know was whether Mr. Veniot had been authorized by the government to make the statement that he did to intimidate the electors.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—That is not the point. We must be as wise as a serpent in dealing with the circuitous conundrums of my hon. friend. There is no evidence of any intimidation on the part of the government towards the electors of Gloucester. The hon. member as a constitutional lawyer will not say that there is anything wrong in a government recognizing the choice of its friends.

Dr. Stockton—I say if the government goes on a public platform or authorizes any one else to go and tell the electors that if a certain candidate is elected they will not receive fair consideration at the hands of the government, it is wrong.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—No such telegram as that was sent. While on his feet Mr. Tweedie said he would direct attention to a very much more important matter, namely, that two of the newspapers of Montreal, the Sar and Gazette, had informed their readers that it was pointed out by the leader of the opposition that the finances of the province of New Brunswick were in a deplorable state.

Dr. Stockton—If the hon. gentleman is going to discuss that I claim the right to reply. I will give the hon. gentleman ample opportunity to speak if I am allowed to reply. Otherwise I raise the point of order.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—The hon. member rose to a question of privilege. In the absence of the premier I was discussing it.

Mr. Speaker—Yes, but the hon. provincial secretary introduced a financial question, to which the hon. leader of the opposition claims the right to reply, and where is the debate to end?

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—If the hon. member calls me to order I must submit, but I think I can discuss it on a question of privilege.

Mr. Speaker—I doubt whether you could discuss it on a question of privilege.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he had been absent when the discussion arose. He would state that he did on nomination day in Gloucester send a telegram to Mr. Venoit, and outside of that he had no communication with either of the candidates or anybody else. The telegram was as follows:

FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 19, 1898.

P. J. Venoit, M. P. P., Bathurst:

The local government organization in convention having selected Mr. Stewart, we cannot but recognize his candidature and urge our friends to his support.

H. R. EMMERSON.

Mr. Stewart was selected by the convention. Had Mr. Poirier, whom he had always recognized as a friend of the government, been the nominee of the convention, he (Emmerson) would have telegraphed with respect to his name in the same terms as he had with respect to Mr. Stewart. Outside of that he had not given any instructions or authorized any one to speak for him.

Dr. Stockton—That answers my question.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—I believe one of your colleagues, Mr. Sumner, supported Mr. Stewart.

Mr. Howe gave notice of inquiry for Saturday next: How many animals of the recent stock importation made by the government were found to be affected with tuberculosis or otherwise diseased; how many of said animals were slaughtered, and upon whose recommendation; what veterinary surgeon or veterinary surgeons examined and reported upon the diseased animals, and was any such report in writing; if not, what was the nature of the report. What arrangements was made with Mr. Reburn in connection with the said animals, or any of them, and what amount of money was paid to Mr. Reburn by the government, or any department thereof and for what. Are any of the animals imported still unsold; if so, why, and in whose possession are they and upon what terms?

Mr. Beveridge committed a bill incorporating the Village of Andover for fire and water purposes, Mr. Black in the chair.—Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill amending the act relating to the election of church wardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, St. John, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Dunn committed a bill amending the act incorporating the exhibition association of the city and county of St. John, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill amending chapter 95 of the Consolidated Statutes of lien of watchmakers' and jewellers, Mr. O'Brien (Northumberland) in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Mott from the corporations committee submitted a report.

Dr. Alward asked when the statement in detail of the government banking operations would be furnished. He (Alward) had given notice of the motion for such information on the 11th instant, and on the 15th instant the leader of the government had said the information would be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said information would be furnished without further delay.

The provincial secretary, in whose department the matter belonged, was not in his seat at the time the motion was made, and it had slipped his (Emmerson's) mind to call his (the hon. provincial secretary's) attention to it.

Mr. Pinder gave notice of a motion for a statement in detail showing when the several contracts were entered into for the construction of the several public works mentioned on page 23 of the report of the public works for last year, as authorized by act further to provide for the erection of permanent bridges; the date when work was begun in each case and when completed. If by tender, then the names of the several tenderers for each work, the amounts of the respective tenders and name of the tenderer to whom each contract was awarded, with the amount of the contract in each case.

