SUNDAY SCHOOL COLUMNA

on, inspiring and uplifting. We confidently for more activity from the older members and the addition to our ranks of a number of new workers as a result of the clear presentation of better methods and the Martion Lawrance and Miss Vella. Truly we were privilegd in having three of the foremost of America's

The reports of the field secretary indicated a considerable degree of advancement for the year along all the and the hearty reception and many kind remarks showed that the convention recognized the value of his The executive comi report stated that no mistake had been made when Rev. Aquila Lucas was Such must be the verdict of all who will take the trouble to inform themselves of what has been accomplished largely through his efforts. Our visiation of his work by the inter-

Prof. Hamill says that New Bruns are advancing, but each step is carefully weighed and our foundation is

Supt. Rev. Geo. M. Young was a happy man on the closing evening of the convention, and truly it was a pleasant sight and one that must awaken thought and strengthen hope for the future of our country, to see some forty of the sixty-four normal aged and young, of many denominations, gathered around the rail and receiving the diplomas granted by the N. B. S. S. Association for the completion of a prescribed couse of Bible study. The class had its colors-white gold-and its motto-"Primus, Multos." The church was decor ated for the occasion and a special programme carried out. Prof. Hamill's address to the graduating class was a magnificent effort and will not roon be forgotten.

Nor will another address, that of Marion Lawrance on The Sunday School as an Evangelizing Agency. It was a most practical address, but at the same time a most eloquent and teuching one, many of the audience being at times moved to tears. We are especially glad that such promi-nence was given to this side of our work. Marion Lawrance has a strong work. Marion Lawrance has a strong personality, a winning address, and is overflowing with zeal for the Master's cause. After seeing and hearing him one can readily understand how he has been able to fill for thirty years the position of superintendent in the same school, and that school is a model.

In her own department Miss Ber Veila stinds pre-eminent. Primary work in New Brunswick has received from her visit among us an impetus that will long be felt. The forming of a provincial primary department will supply the needed opportunity for the spread of her teachings, and no doubt in many of the primary classes in New Brunswick the children had Sun-day a more interesting lesson than

good one. In many of the counties a falling off was shown as compared with the previous year, but this does not indicate any lessening of interest in the work. There are two ithings to contributed very largely to the Indian tions for other purposes. In the sec-ond place, in making comparisons forget that the late rev. Will. Also nolds made a most stirring appeal at the Chatham convention for special contributions to wipe out the debt that we then had, and that as a result some hundreds of dollars extra were raised. There is no reason for any to feel that we have made a backward step. The interest was never so keen, and this being so, it follows "as night the day," that the interest will be manifested along financial as well as other lines.

MILITIA CHANGES.

The recent militia order extending the operation of the five year limit of command of militia corps will have a very far reaching effect. The former regulation on the subject applied only to those commanding officers who were appointed after 1st July, 1896, it being thought to be unfair to make the new limitation apply to officers who had accepted the position free from such condition. The present alteration in the regulation provides that officers who have already been in command for five years will be obliged to retire on the day and month in 1898 corresponding to the day and month on which they were appointed, unless under certain conditions their time is extended for the additional period of three years. It is thought, however, of three years. It is thought, however that an officer who has already be on. The result in New Bruns-must lead to the compulsory re-nent of the five following com-ding officers, viz.: Major McLeod e. commanding Brighton Engine manding officers, viz.: Major McLeod Vince, commanding Brighton Enginers, appointed 10th September, 1874; Lt. Colonel Domville, commanding 8th Hussars, appointed 2nd July, 1881; Lt. Colonel Divilee, commanding Woodstock Field Battery, appointed 31st May, 1883; Lt. Colonel McCully, 73rd Northumberland Battalion, appointed 12th June, 1885, and Lt. Colonel Baird, 67th Battalion, Carleton Light Infantry, appointed 18th September, 1887.

Besides the above, Lt. Colonel Armstrong, commanding 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery since 1885, had, be-

ary retirement for the purpose of allowing promition in his corps, while it is understood that his example has been followed by Lt. Colonel Tucker,

has held that position only since 1893, but who would soon have had to re-

tire under the age limit.

