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Steamer. From Montreal. From Quebec.
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Californian, " " 18th. " " 17
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SOME COLD STORAGE FACTS.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF COOLING PLANTS EXISTING.

The Most Familiar is the Household Refrigerator—History of Cold Storage—Mechanical Refrigerators—An Important Matter for Canada—Kill the Cattle in Canada and Export the Beef.

There are cold storages and cold storages. A familiar example of one form of cold storage is the household refrigerator. In this receptacle of all sorts and conditions of food the air may be and is often so foul as to pollute the food it is designed to preserve. In a very short time the poisonous gases generated in the moisture-laden atmosphere contaminate the contents of the refrigerator so that they soon become unfit for food. Dampness of itself favors early decay even though a low temperature is secured by the use of large quantities of ice. On account of the various objections to the use of ice as a refrigerant, mechanical refrigeration is being more extensively used, and wherever installed is never superseded by either of the antiquated ice methods, one being where ice alone is used for cooling and the other where the liquifaction of the ice is hastened by the use of salt.

Mechanical refrigeration is of comparatively recent introduction as a commercial enterprise. Yet it has revolutionized the carriage of perishable food products. In 1875 American dressed beef and mutton were unloaded at the London docks in a saleable condition, having been kept during the voyage by air cooled from being brought in contact with ice. About three years later mechanical refrigeration may be said to have come into use, when the first air-compressor was used in this trade. In this form of apparatus the air was first condensed by pressure. Some of its energy or heat was taken from it by cooling the pipes in which the compressed air was stored by means of sea water. To further cool the air more of its energy was extracted by having it drive a portion of the compressing machinery. About 1880 the Australian and New Zealand dressed meat carrying trade, which has been so productive of profit to the colonial farmer, and good living to the teeming millions of Great Britain sprang into existence. A few figures from the statistical year book will show the extent of the Australian export trade in fresh meats and dairy produce. For the calendar year 1897 there was exported from Australia and New Zealand to Great Britain dressed beef and mutton to the value of over $22,000,000, and butter and cheese valued at $7,126,172.

Canada's contribution of beef to John Bull went across mainly on the hoof, live cattle and sheep to the value of $10,000,000 being shipped while $200,000 would cover the value of the dressed meats exported. The impetus which the refrigerator car service and cold storage facilities on shipboard have given to Canada's exports of butter illustrate the advantages of cold storage. Last season there were shipped from Montreal 253,726 packages of butter, which will almost be doubled in 1899, 412,716 packages having been shipped up to November 15th. At a conference Prof. Robertson had with the butter and cheese section of the Montreal board of trade a few days ago the department of agriculture was commended for its efforts to improve the quality of the butter shipped from Canada, and for its assistance in erecting cold storages at creameries, refrigerator cars service to Montreal, and for its aid and supervision of our butter shipments. It is very gratifying to those interested in this branch of trade to know that the government intends to continue and still further develop our trade in this direction, and that the Ontario government also, as announced by premier Ross in a recent address, is about to undertake to aid our farmers by the establishment of cold storage chambers and increased facilities for exporting.

The principles of mechanical refrigeration are very simple. When a tea-kettle boils the water in turning into steam absorbs heat which it gets from the fire. In substances which vaporize at low temperatures the same phenomenon is seen. Drop a little ether on the hand and it vaporizes almost instantaneously producing a sensation of intense cold. The heat necessary to vaporize the ether is abstracted from the hand. The converse is true when passing from the gaseous back to the liquid state heat is given off. For churning the refrigerating machines, anhydrous or water-free ammonia is the chemical most commonly used. When the compressor is set at work, the ammonia is compressed and liquified, giving off heat on the same principle that heat is given off when our lake is freezing up. The hot compressed ammonia is run into pipes which are kept covered with cold running water. If the condensed ammonia is now released into another set of pipes, it again becomes a gas, and in passing into the gaseous state absorbs heat from the surrounding air, which cools the insulated room. This is called the "direct expansion system." If the coil of cold pipe containing the gaseous ammonia is immersed in a bath of brine, and the cooled brine is conducted through pipes into the room to be chilled, we have what is termed the "brine circulating system." Other systems that are in use need not be described here. In the cold storages, where mechanical refrigeration is employed, the air is dry and pure, the temperature can be easily controlled and the stored food stuffs are preserved in fine condition. Meats are improved by freezing and may be kept as long as desired.

