inside and the edge of the cover only even with the outside of the pail, milk that is splashed on the top of the cover in milking will run off the cover into the bucket, carrying some dirt with it.

Drying of Cows.

We give the following for what it is worth, not having had opportunity to test the same. It was clipped from the Agricultural Gazette of London, only remarking that English agricultural papers are more careful about what they say than a majority of American papers:

Two tablespoonfuls of Goulard's extract of lead and one ditto of spirits of wine mixed in a quart of water is sufficient for one cow. The mixture is well rubbed into the udder and milk veins for half an hour at least, using one-half for the first dressing; then mix some more and use the remainder in a day, and apply as before. The udder will not require stripping; in fact, to draw the milk does away with the lotion. Nor are any drenches wanted. I saw some rears get a remedy for hoven or swelling in cattle which I used with good effect. Drench the animal affected with two tablespoonfuls of dry chloride of lime in a quart of water, and the effect is immediate. Years ago a well known Shorthorn breeder lost several cows from milk fever. He changed his herdsman, who introduced a new practice at calving time. He never milked a newly calved cow for at least three days, but let the calf remain with the cow and take as much as it required.

Lining Butter Tubs.

In writing to Dairy Reporter about lining butter tubs Mr. Friday says: The lining should be put in dry. First place circle in position; then bring the two ends of the side together and put lining in the tub; then with one circular movement of the hand the lining is well in contact with the wood to which it must adhere before the packing is commenced. Hold the lining against the tub with one hand, throwing water between the lining and the tub with the other, turning your tub from left to right until the circle is made. To make it more complete pour about a quart of salt water into the tub and hold in such position that by a rotary motion the water comes in contact with the entire inside surface of the tub. You will find your lining in perfect position and that it has been done with dispatch.

Curry Cows Before Milking.

Cows should be curried and brushed in the morning before milking, as then they have just arisen from an all night's recumbency and are as dirty as dusty as at any time during the day. The prevalent custom for some milkers is to brush off the udder and teats after they have set down to milk. This is wrong, as then more or less of the dirt will get into the empty pail, or, as setting to the hands of the milker, drop in afterward. All of the cows should be curried and their sides and udders brushed before the milking process has begun.

WINTERING COWS.

How to Keep the Stable in Healthy Condition.

If you are so much afraid of disease in the stable, all you have to do is to keep the air pure by keeping the stable reasonably clean and using road dust or plaster as a disinfectant, writes Mr. L. S. Hardin in Home and Farm.

Having done this any bedded cow with straw, leaves or other cheap stuff, worth more than its cost for manure, then comes the question of wintering the cows. Most dairymen turn the cows out twice a day to water, but in very cold or wet weather, especially when the water is a considerable distance from the stable, this is a cruel practice, especially when the ground is covered with ice or frozen snow.

To overcome which they drink only water from troughs, but this is a waste of food to warm up a cow that gets chilled with drinking ice water. I once ran water pipes under the mangers and had a tub sunk in the ground in each stall so the cow could drink at will. This proved a miserable failure, because the cows were constantly dropping food into the tub, and in warm weather this would ferment and make the water foul.

Not only this, but water standing open in a cow stable rapidly absorbs all the bad smells that come over it. A large cistern covered with a tight floor in a shed adjoining the cow stable could not be kept sweet enough for use. The only way to keep the water pure enough for the cows to drink is to have the basins out of which they drink only large enough to hold the amount they need at one drinking, and let the water all out of it when the cow is through. Once a day would perhaps be often enough to dry out the basins provided that the cow drops in it from her mouth.

Speaking of ground food getting in the water basins and fermenting, this is one great trouble, especially in warm weather, when the mangers. There are always little cracks that cows follow the meal into, and they lick around it until it gets wet, and then in a few hours that meal has got so fermented with the flies and eggs in it, and then the maggots. The wise dairymen will look out for this trouble and see that every manger is brushed out clean after milking, and that the floor in the stable is kept clean of ground food that the cow drops in it from her mouth.