It will thus be seen that within twelve months seven New Brunswick corps will receive new commanding officers, leaving only the Newcastle Field Battery, the 71st York Battallor, and the 71st Portrailer without charges

and the 74th Battalion without change In Halifax, N. S, the change will be quite as sweeping, including Lt. Colonel Curren, 1st Regiment Canadian Artillery, 1888; Lt. Colonel Humphrey, 66th Fusihers, 1889, and Lt. Colonel Bagan, 63rd Battalion, 1892 unless his time is extended. The senior two Lieutenant colonels in Canada are in command of rural corps in Nova Scotia, Lt. Colonel Starratt, 69th, 1st Annapolis Battalion, and Lt. Colonel Chipman, 68th Kings Co., N. S., Battalion, who were appointed lieutenant colonels in 1894, and who have been in command of their corps respectively for twenty-eight years. The retire ment of Lt. Colonel Chipman will giv promotion to his senior Major Bt. Lt Colonel Beicher, who has been in that walting position since 22nd Oct, 1869. The next senior officer on the list i Lt. Colonel Maunsell, D. O. C., of this district, who attained his present rank at a comparatively young age in 1865. Besides the above named Nova Sco-tian officers, Lt. Colonel Spurr, 72nd, 2nd Annapolis Battalion, appointed in 1887, and Lt. Colonel Kaulback, 75th wick is moving in the right line. We Lunenburg Battalion, 1880, will have to retire, making in all at least six vacancies in Nova Scotia.

In P. E. Island, the only infantry battalion, the 82nd, will lose its commanding officer, Lt. Colonel Dogherty, appointed in 1886.

In all Canada there are about 125 commanding officers and of these more than one-half will, by this order, be placed in compulsory retirement within a year. In previous years the average retirements and changes have been less than ten in number, or considerably less than ten per cent. The new regulation will affect many officers who have probably looked forward to giving still more time to the militia service of the country, many of whom are yet in the prime of life. On the whole the change though drastis is one in the right direction, following the lines of the imperial ser-The youngest subaltern may now be able to calculate the maximum of years to elapse before he obtains the sumit of his ambittion—the com

mand of his come. limit of the term of service of medical men, but in all probability this will receive attention in due course



WEST AFRICA TROUBLE.

Great Britain Will Protect Her Rights if the French Persist in Trespassing.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—A semi-official statement regarding the reported trouble in West Africa was issued this evening. It says: The news from West Africa foreshadows great difficulties at Nikki and in Borgu. The niger company (British) is sending officers there to incite rebellion and distribute arms to the natives. In view of this situation Fronch troops have been despatched from Senegal as a preventive measure. Moreover the British negotiators for a settlement of the Niger question have been in Paris for over a week, and everything points to Great Britain seeking to let matters drag. Seemingly she does not intend to discuss the question, but meens will undoubtedly be found to foil these tactics.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Replying to the semi-official statement concerning the dangerous state of affairs in West Africa, issued in Paris this evening the British colonial officials tonight declared that there does not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications at Nikki, "provided the French government behaves reasonably." But it was added at the colonial office Great Britain has atken the determination to more effectually police her territories, "and if the French persist in trespassing complications will naturally ensud."

Hydrophobia, causing death, was loated to a Paris young woman lately by her pet dog's lapping her face before it was observed that it had gone mad. The doctors could find no trace of a bite.



Vanity in women is forgivable. It was Nature's in-tention that wo-man should be vain of her per-sonal appearance, fails of her full womanhood. No woman should be sat is fied to go through the world by unsightly blotches, pimples and eruptions.

sickly complexion.

The remedy for these conditions does not lie in cosmetics. Skin disease is caused by impurities in the blood, and by nervons disorders due to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all known blood-purifiers. It not only drives all impurities from the lifestream, but fills it with the rich, life-giving elements of the food. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them pure, strong, well and vigorous. A course of these two great medicines will transform a weak, sickly, nervous, despondent woman, who suffers from unsightly eruptions of the skin, into a healthy, happy, amiable companion, with a skin that is eruptions of the skin, into a healthy, happy, amiable companion, with a skin that is clear and wholesome. These medicines are made from herbs and roots, and contain no minerals of any description. They simply assist the natural processes of assimilation, secretion and excretion. Medicine dealers well them

"About four years ago," writes Thomas Harris, of Wakefield Station, Sussex Co., Va., "my daughter Helen was afficied with eczema in a distressing form. Dr. Pierce's medicines cured her after all other remed'es had failed."

