TALK TO FARMERS.

Supt. Hopkins of Nappan, N. S., on Co-operative Dairying.

Col. McCrae Offers Some Good Advice About Barns and Farm Homes—Senator Baird Thought Victoria Ought to Raise Its Own Flour and Pork.

ANDOVER, Jan. 26.—A farmers' meeting was held in the court house tonight, Geo. E. Baxter in the chair. On the platform were Hon. C. H. LaBillois, J. E. Hopkins, Col. David Blair of Guelph, Ont., J. Simeon Armstrong of St. John, T. C. B. Milbury of Wicklow and W. W. Hubbard. Among the audience, which was rather small, owing to the unfavorable weather and lack of advertising, were Senator Baird, J. E. Porter, M. P. P., and A. J. Beveridge, M. P. P., each of whom spoke briefly during the evening.

Commissioner of Agriculture Labillois, the first speaker, explained the government's policy with regard to bonusing wheat growing, encouraging pork raising, etc.

J. E. Hopkins, superintendent of the dairy station at Nappan, U. S., urged the farmers to keep in touch with the spirit of the age and to take full advantage of their opportunities. They should first determine what branch of farming was best suited to their circumstances and what would give the most money for the least taken from the soil. It was his mission to proclaim the advantages of co-operative dairying. Great Britain imported annually $24,000,000 worth of cheese, and Canada was furnishing three-fifths of that amount. Eight or nine years ago Prof. Robertson advised the making of butter in winter, and wherever that advice had been followed it was found that the cows gave more milk in the summer because of the better care they had received in the winter. If farmers only raised grain they had to buy all their supplies on credit, which was an expensive way of doing, whereas in dairying they got their returns once a month, thus enabling them to keep things running smoothly. Of course it was possible to follow dairy farming and not make it pay. Farmers used to be satisfied with two thousand pounds of milk per year per cow. Now they could get six thousand pounds. It paid to feed the cows well, and not, as was too often the case, to feed several to do the work of one.

Col. McCrae followed with an address on farm houses. He said that while the home for the man in this province compared very favorably with that in Ontario, he could not say as much in favor of the home for the beast. He had only been in one barn in New Brunswick which was even moderately well lighted, and plenty of light was one of the great essentials. Our barns were not built with economy of labor in view, and it consequently took several men to do the work of one. Then particular attention should be paid to ventilation.

Question—How would you ventilate a barn?

Ans.—With a shaft of good size running from the feed alley, within a foot of the floor, to the roof. This ventilator could be used for throwing down straw, etc. The fresh air should be brought in by pipes carried under ground for some distance, so as to warm it. A stable should be kept moderately warm, not hot.

Col. McCrae complimented the farmers, their wives particularly, on their homes, which compared very favorably with those of Ontario. Three things were needed: pure air, pure water, and light. The cellar must be carefully looked after, for the houses got most of their air from it, especially in the winter, it being drawn through the earth. It was the practice on most farms to have two holes, perhaps not very far apart—one of them the well, the other the cesspool. This should not be. The slops should be taken to the manure pile to be converted into plant food. The house should be well lighted and the apartment with the most light should be used as the living room. He advocated a moderate supply of flowers, with music and good literature in the homes.

Senator Baird expressed delight that the government were holding meetings for farmers. It was proof that the farmer was making his influence felt. Last fall, while travelling in Ontario, he carefully noticed the wheat fields, and did not think the yield any better than in New Brunswick. A great deal of flour was imported from Upper Canada, there being landed some six thousand barrels per year at Perth alone. He thought the farmers could raise their own flour if they had good mills, and good mills could be got, he believed, by bonusing them. They could also raise pork enough to supply the lumber woods.

Senator Baird's remarks called forth quite a discussion in favor of good flour mills.

A quiet home wedding took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Capt. and Mrs. George Newcomb, on Tuesday of last week, when their daughter, Miss Blanche, was united in marriage to Harry Timmerman of Springhill.—Parrsboro Leader.

MAIDEN BLUSHES.

How They Fade When the Hand of Disease and Disorder Lays Hands on Them—What a God-send is a Reliable and Well Tried Remedy—How we Hail the Return of the Pink of Health Under its Influence — If it's Good for the Maiden, it's Good for the Mother.

