ew Brunswick from the present. He y the advantages of at institution, and se in patronage by ts: 24 years ago the endance at the col- twelve years ago 43, daily attendance of f over 50 per cent. y properly too, that the college was in- country, scattering es from the Atlantic d placing in a large hools of the province e head of duty of s no exception.

was the next speak- h tribute to the pro- every teacher should because of the holy calling, establishing throughout eternity. or one fact, that is not receive enough rs. He thought that ade a mistake in re- ers' drafts, and that etter with its money paying the teachers

rden presided at the ed the meeting with usic.

n opened in the Odd- . m. After the read- es and roll call, the s was taken up, re- President, T. Allen; ss Ida Pearson; sec- ; additional members . A. Allen and Laura Alward read a paper Latin. This paper y Milton Price, C. Steeves and T. Allen.

ion convened at 1.30 elect Allen in the tes of the last ses- d approved and the which the discussion paper was taken up

rsman was next in- a paper on How to rite. Her method of subject was by the d objects, upon which write stories, which corrected by the paper was discussed Inspector Steeves. he was interested in the schools. He said s abroad in country that anything could This was a most er- hall children required achers in the profes- wrong a pupil never t. Primary teaching, say, was altogether erated, especially in

raham read a paper e Lower Grades. The on by President Al- llowed by a paper on , by Mrs. Ellen S. was discussed by and Miss L. Wet-

llen read a paper on ching.

ve a very interesting Teaching of Canadian history should begin of the school district, county, province and would arouse in the their country. The hich the history of e to be obtained are out of our reach, and red and compiled for chers. Local history f we should teach suc-

dress was followed by by Margaret Cox, H. s Stewart and Miss

we meet at Hampton rsday and Friday in

vote of thanks was ten- S. White for his kind- means of conveyance on the scientific ex- the speakers, people he railway authorities ss.

## ALIFAX.

axwell from Injuries Re- ceived.

ct. 2.—Very great gen- lt over the demise of xwell, of the 1st Regi- Artillery, which oc- rncon. The death re- njuries sustained by on Tuesday evening. with a horse, pre- in the military school ow being conducted ent happened not one rom Major Maxwell's ble street. The de- y got fairly well seat- e when the horse he reared up and started ith great suddenness. st his seat when the d made a vain effort After the animal had nty yards, Major Max- been clinging to the l on his back on the of the house. The l running and tramp- ate man. Major Max- mmand of No. 4 com- he senior major. He t rifle shot. When the as promoted the honor ne to Major Maxwell ntarily stood aside. He t worker in the church ool, and was one of the s. Major Maxwell was d.

Wood's Phosphodine,
The Great English Remedy.
Sold and recommended by all Druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all weakness, all effects of abuse Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Stimulants. Mailed on receipt price $1, six, $5. One will please, Pamphlets free to any address. Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.
Sold in by all responsible druggists Wilson, St. John, West.

# COMPLAIN OF AMMUNITION

## System of Double Targets Also Condemned — "Kickers'" Annual Meeting

### Less Fault-finding Than Usual at the Gathering of the D. R. A. Competitors.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The annual meeting of competitors at the D. R. A. matches, popularly known as the "kickers'" meeting, was held in the drill hall tonight, Lt. Col. Tilton, chairman of the executive committee, presiding, and about fifty competitors being present. The meeting was hardly up to the traditions of the "kickers," for although attention was called to several things which it was though could be improved, there was nothing like some of the old-time kicking which used to mark this meeting some years ago. Indeed, in one particular, the meeting was more of a "mutual admiration" meeting than a kickers' assemblage, for every speaker took pains to express the greatest satisfaction with the range, and about every other man called it an "ideal" range.

CLEVER COL. TILTON.

Col. Tilton, in opening the meeting, made playful allusion to the "kicking" propensities of some riflemen, and forestalled criticism by frankly stating that there had been so much difficulty in getting the range ready that the executive had almost been compelled to postpone the meeting. There was, therefore, some little shortcomings, but he promised that the executive would see that several minor matters which were not quite what they were intended to be would be attended to before the next meeting.

