

MARITIME BOARD OF TRADE MEETING WEDNESDAY.

(Continued from Page 5.)

CORRESPONDENCE WITH BOARDS

This has been conducted with vigor during the year, some of the secretaries have promptly responded to notices and letters, while many of them have been very slow, which has been the means of delaying the work, and it makes quite a rush as the annual meeting approaches. It is hoped, however, the secretaries will take notice and be more prompt the coming year.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION AND NOTICES OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The subjects for discussion at the annual meeting were notified to all boards on August 10th, with notices of the date, place of meeting and railway arrangements for delegates, and also to the delegates from each board.

In conclusion, during the past year as usual everything has been done by the board for the enlargement and advancement of the board, at the same time doing all possible to assist your vantage point, in which I had the able assistance of M. G. DeWolfe, Esq., of Kentville, as also that of W. E. Anderson, Esq., corresponding secretary at St. John, N. B.

ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR.

The accounts for the year are all prepared, but as several boards will pay their per capita tax before the close of the day's meeting, they will be presented tomorrow for your approval and audit.

All of which is respectfully submitted, CHARLES A. CREEDE, Secretary-Treasurer.

The President's Address

President Fisher said:

I would like to add a word or two to what you have already heard from the Mayor of the City and the President of the St. John Board, to express the pleasure it gives me in common with all our citizens to welcome to this city and meeting so representative a gathering of commercial, professional and industrial interests of these Maritime Provinces.

I also wish to express my appreciation of the honor conferred upon me in electing me as your President; and hope that the same kindly feeling which has prompted this, will also induce you to overlook my shortcomings.

Boards of Trade have been appointed the Business Men's Parliament; and while they have no power to enact laws or to put into effect such legislation as they may consider desirable, yet their influence in creating public opinion and directing attention to matters along lines of public interest is very considerable and is being more and more recognized.

The opportunity afforded by such a gathering to exchange ideas concerning the problems that face us all cannot be fully appreciated, but it is a most valuable one, and it is a pleasure to be able to participate in it. I am sure that the meeting will be a most successful one, and that it will result in the adoption of measures which will be of great benefit to the community in which we live.

The list of subjects that we will be called upon to discuss cover a wide range of interesting and live topics and are such as to demand most careful consideration before any decision is reached in order that they may stand the test when fairly discussed by the public, in the press and before the legislative bodies to whom they will be submitted and who alone have the power to finally put them into effect.

The Secretary in his report will deal with the work accomplished during the past year. I will therefore not attempt to discuss it; but in passing wish to pay a tribute to the zeal and earnestness he has shown in following up the work and in keeping it well before the members of both the Federal and Provincial Parliaments.

I also wish to place on record the hearty appreciation of the liberality of Messrs. Pickford & Black, who so kindly sent us the use of the hall, and the different sections of Canada to the West Indies for the purpose of discussing with the merchants and others there, the development of trade between the two countries. That good result will follow there can be no doubt. As this subject is on the agenda we will hear further particulars at a later stage.

Our main concern now is with the present and the future. We are here to determine what can be done by mutual co-operation to improve conditions; to find the weak spots and suggest the remedies.

The turn of the East to share in the great progress and prospects of the country, while somewhat delayed is surely coming; and as the West fills up, attention will be drawn and capital invested to a greater degree in the development of the great natural resources of the section in which we live.

It behooves us to help this along by being alert to every opportunity; to keep our case well to the front; to prevent our advantages from being overlooked; and to hasten the time when through this development our population and wealth may be increased and our young men made to realize that there exists for them in this vast continent a good opportunity for advancement and progress, as good a prospect for the intelligent man who is willing to put his shoulder to the wheel and work as there is in any part of this broad Dominion.

The Governor General is just completing his tour of the Maritime Provinces and while he has given us many inspiring thoughts and has referred specially to the general prosperity and abundance of poverty in evidence on every side.

Among other things he drew attention to the Dutch, a people who by their patient, untiring industry have overcome tremendous natural drawbacks.

This suggests two thoughts—First, that those individuals and countries succeed best who have many difficulties to encounter; and second, that our natural advantages are very great.

greater than perhaps we realize; and that while we have many difficulties to overcome, they are small in comparison with those that have been surmounted by others in the past.