"My daughter had been ailing for nearly two years with nervous prostration, indigestion and other complaints which girls in their teens are subject to. For days at a time she was confined to her bed, and could retain nothing on her stomach. Our family physician finally declared she was in a decline. We despaired of her recovery. She gradually grew worse. I had found so little benefit from remedies I was skeptical about trying South American Nervine. I, however, procured a bottle and relief came like magic; the pain left her in a day, and after taking five bottles she was completely cured, and as well and hearty as ever she had been." Mrs. George Booth, Orangeville, Ont.

ASSESSMENT LAW.

The special committee of the Common Council appointed some weeks since to inquire into and report upon a new assessment law for the city of St. John spent a couple of hours Tuesday afternoon discussing with a delegation from the Board of Trade various matters in connection with the present and the proposed assessment laws. Ald. Millidge was in the chair, and there were present Mayor Robertson, Ald. Purdy, Ald. Macrae and Ald. McMulkin, Chairman McRobbie of the board of assessors, Thomas McAvity, James Jack, R. B. Emerson, H. A. Harvey, W. F. Hatheway, W. H. Thorne, Wm. M. Jarvis and A. P. Barnhill.

Chairman Millidge explained that the council's committee would like to get the views of the Board of Trade with regard to the suggestion which a sub-committee had agreed to submit for consideration.

At the request of the chairman, Mr. McRobbie read the following report:

The sub-committee suggest the following points for discussion:

1. One valuation of property for city and water assessment.
2. An exemption of $300 on all incomes under $800.
3. The poll tax to be $3.
4. The recommendation of the committee of the Board of Trade re the Montreal system, viz., "That steps should be taken to investigate and work out in detail the effect of an assessment based on the principles above referred to."
5. That for such companies as are at present taxed on income a system of licenses be substituted.
6. Individuals acting as representatives of foreign firms or corporations shall in their respective capacity be taxed in the form of a license fee.

Ald. Millidge said no action was necessary regarding the first section. The council had already decided to ask for an act which would provide for one valuation of property for city and water assessment. Notice of the bill was now being published. Still the committee would be pleased to hear from the gentlemen present.

Mr. Jarvis showed what great discrepancies there were between the city and water assessment valuation of certain properties. Lots which were valued by the assessors at from $1,000 to $1,200 were assessed for water on valuations over double those amounts. The system was abused and should be thoroughly ventilated.

No action was taken relative to the first suggestion contained in the report.

The second section was then considered, the gentlemen present being guided to some extent by a printed statement prepared by Mr. McRobbie relative to the matter.

The statement showed the assessment of 1897 to have been levied as follows:

Real estate	$12,748,000
Personal estate	8,640,300
Income	3,737,700
Total	$25,126,000
	8,983 Polls
at $1.46 per $100	$366,839 60
at $2.00	17,966 00
Total taxes	$384,805 60

Taxpayers.		Real.	Personal.	Income.
4,155	on	$ 9,670,100	$5,948,500 Av. $66	$1,646,900 Av. $318
6,057	on		402,200	1,922,900
149	corprtns	1,151,900	1,782,500	168,900
377	estates	1,926,00	507,100	
10,768		$12,748,000	$8,640,300	$3,737,700

INCOMES.

220	incomes of $100	$22,000
920	incomes of 200	186,000
3,120	incomes of 300	936,000
1,620	incomes of 400	648,000
600	incomes of 500	300,000
445	incomes of 600	267,000
137	incomes of 700	95,900
250	incomes of 800	200,000
44	incomes of 900	39,600
566	incomes of $1,000 and upwards	874,300
149	corporations	168,900
1,040	polls only.	
		$3,737,700
4,270	incomes of $300 and under.	
2,040	incomes of $500 and over, average $875	
566	incomes of $1,000 and over, average $1,550	
865	amounts of personal property of $100	$86,500
771	amounts of personal property of $200	154,200

EXEMPTIONS.