Mr. Russell committed a bill amending chapter 102 of the Consolidated Statutes, settlement of the poor, Mr. Legere in the chair.—The bill was under consideration when the house took recess.

After recess the house went into further consideration of the bill to amend chapter 102, Con. Stat, settlement of the poor. Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Fowler committed the bill to authorize the municipality of Kings to grant exemption from taxation for a period of ten years of the buildings, works, plant and property of the Ossekeag Stamping Co. at Hampton, Mr. Chipman chairman.—Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie committed a bill further amending the Bills of Sale act 1893, Mr. Dibblee chairman.—Agreed to.

Hon. Mr. Hill from the committee on standing rules submitted a report.

Mr. Chipman introduced a bill amending the law amending the act consolidating and amending the act incorporating the town of St. Stephen and acts in amendment thereof.

Dr. Alward on behalf of Dr. Stockton gave notice of the following resolution:

Resolved, that authority be given, and is hereby given, to the committee on public accounts to call for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath touching the transactions of the executive government, or any member thereof as such, with any banks or bank during the last fiscal year, and from the close of the last fiscal year to February 8th, 1898.

Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, March 3.—Hon. Mr. Emmerson introduced a bill to further amend the law respecting coroners' inquests.

Mr. Emmerson said he had received a petition through the mails from C. M. Bliss and James G. Merr, Gilbert Carter, Ephraim Etter and others, marsh owners below Missiguash body of marsh, praying that no legislation should be passed enlarging the jurisdiction of the Missiguash body of marsh or enlarging its boundaries. The hon. member from Westmorland (Wells) had presented a petition to the house in connection with the Missiguash body of marsh, and he (Emmerson) therefore took this early opportunity of presenting this petition so that it may come under the notice of the house.

Mr. Porter presented a petition from J. A. Perley, G. C. Baird and others against the passage of a bill incorporating the village of Andover for fire and water purposes.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to encourage the visits of tourists and sportsmen into the province.

Hon. Mr. Labillois introduced a bill to grant aid towards holding a provincial exhibition.

Mr. Dibblee asked if the government intended to extend the time for the introduction of bills.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the government were considering the matter. Perhaps the house would be disposed to open the door for a little while this session, but when it was closed again it would remain so.

Hon. Mr. Dunn recommitted the bill amending the game law, Mr. Carpenter in the chair. Considerable discussion arose as to whether guides should be registered.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie urged that the prohibition upon the sale of partridges, which it was proposed by section 6 of the bill to renew for a further period of three years, should not be applied to the north shore counties, where partridges are plentiful.

Hon. Mr. Dunn suggested that the representatives of the different counties should decide among themselves as to whether they wished the partridges to be sold in their respective counties. Then the counties where the sale was prohibited could be named.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie and Mr. Fowler thought it would be better to have the prohibition upon the sale removed for one year by way of experiment.

On motion of Mr. Fowler section 6 of the bill (which proposed to prohibit the sale of partridges for the next three years) was struck out on the following division:

Yeas—Tweedie, Labillois, Richard, Sumner, Shaw, Alward, McCain, Howe, Pinder, Black, Johnson, Bertrand, Paulin, Leger, O'Brien (Northumberland), Osman, Fowler, Wells, Dibblee, Davidson, Veniot—21.

Nays—Dunn, Pitts, Smith, Russell, Hill, Chipman, Scovil, Robinson, O'Brien (Charlotte), Porter, McLeod, Beveridge—12.

Mr. Chipman thought it would be well to offer a greater inducement than fifty cents as a bounty upon lynx, for the disfigurement of the skin by cutting off the nose and ears would depreciate the value of the skin more than the amount of the bounty.

Mr. Morrow thought wild cats, a totally different animal from the lynx, should receive a bounty.

Hon. Mr. Dunn said he would agree with this suggestion. The bounty was very small, but he thought it well to try it for the present year. He would also amend the section by making it unnecessary for the game warden to cut off the ears from the skins exhibited to him.

Mr. Russell said it was a very important matter that wild cats should be included. That a whole parish in Charlotte county was so infested with wild cats that it was impossible to raise sheep, as the wild cats killed the lambs in the spring. This destruction was extending over the whole county.

