COLD STORAGE.

Major Clark's Practical Address to the Board of Trade.

The Lines on Which He Suggests the Project Should be Carried Out in St. John.

While the Trade of the West Was Worth Looking After, He Would Have Greater Regard to New Brunswick's Perishable Farm and Sea Products.

W. C. Pitfield presided at a meet ing, called on short notice, in the hear Major Clark of Halifax speak on Cold Storage. There were present W. Frank Hatheway, Mayor Robert-son, Ald. Waring and Robert Cruik-

Major Clark, who dealt with his subject in a practical, matter of fact that during the past five years he had given it a great deal of attention, cold storage having been forced on him in connection with the deep sea fisheries of British Columbia. From his knowledge of the maritime provinces, Nova Scotia in particular, he felt that the Atlantic saboard of Canada possesed great advantages in regard to this up-to-date method of dealing with perispable products. He had seen that there was a lethargy, so to speak, among the farming population of this section of the dominion great development in the west of the growth of cereals for the world's marets. There was today no incentive for the maritime farmer to raise more than mere samples of perishable food products, as it were, of what he could do were there a market open to him Cold storage would open up an unlimited market for the best products of this land, on which nature had generously smiled. He wished New Brunswick farmers could see as he had seen the lands in Norway and Sweden, on which those countries raised so much outter and cheese, so that they might understand what intense application can do. Systematic poultry raising would pay; the profits were direct and its returns speedy, for with cold storage they could kill at any season of the year when the fowls were in perfect condition, and hold them till the price was a remunerative one. Touching on the raising of cattle and sheep, Major Clark gave facts and figures concerning the almost marvellous expansion of New Zealand's trade in frozen mutton, from one million pounds an increase of 100 per cent. in price to the farmer, to demonstrate the pos-sibilities that lay before the maritime provinces, which were much nearer to the British markets than was New

St. John, continued the major, had look after what was of value, as increasing the business of the province as well as to the trade to be got from the west. The prohibition of the importation of Canadian cattle in Engguise, as the steamship companies were the only ones who had made money out of that trade. In a few years the Canadian Northwest would supply the bulk of the dressed beef Lawrence was closed in winter St. John must handle a great portion of that trade. As live business men the citizens of St. John did well to look out for all the western trade they could get for the port, but he pressed home to them the fact that the insallation of a cold storage depot here should be regarded likewise, in the light of the benefit it would confer on the province itself. The trade would be so vast there would be enough for Halifax, for St. John and for the St. Lawrence route. While he could not speak intelligently of the system of cold storage best for St. John until he knew the plans of the people and the his studies with reference to the sub-ject in Nova Scotia had satisfied him at St. John as a beginning would best fill the bill. Whatever there was of go to a point where they could be placed in refrigeration till cold storage steamers were ready to transport them abroad. The cost of erecting buildings and plant was so great it at the outset. Subsidiary storage de-pots at other points, as feeders, would come with the development of the business. It would take \$100,000 to start right and put the business on an effective basis. As the public response to the new avenues of trade thus opened up to them would be slow at the start right and put the business on an effective basis. first, it was only reasonable that the government should be asked for assistance, say the guaranteeing of interst at 4 per cent. for five years, by which time the scheme would be self-supporting. Its future he felt assured would be safe, and with good management should return 10 per cent, on should aim at was the establishment of a cold storage depot here by a company that had no right to deal in the articles it handled, but would be warehousemen pure and simple, for the benefit of all who patronized the system. He believed the matter was ripe for taking hold of now, and looking at the magnificent record of the board of trade and city fathers in winter port development, he felt confident that the future of cold storage in St. John was an assured success. Later on, the major emphasized the fact that cold storage would open up as illimitable possibilities to our fish trade as it would to the products of our

fields and farms.

Replying to questions by Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Hatheway, Ald. Waring
and others, Major Clark stated that he had visited Great Britain last year in the interest of the Halifax cold storage company, had discussed the mat-ter with experts there, and had perfected all preliminary arrangements up to the working drawings for a depot.