In sending for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, enclose 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mailing only, if a pyper-covered copy is desired, or 50 stamps for cloth-binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ALBERT CO.

The Annual Fair of the Agricultural Society.

The Exhibition a Very Creditable One and Decided Success-The Prize List,

HOPEWELL HILL, Oct. 19.-The annual fair of the Albert Agricultural society was held here today and was a decided success from every standpoint. The weather was very fine and mild, and the attendance unusually large. As a whole the exhibition lines being vell up to the average, and some of the exhibits superior The cattle and horse show was a good very fine. Grain and potatoes were at least fair, and the roots extra. The maiomoth squash would make a good showing anywhere. The fancy work is worthy of special mention. Following is the prize award list as announced by the secretary, W. A.

CATTLE Three year old steers-Job Stiles,

Two year old steers-Job Stiles 1st Wm. L. Peck, 2nd; W. B. Keiver, 3rd. Yearling steer-Job Stiles, 1st; Wm. L. Peck, 2nd; Valentine Smith, 3rd; Chesley Smith, 4th. Pair steer calves, more than mouths old-A. S. Mitton, Ist; C. C

West, 2nd; W. A. West, 3rd. Pair steer calves, less than nonths old-W. B. Keiver, 1st; Job Stiles, 2nd; He?ry A. Peck, 3rd. Two year old theifer—A. S. Miton, st; Valentine Smith, 2nd; Silas

Bishop, 3rd; Wm. L. Peck, 4th; Job Stilles, 5th. Yearling helfer-Valentine Smith, ist; Job Stiles, 2nd; A. S. Mitton, 3rd;

Heifer calf, more than six months old—Chesley Smith, 1st; Job Stiles, end: A. S. Mitton, 3rd. nld-W. B. Kelver, 1st; A. S. Mitton, 2nd; W. A. West, 3rd. Dairy cow-Valentine Smith, 1st; Henry A. Peck, 2nd; Jos. Keiver, 3rd.

Stock cow-Wm. L. Peck, 1st; A. S. Mitton, 2nd; Valentine Smith, 3rd. HORSES AND SHEEP Three year old draft colt-Allen Robinson, 1st; Job Stiles, 2nd. Two year old draft colt—A. S. Mit-

on, 1st; Robert McGorman, 2nd; R. C. Bacon, 3rd. Yearling draft colt-W. A. West, st; Fred E. Rogers, 2rd. Draft foal—Fred E. Rogers, 1st; Jas . Stuart, 2nd.

Three rear old roadster colt-Wm. L. Peck, Ist; R. C. Bacon, 2nd.
Two year old roadster colt—Joseph Keiver, 1st; W. A. West, 2nd.
Yearling roadster colt—L. Archi-

ald, 1st; C. C. West, 2nd; Asael W. W. B. Keiver, 2nd. Ram, any age-Chesley Smith, 1st; John A. Stiles, 2nd; Fred E. Rogers,

3rd; Asael W. Peck, 4th. Ram lamb-Jos. Kelver, 1st; W. West, 2nd; Wm. L. Peck, 3rd; C. A.

Ewe, any age—Joa Keiver, 1st; C.
A. More, 2nd; Chesley Smith, 3rd;
Asael W. Peck, 4th.

Ewe lamb—Luther Archibald, 1st; Jis. Keiver, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd; C. A. Moore, 4th. GRAIN, POTATOES AND ROOTS.

Oats, black—W. B. Ketver, 1st; Val-emtine Smith, 2nd; Assel W Peck, 3rd. Oats, white—John A. Stilles, 1st; W. B. Keiver, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd.

Buckwheat, rough—A. S. Miton, 1st; E. Peck, 2nd; Valentine Smith, 3rd. Barley-W. A. West, 1st; C. C. West, nd; A. S. Mitton, 3rd. Timothy seed—W. A. West, 1st; C. C. West, 2nd; W. B. Keiver, 3rd. Beans—W. T. Wright, 1st; W. A. West, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd.