After further discussion progress was reported with leave to sit again.

Mr. Mott from the corporations committee submitted a report.

Mr. Davidson committeed a bill authorizing Northumberland municipality to effect temporary loans, Mr. Osman in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie desired to say that he thought that this class of legislation was not in the interest of the county. To his mind it was legislation of a dangerous class. However, as the municipality of Northumberland had asked for this bill, and as there was no petition against it, he would interpose no objection to the passage of the measure.

Mr. Davidson said the object of the bill was to enable the Northumberland county council to negotiate a temporary loan. The municipality was not in debt, but they had no surplus there was not enough money in the treasury to pay some bills due or about due, and this bill asked authority to borrow money until the taxes came in.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Pitts said he observed the hon. member from Gloucester (Venoit) in his place. He had heard that the hon. member was going to resign.

Mr. Venoit said he would inform the hon. gentleman that he had no intention of resigning. He had been absent some days from the house performing what he considered to be his duty, not only towards himself, but towards the Protestant minority in the county of Gloucester. He had taken part in the contest under the firm conviction that justice should be done that minority. (Applause.) He had done what no member for that county had ever done—taken upon himself the burden of teaching, as it were, the large French population of that county that it had become necessary as an act of justice to give the English speaking people of that county on the floors of this legislature. (Applause.) He regretted that his efforts had been in vain. He regretted that he did not succeed in establishing forever hereafter in the county of Gloucester the principle of always recognizing the interests and rights due the minority. Yet the fact was that a majority of the Catholic votes in the county of Gloucester were given to the Protestant candidate, and Mr. Stewart was really beaten by the votes of his own co-religionists. Although Mr. Poirier had been elected, he could not be counted upon to support the opposition. Notwithstanding the fact that he (Venoit) had given him a bitter opposition, Mr. Poirier had always announced that he would, if elected, support the present administration because he considered they were working in the interests of the country and of the whole province. (Applause.) From certain remarks that he had seen in the press, Mr. Venoit said it appeared that the question had been brought up of whether he was authorized by the government in making the statement on nomination day that Mr. Poirier, if elected, would have nothing to do with the patronage of the county. He (Venoit) had gone into the fight and supported Mr. Stewart because he was the choice of the convention of government friends, and also because he wished to do justice to the English speaking minority. He had not on any occasion announced that if Mr. Poirier was elected that he would have nothing to do with the patronage of the county, in the sense referred to in the papers. He did state though, that under the system of responsible government as we have it in Canada, a candidate who received the government's approbation and carried the government's banner, if he suffered defeat, he should have the patronage of the county, together with the other members. He was speaking for himself, not for the government; nor was he authorized to do so. He was glad that the hon. member for York (Pitts) had given him the opportunity at this early date to make this explanation. Though Mr. Stewart had been defeated by a small majority, the cry could no longer be raised against the county of Gloucester that there was no fair play to be found among the French people towards an English speaking fellow citizen. The French vote of Gloucester was something like 4,200 out of a total of 5,750, and he (Venoit) felt proud of his compatriots when he considered the fact that they had listened so far to his voice that they gave a majority vote to a man not of their own creed and not of their nationality. (Applause.)

Mr. Pitts rose to speak—Mr. Speaker—Order.

Dr. Alward—There is certainly nothing before the house.

Mr. Carpenter committed a bill relating to the Free Christian Baptist general conference of New Brunswick, and to change the name thereof to the Free Baptist general conference of New Brunswick, Mr. O'Brien (Charlotte) in the chair.—Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Dunn introduced a bill to aid the settlement of crown lands of the province; Hon. Mr. Labillois, for further encouragement of agriculture; Mr. Wells, amending the law respecting sewers and marsh lands; Hon. Mr. White, amending the law of juries.—Adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., March 4.—Mr. Lockhart gave notice of motion for a detailed statement showing the number of departmental reports printed, including the auditor general's report, also the price paid for each and names of persons or company doing such work.

Mr. Lockhart, in the absence of Mr. Pinder, made the latter's motion for a detailed statement of particulars of the item of $291.25 stated in the auditor general's report as being proceeds of the sale of agricultural products of the lunatic asylum.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the information would be furnished without an address.