Capt. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles, expressed himself as delighted with the new range, and was especially pleased at the absence of the old "brisky" winds, which were so troublesome at Rideau range. He was not pelased, however, with the new "double," or alternating, targets, which, he thought, caused a loss of time instead of a gain, and suggested the adoption of the Bisley target. He pitched into the ammunition in good style, and thoroughly condemned it as bad, urging that a strong complaint be made to the militia department about it. He was also dissatisfied with the flags displayed on the butts, and thought that streamers should be used, as at Bisley.

Capt. Helmer had a complaint to make about the hotels, and thought that the secretary should attach a hotel directory to the prize list, giving rates charged.

Capt. Dillon of Oshawa complained about the ammunition.

THE AMMUNITION.

Col. Tilton, in replying, said that the Dominion Rifle Association had no control over the manufacture of the ammunition, and could not rectify its shortcomings beyond making a representation to the militia department on behalf of the riflemen of Canada. He was certain that no one could regret more deeply what had developed at the ranges during the past two days with respect to the quality of the ammunition than did the officers of the militia department, who had tried as hard as possible to turn out a good cartridge. The executive would lose no time in bringing the matter to the attention of the department. With reference to the double target, he could only say that they were to a large extent experimental, but the frames had been made under the supervision of the chief engineer of the department of militia, and he had no doubt that when the competitors had got a little more accustomed to them most, if not all, of the objections to them would disappear. It must be remembered that the new targets were barely got into position in time for the opening of the matches; that the markers saw them for the first time yesterday morning, and that there must always be some little difficulties to overcome on the introduction of a new system. As to the streamers, it had not been thought that they were necessary with three flags on the stop butt to show the direction of the wind, but if the competitors wanted them, they should have them next year. He also promised that the hotelmen would be seen, and an effort made to get a special rate for riflemen.

NOTHING GAINED.

Major Masson, chairman of the match committee, had decided that he had seen enough to convince him that nothing was gained by the double target; unless time was gained, it was no used, and he had timed four threes, and found that only one squad got through in the schedule time of twenty minutes, and they were exceptionally quick marksmen. The others took 26, 27 and 28 minutes. In theory, the double target was all right, but in practice it needed four things: perfect markers, perfect range officers, perfect competitors and perfect register-keepers. He expressed great disappointment with the ammunition, and thought there must be some defect in the system. As far as the range itself was concerned, he thought it was an ideal range in every respect.

GIVEN ANOTHER SHOT.

Dr. Bertram spoke of the number of cartridges which had split, or been otherwise faulty, and thought that where there was any fault with the cartridge the marksmen should be allowed an extra shot.

Major Masson explained that the match committee had decided that so long as the bullet left the muzzle of the rifle it must be counted as a shot, and he did not see how the matter could be settled in any other manner, except by getting better ammunition.

Capt. Davidson brought up the old and much-discussed question of ricochet shots, and thought that every shot which hit the target should count.

Col. Tilton explained that the association followed the Bisley rule, and he did not see how it could be changed.

After a little discussion the matter dropped and the meeting adjourned.

DEFECTIVE CARTRIDGES.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

Sir—Defective cartridge cases are reported at the D. R. A. meet. That is not remarkable, but a "practical machinist" professes to explain that it is all the fault of a very good rifle. Such an opinion reflects no very profound knowledge of the construction of the fermature nor of the cartridge case. It may interest some of the marksmen assembled at Rockliffe to have a few facts on the subject.

As long ago as the seventies Russia ran up against this same trouble. They found a remedy and made no fuss about it. As they were not in the peace promotion business then, other people were allowed to find out for themselves—and forget.

The breaking of the cartridge case is due to the brittle condition of the brass, induced by a chemical change in the composition of re-filled cases. This is a very curious reaction, and was at one time blamed on electrical action in presence of moisture—because cases that had been wet were more brittle than others. If there is electric action it is only of secondary importance. The direct cause is the mercury from the fulminate in the primer. It forms a weak and brittle amalgam with copper and tin. After a shot the deposited mercury works into the brass of the spent cartridge. The increased facility of the process with moisture is possibly due to electric action, but more probably to a trace of nitric acid derived from the cordite fouling.

For this reason it is found impossible to reload the solid drawn brass cartridges with any degree of success at present, and the trouble accumulates unless we do as the Russians are said to have done—"glace the inside of the case with an indifferent varnish." As aluminum is free from this defect, it may presently come to be an economic material for real reloading cartridge cases, and also save weight. The present case is made to sell—not to re-load. C. J. STUART.