The farmer who markets his produce in Kingston would be the man benefited to the greatest [illegible] a cold storage here. [illegible] and poultry are one or two [illegible] than a week ago. Me[illegible] butchers do not care [illegible] heavily on account of th[illegible] their prevailing. With [illegible] there would be compe[illegible] buyers to lay in sto[illegible] prices would rule. [illegible] dollars are annual[illegible] farmers feeding [illegible] able stage of grow[illegible] the market is re[illegible] instead of marke[illegible] soon as fatten[illegible] prices prevail. [illegible] would be ma[illegible] Kingston. more money le[illegible] channels of trade by t[illegible] and the surplus over [illegible] eral needs could be sa[illegible] profitably exported.

A natural inquiry will be, how will higher prices for the farmers benefit the consumer in the city? Apart from the general prosperity in which he will assuredly share, he will get his commodities cheaper because the losses and wastes incidental to the present handling of perishable food products will be done away with. Without a cold storage there is either a feast or a famine in the supply of many of the ordinary necessaries of life, while with cold storage these commodities could be bought at reasonable prices the year round. In yesterday's Whig eggs were quoted at thirty cents on the local market, while choice boiling eggs were reported as selling at seventeen and eighteen cents in Toronto. The difference is due to the difference in facilities for preserving the eggs. From enquiries that I have made I am satisfied that the sum lost to the merchants and butchers of Kingston, which ultimately falls mostly on the consumer, that might be saved by the installation of a modern cold storage plant, would pay for the plant in one year.

As both our federal and local governments have so recently expressed themselves as being willing to extend their aid in the establishment of cold storages, there can never be a better time to agitate for such an enterprise in Kingston. With both governments seeking to foster and encourage this branch of agricultural and commercial development, Kingston's claims as a site for one of the cold storages that will be established in Ontario should be urged without delay as other places will not be so slow in moving. Our representatives in parliament should be requested by their constituents to help in the matter. To establish a cold storage which will result in the greatest good to the greatest number, it should be built in Kingston.—H.

A LANDMARK GONE.

Old Dame House Fired by an Incendiary on Wednesday

Belleville, Nov. 23.—Wednesday morning fire destroyed what is probably the oldest house in the city. About two o'clock fire was discovered in the old frame house, owned by William Dame, at the corner of Victoria avenue and Pinnacle street. The brigade was promptly on hand and did all possible to quench the blaze, but not before the house was almost a total wreck. The loss on the house is about $1,000, insured for $400. The cause of the fire is unknown.

In the burned building was the clothing, arms and camp equipment of No. 5 company, of the 49th, a lot of which was destroyed. The loss will be nearly $2,000, without insurance. Lieut. Ketches had his equipment destroyed. It was new and valued at $200. It was not insured. His residence, next door, was damaged to the extent of about $150, but was insured.

"Lyddite" Shells.

Much is said in the daily despatches of "lyddite" shells, used by the naval guns at Ladysmith, and intended to be the chief projectile of the howitzer siege trains being prepared at Woolwich for service in South Africa. As these projectiles have never yet been used in Canada it may be of interest to Canadian militiamen to learn something of them. The shells are made of forged steel of six, eight and ten inches diameter, for use with the rifle howitzers of those calibres. "Lyddite" is picric acid brought to a dense state of fusion, and picric acid is obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol, or carbolic acid. The shells are of the nature of common shell, as distinguished from shrapnel, and the acid is poured in as a liquid, after which it becomes more or less solid and of a yellow color. The shell is exploded by means of a delay action fuse assisted by a burster of picric powder formed from ammonia, picrate and saltpetre. The destructive effect of "lyddite" is very many times greater than that of ordinary powder filled shell, and a strange peculiarity of its action is that the explosive effect is lateral—from right to left instead of force, sl. downward or to the rear. These shells were first used in war at the battle of Omdurman where their effect was truly remarkable—many of the killed being found apparently unwounded, dead from concussion of the brain, caused by the tremendous blast of the explosion and violent displacement of the air in their immediate vicinity.

Wolfe Island Wonders.