Mr. Howe made his motion for a detailed statement regarding the cost of the stock importation, and Hon. Mr. Labillois promised all information not already in the report of agriculture.

Mr. Beveridge re-committed the bill incorporating the Village of Andover for water and fire purposes, Mr. Black chairman.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson read a petition from J. A. Perley, Geo. E. Baxter, A. B. Street, George T. Baird and others praying that the bill should not give authority to assess for more than $5,000. In view of petition, he asked, should it not be provided that a vote of the people would be taken before the measure took effect.

Dr. Alward and Mr. Beveridge explained that the bill had been changed in committee to meet the views of those opposed to it.

Mr. Porter said he thought that as the bill now stood all interests would be guarded if some few amendments, which he suggested, were made.

Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Richard committed a bill relating to St. Joseph's college and to change the name thereof to the University of Saint Joseph's College, which was agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. White introduced a bill further amending the act to consolidate the several acts relating to the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors.

Dr. Stockton committed a bill to authorize the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Co. to issue debentures for the purpose of paying off maturing loans, which was agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Chipman committed a bill amending the act incorporating the New Brunswick Masonic Co.—Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Black complained of delay in bringing down the financial statement of receipts and expenditures, as promised in the speech from the throne, and also as promised by the provincial secretary time and time again.

Dr. Stockton spoke in a like manner, saying the returns should have been here long ago.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the provincial secretary had intended to have the returns here this afternoon. He had not seen the hon. provincial secretary for some little time and could not say why the returns had not been brought in, as promised, but he had no doubt that they would be brought down without further delay. The provincial secretary had yesterday given the reasons of the delay.

Adjourned.

The Essence of the Virginia Pine

DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

RED PINE

Cures Coughs Promptly

25c per bottle

Children like it It likes them

Does not upset the stomach

THE HARVEY MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL. (3)

EXTRAVAGANT BILLS

Of the Lunatic Asylum Condemned by the Public Accounts Committee.

A Recommendation That All Supplies of Hardware be Henceforth Purchased by Public Tenders.

FREDERICTON, March 3.—The public accounts committee held a meeting yesterday.

Attention was drawn to page 262 of the auditor general's report where there was a payment of $520.93 to S. H. Berry as special stenographer at supreme court. This account called forth considerable criticism. It was shown that Mr. Berry receives $800 per year as government stenographer; that while drawing this salary he does court work, as stated above, receiving $5 a day and expenses, and at the same time does reporting for M. McDade, and other work. With the stenographer in the chief commissioner's office it is about the same.

Mr. Fowler thought that this was carrying things a little too far. Servants of the public should be well paid for their services, and the government stenographers should receive good salaries, but he strongly objected to officials of the departments, while supposed to be employed by the government, doing other work for which they received large extra pay.

The committee concurred in the chairman's opinion and remarks.

The lunatic asylum accounts came under review. Mr. Pinder called for some of the accounts, and the bills for one quarter were inspected. The committee thought that the groceries and dry goods bills were fairly satisfactory, and the charges reasonable. But the hardware account was strongly condemned by all. A few sample charges referred to in the committee are:

	Charge to govt.	Market price.
6 in. spikes, keg	$3 15	$2 25
10 dy. nails, keg	3 45	2 25
4 dy. nails, keg	4 20	2 60
Axle grease, doz.	1 20	75
Lanterns	75	50
Dykeing spades	1 85	1 00
Carpet tacks, doz.	1 00	40
Putty, 100 lbs.	3 50	2 00
Scrapers	75	35

Lantern globes were charged sixty cents per dozen in one place and sixty cents half dozen in another place on the same bill.

A frequent recurring item was, cutting 100 panes of glass, $2.25. What the asylum could be doing with so much odd-sized glass was an unsolved mystery to the committee. While all other hardware stores make no charge for cutting glass to sizes that they have not in stock, it would appear from the bill that the Lunatic Asylum is getting hundreds of panes every month and paying 2 1-2 cents a pane for having it cut. The hardware bill for one quarter was $482.92, and Mr. Dibblee (a hardware merchant) said that he would guarantee to furnish the same goods as charged for in the account for $350, and then he would be making a good profit, and he asserted that 75 per cent of the articles in the bill put in were away above the highest retail prices.