The lumber and pulp industries have been very prosperous for some years and there is a much greater recognition of the increasing value of our forests, as well as a disposition through re-forestation, protection from fires and in many other ways, to preserve and increase their value as a source of future wealth.

A new feature in this trade is the fact that a considerable quantity of spruce lumber is now being shipped to the United States, and this is a recognition of its growing scarcity in this province.

This fact is suggestive as showing the possibilities in that connection, and the widening market for one of our principal products.

FRUIT FARMING.

It is attracting more attention each year and there seems no reason why it should not develop enormously, it is as well as we are to cater to the export demand.

If one might make a suggestion regarding this branch of industry, it would be a co-operative movement on the part of growers and shippers with a view to such a system of grading and packing as will ensure absolute confidence on the part of buyers.

In the American States of Oregon and Washington, co-operative apple growers' associations exist and are accomplishing a great deal for their members in establishing a uniform standard of quality and as a result securing the very highest market prices.

The establishment of evaporating factories now under way at different points in the apple growing districts will help this very much by providing a market on the spot for the proper grades.

COLD STORAGE.

Another movement marking a distinct advance is the establishment of cold storage facilities at central shipping points, which will prove of great advantage in handling fruit, fish and other products specially susceptible to weather changes.

FISHING.

This industry, which employs many thousands of our population, is of great importance, as shown by the statement that the annual yield is valued at fourteen millions of dollars.

On the agenda paper several subjects under this heading are being brought up, but no doubt be so fully debated as to throw much new light on a topic of such deep interest.

MINING.

The coal industry of Nova Scotia has grown with great rapidity during the past few years, the output for the past season being in the vicinity of 6,000,000 tons.

Unfortunately labor and other troubles exist at present in some of the most important centres, which let us hope will soon be settled in such a way as to ensure prompt resumption of work and such an agreement for labor as will be fair and equitable to all interests.

In New Brunswick the past year or two has seen considerable increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of the coal produced; and it is said the prospects for future development are excellent.

TRANSPORTATION.

Canada, forming as it does a long and comparatively narrow strip of country, and the minimum expense of dispatching goods by rail and water, is one of the utmost importance.

With one complete line of railway from ocean to ocean, which, with rambling lines, is a total of over ten thousand miles; and two other trunk lines in course of construction, the interior development is being well provided for.

To supplement his excellent work, the Government is doing much to improve the channels and improving the harbors of the Maritime Provinces, and also to secure that share of the all-around-the-world trade in passengers and freight that our geographical position entitles us to, no effort should be spared and no expense considered too great for the country to undertake in improving our ports and making their approaches safe and easy.

Much has been done to improve the St. Lawrence route, that most important of Canadian highways. Much still remains to be done.

Something also has been done in equipping the ports of the lower provinces with the minimum of dispatching goods by rail and water, is one of the utmost importance.

The United States government spends millions every year in deepening the channels and improving the harbors of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, and these ports have captured far too large a percentage of our ocean traffic, and we are ever to become independent of them we must do as they have done.

It means much for the future of the country and no question is of greater importance. It is not a matter in which the Maritime Provinces alone are interested; the well being of the whole of Canada is involved.

Unless this work is done promptly, it will be impossible to capture the rapidly growing ocean traffic, and to keep it within Canadian channels.

own resources? How can we better our position by making greater efforts to secure our share of that stream of immigrants who are flocking to our shores, seeking freedom and opportunity which they find at home?

It is not a thing that we should continue to be dependent to so great an extent upon the ports of a foreign country. Therefore let us urge that the cause be removed. The case is strong and the matter important.

Do the people in Ontario, Quebec and the western portions of the Dominion realize how necessary a link we are? Do they fully recognize that without the Provinces-by-the-Sea there would be no exit on entrance for such a large volume of goods as the country, excepting through the ports of another country? And that the tremendous development in the foreign trade that is being looked forward to with much praise, would be impossible?

If not fully cognizant of the importance of the Maritime Provinces to the development of the Dominion, let us endeavor to make it clear, should this not be made clear.