Brunswick scheme; indeed there was no reason why the two systems. Halifax and St. John should not under one management, with a third system in operation in P. E. Island as rell, all under one control.

Major William Clark, who recently ddressed the board of trade on cold storage, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland. He is practically acquainted with farming, milling and the grain trade, and before coming to Canada travelled extensively in Germany, Russia, Norway, Sweden and Denmark in connection with the grain and pro-vision business. He first visited Can-ada in 1876, and also made a lengthy visit in 1877, finally settling in the Northwest in the winter of 1879-80. Major (then Captain) Clark was an officer in the 90th, Winnipeg, rife battalion, and took an active part in the campaign of the Riel rebellion. He was severely wounded in an engagement with the rebels at Fish one of Scotland's crack shots. In 1886 he was sent over to London by the dominion government to take charge of the agricultural department of the Canadian section of the Colonial and Indian exhibition, a position that he filled with good results to this country. Within recent years Major Clark has devoted his attention to the study of cold storage in its relation to the development of Canada's perishable articles of export, and some little time ago he transferred his labors in this regard from the Pacific coast to the shores of the Atlantic. He is enthuslastic on what cold storage can accomplish for the maritime farmer, fruit grower, cattle raiser and fishernan, in opening up to them the markets of Great Britain ,as well as in developing trade between Canada and the West Indies. As stated in his adiress to the board of trade, he favors large storage depots at St. John, Halifax and also in P. E. Island, these

develops, of subsidiary col stations at interior points. cold storage Regarding the location of a storage depot in St. John, Major Clark says that the building should and a deep water wharf on the other, o as to minimize as much as possble the expense of handling the output. The cheaper the cost of storage to the producer, the greater would be the certainty of increasing and per-st. John, manent patronage. Further, he holds Sir Chas. Tupuper, Bart., Ottawa: manent patronage. Further, he holds that whatever the location selected it should be where there was no obstacle to indefinite extension, else the company operating it would at some time find itself compelled to pay through the nose for adjacent land. abattoirs and cattle yards. A building could be erected on a wharf i(it were ound best to do so) without greatly affecting the cost and it could be f whatever size the needs of the case cold storage building itself presents

being the principal points for hip-ment across the Atlantic, and the

subsequent erection, as the business

liable to be discarded at any for a more effective and cheaperworking invention. The old method of cooling the storage by pipes in the coms is now a thing of the past and arate place and brought in as wanted. For instance, in a single cold-storage one room can be kept at a temperature to preserve fish in a frozen state ,and, another room just cool

enough to prevent ripe Bartlett pears

from spoiling Touching a remark made by Mayor Robertson, that he had found it impossible to get any one in the marime provinces to enter into a contract to send 100 head of sheep per month to the West Indies for three years be-cause of the scarcity of sheep in the naritime provinces, and that he had to reluctantly refer his correspo to Montreal, Major Clark said cold storage would enable these provinces to supply the West Indies with many tinds of meats at all seasons of the year. The trade between Canada and the West Indies , continued the major, was such that it would give employment to cold storage both waysneats, fish, etc., from this country; ruits, etc. ,in return—a condition of things not existing say with the trans-Atlantic trade, and therefore loubly welcome to the steamships, as the cost of fitting up vessels for this purpose was no inconsiderable charge. n stimulating our fishing industries through cold storage, Major Clark said there was no limit. If we only saved the waste it would be a great augmentation of that trade, but it would ensure better prices all round,

put an end to the vexations and expensive delays waiting for bait, as that could be kept in perpetual stock in cold storage.

When a prominent dry goods man remarked in Major Clark's hearing that cold storage did not directly en-ter into his business, the major quickly replied: Don't be too sure of that It is already used to preserve woo and furs from moths and thousands of pounds worth are annually treat-ed in this manner. There is no limit

ness till wanted for use. Everybody would benefit by it—the fisherman,

the dealer and the consumer. It would

MACCAN COAL MINES.

to its usefullness to trade .