Peas-Chesley Smith, 1st; Luther Archibald, 2nd. Potatoes, Early Blue-J. E. Peck, eck, 1st; Asael W. Peck, 2nd; Chesley Smith, 3rd. Potatoes, Hebrons-W. T. Wright, st; Job Stiles, 2nd; Chesley Smith,

Potatoes, Coppers—Asael W. Peck, lst; Chesley Smith, 2nd; Job Stiles, Peck, 1st; W. T. Wright, 2nd; Silas Bishop, 3rd.

ilas Bishop, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd; W. A. West, 4th. Long blood beets-Chesley Smith, st; Asael W. Peck, 2nd; Job Stales,

Mangel wurtzels, long red—W. T. Wright, 1st; Chesley Smith, 2nd; Silas Hshop, 3rd.

Mangel wurtzels, yellow—Chesley Smith, 1st; R. C. Bacon, 2nd; Valen-ine Smith, 3rd. tine Smith, 3rd. Table carrots—A. S. Mitton, 1st: W. Feeding carrots—Chesley Smith, 1st; Silias Bishop, 2nd; C. C. West, 3rd; W.

A. West, 4th.

Parsnips—Chesley Smith, 1st; W. T.

Wright, 2nd; Alex. Rogers, 3rd; W. A.

West, 4th; C. C. West, 5th.

Cabbage—A. S. Mitton, 1st; Chesley

Smith, 2nd; A. C. M. Lawson, 3rd. Cauliflower—A. C. M. Lawson, 1st; W. T. Wright, 2nd.

Hubbard squash—R. C. Bacon, 1st; V. T. Wright, 2nd; Henry A. Peck,

M. T. Wright, 2nd; A. S. Mitton, 3rd.
Pumpkins—W. T. Wright, 1st; Wm.
L. Peck, 2nd; W. A. West, 3rd.
Turnips—A. S. Mitton, 1st; Allen
Robinson, 2nd; Chesley Smith, 3rd. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, BUT-TER, APPLES, POULTRY, ETC. Crabs-J. E. Peck, 1st; R. C. Bacon, and; Henry A. Peck, 3rd; Asael W. Peck. 4th.

Eating apples—J. E. Peck, 1st; Chesey Smith, 2nd; Alex. Rogers, 3rd; Henry A. Peck, 4th.
Cooking apples—J. E. Peck, 1st;
Silas Bishop, 2nd; Henry A. Peck, 3rd;
Chesley Smith, 4th.
Tomatoes—W. T. Wright, 1st; W. A. West, 2nd; J. E. Peck, 3rd; Chesley Onions-Chesley Smith, 1st; Robert

McGorman, 2nd; A. C. M. Lawson, 3rd; Silas Bishop, 4th. Corn—C. C. West, 1st; W. A. West, 2nd; W. T. Wright, 3rd; J. E. Peck,

silage corn-W. T. Wright, 1st. Twenty pounds packed butter-Wm. L. Peck, 1st; Asael W. Peck, 2nd; Jos Keiver, 3rd; R. C. Bacon, 4th. Five pounds loose butter-Luther Archibald, 1st; A. S. Mitton, 2nd; Asael W. Peck, 3rd; Henry A. Peck, 4th. Cloth, cotton and wool-John A. Stiles, 1st; W. A. West, 2nd; Aeael W. Peck. 3rd.

Carpeting-Asacl W. Peck, 1st. mittens-Henry W. Peck, 1st; Valentine Smith, 2nd: Asael W. Peck

W. Peck, 2nd; Valentine Smith, 3rd. Fancy work, Berlin-A. C. M. Lawson, 1st; Job Stiles, 2nd; Chesley Smith, 3rd. Fancy work, other than Berlin-J

E. Peck, 1st; Wm. L. Peck, 2nd; R. Quilt-A, C. M. Lawson, 1st; Silas Bishop, 2nd. Counterpane-A. S. Mitton, 1st; Asael W. Peck, 2nd. Rug-Allen Robinson, 1st; W. B.