Wolfe Island, Nov. 23.—The Pierrepont was delayed at the village dock yesterday morning and thereby hangs a tale. Mr Thompson and Miss Chisholm, from the vicinity of Cornwall, were being married at the home of Rev. Mr Lang. The boat was about to start when Capt. Allen, by request, kindly held it till the happy pair was safely aboard. Such an act of courtesy should be appreciated. The mild weather has given the farmers a good chance to finish ploughing. A Methodist church social is to be held at W. J. Allisson's tonight, also a meeting touching the twentieth century thanksgiving fund in connection with the Presbyterian church. Our village taxes are somewhat higher than last year. The Pierrepont was crowded with passengers and heavily loaded with freight this morning. A team of horses were placed under deck beside the boiler. They seemed to enjoy the warm reception, but an apology is due them for the tobacco smoke they were compelled to breathe. Of course the lady passengers have got used to it and breathe it uncomplainingly from necessity not from choice.

Glenvale Glimpses.

Glenvale, Nov. 22.—On to an interest is taken in the bible study every Sunday evening in the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Tenkin gave a lecture here on Friday evening in the interest of the bible society, and organized a branch. He also occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church Sunday afternoon. Rev. Davis Gardiner gave lectures Monday and Tuesday evenings on his journey to the Klondyke and around the world, giving many stereopticon views of the scenery and things which happened on the way. It was very interesting. John Grant has rented the farm of Mr Glassford. We are pleased to know that Mrs. William Toolife is on the way to recovery. Quite a number enjoyed themselves at a party at Mr. Grant's on Thursday evening. John Tye, G.O.G.E., visited the Orange lodge on Monday evening.

Woodburn West Warblings.

Woodburn West, Nov. 22.—Fall ploughing is almost completed. A. Hutton has purchased a new Merricksville plough. Cochrane Bros. will work the Kilduff farm next year. F. Hutton has his new horse stable about finished. Mrs. Thomas Gillespie spent a few days with her parents, William Scott, confined to his bed for a few days, is able to be around again. Free Methodist meetings are held on Sundays at Joseph Vanalstine's. Miss Emma Bell, Willetsholme, is visiting at R. Carey's.

Mrs. Fowler's Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. James Fowler, Mount Chesney, took place this morning, services being conducted at the Cushendall Roman Catholic church by Rev. Fr. Collins, the new parish priest. Interment took place at St. Mary's cemetery.

ABOUT THE COASTING LAW.

DEPUTATIONS WAIT UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Quite Probable the Law will be Enforced Again—No Definite Promise—Canadian Shipping Will be Injured If It is So—Kingston Citizens Speak.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Last month the government of Canada, after examining into the representations made by the Montreal corn exchange and the Winnipeg board of trade and a number of gentlemen engaged in the grain trade, passed an order-in-council suspending for the remainder of the season the operation of coasting laws in so far as steamship traffic between Fort William and Georgian Bay ports was concerned. Under the act United States vessels are prohibited from carrying cargoes from one Canadian port to another.

The commercial bodies referred to stated to the administration that the western wheat crop was so phenomenally large and the scarcity of Canadian carriers so great that it was imperatively necessary that the shippers be permitted to charter United States bottoms, the coasting laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And so it was the order in council was passed.

Immediately there were protests from gentlemen engaged in the Canadian upper lake marine and in shipbuilding. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked to receive a deputation representing these interests, and this afternoon the first minister and several of his colleagues spent three hours in listening to the arguments of the gentlemen who, with much eloquence and skill, presented their case.

Although no final announcement was made that the government would pledge itself to take no similar course in the future, the members of the delegation have every reason to feel well pleased with the results of the interview.

The first minister made the important statement that if it be deemed necessary temporarily to suspend the workings of the law in future, the matter will be placed before parliament. This course, if necessary, will be as easy in the future as it was impossible in the present case.

Last month the situation was such that it appeared from the advices received by the government that serious congestion would result if an immediate remedy were not applied.

In the future there will be no such necessity for haste, for the shipbuilders here today averred that next season will see a great increase to Canada's merchant fleet on the upper lakes. It was also conceded that so much has been done to the shipping interests of Canada by the government's recent action, for one United States vessel, and one only, carried a cargo of wheat or anything else from Fort William to the Georgian Bay.

At the interview Kingstonians spoke as follows. R. M. Britton, M.P., pointed out that as Kingston is a lake city its citizens were greatly interested in the present case. The United States government rigidly enforced its coasting laws against Canadians. The city was also the headquarters of a large transportation company. The matter was one of the greatest importance to both the city and the dominion.