At the annual meeting of the Consolidated Coal Co. (Ltd.) held yesterday, says Friday's Amherst Press, the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: J. T. Smith, T. J. Copp, C. R. Smith, C. W. Hewson and Chas. Smith of Port Greville, directors, and Rupert F. Bent, secretary

and treasurer. At a subsequent meting of the diectors, J. T. Smith was appointed president and manager, and T. J. Copp, vice president.

Work is being carried on at mines at Maccan and negotiations having in view the obtaining of a sidwell as financial co-operation with only a distance of sixty yards, are now fee. Boah and others of Holifax could, in progress between the company and he thought, be secured for the New the railway department.

NEWS FROM OTTAWA.

Sir Charles' Statements From Tilley, Weldon and Cahan.

Bill Regarding Sale of Railway Return Tickets Given the Hoist.

The Oyster Fishing Season—The Appointment of a Senate House Keeper.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—In the house this afternoon the budget debate was resumed by Mr. Smith of South Ontario, who delivered an admirable address from the farmers' standpoint. He was followed by Mr. Dawson of Addington.
Mr. Dawson of Addington at midnight had completed his fifth hour of talk in the house, and he looks good

for five hours more. The senate resumed tonight, Senator Ferguson acting as leader in Pre-

The annual meeting of the Dominio Artillery association was held today. Col. Prior was re-elected president. The governor general, Minister Desjardins and General Gascoigne were to the proposed re-armament of the militia, but not outlining a scheme. J. B. Mills, Messrs. Hazen, McLeod and Chesley had an interview with Sir Charles Tupper and Hon, Mr. Fos ter today relative to the Bay of Fundy steamship subsidy between St. John and Digby. They are satisfied now the subsidy will be granted. The only question to be settled is that of the

Ottawa, Feb. %.-The most interesting feature of this afternoon's sitting was a statement made by Sir Charles Tupper, who rising before the orders of the day were called, said he de sired to ask the indulgence of the house to draw attention to a matter which he considered of great importance. He referred to an article in ves terday's Montreal Herald containing an open letter addressed by Editor McConnell to Dr. Weldon, M. P., and be located where it would have the C. H. Cohan, ex-M. P. P., of Halifax, railway on one side of the building which Sir Charles proceeded to read Continuing he said that he had addressed a letter to Sir Leonard Tilley, which had not reached him when the following telegram was sent by Sir Leonard to him:

Cheers greeted the reading of this elegram.

ter which he had received from Dr. Weldon, which enclosed a statement made by Dr. Weldom to the newspaper correspondents last evening, in which ne said that Mr. McConnell's charges the shape of a cube the more certain are its paying facilities. The development of refrigeration, continued Major Clark, like that of electricity is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and the plant that was thought the best, say a year or two ago, for example, is liable to be discarded at any moment of the shape of a cube the more certain are its paying facilities. The development of refrigeration, continued Major Charles, read a denial from Mr. Cahan, which appears in today's pahead by leaps and bounds, and the plant that was thought the best, say a year or two ago, for example, is liable to be discarded at any moment of these false and malicious state—

the men to know something of the use and care of the rifle. The governor met Manager Dick the same the would all go to complete the record of collecting, and when other delivered encouraging speechments. Col. MacDonald was elected vice-president for Nova Scotia and Col. Beer for New Brunswick.

E. McLeod, M. P., left for St. John to debtor, if I pay?" The lawyer was bound to confess that it would all go to complete the record of the rifle. The governor met Manager Dick the same that the would talked the whole matter over with the debtor, if I pay?" The lawyer was bound to confess that it would all go to the two was and care of the rifle. The governor met Manager Dick the same and care of the rifle. The governor met Manager Dick the same that two which had talked the whole matter over with the debtor, if I pay?"

The lawyer was bound to confess that it would all go the value and care of the rifle. The governor with the cost of collecting, and when the debtor, if I pay?"