Keiver, 2nd; Job Stiles, 3rd. Cock and hen-W. T. Wright, 1st; Luther Archibald, 2nd.
Pair turkeys—Robert McGorman 1st; Asael W. Peck, 2nd; Silas Bish-

Pair geese-W. B. Keiver, 1st; Henry A. Peck, 2nd; Asael W. Peck, 3rd. Pair ducks-Henry A. Peck, 1st. During the afternoon the stock purchased by the society at the recent government sale was disposed of by auction, the sales being as follows: Durham bull, Baron of Hillhurst 10th to Chesley Smith, for \$20; Durham bull, Arthur's Milker, to Job Stiles, \$72; Shropshire ram, Snider, to W. B. Keiver, \$7; Shropshire ram, Dryden's, No. 1,104, to Valentine Smith, \$6; Lincoln ram, to Robert McGorman, \$5; Shropshire ewe, to Wm. A. West, \$5.75 Dorset Horn ram, to Wm. A. West \$7; Dorset Horn ewe, Wm. A. West, \$5.50; White Chester boar, to Chesley Smith, \$12. The total sales amounted

In the latter part of the afternoon the race track at the upper part of the village was the scene of some lively trotting, though no matched races were put up. Nicholas Peirson's Harry A. which won the free-for-all at El gin, and Capt. Kinney's black trotter were probably the kings of the road, the other speedy ones being: F. E. Rogers' Black Harry; Will Downey's Harry, C. L. Carter's Aurora, Jr., G. D. Reid's bay horse Frank, Thos. Dixon's Royal Wallace, a chestnut mare belonging to Dexter Con-ner of Alma, Capt. A. Stiles' mare Kate, James Robinson's Gray Jack, and Alex. Rogers' Harry.

Among the visitors present were: C.

J. Osman, M. P. P., W. A. Colpitts of

Elgin, D. D. Lutwick of Alma, Lt Governor McClelan and others.

THE LATE DONALD STEWART. (Presbyterian Witness.)

In another column wil be found the record of the death of Donald Stewart, civil engineer, one of the class of men our country can ill spare. Cut down in the prime of life, still he has and wisely, and left his mark for good upon our great Northwest. He was a strong man of rare endurance, and in connection with the great engineering work in which he has been engaged ships and toils such as few have en-countered. Donald Stewart never shirked a duty, and never shrank from work however arduous or dan-gerous. He was as brave as he was calm and quiet. During recent years he was chief engineer of the C. P. R. from Winnipeg to the coast, a position of great responsibility. Last June he was ill and longing for rest, and his arrangements were made for a visit to his mother, his brothers and sisters in this city. But the floods suddenly broke out on the Bow river, the railway track for many miles was subperged or swept away, and the engineer, ill as he was, hastened to the scene and spent anxious days grapp-ling with the wreck and ruin. In the midst of these anxieties he received tidings of the sudden deats of his brother at Pictou, which of course, added to his troubles. As soon as he could he came to Halifax; but there was no recovery of health or strength. He had endured too much and toiled too hard for that. He had in fact crowded into fifteen or twenty years the hard work of a lifetime. His labors were over, and he endured as "seeing the invisible." A younger brother who had with him worked on the C. P. R. had gone to South Africa. He hastenhad gone to South Africa. He hasten-ed home to see the dying brother, and arrived here three days before his death. His closing days were sweet-ened by the ministries of those whom he loved most on earth—a devoted mother, sisters and brothers. Mr. Stewart was a son of Rev. M. Stew-art, one of our planear ministers in art, one of our ploneer ministers in Cape Breton. We had the pleasure of hearing his high and unblemished reputation while at Winnipeg in June last; and today we join with those who thank God for the manly and Christian life of him who has com-pleted his task before the shadows had lengthened towards evening. His remains were committed to the dust at Pictou, where the remains of his honored father and other members of the family rest.

"Pa! pa!" little Johnnie began,
"New, what do you want?" asked his
suffering father, with the emphasis on the "will my hair fall off when it's ripe like en the flal ruler had ceased falling on my his thirst for knowledge had disap-

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his bands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mall by addressing with stump, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. V. PORK PACKING.

St. John Should Have a Large Establishment.

A Question for the Farmers to Settle-What Amherst Thinks About the Matter.