Stripper Butter.

The statement is often made, and recent experiments at the Oregon station go to show, that many dairymen claim, for milk from cows in advanced periods of lactation (stripper cows) and that it is difficult to obtain butter of good flavor from such milk. The Iowa station has investigated this subject, using milk from fresh cows and from those which had been in milk over six months (strikers). The milk from the two lots was creamed and churned separately. The results show that when the stripper system was used the butter from the stripper milk was as good as that from the milk of the fresh cows. Under a gravity system there may be some difference, for so many dairymen claim, for the following is a possible explanation: The fat globules, as is well known, are smaller in advanced periods of lactation, and when cream from such milk is raised by the gravity process more than when the milk is from fresh cows whose milk contains globules of much larger size. We have found that cream or milk when kept at a low temperature and the fat develops a somewhat bitter flavor. There seems to be an organism which grows at that low temperature and which gives a flavor to the cream and to the butter. It is a possible consideration inferior for the production of butter. As a means of overcoming these difficulties it is suggested that the stripper cows be kept in a warm place, and that the milk be increased to the flow of milk and thus render it less viscous, and that a strong starter of sour milk be used with the cream.

Raising Calves Without Skim Milk.

We are raising four heifer calves this year that came early in the fall, as we prefer them to arrive in the fall in preference to spring. The calves were selected from our best cows. We allow the calves to suck one day or night, as the case may be, then take them away and teach them to drink, giving them their mother's milk about two quarts twice a day, for a week, and at a week old the calf is given a small strip of mangel, cut from the inside, not giving any of the rind, and you would be surprised how soon it will begin to eat them. The mangel is put right into the calf's mouth. The mangels are increased gradually until the calf eats a whole one. At the end of a week the milk is diluted with a little flaxseed made by boiling a quart of flax and two gallons of water to a jelly. About a tablespoonful of the jelly is taken, a little boiling water poured over it and added to the milk and the flax and water increased and the milk decreased, so by the time the calf is a month old it will be getting only flaxseed and water. A little bran is gradually added to the mangels until at a month old calves will take a quart of bran, two quarts of mangel, cut fine, and about four quarts of flax and water, twice daily. After this time the flax may be dropped and warm water substituted. Of course a little clover hay of good quality is always kept before them. If any of our readers will try this plan, they will have no need for those calf feeders to keep on getting a poorer score. M. Will Denton in Hoard's Dairyman.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

Styles Preferred For Young Girls and the Materials Chosen.

Fashions for children and young girls follow the general direction of those for women, but are always more simple. For party dresses silk, velvet, lace and mousseline de soie are employed almost exclusively. Plain china or liberty silk makes charmingly delicate and simple gowns for little girls, and may be perfectly plain, according to taste, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Very attractive little frocks, also Valenciennes trimmed, or daintily embroidered, are made of the shrewdest white satinook. These are even more infantile and appropriate.

Ottoman and bengaline silks are likewise used both for costumes and cloaks, and there is the entire gamut of wash silks



YOUNG GIRL'S COSTUME.

in stripes and plaids of delicate colors. With frocks of any of the thin class of silks, a warm underdress of French or Canton flannel is essential, as children are highly susceptible to change of temperature and should be carefully guarded from variation in the thickness of their clothing. Fur is much employed for trimming children's garments, while of tulle and white tulle great being preferred.

Another Hubbard gown and coat never go out of fashion for little children, but a waistband are also worn. The skirt may be circular, plaited or gathered. The bodice usually takes the house form and is trimmed with horizontal or vertical bands of insertion and tuckings.

RAINY DAY / SKIRTS.

The Short Skirt Versus the Long One—An Active Resister.