Capt. Gaskin, the outside manager of the Montreal transportation company stated that his company had fifty boats, all registered at Montreal, which did business on the lakes, and which do not appear in the Ontario list. When trade should demand it they would build more boats. For years the company had annually built two or three barges in Kingston, but this autumn they had not laid down one. If the government continued to allow Canadian to run American boats they would help to kill the Canadian lake marine.

Mayor Ryan held that it was unfair to give privileges to Americans when they would not reciprocate, our sailors were not allowed to sail on their boats, while their men competed with the Canadians. For the government to adhere to the present regulations would mean the killing of shipbuilding in Kingston and in Ontario. The farmers who sold the lumber would also be hurt, and the injury to the community would be great.

Hiram Calvin, former M.P. for Frontenac, stated that the shipbuilding trade in Canada was nearly dead, and that the order-in-council came near being its coffin. Nearly everything used in building a ship paid duty, while ships came in free, as the duty of ten per cent. on the hull and twenty-five per cent. on the machinery was never collected.

NOW WANTS TO RESIGN

Request of the U. S. Consul at Pretoria Refused.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 23.—United States consul Macrum, at Pretoria, has asked the state department for leave of absence with permission to take advantage of it at once. He pleaded domestic reasons for leaving his post, and offers to place in the consulate as the representative of the United States vice-consul Attlebury, who is now on the ground. The department, however, refused to accede to the request, and Mr Macrum will stay where he is unless he sees fit to quit his post without permission.

It is learned that so far Macrum has not been prohibited by the Boer government from caring for the welfare of the British subjects now in the Transvaal and the Free State, or, at least, he has not yet notified the state department to the contrary.

Milburn Meanderings.

Milburn, Nov. 21.—Some of the villagers have returned from deer hunting. Sand Hill factory has closed after a successful season. Mrs. M. Patrick and family are spending a few days at A. Sands before leaving for Alberta district. Our teacher, Miss M. Campbell, has resigned her position and has accepted a more lucrative one in Glenburnie. Miss M. Gummer has been engaged in our school for the ensuing year. Fenwick Sands returned last week from Manitoba. Mrs. Mundle and her granddaughter have returned to their home in Seymour after spending a month with friends here. Mr. and Mrs. W. Dobbs, Athens, were in our midst recently. Miss F. Patterson is visiting at W. Woods', Cushendall. A number of our young people enjoyed themselves at J. Cochrane's, Sunbury, one evening last week. Miss Maud Keeler, Sydenham, spent Sunday at home. Willie Scott is improved in health.

Verona Views.

Verona, Nov. 21.—A pleasant quadrille party was held at the Union hotel on Friday evening, 17th inst. About thirty-five couple were present, including many from a distance. Music was supplied by Prof. Randall's orchestra. Tea was served at twelve o'clock.

A WHITEWASHING JOB.

How a Hardworking Missourian Caused a Lot of Trouble.

"No more intrepid man ever lived on the plains of western Kansas than Bob Wright," says one of our exchanges. But, nevertheless and notwithstanding, there was once a time when Bob Wright showed the white feather, and the story may be worth relating.

Along in the early seventies Mose Waters, who later ran the post sutler's store at Fort Riley, was conducting a saloon at Dodge City, and Bob Wright had a store in the same block. Mose will be remembered by old timers at Hays City, Dodge City and Junction City, as a redheaded Irishman who would fight at the drop of the hat. While in Dodge City Mose became interested in fast horses, and to house his trotters properly he had built on the lot in the rear of his saloon a big barn, the most imposing structure of the town, and this barn was painted the most brilliant red that ever was. This was the situation when one morning a big, two fisted Missourian applied to Bob Wright for a job.

"Can you whitewash?" asked Bob.

"Reckon I kin," replied the Missourian.

"See that big barn over there?" continued Bob. "Well, I want that barn whitewashed. I had it painted red, but somehow I don't appear to like the color now, and I want you to make her white from top to bottom."

The Missourian was duly equipped with a brush and big bucket of whitewash and was starting to his work, when Bob said:

"By the way, there is a crazy fool in this town that has got it into his head that he owns that barn. If he comes around interfering, you just chase him off the premises."

"All right, boss," responded the Missourian. "If that lunatic monkeys around here he'll wish he hadn't."