A meeting held in the board of trade rooms on the 25th instant to confer with B. Brittain, of the Wm. Davies Co., Ltd., pork packers, of Toronto, dopted a resolution favoring the establishment of a packing house at St.

and others present were D. J. Mc-Laughlin, James Hannay, Thomas L. Hay, Thos. Dean, W. J. Davidson, Geo. R. Ellis, J. A. Likely, Robert Parkin and F. O. Allison. President Fisher made some intro-

ductory remarks, alluding to Mr. Brittain's tour through the provinces and speaking generally of the value of every new industry to a community. He thought the board of trade should look into this matter and get all the information possible concerning

Mr. Brittain said his firm had noticed that there was a large territory down here, yet the people imported a good deal of pork, and he had thought it advisable to look over the ground. There was here a very great variety of soil. All the farmers made practically the same answer to him-they had no market. From his standpoint there were, on the other hand, no hogs. Here was a deadlock. Some of the farmers said they would raise more hogs, but that was a question time alone would solve. He had no doubt of the ability of the farmers to raise a comparatively large lot of hogs, but whether they would or not was problematical. They could not get enough hogs in Ontario to supply their export trade, which was mostly to London, some to Liverpool and some to Bristol. He thought it would be well for the people of St. John to post themselves on modern methods of pork packing, as Mr. Fisher had d. Their plant in Toronto was in the city limits. A packing house wanted excellent railway facilities, good sewerage and a plentiful supply of fresh water. It was not in place these could be found.
were some such sites at St. if they could be secured. It would be uphill work here at first. The farmers are accustomed to supplying dead hogs, and heavy ones. But the trade is getting out of that now. The packers want live hogs, not too heavy. There are also some natural difficulties in the way. There is also Mr. Fisher pointed out that there was a line of steamers to London all the year, and in winter lines to Liverpool, Bristol, Glasgow and other ports; and also many tramp steamers

Mr. Brittain said he would be glad to answer any questions. He pointed tomed to market their hogs during three of four months and the supply was very small during the other months. They would want to get all their hogs in these provinces. They would probably be able to handle all that the farmers could produce.

Replying to Mr. Hannay, be said his country was not forwardle to

his opinion was not favorable to buckwheat as a food for hogs, but S. L. Peters and others told him that the buckwheat here was an entirely different kind of grain and gave good results. His firm favored finishing up

the hogs on a diet of feed. Replying to Mr. Likely, he said his firm would require perhaps two acres of land adjoining a tide or creek. There would be no solid matter to go into the sewerage. As to prices, 6c. was a high price, 31-2 a very low one, for live weight. They would like an even quantity of hogs all the year round, tut that couldn't be expected. Hogs should be 140 to 160 lbs. They would no doubt manufacture hams market. The blood of the hogs is utilized. It is cooked, pressed and dried for fertilizer. The refuse, heads, bones, etc., were all converted into fertilizer, which was practically odorless. This offal was tanked within 30 Their business was entirely different from that of the small butcher. The greatest pains was taken in the killing and in the disposition of the offal. In Cleveland there is a packing house in the city limits. He did not think a modern packing house was as objectionable as a tannery or a soap fac-tory. In Chicago the city has grown out past the packing houses. They use 100,000 gallons of water per day at their Toronto place. The ammonia process is used in cooling. Cooling simply means transferring the heat from the animal to the water.

Thos. Dean declared that farmers here could not raise hogs as cheaply as it is done by western farmers. Our farmers, he said, fed only the refuse of their produce to the hogs. It paid them better to market the good grain and potatoes. The packers now have to go to Ontario for hogs. The price of hogs here is governed by the price in the west. Our farmers could not

Mr. Brittain replied that land was cheaper here than in the west, and as to fertility he had been told of 400 bushels of potatoes or 1,000 bushels of urnips raised from an acre. Mr. Dean said this was very un-

Mr. Brittain said they never heard

of a market they could certainly raise

Mr. Brittain remarked that he saw hogs being shipped from Carleton ocunty to Montreal.

Mr. Dean said he could see no advantage to the farmers in buying hogs here when the west governed the price. Mr. Fisher said that if the farmers can raise more hogs and sell them for export, that is so much clear gain. He believed any farmer with practically no additional expense, by properly systematizing his work, could greatly increase the number of hogs raised on his farm. His receipts would thus he increased and the money would come from another country. Besides, there would be the profit to the carrying trade, the advantages from the racking industry and a benefit all bano.