The rainy day skirt is becoming so common that more than half a century ago it was out of doors in how I weather it is indispensible and any woman who has once tried it and experienced the freedom it gives, and the comparative dryness it insures on over wear the old walking skirt in the rain. It is the water on the ground, not that which is falling, which wets skirts and thereby fastens it and makes it so that it is not so much a nuisance as it once was. The life of its heels in walking, it gets not become so saturated and cling soakingly only when wet. With rubbers and long gaiters the short skirt is incomparably superior in a hygienic sense, and as far as modesty is concerned let any waverer stand at a crossroad during a pouring rain and



SILK BODICE.

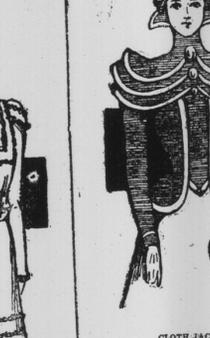
watch the women in long skirts hold up those skirts to walk through the puddles and then say, if he can, that the short skirt, which does not require to be raised, is less modest than the other kind. The cut illustrates a bodice of green and black broche silk, which opens over a plastron of white satin closed by steel buttons. Narrow black silk gaiters are arranged in brestles of three bands, and in front these are crossed by three gaiters of horizontal bands. The collar is of white satin trimmed with a steel buckle. The sleeves are made with galloon, the belt of white galloon with a steel buckle. The dress is tucked at the top and trimmed with galloon at the wrists. JUDIC CHOLLER.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Pretty and Appropriate Clothing For Little People's Wintering Months.

Tomorrow costumes are a novelty for small boys. They are of dark blue or black velvet or velveteen. They consist of tight breeches and short jackets opening over waists of white cambric or silk. A high, plain collar is worn and plain cuffs, both of white linen, and a black surah sash is tied at the waist.

Velvet sailor hats, with a round crown and wide brim and a black satin band, are worn by little boys. As for stockings,



CLOTH JACKET.

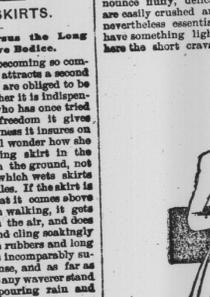
black ones are still retained by many persons, who prefer the neat effect they give, but colored hosiery is used for both boys and girls almost as much as black. Jewelry, which is out of place upon young girls, is far more out of place upon children. A little child may wear the conventional coral necklace, or the amber bracelet against croup. A pretty safety pin for fastening the sash or shawl is also allowable, but these trinkets should be of the simplest character. Rings, earrings and bracelets are an abomination and in the worst taste while a child is small. As 10 or 11 years old this rule may be a little relaxed, provided what jewelry is worn is small and inexpensive. The boy may have a silver watch and chain, the girl an ornament, which should be good of its kind, but simple in character. The children of women of good taste are always plainly attired.

Today's picture illustrates an attractive black ones are still retained by many persons, who prefer the neat effect they give, but colored hosiery is used for both boys and girls almost as much as black. Jewelry, which is out of place upon young girls, is far more out of place upon children. A little child may wear the conventional coral necklace, or the amber bracelet against croup. A pretty safety pin for fastening the sash or shawl is also allowable, but these trinkets should be of the simplest character. Rings, earrings and bracelets are an abomination and in the worst taste while a child is small. As 10 or 11 years old this rule may be a little relaxed, provided what jewelry is worn is small and inexpensive. The boy may have a silver watch and chain, the girl an ornament, which should be good of its kind, but simple in character. The children of women of good taste are always plainly attired.

FASHION NOTES.

Cravats and Fancy Fronts For Red-Necks—Dresses and Shoes.