There is no need for us to be over-zealous in pressing our case. Let us make every effort to impress upon the governing powers that the ports of the Dominion are of great importance, and approaches so equipped that the expressed policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he would not rest satisfied until every pound of Canadian freight, and every Canadian railway car, should be carried through Canadian ports and over Canadian railways can be carried into effect.

Before leaving the question of transportation, brief reference should be made to the All Red Route, the practical outcome of the agitation for a fast mail service on the Atlantic. The great importance of this movement to the country is recognized and the question is absorbing much attention throughout the Empire, and it carried out as proposed, will be fraught with great results.

The question of better communication between the Island and the mainland, a matter of great moment to those on both shores, appears on the agenda and will with the above be discussed in due course.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

Is not what we would expect or what the opportunities demand. We are not producing nearly enough for our own needs. We are every year bringing in from Ontario and Quebec large quantities of oats, beans, bacon, poultry, beef, onions, cheese, butter, lard, &c.; whereas we should not only be producing all we need for home consumption, but we should have a large surplus for export for which we are so admirably situated.

A glance at the list of Canadian exports or a visit during the winter to the export warehouses in St. John and Halifax will serve to show the vast quantities of these goods being exported by Ontario and Quebec.

Why is it that our farmers are so little alive to the opportunities offered by the market at their doors, as well as to the still greater market abroad for our surplus products, which geographically we are in such an unequalled position to cater to?

The only Maritime Province that is today producing a surplus of food products is P. E. I., mainly owing to the fact that farming there is carried on on a more scientific basis, and that what little surplus is produced is marketed by the farmer, or by a co-operative association, which is the only way in which it can be marketed.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the Counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, in New Brunswick, are developing a large surplus of food products, and it is stated they cannot be grown to good advantage, and where the quality is not so good.

Another reference in passing might also be made to the development in the Maritime Provinces of the large quantity of surplus food products, and it is said the prospects for future development are excellent.

It would seem that in a large measure gradually remedy this by infusing more life into the farmers through agricultural societies and farmers' institutions.

The question which is the chief and most important of all and the real basis of our greatest prosperity and progress.

Much is said and written deploring the condition of the young people in the farms and drift towards the cities because of their apparently greater attractions. With the spread of that practical education referred to elsewhere, and the awakened intelligence and interest aroused in farming pursuits in consequence, as well as the better financial returns which will follow, life on the farm will be much more attractive.

In addition to this the extension of the telephone into the rural districts, the advent of better roads, with improved and more frequent mail service, will do much to remove that sense of isolation which is now an important factor in deterring young people from remaining on the farm.

IMMIGRATION.

In the past we have been in men, have done our share in providing men, and we have been in thought, who have been important factors in creating, cementing and developing this Dominion. Of this same material we may feel sure the supply is not lacking.

For many years our young men found it necessary to seek their fortunes in the adjoining republic; and go where you will, you will find them everywhere. For some of our young men who seek other fields and what appears to be greater opportunities, are finding their way to the United States. While we regret that so many leave the maritime provinces, it is a great satisfaction to know that they are helping to build up and develop our own country.

What can we do to fill up the vacancies thus made and thus maintain a population sufficient to develop our own resources? How can we better our position by making greater efforts to secure our share of that stream of immigrants who are flocking to our shores, seeking freedom and opportunity which they find at home?

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Think what this vast accession to our population and wealth means in increased demand for every conceivable class of goods, especially when it is remembered that practically all this new population is made up of adult workers who require everything from the ground up.

It is not therefore well worth our determining to secure a share of the growing market will afford?

Referring briefly to the industrial growth around us, it is only necessary to mention one or two examples of what is possible. Amherst, where we met last year and where is seen the result of the work of a few progressive spirits, is again in the van this year in being the first section to carry into effect Edison's scheme of producing electric power at the pit mouth and transmitting it by wire direct to the factory.

The Sydney, where two of the greatest iron and steel industries in Canada have been developed in the past ten years.

These might be enlarged upon or others given, but are sufficient as examples of what can be done.

It is surely very clear that in this, as in the exploitation of all our opportunities, we have to contend with very strong and that it only needs men with the requisite knowledge and possessed of the right parts to take hold and secure results.

For this the money should be easily available. We know from experience that when some well spoken gentleman from a safe distance appears with an alluring promise of high returns and waves his magic wand, the wavering is not lacking.