Mr. Parkin declared our farmers had no feed to raise more hogs. It was replied that they could raise nore potatoes.

Messrs. Dean and Parkin held to their declaration that the thing could

Mr. Brittain said the Ontario farmers a few years ago were no better off as regards hog raising than our own. firm could not get all the hogs they wanted now. They did not want American hogs, for bacon made from them did not sell as high. The firm experted about 90 per cent, of their Toronto output, Here they would no doubt sell on the local market as well do an export trade. Market conditions would of course govern that.

A. Likely said he believed such an industry as proposed would be of great benefit to the city and province. W. J. Davidson agreed in this view, as did Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Hay and Mr. Fisher. Mr. Brittain remarked that his company did not propose to come here to

injure the province or anybody in it. Mr. Dean wanted to know what the bject was. It was open to any outsiders to come in here if they wanted Mr. Brittain observed in reply that not many seemed to have availed themselves of the privilege. His firm raid out about two and a half million dollars to Ontario farmers last year, and though farmers had not made much out of anything in the last year or two he believed their hogs were the

most profitable thing they raised. Hog aising and butter and cheese go right along together, Ontario factories feeding from 50 to 500 hogs each. After some discussion about the adrantages of St. John as a shipping port and as a central point for the receipt of live hogs by rail and water, as well as for distribution for provincial Mr. Brittain said his company didn't want to come here if they were not wanted. They wanted to make money if they came, and if they did that the

provinces would have a much greater D. J. McLaughlin moved that the D. J. McLaughlin moved that the meeting declare its sympathy with the ideas expressed by Mr. Brittain, and that they recommend the board of trace to give any aid in its power in connection with the enterprise.

J. A. Likely seconded the motion,

Mr. Brittain said it should be pect some favors, such as exemption from taxation and free water, or a very light charge for tt.

This question was informally discussed. Mr. Dean thought it would be unfair to give examptions to outsiders which our own citizens did not get. Mr. Likely thought it would be yery difficult to secure any exemp-tions. Mr. McLaughlin said a satis-factory arrangement night be arrived at, but that was a matter for the city

Mr. Brittain said his company would take a risk in putting in their plant and would have very uphill work for the first three years. If, as some said, the hogs could not be raised, of course that settled it. If they could be guaranteed a successful business they would ask no favors or exemptions. Their plant could not cost less than \$50,000 to \$70,000. It was not possible to put in a small plant and grad-

Thos. L. Hay agreed with what Mr Brittain said about the excellent methods of modern packing houses, be a great thing if our farmers could profitably engage in hog raising on a After some further general talk the

St. John, N. B., Oct. 26.

meeting broke up.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 25.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir-To one not present at yesterday's meeting of the board of trade, it would appear from the account of it in this morning's Sun that the butchers representing the trade in the city are unanimously of the opinion that St. John is no place for the establishment of a pork packing concern, while the gentleman representing the Toronto firm and the farmers who were present appeared to think that such a business might be made to pay very well: I suppose that each party viewed the matter, as was natural, from his own particular standpoint.

A flourishing industry of this kind established here might seriously injure the local trade, although to one not in the business that would hardly be evident. But every-body who has the interests of the city and province at heart sees that the establishment of any large industry here from outside is very desirable, and to one who knows the province at all it would appear that it establishment of this particular industry, of all others, would be most likely to meet with secrees, if not at first at all revents in the course of a very short time. For while it is true enough that we can hardly expect to compete with the west in raising cattle for the European market, the conditions that govern this particular industry do not make so ceriously against us, in fact may be regarded on the whole as favorable for roots may be grown shundantly here and probably with as little labor and expense as corn can be raised in the west.

Mr. Brittain said they never heard of any such crop in Ontario.

Robert Parkin agreed with Mr. Dean that the local packers cannot get hogs enough and cannot induce the farmers to raise more. They cannot compete with the west.

Mr. Brittain replied that three weeks ago he saw hogs selling at 5c, in Woodstock, when the price in Ontario was 6c.