Widows' exemptions of real estate, over $1,000 in value	$ 222,500
Widows' exemptions of real estate, $1,000 and under $1,000 in value	210,000
Other real estate, about	3,000,000

Estimated result of proposition to strike $300 off all incomes below $800, and to assess personal property at half valuation:

Real est.	$11,500,000		
Per. est.	6,000,000		
Income	1,750,000		
Total	$19,250,000	at $1.90 per $100	$365,750
	9,000	polls at $2.00 per $100	18,000
			$383,750

Income.	Tax.	Present Tax.
$100	$2 00	$3 46
200	2 00	4 92
300	2 00	6 38
400	3 90	7 84
500	5 80	9 30
600	7 70	10 76
700	9 60	12 22
800	17 20	13 68
900	19 10	15 14
1,000	21 00	16 60
1,500	30 50	23 90
2,000	40 00	31 20
2,500	49 50	38 50
Real.....1,000		
Personal... 400		
Income....1,000		
$2,400	$43 80	$37 04

Incomes less than $500 exempt, poll tax on above only, personal property at half valuation:

Real	$11,500,000		
Personal.	6,000,000		
Income	1,950,000		
	$19,450,000	at $1.90	$369,550
	7,000	polls at $2.00	14,000
			$383,550

Income.	Tax.	Present Tax.
$400	$2 00	$7 84
500	9 50	9 30
600	11 40	10 76
700	13 30	12 22
800	15 20	13 68
900	17 10	15 14
1,000	19 00	16 60
1,500	28 50	23 90
2,000	38 00	31 20
2,500	47 50	38 50
Real.....1,000		
Personal... 400		
Income....1,000		
Total....$2,400	$41 80	$37 04

The proposition to exempt to the extent of $300 all incomes up to $800 was favored by almost all present.

Ald. Millidge and Mr. McRobbie said this exemption meant a reduction of $2,000,000 in the incomes to be assessed.

Mr. Hatheway did not feel like voting for this proposition. He explained the English and Ontario laws, contending that they provided for the exemption from taxation of all incomes up to $700. If our people proposed to tax on ability to pay, they would not tax incomes as low as $300. He had inquired in certain districts as to the way families, the heads of which were in receipt of from $350 to $400 got along. In every instance they went behind. The city lost in this way. If the authorities succeeded in forcing these people to pay taxes, the money came out of some one else. Mr. Hatheway urged that the city should adopt the Ontario system, exempting incomes up to $700.

Mr. Thorne considered the exemption proposed a moderate one. He held that those in receipt of small salaries should escape the payment of taxes.

Mr. Barnhill thought the proposition was a fair one.

Mr. Emerson could not go as far as Mr. Hatheway. He did not think a man in receipt of $300 income should have to pay taxes. Still, those earning $500 or $600 should contribute something. He would go in for the proposition contained in the report.

Mr. Jack favored exempting salaries of $400. Those in receipt of larger salaries should pay.

Mr. McAvity went in for the proposition contained in the report.

Mr. Jarvis was on record as favoring the exemption of small salaries. He drew attention to the amount of taxes which remained unpaid. They were, as a rule, the taxes of people earning small salaries. It was cruel to go on imposing taxes on these people. He would vote for exempting all salaries up to $300 and for exempting to the extent of $300 all salaries up to $800. This meant that he would go for the proposition.

Mr. Harvey was in accord with the proposition as it stood, but what followed in the report made him feel like reserving to himself the right to speak again.

Ald. Purdy expressed his concurrence with the proposal.

Ald. Macrae did not see how the city could go any further than the proposition. He was in favor of that.

Mr. Hatheway failed to see the sense of taxing people who could not pay.

Mr. Emerson moved the adoption of the section as read.

Mr. Hatheway moved in amendment that an exemption of $500 be allowed on all incomes up to $800.

The amendment was lost and the original motion passed.

The third section, fixing the poll tax at $3, was discussed by Ald. Purdy and Messrs. Hatheway, Barnhill, Emerson, McAvity, Jarvis and Harvey. All of them spoke in its favor.

It was adopted.

The fourth section, relative to the adoption of the Montreal system, was then read.