It was moved by Mr. Osman, seconded by Mr. Dibblee, that after careful consideration of the bills for supplies to the Lunatic Asylum, it is the opinion of this committee that while most of the prices charged are fair and reasonable, some of the items in the accounts for hardware are excessively high as compared with current prices. And this committee recommend that a system of competition be adopted, which will ensure purchase at lowest market prices.

This was unanimously carried.

ST. MARTINS.

Farmers' Meeting Held by the Local Agricultural Society.

Speeches by Col. McCrea, of Guelph, Deputy Commissioner Peters, Dairy Superintendent Tilley, Howard Trueman of Point de Bute, Michael Kelly and James Rourke.

ST. MARTINS, Feb. 23.—A farmers' meeting was held at St. Martins last night under the auspices of the St. Martins Agricultural Society, J. B. Hodsmyth, the president, in the chair.

The speakers of the evening were Colonel D. McCrae of Guelph, T. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture; J. F. Tilley, dairy superintendent; Howard Trueman of Point de Bute, Mr. Kelley and James Rourke, ex-M. P. P. The meeting was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen, and great interest was taken in the different subjects.

On opening the meeting the chairman spoke of the need of farmers taking a greater interest in their work. He asked the St. Martins choir for a selection of music, and My Own Canadian Home was very nicely rendered.

The people of St. Martins should be congratulated on having such an efficient choir in their village.

The chairman introduced Lieut.-Col. McCrae, who gave a very fine address on Cattle Feeding.

Col. McCrea called the attention of the meeting to the work being done on the Nappan farm, and by the aid of charts showed how much was being done to test the best varieties of grain and roots for the maritime provinces. These results had not received from the farmers the attention they deserved. For advice as to the best modes of farming and for the varieties of grain most suitable for your work you should consult the professors at the experimental farm. They were there to do just such work, and should be made fully available for practical work by the farmers here. In oats, Siberian was one of the best, a strong growing white oat, with spreading head. Banner was another good oat. He would say that Jeanette had very short, fine straw, and was adapted for boggy soils, where the straw was apt to grow very rank. It is a black oat and a great yielder. He was surprised to find that some here sowed from five to seven bushels per acre. In Ontario, on rich land drilled, a bushel and a half was often all the seed sown. This might not suit at all for St. Martins. Peas were a good crop, and the straw, if cut green, was an excellent winter feed for sheep. Wheat was a crop that seemed to do well in many parts of this province, and some farmers had raised very large crops. He dwelt on root culture, on feeding straw and turnips and on the need of growing crops for summer feed. Oats, peas and vetches made a good mixture for this purpose.

Thos. A. Peters, deputy commissioner of agriculture, made an eloquent speech, detailing the work that had been done in the department since he took office. These farmers' meetings had been organized after the style of work done in Ontario, where farmers institute meetings had done a great deal to advance agriculture. He cited the work being done in the States, especially in Wisconsin, and hoped that next year the department would be able largely to increase the number of meetings, and be able to hold them in sections of the country not heretofore reached. He dwelt on the great increase made in dairy work and the amount of butter now being made at Sussex. He hoped to see the dairy business largely increased in this province, and not only enough butter made to fill all the wants of the home market, but a substantial quantity for export to Britain. We needed to pay more attention to the feeding of our stock. He had tried corn, and found it gave a cheap ration for feeding dairy cows. One dairyman in this county claimed a return of $95 per head for 12 cows. This was a splendid result, and one that should be aimed at by others.

A selection was then furnished by the choir, and the chairman called upon Howard Trueman.

Mr. Trueman gave a very fine address on general farming. He expressed himself well pleased with the work that was being done to encourage the farming industry of this province. He spoke of the F. and D. A. meetings which had been held at Fredericton and of the great interest taken by the members. The membership had been increased, and the meetings were the best held since the organization of the association, of which he was a charter member. He also spoke of the Good Roads Association, which had recently been organized, and hoped that the roads would be greatly improved. Their meeting held at Fredericton was the first provincial meeting that had been held.