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The lawyer was of these false and malicious

ments. (Cheers.) to provide for the closing of the can-als from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. on Sun-days, to reduce railway traffic as far as practicable, and to prohibit Sunday excursions by steamer or railway. He ell. An amendment was moved by paper men, grew facetious over what they term his "fad," but he thought

ond time and on suggestion of Hon. Mr. Haggart sent to the railway com-

The second reading of the bill fur-

ther to secure the independence of parliament was moved by Mr. Mulock The bill provides that no M. P. shall

be eligible to accept office of emolu-ment in the gift of the crown until twelve months after the dissolution of the parliament in which he sat. He said the entire independence of

Not all the problems of state that Mr. Charlton introduced a bill this have arisen in the past three years so afternoon to secure the better observance of the Lord's day. He said the question which came before it this question which came before it this object of the bill was to prevent the afternoon-the appointment of a house issue and sale of Sunday newspapers, keeper of the senate. The report of had noticed that his friends, the news- Senator Dickey to appoint John Dunne, the senior senate messenger and brother of the late house keeper.

Children Cry for

for eighteen months. The policy of the company had been to use its employes generously and fairly, and he thought the facts of the case would bear him out in stating that the company had always done so.

The average rate of wages for the miners for the month of December was \$1.90 per day, a number received less than this of course, but others received more. He was certain the rate of wages paid was in many instances higher than that paid at other collieries. Asked why he did not accept the proposition of the men to cut all down to \$2 and exempt those whose salary fell below that mark, Mr. Dick said it was manifestly an absurd proposition to reduce the wages of good miliers, leaving the wages of interior men unbuched. This would be placing a premium on loafing, which would inevitably lead to difficulty and establish a dangerous precedent.

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tall messenger to Sir Mockenzis Bowhad noticed that his friends, the newrpaper men, grew facelous over what
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Pitcher's Castoria.

Wine. He was always withing to meet them. He also positively denied the report circulated that he said if the present cut were not sufficient a second reduction would be made. He never referred to a second out in any way or at any time. He had no doubt the difficulty would have been settled some

THE JOGGINS TROUBLE.

the to secure the independence of partinents was moved by Mr. Midde. The bill provides that to M. P. shall provides that to M. P. shall provide that to M. P. shall provide that to M. P. shall ment in the set of the corner until twelve months after the dissolution of the auditoment is which be ead, and M. P. was destroyed by the promise of office. The government had divented the present house, and he considered that in order to secure independent of the M. P. was destroyed by the promise of office. The government he country in the property of the bill not side it cast a stigent of the bill not side it cast a stigent of the bill not side it cast a stigent and the country might be destroyed to the country might be destroyed to the country might be destroyed of unusually well qualified many moved the three months hold, which carried on division.

J. R. Sproid the second corporations and mensantile agencies. The purpose is to regulate the defects of the country might be described to As to the future Mr. Dick says now, what he says that he has told the men all along, that if the coal trade improves sufficiently to warrant a restoration of the former pay

time ago had it not been for outside influ-

lawyer did the very unusual thing of pleasing both sides; the one overjoyed because the other had been forced to pay, while he, in turn, was tickled because the first party got none of the

money .- Boston Journal.

OF PERSONAL INTEREST. Miss Nettie Tedlie of Newburg Junction Miss Nettie Tedlie of Newburg Junction has returned from a visit to Boston.

R. M. Puddington, school teacher at Passekeag, is dangerously ill with la grippe.

Mrs. Samuel Flewelling of Hampton and her sister, Miss Laura Bridges, paid a flying visit to their old home at Sheffield, last week, en route to the prohibition convention at Fredericton. at Frederiction.
Miss Lillian Parks, daughter of John
Parks of Red Bank, Northumberland Co.,