Mr. Jarvis read from the report submitted by a committee of that body to the board of trade some two years ago, finding fault with the present law. That committee maintained in their report that the present system drove people of wealth from the city, taxing as it did everything they owned here except mortgages, and everything they owned outside except real estate. The committee had pointed out to the board that the Montreal system, which found so much favor in Halifax, was well adapted for St. John. The Montreal system imposed a tax on real estate, a tax on occupiers based on the rental paid, and a general system of business license. Under it manufacturers were relieved of the heavy burden elsewhere imposed upon their plant and capital. Mr. Jarvis quoted several authorities on fiscal questions, which, he pointed out, were in favor of the system just referred to. He suggested that the council give the assessors what assistance they might require to make a new valuation of all properties in the city, and wound up by moving the recommendation made by the committee of the board of trade to that body, which was incorporated in the section of the report under consideration.

In answer, Mr. Jarvis said the board of trade did not adopt the recommendation of the committee.

The motion of Mr. Jarvis then passed.

Mr. Jack was in favor of business licenses and doing away with income taxes. It would be a system of license not only on business men, but on professional men as well. He suggested having a rate fixed on real estate.

Section five of the report was then considered.

Ald. Millidge pointed out that some twenty companies doing business here escaped taxation in 1897.

Mr. Jarvis instanced some insurance companies.

Mr. McRobbie said they were foreign companies doing business in St. John.

Ald. Millidge explained that the taxing of either gross or net incomes had only led to litigation, out of which nothing had come for the benefit of the city.

In answer to Mr. Hatheway, Mr. McRobbie said the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Royal Arcanum, Independent Order of Foresters and such societies had never paid taxes, as there was no section in the act covering them. Former boards of assessors had put them down as charitable societies.

The section was adopted.

Section six was adopted without discussion.

The sub-committee will continue to act with a view of submitting further suggestions to a meeting to be held at an early day.

GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

CANNES, Jan. 30.—Mr. Gladstone has kept his bed the entire day. He passed a restless night and there was a return of his neuralgia. His physician called during the night and again this morning. When this despatch is sent, Mr. Gladstone is reported as feeling much relieved.

ST. JOHN'S ICE BLOCKADE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 30.—The ice blockade was raised today. The damaged steamer Plotou, for Newport News, and the Parkmore, for Boston, sailed. The latter still has a large quantity of water in her hold and a list of 15 degrees to the starboard.

CARLETON CO.

Farmers' Institutes Meetings at Bath on Friday Afternoon Last.

The Garden of the Province Turns Out in Force to Meet the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The first meeting was held at Bath on the afternoon of the 28th inst., and Phillip's hall was filled with farmers and their families. Roger McElroy presided; the speakers were Messrs. Dibblee and McCain, M. P. P.'s; Hon. Mr. LaBillois; J. E. Hopkins, supt. dairy station, Nappan, N. S.; Col. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.; Jno. McLauchlan, Glassville; Lee Raymond, Woodstock; Mr. Pritchard, Bath, and W. W. Hubbard.

There was a lively discussion upon wheat growing, lead by J. McLaughlan. It was plainly shown that good wheat could be grown and that yields were satisfactory. The idea of bonusing the wheat was strongly disapproved, but it was concluded that it would be good policy to encourage the establishment of a good roller mill and a resolution expressing such an idea was unanimously passed.

H. H. McCain, M. P. P., expressed himself as willing to encourage in every way and to invest in both a good flour mill and a cheese and butter factory.

A second meeting was held in Scholey's hall, Centreville, at 7.30 p.m. W. J. Owens presided. J. S. Armstrong, C. E., was the first speaker. He outlined the objects of the N. B. Good Roads Association and illustrated good and bad roads and methods of road construction by lantern slide views. W. W. Hubbard illustrated a short talk on the selection of cattle by the same means.

Hon. Mr. LaBillois was introduced and expressed his determination to make his department as useful to the farmers of the province as possible. He had been glad to help to put the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association in a position to hold these institute meetings, because he had looked into the matter and found that it was by such meetings as these and by a continuance of united work by the farmers that much of their advance was due. There was a duty devolving upon every farmer who attended these meetings; they must speak out and make their wants known and discuss the subjects brought before them, and not only reap the benefit themselves, but carry it home with them and talk these new ideas over with their neighbors who were not at the meeting. After referring to the importance of pork and poultry raising, fruit growing, and other branches of farm work, he concluded a spirited address with urging the farmers in every possible way to secure the latest and best information on their work, and to work together. He concluded amid loud applause.