If some of this surplus wealth which during the past has been lost in experiments of this kind, had been invested at home, the results both to the country and to the individual would have been much better.

Before concluding I wish to draw attention to the need that exists for a GENERAL INSOLVENCY LAW that will apply to the whole Dominion, looking to the proper protection of creditors and to the equitable distribution of insolvent estates. This is becoming more urgent as trade between the different sections of the country develops. The time has come when the present system very troublesome and the number of these is increasing rapidly.

The present laws are inadequate. The merchant wants no uncertainty as to his rights, and at present there is owing to the variety of laws in existence in the different provinces.

TO SUM IT UP. how shall we secure that measure of progress and prosperity which should be ours? First, through the development of our rich natural resources; viz: agriculture in all its branches: mining, lumbering, fishing.

Second, through the development of our manufacturing industries.

Third, through being on the highway of the all-the-world-around traffic, and by holding the key to the position as providing the only access from the interior to the Atlantic on Canadian territory for six months in the year.

Where in the whole of Canada, or elsewhere, can be found a pleasanter country in which to live, a happier and healthier people, more real comfort and fewer drawbacks, than in the Maritime Provinces?

As with men, so with communities; it is the strong, hopeful ones that win. Let us therefore strike a more hopeful note. Let us more fully realize the advantages we possess.

Let us abandon any inclination towards pessimism and with that courage born of faith and common sense, co-operate in securing our share of the progress and prosperity with which this country is being so abundantly blessed.

Vote of Thanks. G. M. Campbell said the president had touched in a most suggestive way on a great number of matters, and moved that the thanks of the board be extended to Mr. Fisher for his excellent address.

Mr. DeWolfe seconded the motion. A. M. Bell, the first vice-president, then conveyed the thanks of the members of the board to the meeting.

"I have a confession to make," said President Fisher, as he rose to acknowledge the compliment.

"Now is the time to make it," said Father Burke, who was sitting in front of him.

The president's confession it seemed that he had hoped to avoid reading the address at all.

All Red Line Resolution. The "All Red Line" project was the first taken up. The following resolution was moved by G. M. Campbell, of Halifax, and seconded by M. G. DeWolfe, of Kentville:

"This convention of the Maritime Boards of Trade, believing that the high class mail, passenger and express freight services between the British possessions would be of immense material and political advantage to Canada and the parts of the Empire, hereby heartily endorse the 'All Red Line' project, proposed by the people of Canada, and unanimously adopted at the recent Imperial Conference held in London, and urges the Canadian government to take all possible steps to hasten the inauguration of the scheme."

This resolution was from the Halifax Board of Trade, A. M. Bell, of Halifax, and George Robertson spoke in favor of it.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

THIS MAN WAS A WOMAN. OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—An individual who apparently was a young Englishman, secured employment in an Ottawa dry goods store last winter and proved a success behind the counter.

Since then he has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach.

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect a time that coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this but it's easily proved. A ten days' trial works wonders. "There's a Little Book."

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., Aug. 20.—This morning before Magistrate Dibble, in the police court, James Deveau, half-breed, of Andover, appeared to answer the charge of indecent assault preferred by Elizabeth Fane, one of the squaws on the reservation near town. The defendant was represented by E. K. Connell, while the informant appeared with a white retinue of neighbors, at the head of which was Polichis, the Indian doctor. The latter, it seems, counselled a settlement and announced to the court that the lady would be willing to accept \$10 and drop proceedings. His Honor received the suggestion with scorn, and pretty plainly told the parties interested that he would permit nothing of a blackmailing nature. After considerable parley the squaw agreed to drop the case up on the accused agreeing to pay the costs, amounting to \$4. The magistrate gave the accused some good advice and sent him on his way rejoicing.

Premier Robinson, Surveyor General Sweeney and Solicitor General Jones went up to Grand Falls today to attend the big two days' meeting to be held here tomorrow. Hon. Mr. LaBrosse and Senator Costigan, as well as the federal and local members for that constituency, are also to be in attendance, and some promising politicians are billed to speak also.

Colonel Dibble, who was so severely injured last night, is resting quite easily this evening, and the doctors hold out strong hopes for recovery.