Montreal, Aug. 30, 1898.

THOUGHTS ON CREATION.

This world's the history of ages,
A volume vast, whose rocky pages
Record in hieroglyphics rude
The pencillings of nature's God,
The foot-prints of that power sublime
That antedated the bounds of time;
A wondrous architect's impress,
A structure reared from nothingness,
An atom of that mystic sphere
Whose central point is everywhere.

Volcanic blast and earthquake shock
Earth's hidden treasures oft unlock,
Depression here and there upheaval
Reveal remains of life primeval.
A life diverse and multiform,
From the varied microscopic swarm
(That curious animalculum
Who makes the water-drop a home
And gives his heirs the right or trust
To colonize each point of dust);
To the monster so huge that his freedom of motion
Is somewhat restrained by the bounds of the ocean,
From the giant oak that smiles at the shock
Of the storm to the mosses that feed on the rock.

That mighty plain, the ocean's bed,
Is but a storehouse of the dead,
And mountains huge that pierce the sky
Are but antique sarcophagi,
And every shrub that crowns the hill,
And every bloom beside the rill,
And every footstep rests upon
Some ancient mould or skeleton.

This finished earthes, man's dwelling place,
The homestead of the human race,
A banquet hall, a festive board,
Where all the animated horde
Of nature's wards assembled are
To dine upon provided fare,
A garden planted by the Lord
That blooms obedient at his word,
Whose will compounds the colors seven
To paint the earth and tint the heaven.

Created last, viceregal man,
Placed on a point, a narrow span
In mid eternity, up cast
By the waves of an unbeginning past
Upon nature's guardianship, a creature
Endowed with every mental feature
Of his Creator, complex being,
Crudely wise and darkly seeing,
Apparently present only here
Yet partly present everywhere,
Created mortal and divine,
In him the heavens and earth combine
And agents from an unseen sphere
Hold intercourse with mortals here.

Sing cheerfully, oh mother earth,
Of man and his illustrious birth;
Let the sylvan cords of the forest trees
Vibrate to the touch of the passing breeze,
And the rushing waters, wild and free,
Respond to the valleys that echo with glee,
And the sunshine smile on the blooming land
And rejoice with the waves on the foaming strand,
No dirge need rise as thy bellows sweep
O'er the dead that lie in the vaulted deep,
No need that the mountains should mourn in gloom
O'er the ancient dynasties they entomb,
That the fertile plains should heave a sigh
For the myriads that 'neath their verdure lie,
For these of necessity must appear,
And pass, e'er man can sojourn here.

ON THE WRONG SCENT.

Indignant Wife—If you don't quit selling liquor to my husband, I shall prosecute you to the full extent of the law!

Bartender—What's his name, ma'am?

Indignant Wife—His name is Absalom Rambo.

Bartender—There ain't a man of that name comes here, ma'am. Try the druggist, next door.

S. S. Empress of China arrived at Vancouver August 31st. S. S. Empress of India left Hong Kong August 31st.

Women's Worst Enemy

Some hesitate before giving an answer, but those who know best will immediately say HEADACHE.

Thousands of women live in misery day after day, and week after week, suffering untold agony from these dreadful headaches. Husbands are disheartened, children neglected, and happy homes ruined. Most women strive to bear in patience the suffering which they consider part of life without looking into the cause or searching for relief. Food cannot digest without the bile which the liver supplies and hence the necessity of keeping the liver in good working order. To cure the headaches you must cure the liver and thus remove the cause of disease.

Dr. Chase spent years of his life in perfecting a medicine which acts directly on the kidneys and liver. Thousands of grateful women have testified during the past ten years to the effectiveness of this remedy for sick headaches. Many a home has been restored to happiness as a result.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, the greatest discovery of this great scientist, are put up to sell at 25 doses for 25c. All dealers.

# TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

By the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. Johnn.

ROMAN CATHOLIC UTTERANCES.

We do not believe that the church should leave the field entirely alone to the saloon-keeper to champion our laws. We believe that as long as the saloon dares, with brazen effrontery, to demoralize our politics, that the church, with uprightness, with a clear and serene countenance, should enter the political arena to purify it.—Rev. Father Cleary, Kenosha, Wis.