J. F. Tilley, the next speaker, said that his subject was Dairying. He spoke of the great necessity of our farmers breeding the best cows for dairy purposes, feeding them the best milk-producing food, and giving them the best of care. He thought that a very large percentage of the cows in this province were not paying for their keeping, and particularized a herd of cows in Carleton Co., which had given a return per head of about $51, besides the skim milk and whey that had been used for feeding purposes. He then took up the care of milk from the cow to the churn, speaking of the great need of cleanliness, straining, and thorough aeration. The value of butter or cheese depended largely upon the flavor, and if the greatest care was not taken of the milk the germs which would find their way into the milk would act on the different properties and produce bad odors. The churning should be carefully done. The temperature of the cream for churning should be as low as possible and have the butter come in 30 or 35 minutes. He also spoke of the patting, working and packing of butter, and strongly advised the makers to use the greatest care from start to finish. The cheese factory which had been talked of was next discussed, and Mr. Tilley gave some points to be considered before starting the factory. He advised that a creamery be started in connection with the cheese factory, as by so doing they could engage in dairying all the year around and obtain a much larger return from the stock.

Col. D. McCrae gave a short talk on Tuberculosis in Cattle, and urged better care in the housing of cattle. He had found many of the New Brunswick stables to be badly lighted and badly ventilated. This always tended to spread the disease. There is danger to a herd if tended by a careless consumptive. It is a slow growing disease, and an animal may have it years before it is far enough advanced to show outwardly. The only sure test is by the use of tuberculin. The Ottawa government will send a veterinary surgeon to test a suspected herd at any time, free of expense to the owner. In summer there is not supposed to be much danger of the disease spreading. It is in winter, when closely confined, that there is danger from the spreading of the disease in a herd. In man we think this disease is spread by the "sputum," which is coughed up from a diseased lung, and too often spat out. If this be done, it dries and is then ready to distribute its germs, which readily fly in the air. They are so small as to be quite invisible to the eye, and can only be seen by a trained scientist under a powerful microscope. The "sputum" of all consumptives should be destroyed by burning, and if a handkerchief be used it should be boiled before being opened out. Care in this respect will decrease the disease in mankind.

M. Kelley was then called upon. He spoke of the need of a butter and cheese factory in the district. He was much pleased with the meeting and had received much information. He had attended the Farmers' and Dairymen's meeting at Fredericton last week, and from what he heard there he was assured the province generally was making rapid advance along agricultural lines, especially in dairy work, and he trusted St. Martins would fall into line and have a factory going next year.

Following Mr. Kelley came Jas. Rourke, ex-M. P. P., who welcomed the visitors to the village of St. Martins. He spoke of acquiring a more thorough knowledge of agricultural science. He thought that a much larger return could be obtained from our farms if they were more scientifically worked. Potatoes, he said, could be raised very successfully in St. John Co., and he knew that other crops would grow equally well. He thought that the Farmers' Institute meetings were doing a good work throughout this province, and that any meeting of this kind held in St. Martins would be cheerfully attended by the people.

Col. McCrea was called upon to speak on farm life and the homes of the farmers in New Brunswick. He had found them very comfortable and with a home feeling about them. He urged giving the boys an interest in the farm work, giving them a dollar now and then to spend, giving them a chance while boys to handle money and feel that it was their own to do the best possible with it. Give the girls also an interest. Poultry raising was suitable work for the farmers' wives and daughters, and a branch of farm work that pays remarkably well when properly handled. The care of cattle needs more attention than it has been receiving here. Give your stock the best of care and plenty of feed, and they will be easier kept and do much better. Well fed, fat animals eat less than lean ones. To get the best results, stock must be carefully tended. Do this with the stock you now have and then get better ones as you find opportunity. Weed out the worst and keep the best. He spoke on home life, industry and integrity, and was loudly cheered as he closed.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the speakers, and the meeting closed by singing God Save the Queen.

GREAT CHANGES ARE SLOW.

If the weather in England should suddenly change from the warmth of the middle of July to the cold of the middle of January, and the change remain permanent, it is scarcely necessary to say we should be surprised and alarmed.