Mr. Dean said that was exceptional and again declared that the west governed our prices, Our farmers could not raise any more hogs than they are doing.

Mr. Hannay said they could raise three times as many.

Mr. Fisher said if they were assured and spepase as corn can be raised in the raine and producely with an expense as corn can be raised in the west.

The statement made by the butchers that our farmers feed only their refuse to their hogs may be true now, but the opportunity to export right from their pens and is such numbers as this trade requires would induce the farmers to do better in that respect, if it were necessary, and at any rate the statement. If true, is an argument against the farmers is already of as good quality and weight as would be required by the packers. The reason why so little attention is pald to the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the raising of almost every farm product in the market to farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the packers.

The reason why so little attention is pald to the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market. And the same reason applies against the raising of hogs is, undoubtedly, as the farmers put it, the want of a market to

et a profit unless we turn trade with the Jnited Kin that the time appears to large and regular consigns of goods can be made from of goods can be made from
has come with it, it seen
Brunswick's opportunity—I
for growth and further deve
one should be found more one should be found more this opportunity than the factorial so long been cramped and within the narrow limits hitherto afforded. I also not ure that the people of Ambe the importance to the control of the importance to them o and that they believe it will venture if established there By giving this brief lette valuable journal you will upon one at least who has

the province at heart. THE PORK FACTORY

St. John. N

To the Editor of The Su Sir-In reply to H. 7 inst., I, as one present trade meeting, failed to ers in attendance. I thin ly say that I farm to a tent as any present at and I can assure you the small scale. Why not more fully discussed at so hasty a conclusion tainly the farmers' in terests are ours. N farmers claim they can and sell pork profitably than from 7 to 8 cents, they have to use other surplus production of etc., while the average ern Canada, "where company will be oblig from." for the past twe been about five and cents. If Mr. Brittain's poses buying in the hig which I think is not at I say give him all the ressible. I might here fall of 1877 we placed from Ontario on this price not exceeding for cents. THOM

WILL OF LATE W. B.

A Montreal despatch says: The will of W Hamilton has been prob lowing bequests are pay Protestant House of Indu fuge, \$2,000; to the Iris Benevolent society, \$2,000 kay Institute for Deaf \$1,000; to the Society for tion of Cruelty to Anin the Montreal Protest asylum, \$1,900; to the P fants home, \$1,000; to the \$1,000; to the Ladies' Bene tution, \$1,000; to the Y Christian association, \$1 Young Women's Christian churth, called St. John's \$1,000: to the Verdun Ho ne, \$2,000; to the pital, \$1,000; to the Mater \$1,000: to the scholarshin Presbyterian college, \$1 terian church, \$2,000.

To the following fund
tien with the Presbyteri Canada the following and infirm ministers' Montreal college, \$250;

MARRIAGE ANNIVE

A correspondent writes ciable time was spent at Mr. and Mrs. W. McAl place on the evening when their friends and the number of about one on reaching this the the versary of their wedde presents were both no costly, among them bel ful parlor hanging lamp tea set, the gift of Mrs. silver ware, china ware, other wares in abunda neices, friends and ne the pony was not forgo ents; but if the poor speak I think he woul to say what Mrs. Mc when told that her nel preparing this anniversa P. P., made the presenta well chosen remarks, an lister, although taken made a very appropriate a few brief remarks by B. Bailey of the Methodi the Rev. J. A. MacLean byterian church, and L old and esteemed neighb be called one of the hap ings of the season was I close by a few selection and prayer by Mr. Mac one wishing Mr. and Mr. a long and happy life.

HARVARD CANADIA On Saturday, Oct. 1 meeting of the Harvar Club for the year 1897hair. W. A. Hickman

versity. Edwin H. Coli (Mt. Allison) '93; B. A., '97 (Harvard), has in the year at the university, bed an assistant in the ph Aubrey E. Landy of tas registered in the sop at Harvard. Three old son students are reg Boston University this y Rev. A. C. Bell, late s Mount Allison Theolo W. Costin, B. A., '95 (Mt Port Elgin, and Hazen Amherst, Everett P. Co Sackville, N. B., (Mt. A '92, and his wife, (Beharrell) Carey, B. son) '91, M. D., of Aml Mr. Carey has charge