What is it that keeps the Irish people in these low social conditions? The saloon. Thither goes the money earned by the sweat of their brow. Thence do men issue, broken down in health and strength, to swell the list of idlers and paupers. Our disgrace and our misfortune in America is the number of Irish saloon-keepers.—Bishop Ireland.

Don't sell liquor. I would rather see any young man become a tramp and beg from door to door than to sell liquor for a living. There is no meaner or more contemptible way of getting a living than by selling rum.—Rev. Father R. J. Barry, Hyde Park, Mass.

One of the great blessings of no license is that is has crippled the power of the saloon—one of the most powerful, bold, persistent and audacious opponents to what is good.—Rev. Father Sculley, Cambridge, Mass.

The saloon is the recruiting office of the devil, of blasphemy and of infidelity. It is the duty, therefore, of all who love God and the church to oppose the influence of the saloon.—Rev. Father C. J. Burns, Providence, R. I.

We know that intemperance has wrought evil in the liberties of our country, and in the politics of our country. Oh, the meanness of our politics that will be led by the grog-selling element!—Rev. Father W. Elliott, C. S. P., of New York.

We who labor so hard to rid our mother country of landlords and landlord iniquity, ought not to become slaves to the rum-lord, and bow to the iniquity of intemperance.—Rev. Father T. J. Conaty, Worcester, Mass.

Any American citizen who says it is impossible for us to put down those evils, to enforce the laws that are upon the statute books against the liquor interest, I would say to him he ought to abdicate; we are able to do it.—Most Rev. W. H. Elder, D. D., Archbishop of Cincinnati.

Vote prohibition.

HAVE YOU ANY BOYS?

From the Presbyterian Banner of December 30th, 1896, published in Pittsburg, Pa., we clip the following, given as the words of an officer of the Liquor League of Ohio at a meeting in which the interests of the saloon business were discussed:

"It will appear from these facts, gentlemen, that the success of our business is dependent largely upon the creation of appetite for drink. Men who drink liquor, like others, will die, and if there is no appetite created our counters will be empty, as will be our coffers. Our children will go hungry or we must change our business to that of some other more remunerative.

"The open field for the creation of this appetite is among the boys. After men have grown and their habits are formed, they rarely ever change in this regard. It will be needful, therefore that missionary work be done among the boys, and I make the suggestion, gentlemen, that nickels expended in treats to the boys now, will return in dollars to your tills after the appetite has been formed. Above all things, create appetite!"

Such a statement seems absolutely fiendish; and yet, whether spoken or unspoken, the fact remains that the traffic exists only by recruits from among the boys. "Wanted, a hundred thousand boys," must be the constant motto of this infamous business, that a few may grow ruch and their children live in luxury while their patrons go down to the lowest depths of degradation and poverty.

Such a frank statement ought to arouse parents to take the proper steps to protect their children from a Molock, beside whom the ancient minotaur of Crete, who fed on young men and maidens from Athens, was a patron saint.

(The above editorial paragraph appeared in the Union Signal of January 28th, 1897. The incident therein related has been substantiated and we desire to hold it before the public, and especially before the fathers, until they pass judgment upon the saloon business. Do you stand for your boys or for the saloon?

AN AWFUL RECORD.

Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, late minister of justice for Canada, stated that in his opinion "an enormous proportion, probably three-fourths of the vice that prevails at the present day, of the crime with which we have to contend * * * is owing to the foul evil of intemperance." Applying this statement to the convictions recorded by Canadian courts, averaging 34,846 per day, we reach the saddening result that fully 25,000 of these convictions are the actual result of the liquor system.

These figures are startling enough in themselves, but they only give a faint idea of the terrible evil which they represent. Behind every single conviction lies a sad tale of degradation and shame, in many cases a pitiful record of sorrow and suffering for others beside the offender. Far beyond all reach of imagination is the fearful extent of heart-break and home-wreck, and all the physical and mental woe, involved in the tragic history of so many ruined lives.

Surely the law of a Christian community should prohibit, not sanction, such a terrible evil.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

NEW YORK NOCTURNES.

New York Nocturnes, and Other Poems. By C. G. D. Roberts. Lamson, Wolffe & Co. Boston and New York.

Professor Roberts has attained a position which makes noteworthy anything from his pen. It is interesting to see how in this venture into a fresh field there is preserved the distinction and art and the sureness of touch which has characterized his poetical work hitherto.