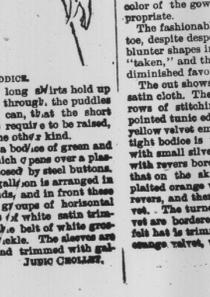
Fancy cravats are much worn and are made in great variety, from the plain masculine styles to elaborate masses of lace, mousseline de soie, crepe de chine and embroidery. With gowns to be worn under heavy wraps it is often necessary to reserve a cravat and a dress, which is nevertheless essential to becomingness to have something light near the face, and the short cravats come in very con-



STREET COSTUME.

veniently. For the front of the bodice itself, velvet and broche silks take the place of the lace and mousseline arrangements and the ruffles, and the cravats which may be used when no outer wrap is to be worn. Short bows of tulle, lace, crepe de chine, embroidered mousseline and liberty silk, with a stock to match, finish the neck. Light gloves are still worn, by preference, for street as well as dress costumes, but unless one can afford a frequent renewal of gloves it is better to choose dark soiled light ones. Gloves matching the color of the gown or coat are always appropriate.

The fashionable shoe has still a pointed toe, despite desperate efforts to bring the blunt shapes into vogue. These have not taken, and the peaked shoe enjoys undiminished favor. The out shows a street gown of ash gray satin cloth. The skirt, bordered with seven rows of stitching around the foot, has a pointed tulle edge with a wide galloon of yellow velvet embroidered with silver. The tight bodice is pointed, closed at the side with small silver buttons and ornamented with ruffles bordered by galloon and orange velvet. There is a cravat of orange velvet. The turned back cuffs of orange velvet are bordered with galloon. The black felt hat is trimmed with black plumes and orange velvet, with a few black ornaments. JUDIC CHOLLER.



GIRL'S COSTUME.

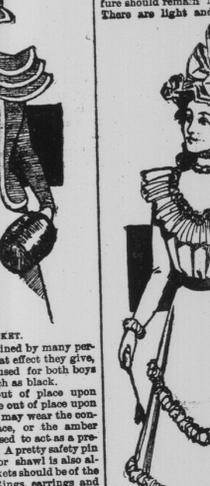
and softened by the hair. In any case, fluffy softness should never degenerate into flimsy softness, and a woman past middle age is wise if she restrains all extravagance of locks and adopts a smooth and dignified type of coiffure. The arrangement of the back hair influences the face far less than that of the front hair. The cut shows a gown of pinkish gray satin, the slightly trailing skirt being trimmed around the foot with two clusters of galloon bands of mixed steel gray and pink. The close bodice is trimmed with galloon in the same way, and has application on silk, enriched with steel and multicolored spangles. The bolero fronts are elongated in straps which cross and pass around to the back, where they are fastened and descend in long ones. The sleeves are trimmed with bands of galloon. JUDIC CHOLLER.

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

Various Decorations For the Coiffure and New-Wearing Heads.

American women are less fond of hair ornaments than are Frenchwomen. The former frequently wears no pins, comb or tiara, whereas the latter considers a flower, a knot of ribbon or some other decoration an essential part of the evening toilet. Owing to the fact that the hair is generally arranged at the top of the head as present, sigrets and similar hair ornaments are much diminished in size and importance, a small, jeweled pin being sometimes solely used.

There is always a difficulty in properly covering the head when the hair is dressed for a ball or dinner. An ordinary hat or bonnet is, of course, out of the question, as it is absolutely necessary that the coiffure should remain in perfect condition. There are light and attractive passages



GIRL'S DRESS.

bonnets, made of silk or satin, which are soft and roomy and do not crush the hair, but these are, perhaps, less desirable than the old fashioned bow, which is now of ten attached to the crown of the cap, and may be drawn over the head or allowed to hang upon the shoulders, as discretion. These hoods or capuchons are made of lace, warm and very becoming. They may be made separate from the caps, if it is desired, and are often of lace or embroidered tulle lined with silk. The illustration pictures a pretty gown for a little girl. It is of red wooden goods and the skirt is trimmed with ruffles of red mousseline de soie, which edge the foot and simulate a pointed tulle. The bodice has a yoke, framed by a ruche and plaited bands of red mousseline de soie. Ruches trim the collar and the wrists of the light sleeves. The gray velvet hat is trimmed with red ribbon. JUDIC CHOLLER.