J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., was very glad to hear the address from the honorable commissioner of agriculture. He would support all movements for the benefit of agriculture. There was one thing that as a New Brunswicker he was proud of, and that was, that although we might be somewhat behind in the production of beef, pork and other farm products, we could produce good men and good looking women; in fact, in Carleton county he was safe in saying, "Our women can't be beat."

C. L. Smith, M. P. P., was very pleased with the meeting and the work the government were helping along. After an eloquent reference to the natural resources and the men and women of the country, he went on to say: We should keep every dollar at home that we can. There were now about $100,000 going out of Carleton county for wheat flour. He believed this should be raised at home. He wanted to see a good flouring mill. Then he wanted to see more stock kept upon the Carleton county farms, more roots grown and fed and less meat imported from the west.

H. H. McCain said he did not pose as a public speaker, but at an agricultural meeting, he felt as if he had a right to say something. He had in his time bought a great deal of hay and grain, and shipped it, and paid a good deal of cash to the farmers. He thought now this should be changed. We should stock our farms and sell our produce on foot. He agreed with Mr. Smith in that we should grow more wheat. He thought what we most needed was a good mill. By this means we could save a great deal of money. He believed there was no more profitable branch of farming than the growing of pigs. We have plenty of good land on which to grow peas and oats. Feed these to lots of bacon pigs; keep a couple of old ladies over each winter for breeding and sell the pigs off at five and six months' old. A butter factory was another necessity in Carleton. To sell butter to good advantage today it must be made in a creamery. He would be glad to assist in the starting of a flour mill and a large creamery business.

Pork production came in as a profitable branch of dairying. A farmer of his acquaintance had the past year raised $128 worth of pork upon two acres of peas and oats and a little skim milk.

The production of good grain was very necessary. We had lost our good name for oats; it was due to past carelessness, that we could not get within five or six cents of the price per bushel of Ontario oats. It was too bad that this was so, and we must work hard to get our good name back by sending forward only a clean, sound article.

J. E. Hopkins, superintendent experimental dairy station, Nappan, N. S., said it was too bad that the ladies of the Centreville district had to work so hard in their dairies. One reason was because it could not be made uniform. Each butter-maker would make a different variety. The day must come when we must export our butter; to do this we must make it in creameries. Build a creamery, gentlemen, and then patronize it. We must aim to have only the best, no matter what our line of production may be. This could best be done in butter production by establishing a creamery and then sending only the best of milk to this creamery. There were many things that required attention to make a profit in the dairy business. Time forbid a discussion of them, but he could assure them that their dairy superintendent, J. F. Tilley, was able to discuss these points with them. He was glad to state just here that having been associated with Mr. Tilley at the Sussex dairy school, he had formed the very highest opinion of Mr. Tilley's capabilities as a dairyman and cheese and butter-maker, and he congratulated them upon having such a capable man as one of their own boys.

Col. McCrae spoke upon tuberculosis and cattle feeding.

After his address there was a lively discussion upon clover growing, many farmers contending it was now almost impossible to grow clover in Carleton county. You must mix your cattle food with brains and feed them all the good food you can get them to eat.

Ques.—How much oats and peas would you sow per acre for feed?

Ans.—One-half bushel oats, one-half bush. peas and one-half bush. vetches would be my favorite mixture, said the colonel.

H. Emery said that on three and one-quarter acres of land he had sowed ten bushels oats and eight bushels peas and threshed therefrom 202 bushels.

Col. McCrae said he had 66 bush. oats to the acre, sowing 1 1-2 bush. to the acre.

Ques.—What kind of manure do you use for turnips?

Ans. 15 or 16 wagon loads of good barnyard manure, spread on green on the snow in the winter.

W. J. Owens was appointed delegate to the Good Roads meeting at Fredericton.

FLORENCEVILLE EAST, Jan. 29.—The Farmers' Institute meeting opened here this a. m. Jno. R. Tompkins presided. The proceedings began with a song rendered by a quartette with instrumental accompaniment entitled Stay on the Farm a While Longer. Miss McCain presided at the organ.