This little book exploits new ground. In it is epitomized what may be termed the potential poetry of a great city. Now, poets on this subject, as on more than one other, do not see eye to eye. And, indeed, one can not easily fancy a muse habitating brick and cut stone, and having her goings in railway trains and cable cars. But there is a charm in that environment—lovers of unadulterated nature to the contrary notwithstanding—and has been felt and interpreted more than once. After all, it is in the city that one catches most clearly the "still, sad music of humanity," so dear to the poet's heart. We have had the poetry of modern London; and, to carry the illustration further, Kipling has found in the steam engine and the ocean liner a poetry which—unsuspected enough—is nevertheless very real. To the ordinary observer the conditions of modern life appear essentially prosaic. Yet, as a matter of fact, the elements of good verse are abroad today as markedly as ever they have been.

Which brings us to "New York Nocturnes." The name of the book explains its scope. The idea is original and finely wrought out. The truth of the point of view, as said above, is unsuspected by many, but its value and beauty are recognized soon enough when put forth in such pleasant guise. They are, perhaps, more apparent to the stranger and sojourner than to the permanent dweller within the gates of New York. For example, here is a quotation from 'Twilight on Sixth Avenue":

Over the tops of the houses
Twilight and sunset meet.
The green, diaphanous dusk
Sinks to the eager street.

. . . . . .

The narrowing lines of the houses
Palely begin to gleam,
And the hurrying crowds fade softly
Like an army in a dream.

Above the vanishing faces
A phantom train flares on
With a voice that shakes the shadows.—
Diminishes, and is gone.

And I walk with the journeying throng
In such a solitude
As where a lonely ocean
Washes a lonely wood.

The contrasted simile of the last stanzt is very effective.

Particularly beautiful is "The Ideal," which is by way of dedication:

To Her, when life was little worth,
When hope, a tide run low,
Between dim shores of emptiness
Almost forgot to flow,—

Faint with the city's fume and stress
I came at night to Her;
Her cool, white fingers on my face—
How wonderful they were!

More dear they were to fevered lids
Than lilies cooled in dew.

. . . . . .

A breath from childhood's daisy-fields
Came back to me again,
Here in the city's weary miles,
Of city-wearied men.

To name the best of the Nocturnes were not easy. Perhaps it is "A Nocturne of Consecration," with its passion and purity and peace.

In the second division of the book there are three poems which require particular notice. The first of these is a pastel of delicate beauty, "The Solitary Woodsman." The other two are unlike anything their author has yet done. They are "Dream Fellows" and "Beyond the Tops of Time." "Dream Fellows" is a phantasy. "Beyond the Tops of Time" is in many ways the most remarkable piece of work in the book. It possesses a strange power. The sort of power that stands forth in Browning's "Childe Roland." Only the roughest outline can be given here. A watcher is set on a marvellous "beyond the tops of time." He sees below time the passing of created things and at the last a sea of faces that cry: "Give us the dream for which we died!" Yet none of the wonderful dreams that appear:

Cities of sard and chrysoprase
Where choired Hosannahs never cease:
Valhallas of celestial fraye,
And lotus-pools of endless peace.

None of these can calm the longing multitudes. But the realization of all dreams is:

To the soul made wise
All true, all beautiful they seem.
But the white peace that fills our eyes
Out-does desire, out-reaches dream
For we are come unto the place
Where always we behold God's face!

Extracts, however, can give no just idea of this fine poem. It is sure to live.

One is struck by the excellent technique of the poetry in this book. This is only attained by those who have done absolutely faithful work in the past. Mention should be made, by the way, of the striking cover design.

Roberts's care in selection is such that only his best sees the light, and his best is very good indeed.

A. H. DEMILLE.

King's College, Windsor, N. S.

THE SEA GOLD FAKE.

Says the Eastport correspondent of the Bangor News:

Allston Cushing of St. John, N. B., who recently had the contract from the Electrolytic Marine Salts Co. at North Lubec to furnish 3,000,000 feet of logs for the partly constructed plant No. 2, has just purchased the entire collection of logs and sawed up lumber at this plant. Mr. Cushing told the News correspondent that there was about 6,000,000 feet of logs at this plant when the exposure came, and for which he received his money soon after.