But it will never happen. Natural processes are always slow in exact proportion to their importance. From the first lifeless leaf that rustles to the ground, to the day when all the deciduous trees stand naked in the wintry blast, we see and mark every step of the road, and are not, therefore, taken unawares.

So it is with those important changes in the structure or the functions of the human body, which lead to permanent disability or to death. Being ignorant of the steps in these changes, as well as of the radical cause of them, the most of us are apt to misjudge their meaning; and also likely to be hopeful in the wrong place and frightened in the wrong place. Perhaps, it were better to say, as a practical, working truth, that the time to be frightened and the time to be hopeful are the same time. I will show you my idea more clearly after you have read the following short account of an illness, written by the woman who suffered from it:—

"At Easter, 1895," she says, "I caught a severe cold, which made me feel low and weak. I lost my appetite, and what little food I ate gave me great pain at the chest and around the heart. I had also a stabbing pain at the left side, which made it difficult for me to breathe.

"Both my legs from the knees to the soles of my feet were swollen and puffed out, until I feared the skin would break. I was in agony night and day; and so great was the gnawing pain in the stomach that I often cried out because of it.

"I could not bear to put my foot to the ground, and for nine weeks I sat propped in an armchair, unable to go to bed.

"Month after month I lingered in this condition, and finally grew so feeble I never thought to get better. I had a doctor attending me who said my ailment was dropsy, and that my kidneys were diseased. But his medicines failed to relieve me.

"One day in August (1895), whilst I sat by the fire, I took up Lloyd's Newspaper and read about Mother Seigel's Syrup. I sent to Mr. Jones, the chemist at Merton, for this medicine, and after taking it I found myself much better. All the swelling and pain gradually left me, and by continuing to use the Syrup I soon got about, and felt well.

"Since that time I have kept in the best of health. Three of my family have also benefitted by this medicine. You can make what use you like of this statement. (Signed), (Mrs.) Caroline Jones, 20 Bath Road, Mitcham, Surrey, January 7th, 1897."

"Now, we shall best come at the point I desire to call your attention to by means of a quotation from a high medical authority, who says:—"The actual and visible dropsy of the feet and legs is commonly preceded—often by months or years—by dyspepsia and derangement of the liver."

There you have the important fact in twenty-five words. The cold Mrs. Jones caught at Easter, 1895, was but an incident. It may or may not have hurried along the crisis. Her disease was dyspepsia, acting, as it does, upon the organs of secretion, and in the end causing dropsy—a damming back of the water in the tissues. Had the trouble continued until the vital organs were congested, she might have died suddenly. Gradual death by dropsy is, however, the more common result.

Tht practical teaching of this, and similar cases, is this:—Use Mother Seigel's Syrup when the first signs of dyspepsia appear, and stop the mischief before it has time to become dangerous.

A STRANGE CATCH.

A Douglass, Massachusetts, fisherman recently, while trying his fortune with hook and line at what is known as Bed Luck Pond, brought to the surface a relic of the first settlers. He was fishing through the ice when he saw indications of a bite. The line was quickly drawn in, but instead of a big pickerel, there was a mysterious object upon the hook. This proved to be an old raw hide case, about two inches in circumference and ten inches in length. When cut open with a knife the case was found to contain a well-preserved paper, which was a will made by one John Coffin, bequeathing two houses and two lots near Sunderland, England, to his daughter Mary. The boundaries are distinctly designated. The will has the official stamp of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, and is signed by two witnesses, Moses Trafton and Elizabeth Marsh. The document is dated March 3, 1646.—Fish Trades Gazette.

JAPAN TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 5.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says: "Japan has addressed a note to Russia demanding an immediate and explicit statement on the question of the continued occupation of Port Arthur."

Dropsy Cured with One Bottle.

A great cure and a great testimony. "For ten years I suffered from Heart Disease, Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells, made my life a torment. I was confined to my bed. Dropsy set in. My physician told me to prepare for the worst. I tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—One dose gave me relief, one bottle cured the Dropsy and my heart."—Mrs. James Adams, Syracuse, N. Y.