Hon. C. H. LaBillois was the first speaker, and addressed the meeting in a spirited manner along the same lines as already reported at Centreville. In referring to the dairy industry he urged the farmers of Carleton to strongly support co-operative dairy work.

There were present Jas. E. Good, Jno. McLauchlan, H. B. Taylor, Jno. R. Tompkins, Jno. McLauchlan, S. Watts, Nehemiah Tompkins, Thos. McCain, H. H. McCain, M. P. P., C. L. Smith, M. P. P., J. T. A. Dibblee, M. P. P., Archie Scott, A. McCain, F. McCain, Wm. McCain, Mr. McLean, J. Hamilton, N. Estey, C. T. Boyer, Mr. Hendry, W. Jewett, J. Carney, B. Hagerman, H. Kirkpatrick, B. Kirkpatrick, Hugh McCain, Marshall Smith, Fred Phillips, Jas. McIsaac, R. Wheeler, W. Taylor, E. Squires, N. Tompkins, Mrs. H. H. and Miss McCain, and Mr. Belyea, Mr. Pritchard and many others.

J. E. Hopkins spoke upon the importance of going at the production of milk in a business way. He graphically outlined some of the defects of many of our cow stables. Have a comfortable cow house. Then choose good cows. Choose the breeds adapted to your purpose. For butter purposes I would advise the Channel Island breeds. For both cheese and butter the Ayrshire was a good all round breed and the Holstein under favorable circumstances was perhaps the greatest producer of all. A cow should produce not less than 6,000 lbs. of milk in a season. Hog culture was an important adjunct to the dairy business. It was important to sell the pigs at six months of age and to have them suitable for bacon purposes. He thought the farmers of this section could with much profit to themselves and to those who came after them change their methods, and instead of sending away their coarse grain should turn it into beef, poultry, milk and pigs on their own farms, and so provide not only far more money for themselves but far better farms for their children.

D. N. Estey enquired for good food for a dairy cow.

Clover hay, chopped oats and roots and bran would be a good ration.

Mr. Pritchard said that in growing wheat he could grow from 15 to 30 bushels from one sown. He had sowed 6 lbs. of wheat and got 2 1-4 bushels. He sowed 1 1-2 bushels of this seed and threshed 22 bushels. He liked the flour very much. He thought it would be no trouble for the farmers of Carleton Co. to raise twice as much wheat as they would need. He estimated the county would average 20 bushels to the acre. He thought a good flour mill would be a good thing for the county.

At the afternoon session W. W. Hubbard spoke upon pork production.

Col. McCrae referred to the benefits of sheep raising. There was no stock which would so well keep up the fertility of a farm as sheep. Norfolk was once a barren sandy waste and has been brought to be the most fertile county in England through sheep husbandry. Early lambs were a profitable branch of farm work, he meant lambs which could be marketed at Easter and which would dress 40 lbs. at that time.

Ques.—What wages do you pay your men at Guelph?

Ans.—One man gets $200, a free house and firewood. Another man gets $15 per month and board. When we get a man by the day we pay him $1, and he boards himself.

John McLauchlan said that New Brunswick farmers could sell their lambs, but found it very difficult to dispose of old sheep.

Col. McCrae said he thought mutton well fatted was one of the best meat foods made. There was always a sale at some price for fat mutton in England.

A discussion then ensued upon beef and mutton production.

Col. McCrae said a pure bred male animal should always be used in breeding for beef or mutton. In making beef he would advise feeding turnips with oat straw until two months or so before selling and then feed a good grain ration with a little oatmeal and finish the beasts up in good shape.

J. McLauchlan moved, seconded by Major Hartley "That this meeting request the honorable the minister of agriculture of Canada to test the value of buckwheat in feeding for pork for bacon purposes, for beef, for milk, and for mutton. By buckwheat is meant the whole grain cracked with the hulls taken off and the bran or middlings. We believe that such a test would be of great value to the farmers of New Brunswick."

A vote of thanks was given to Hon. Mr. LaBillois and staff for addressing the meeting, and the commissioner in replying stated that he hoped it would be possible to arrange for a good meeting at Florenceville next summer, and that he then hoped to have a gentleman on the staff who would discuss fruit growing.