The lumber extends over an area of nearly eight acres, and much of it had been sawed up previous to the stopping of construction. Mr. Cushing will have a crew at work soon to remove the numerous logs which will be sold for other purposes than making "gold producing factories." Much of the lumber is to be sawed up at the plant, and many logs will be used by the contractors of the W. C. R. R. in the construction of their new bridge in the wharves, etc., in this vicinity later in the year.

The guest (an art connoisseur)—"Superb! Simply elegant!" Hostess—"I'm glad you like it. Soups are my hobby." The guest—"Oh, I meant the tureen."—Jeweler's Weekly.

MT. ALLISON ACADEMY & COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
SACKVILLE, N. B.

The first term of the 56TH YEAR of this well-known Educational Institution will begin September 1st, 1898.

Parents desiring to give their sons a good ENGLISH EDUCATION, or to prepare them for a BUSINESS LIFE or MARTICULATION into Colleges of ARTS, MEDICINE or DENTISTRY should avail themselves of this Home School for Boys. For Calendar apply to JAMES M. PALMER, M. A., Principal.

# TO CHARLOTTETOWN.

## Beaver Line Will Run a Cold Storage Service.

### With a Regular Ocean Line Prince Edward Island Could Export Much Produce.

(Montreal Herald, Aug. 31.)

N. Rattenbury of Charlottetown, P. E. I., and agent for the Beaver line at that place, was in the city today on important business. D. W. Campbell, the manager of the Beaver line, and Mr. Rattenbury have been making arrangements to have the Lake Winnipeg run to Charlottetown the rest of the season. At last session of the federal parliament $5,000 was voted as a subsidy to any company which would run a vessel to Charlottetown and have cold storage compartments for the carrying of perishable goods. With his usual enterprise, Mr. Campbell has enquired into the amount of cargo offering, and this afternoon will likely see arrangements concluded by which the Lake Winnipeg will be fitted up with mechanical cold storage, and call at Charlottetown on her way to and from Montreal, thus gaining the subsidy. She will run three trips this season.

Mr. Rattenbury expressed himself as very much pleased with the arrangement. Prince Edward Island, he said, was the most fertile part of Canada and all sorts of farm produce could be had for export. Even now large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, bacon and oats were exported, but most of it had to be sent by Quebec, as the Halifax boats were not regular. Over a million bushels of oats had been exported last fall and this spring.

A regular service would develop the island enormously. There was a cold storage warehouse in Charlottetown, the only one in the maritime provinces. This, with a regular ocean service, would attract butter, etc., from around the gulf. One of the best equipped pork packing establishments in Canada was in Charlottetown, but the difficulty of shipping had been too great to develop it to any very great extent.

Another source of cargo would be from the pulp mills and lobster canning establishment along the coast.

There had been considerable talk of connecting the south-eastern part of the island with the Charlottetown district by a railway, but it would be necessary to bridge the Hillsboro River, which would be very expensive. On this account the scheme had been given up. If there was a regular service to Europe, Mr. Rattenburg thought that there would be no difficulty in having this railway built and the south-eastern part of the land developed. He understood that there was fine grazing in the island and with a good outlet for stock large quantities of cattle and sheep would soon be forthcoming.

The arrangements in regard to the Lake Winnipeg will likely be finished this afternoon and Mr. Rattenburg leaves for home this evening. The Beaver line and their manager, Mr. Campbell, are to be congratulated on the enterprise they have shown in this matter.

COLD STORAGE.

By Prof. James W. Robertson.

The purpose of agriculture is to produce foods. The surplus foods, above what are consumed on the farms, form the basis of commerce in Canada. The carrying on of the commerce is the exchanging of something for something else. It has come to be mainly the exchanging of some product, or article, or service for money. In such transactions, from the production of a crop of wheat to the serving of bread on the table of the consumer, and from the care of a pasture field to the filling of the butter dish on the table, different interests are concerned. In considering how the original producer and the ultimate consumer can both obtain the largest measure of value and service, for their labor and what else they have to give in exchange, the interests of other laborers must be recognized.

Besides the producers—those who grow cereals, fruits and other things, those who make butter, fatten cattle and swine, keep poultry, etc., etc.—there are those who buy and collect those products. The interests of the buyers or collectors of farm products are not identical with those of the producers, but both can obtain large profits when all the commodities sold by the one and handled by the other are of excellent quality, and in the very best condition. When food products become spoiled to any extent the value is lessened, and consequently a loss falls on somebody.