NEWS FROM FREDERICTON. About fifty farm laborers left on this evening's train for the northwest. The party was composed of young men from the different sections of the country and from the North Shore, the latter reaching here by the I. C. R. at noon.

Today was the last day for paying taxes in order to get the discount. It is estimated that about \$35,000 was paid into the city treasurer's hands during the day. At the same time it is stated that many of the heavier ratepayers failed to take advantage of the discount.

Dr. Walter C. Murray of Dalhousie University is visiting in the city. A large number of tourists reached the city today and the hotels this evening are well filled.

The yacht Amorel and Windward reached here this evening and are anchored opposite the boat house. They left St. John on Saturday and experienced some heavy weather on their way up. They expect to return on Thursday.

OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—The Manufacturers' Association has sent a committee to the Secretary of State endorsing the campaign of the commercial travellers and bank clerks to have Thanksgiving fixed for Monday instead of Thursday as customary. The matter will probably be considered by the government at its next meeting.

WHAT'S THE USE? To Pour in Coffee when it Acts as a Vicious Enemy.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well often lying awake for two or three hours during the night, but now I sleep sound every night, and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a Calif. woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee, but I finally cut it out and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drunk coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it."

"My brother was in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He was troubled with sour stomach and I would often notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief."

"Finally he tried a cup of Postum and liked it so well he gave up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum in its place and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach."

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Where all else fails USE Kendall's Spavin Cure

Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Blood and Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Curb, Capped Hock, especially if of long standing and obstinate—will not yield to ordinary liniments or blisters.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE is an extraordinary remedy that gives extraordinary results. It cures old, stubborn cases that many times veterinarians have given up—takes away every sign of lameness—does not scar or kill the hair—and leaves the horse sound and smooth.

Write for booklet "Treatise On The Horse"—something worth knowing on every page. Sent free. Kendall's Spavin Cure is sold by dealers everywhere at \$1 a bottle—\$4 for 6.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., KNOXVILLE, TENN., U.S.A.

ERL GREY AND PARTY ON P. E. ISLAND. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Aug. 20.—The visit of Earl Grey and party and Lieutenant Governor MacKinnon to the MacDonald Consolidated School at Hillsboro was the chief feature of the day.

The first day of the stay of the viceregal party on the island. The splendid building in its beautiful surroundings made up a pretty picture as seen in the bright sunshine of a delightful August day.

The party was met by Principal McLellan of the Consolidated School and introduced to the members of the school board. Their excellencies then visited the different classes and watched the children at their lessons.

After a programme of the school, the Earl and Lady Grey delivered an address in which he said that not only were the three's taught in the Consolidated school, but the three's love their children will not hesitate to submit to any sacrifice in order to give them a good education. He could hardly believe that the people of the Maritime Provinces would sacrifice their children to be taken away to the Northwest because the remuneration there was better. This was a great mistake. He believed the consolidated schools were going to solve the problem of education.

The visit to the golf links and dinner at Government House tonight concluded the day's programme.

A MINISTER WHO KNOWS. Rev. Mr. Blanchard of Clairmont knows what he says stating the only cure for Hay Fever is Catarrhose. "For two months of the year for ten years I suffered. Catarrhose cured me so perfectly that the doctors here in my parish I know have been permanently cured by Catarrhose, which I strongly recommend for Hay Fever, Asthma and Bronchitis. \$1.00 at drugists."

NEWS OF CHATHAM AND VICINITY. CHATHAM, N. B., Aug. 20.—The Y. M. C. A. is planning a big day on Thursday, Aug. 22nd. There will be a garden party given at Woodburn Farm, when a substantial tea will be served, as well as refreshments on their way up. They expect to return on Thursday.

Rev. George Wood of Amherst occupied St. Andrew's pulpit on Sunday morning.

The new steamer Dorothy W. was much admired last week as she carried passengers to the garden party at Millbank. The steamer is of very light draught.

The temperance hall is now in full swing under the name Dime Opera, and on the opening night 450 admittances were paid.

The French-Acadian meeting on Thursday was attended by about 20 people. D. T. Robichaud was the principal speaker. He called attention to the fact that English speaking members of the legislature were still elected by the French in those counties in which the Acadians were in a majority, and he was assured that equal tolerance would be found here.