THE COIFFURE.

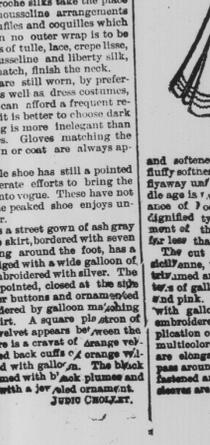
Variety Permissible in the Style of Wearing the Hair.

A wavy and more or less fluffy coiffure continues to be a fashionable way of setting the hair. It is parted, curled or drawn back from the brow, according to taste, but the forehead is, generally speaking, more covered than has been the case of late years. As the style in which the hair is dressed affects the aspect of the face far more than does any other item of attire, the first thing to be considered is what is becoming. The question of what peculiarity of coiffure happens to be in fashion favors at the moment is of secondary importance. Generally speaking, a low forehead should always be left uncovered; a high one should be at least partially covered



STREET COSTUME.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year...

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IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received...

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This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

THE BRIDGE MATTER. The bridge matter out of which the opposition are trying to create a political issue is a very simple one...

DR. SILAS ALWARD. Dr. Alward seems to have been in great form when he made his speech at the opposition county convention...

THE CONTEST IN CHARLOTTE. The card which has been issued by the four opposition candidates in Charlotte county is more amusing than anything in comic opera...

Good's Cotton Root Compound. Good's Cotton Root Compound is a powerful medicine for all kinds of skin diseases...

exposures have revealed, and the pervasiveness of administrations which have existed contrary to the wish of the electors as expressed at the polls.

In the above declaration Messrs. Chipman and Clarke boldly repudiate the opinions with regard to provincial politics which they have been holding for the past fifteen years.

We shall endeavor to give Charlotte a better and more energetic representation in the house of assembly than the county has heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. Mitchell was elected a representative of the county of Charlotte in 1882 and he was a member of the provincial government from 1883 until his death in December 1897.

Dr. Alward seems to have been in great form when he made his speech at the opposition county convention on Monday evening.

One of Dr. Alward's most witty remarks was in response to an interruption by Dr. Gilchrist who said the provincial government had taxed even the dogs.

Since consideration of the province has been governed by administrations which have received the support of electors without regard to party principles...

the government papers had been abusing him, but we have not observed anything of that kind in the press which supports the provincial administration.

The only persons whom he has injured are the persons whose cause he happened to be espousing.

That your petitioner is desirous of entering as a student at law in the office of George G. Gilbert Jr.

The above expenditure, as we stated before, gave New Brunswick about 500 miles of railway traversing no less than 10 counties.

The people of this province probably are becoming aware of the "true inwardness" of the attacks that have been made by the opposition on the government.

The Halifax Chronicle and Herald are engaged in a controversy over the question of dominion expenditures.

We did not think that any man in the maritime provinces would venture to deny that Mr. Tilley stated in a speech delivered prior to the election of 1878 that the expenditure of the government of Canada ought not to exceed \$25,000,000.

Mr. Tilley no doubt thought he could carry out the promise contained in this speech, but he found himself woefully deceived.

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make money on the bridges they build if they are not subject to inspection, but if there is an inspector who compels them to carry out the specifications they lose money.

The opposition in Northumberland have at last got a ticket in the field on which we regret to see the name of that able yachtsman Commodore Stewart.

When Dr. Stockton talks about the provincial debt being increased since 1884, he forgets to tell his hearers what New Brunswick has obtained to represent it.

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ained a total of \$35,037,060. Mr. Tilley, who had promised to limit the expenditure of Canada was finance minister during all these years, yet instead of reducing it he had increased it by seven years by \$11,500,000, or an average of \$1,640,000 a year.

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SHARP'S BALSAM. TRADE MARK. HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. FOR CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH AND COLDS.

EPPS'S COCOA. GRAPEFUL COMFORTING. Distinguished "everywhere" for its Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties.

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