Jno. McLauchlan then asked that this gentleman, whom he hoped would be Saxby Blair, should be sent to the county for ten days before the meeting, so that he might examine their orchards and methods of management, and so be able to speak upon the subject with authority.

Mr. LaBillois replied that an earnest effort would be made to have Mr. Blair spend at least two months of next summer in the St. John river valley.

At Hartland Mr. LaBillois and staff, accompanied by the local members, were greeted at the station and serenaded to their hotel by the Hartland band. The meeting there was addressed by the commissioner and Col. McCrae.

AS TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

In a late number of a leading American journal Dr. John Aulde says: "An examination of the mortality reports of the City of Chicago for the past few years shows that about one-third of all the deaths occur in children under five years of age, and that during the summer season nearly all these deaths are due to derangements of the digestive apparatus.

"Indeed," he continues, "so well understood is this fact that physicians have adopted the plan of discontinuing all food for at least twenty-four or forty-eight hours in the cases of children thus affected."

Without commenting on the policy of this plan it may be said that the extent to which digestive disorders prevail—not only among mere children, but among youths of both sexes—is a matter of alarm and surprise, especially to those who have entertained the fond idea that stomach troubles are peculiar to the middle aged and the old, the penalty of years of dissipation or careless living. Worse still, these digestive ailments are often so disguised by incidental (and resulting) evils as to mislead even the experienced medical attendant as to the real disease calling for treatment. Take an illustrative example:—

"In December, 1895," writes a mother, "my son, Thomas R., now seventeen years old, caught a violent cold, which seemed to settle on his lungs. He had no relish for food, and after eating suffered dreadful pain at the chest and stomach. Presently he was taken with a bad cough, and day and night spat up thick phlegm.

"He was also troubled with night sweats, his linen being wringing with perspiration. He had, too, much pain in his back, the secretion from the kidneys being scanty and difficult to pass. Not long afterwards he became so weak that he could scarcely get up stairs, and all who saw him thought he was in a decline. He wasted away to a shadow, and was little more than a frame of bones.

"We gave him cod liver oil and other medicines, but nothing did him any good, and I gave up all hopes of his getting any better.

"In April, 1896, my mother recommended me to give my son Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I procured this medicine from Mr. Kitson, chemist, Worcester, and after he had taken it a short time the cough left him. After this he could enjoy his food, and gradually picked up his strength.

"He continued taking this remedy, and by-and-bye the night sweats and weakness left him, and he got back to his work strong and hearty. He can now eat anything and do any kind of work. I consider that Mother Seigel's Syrup has saved my son's life. You have my willing consent to make any use you like of this statement, and refer any inquirers to me. (Signed) (Mrs.) Charlotte Rowley, Coles Green, Leigh, near Malvern, February 25th, 1897."

Under the circumstances, the opinion that this lad was surely dying of consumption was an opinion which almost any one of us would have formed had we seen him. He appeared to have the plain symptoms of that dreadful disease. His mother's pen picture of him—"a shadow, a frame of bones"—easily represents the looks of any consumptive just before life vanishes from the bodily wreck.

Yet, despite the cough, the sweats, and the wasting, his lungs harbored no tubercles. The cough, like the temporary kidney trouble, was due to a general condition of the system arising from dyspepsia, doubtless intensified by the chill or "cold" of which his mother speaks. Nevertheless, Tommy Rowley had a narrow escape, and had it not been for his grandmother's suggestion, the public would scarcely be reading of his recovery now.

How many other bright, young lives are darkened (and, indeed, extinguished) by this mysterious digestive ailment? Millions, my friend, millions. Mother Seigel's Syrup, therefore, has yet much work to do. Let us help it along by tongue and pen.

FRAGRANT RICHES.

(From Puck.)

Klondyke Sam—I dreamed of wealth last night.

Zero Jim—Dreamed of the yellow gold eh?

Klondyke Sam—No; I dreamed I was back in mother's old kitchen on baking day.

NO MATTER.

No matter how obstinate the cough, how severe the cold, Norway Pine Syrup will cure and cure quickly. No other remedy equals it in curative power over throat and lung troubles.