THE WEEKLY SUN. \$1.00 A YEAR.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at Chubb's Corner (so called). Prince William Street, in the City of St. John, in the City and County of Saint John, and Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of April, A. D. 1896, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court in Equity, made on Tuesday, the 15th day of October, A. D. 1896, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas McClellan, John R. Ronald and James Kennedy, trustees of and under the last Will and Testament of Robert Jardine, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and John McCoy, Elizabeth Ann McCoy and Mary E. Fountain are Defendants, with the approbation last Will and Testament of Robert Jardine, deceased, are Plaintiffs, and John McCoy, Elizabeth Ann McCoy and Mary E. Fountain are Jefendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity, the Mortgaged premises described in said decretal order as follows: "All that piece and parcel of land situate in the Parish of Simonds, in the City and County of Saint John, described as follows: Beginning on the Southeast side line of the Marsh Road (so called) at the Western boundary of land owned by Thomas A. Tratton and going thence along the said Road, South, fity degrees west by the magnet of the year A. D. 1888, a distance of four (4) poles, thence continuing along the said Road south twenty-two (22) degrees, thirty (30) minutes west fifteen (15) chains of four poles each and eighty-four (84) links to the northern angle of land belonging to the northern angle of land belonging to the Tisdale estate, thence by the line of the said Tisdale estate south thirty-nine (39) degrees east seven (7) chains and south thirty-rive (35) degrees twenty (20) minutes ast seven (7) chains twenty-five (25) links to the northern line of the Old Westmorind Road, thence by the said road line as now fenced and occupied, north sixty-seven (67) degrees ten (10) minutes east two (2) chains fifty-nine (59) links to the line of land conveyed by the said Executors and Trustees to Alexander C. Jardine and now occupied by the said Executors and Trustees to Alexander C. Jardine's Lot north nineteen (19) degrees five (5) minutes east fourteen (4) chains fifty-nine (59) links to the place of beginning, containing twenty-two (22) acres three (3) roods and thirty-seven (37) perches, more or less, and known as the Woodsde Farm, together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said land and premises belonging or appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, reats, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, dower, right of dower, "part thereof."
For terms of sale ond other particulars apply to the Plaintiffs' Solicitor.
Dated the 30th day of January, A. D. 1896.

A. H. HANINGTON, THOS. P. REGAN. A SCHEME OF IMPERIAL

One Queen, One

Fleet.

1-INTRODUC (From the London I Sir,-Recent public than recent politi the loyal demonstration all the great outlyin nire have pledged the Mother Country, that the time has arr horation of some children and parent ently and efficiently a defence and advance the British race, so far to Her Majesty, consis divisions. There are here at home; there ar in the self-governing there are a couple of the colonies which are ing and in India. Outs erned by these 52,000 and kin, are 350,000,000 although not of our

ance to the Queen as fendatories. Thus

402.000.000 souls whose

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than one-third of the

of the world. NO EXISTING ORGA More than half the s rying trade, and pro wealth of the wo and our fellow-subject tain comparatively to the whole responsibil of providing for the fence of this huge in on, and are borne h people inhabiting the I do not mean to that India and man their own.; but it is i in mind that, so far self-governing colonie the forces in questio local, and not imperis acter and objects. W tingents fighting for in we know full well th wait to be called upo casion arise, they do however, is not the po ant thing is that the organized union for and that, because the union, we are in dang strength whenever v upon to put it forth. THE MOTHER CO

In these considerat course, nothing new; to put them forwar serve as a preamble And, in the meantim the maxim "L'Union there are a couple of the truth of which, I denied. One is that share with the mot the whole of the con mother country to lea matter, if only becau for the colonies to tive In point of have already done They have called to again. "Don't forget ehind you!" in times of crisis un call has been loud less exciting seasons the great dependencie to the mother cour our sentiments; why advantage of them? A MASS OF HALF ED MATE

Nothing is more we would favore strength and resource organize them in pea regards the colonie acted upon that pr heen content to dri around us are orga tion of energy. The remains a mass of o factured material. a sorry compliment generous prompting called forth so mar recent weeks of anx now at length do so strate not merely t appreciate the warming, but also that w sirous, with a view est advantage of it permanent organiza tem suited to impedefensive forces of tions of the empire the self-governing itiation of measur be the fittest and orial of the inspiri we have just w which throughout the work Ours is no country be That lap her rocks Clasp hands unseen feel

THE HOUR A It is because th organization of a defence in which colonial empire sh is becoming rec we are at prese of Mr. Chamber stincts and vigor venture now to very important munications I p your readers th couraging the and others if t ely participate inheritance whi in common The

A common gladness in And, where her ensign