The interests of the carriers or transportation companies are directly concerned in the quality, condition and value of the products to be handled.

The interests of the wholesale dealers, who are sometimes a separate class from those who buy and collect the products, and also sometimes a separate class from those who retail or sell the products in small quantities, are relatively large, and the business chances from them also are improved when products are of good quality with the least possible risk of deterioration while in their possession.

The interests of the retail merchants—the distributors—are most important in the development of agriculture. Where these merchants—provision merchants, fruit merchants, green-grocers, butchers, bakers and others—can obtain a steady supply of Canadian products of first class quality, not likely to spoil in their possession, they have a chance for fair profits and are likely to push the sale of their goods with their customers, more than they would push the sale of goods of irregular quality which are liable to create fault-finding, or goods likely to go out of condition, increasing the risk of loss.

Finally, there are the interests of the consumers. When they obtain a fine quality of farm products in the best condition, larger quantities of them are consumed. The class of customers who live in towns and cities, and who are well able to pay high prices for such products, select only those which are to their taste, in composition, in condition and in appearance.

In planning to provide or assist in providing a system of cold storage, regard must be had to all these interests. Men are concerned with the production of wealth and the progress of the country in those different capacities. The middlemen, the buyers, the collectors, the transportation companies, the wholesale merchants, the retail distributors, are quite as essential to the carrying on of the nation's or country's business with profit, as are those who are called the producers or the consumers. The laborers who are producers of commodities, or render service in any capacitiy, become the consumers in relation to those who do likewise in another capacity. The farmer is a consumer to the manufacturer of furniture and clothing, as much as the carpenter and the shoemaker are consumers in relation to the farmer.

PICNIC FOR HON. MR. BLAIR.

A meeting of the liberal association of the city and county of St. John was held last Friday in the McLaughlin building, the president, M. McDade, presiding. W. H. Trueman acting as secretary. The attendance was the largest since the night of the famous annual meeting, the hall being filled. The club had decided to hold a political picnic on the St. John river some time in the early fall, and had decided to invite Hon. Mr. Blair, minister of railways, Premier Laurier and such other members of the cabinet as Mr. Blair might suggest. A letter was read from the minister of railways, dated London, Aug. 19th, in which he accepted the invitation of the liberal association, and stated that he expected to be in St. John very soon, probably early next week.

A resolution was passed that the picnic be held at Gagetown on Monday, Sept. 12th. The executive committee was given full power to make all arrangements in connection with the picnic and also to manage the affair.

At the conclusion of the general meeting the executive committee met and appointed several sub-committees and decided to call in the assistance of many of the association in the management of the picnic.

It is understood the York county liberals will be asked to co-operate with the St. John liberals and run an excursion from Fredericton on the same day.

OVER HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

To the Editor of The Sun:

Sir—I ask for a little space to speak of a house we visited on Sunday last. Perhaps everyone does not know there is in South Musquash a house that was standing in 1777. This house was built by the celebrated Major Menzie. Today it is the property of the genial Mrs. Henderson, a direct descendant of this renowned major. When this residence was constructed, there were in St. John no more than three houses. The house, built of wood and stone, is picturesquely situaetd on a hill and has looking at it from the opposite side of the road, a fort-like appearance. The gardens and lawns well tilled and kept add much to the beauty of the scene. It is not, however, the exterior that would particularly impress the sight seeker. Passing through the grand old halls he would be more impressed by the neatness and "self-conteat" that reign inside. The drawing room, with the exception of the wookwork, is much like our modern ones, but somehow it looks prettier. We were particularly "taken" with the pretty fire places. They are made of fireproof china. In truth, every part of the house has some little interesting anecdote attached to it that Mr. Henderson—many thanks to him—kindly imparted. The fact that one hundred and twenty years ago the major saw fit to build his ceilings ten feet high, proves undoubtedly that he was a far-seeing gentleman, and that to him, at least, "coming events cast their shadows before." In the vestibule we were shown two chairs that have held the same position for more than ten decades. Mrs. Henderson is justly proud of her grand old home.

Thank you, Mr. Editor.

M. C. C.

"So your realistic drama has been taken off the road. "Yes. It was so difficult to get real wheat flour to make the real bread with."

Windsor Salt