This was in the early morning, and soon the Missourian was slathering whitewash over that beautiful red barn in a manner most ghastly to behold. About 10 o'clock Mose Waters, who slept in the back end of his saloon, was awakened by his bartender, who pointed out to him the work of devastation proceeding in the back yard.

In his stockings and trousers and with but one suspender over his shoulder Mose bounded into the yard, shouting: "Here, you blankety, blank —! What are you doing to that barn?"

"Go away, lunatic," calmly responded the Missourian as he stood on his ladder and slapped great gobs of whitewash on the beautiful red cornice. "This is Mr. Bob Wright's barn, and he told me to chase yer off ef yer came pesterin about yere. Don't git gay, er yer mought git hurt."

"Bob Wright's barn, is it, you blankety, blank idiot! Well, I'll just kill you first and then settle with Mr. Bob afterward," shouted Mose as he seized the bottom of the ladder and commenced to twist it away from the building. About the second twist the big Missourian seized his bucket of whitewash and poured the whole contents over Mose's head and shoulders and then slid down the ladder to the ground, where the two mixed in one of the prettiest fights the town had ever seen. But the Missourian was too much for Mose, and pretty soon he had the redheaded Irishman on the ground with two black eyes and a bleeding nose. Then the crowd which had gathered compelled him to let Mose up, and with a howl of rage that much abused man started for his room and his six shooters.

It is needless to recount the subsequent proceedings. Ten minutes later Bob Wright was mounted on a swift horse en route for Fort Dodge, some five miles away, where he was proprietor of the sutler store. From this point of vantage he opened negotiations with Mose. In the course of a week, as the anger of Mose subsided and his eyes began to lose lose their dark rims, the humor of the situation began to dawn upon him, and at last he consented to an armistice which enabled Bob to return to town.—Kansas City Journal.

The Name of Mary.

Mary is one of the oldest names in use today. Women of all classes christen their children with the Virgin's name, and its universal use will never detract from its dignity. Marie is the French version of the name, and those bearing it look forward to Aug. 15, the festival of the assumption, the fete day when all Maries receive the floral offerings in honor of their patron saint. There is no name more favored throughout France than the name of Marie. It is borne by the peasants and by the young women of the house of Orleans. Notable among Maries is the Princess Waldemar of Denmark.

In some provinces of France almost every woman is christened Marie, with an after name—for example, Marie Antoinette. Many of the ancient houses of both France and England value the inheritance of Marie with their heirlooms and lands. The Noailles, Boisgelins, d'Andignes, Larochejaqueleins all include one or more Maries in each generation. Even men in France bear the prenom of Marie, which is used in legal documents, though seldom, if ever, used in speaking.

A Star's Color.

The common opinion that Arcturus is a red or reddish star is corrected by Garrett P. Serviss, the well known astronomical writer, the fact being, as he states, that it is near the horizon. When rising, it often assumes a flowing appearance, owing to the unsteadiness of the air, but as it approaches the middle of the sky its ruddiness and also its flickerings vanish, and it shines with a pale yellowish light. On turning a telescope upon it, however, even when it is nearest to zenith, it appears of a rich orange hue and very beautiful. This, says Mr. Serviss, is one of the very greatest of the stars, so much so, indeed, that even Sirius probably would make but a poor showing in the comparison if placed at an equal distance. In fact, some of the estimates of the light and heat sent forth by Arcturus are almost incredible, and, if really correct, no planet could survive as near to Arcturus as the earth is to the sun.—New York Sun.

Otherwise Engaged.

"I never go shopping early in the morning."

"Why not?"

"That is the time when the shop girls are busy telling each other their dreams."—Chicago Record.

All Right.

Briggs—Do you think we can get Gimbleton to join the new club? He is a married man.

Griggs—Yes, but he's been married over a year.

Lord Salisbury Ill.

London, Nov. 23.—The marquis of Salisbury is suffering from an attack of influenza and is unable to attend to public business.

Take the G. T. R. for Boston, Nov. 28th. Only $7, return.

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Natural Leaf, Pure, Uncolored, Ceylon Green Tea. Japan Tea drinkers are giving it lavish support because while similiar in flavor to Japan it is much more delicious. "Then It's Pure."

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They Add No Strength, but only Force Forward the Insufficient Strength of a Reduced Physical or Mental System, but

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Stop using Stimulants and begin using OXOL and you will build up body and mind.

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The Art Garland and Art Amherst Heating Stoves

Continue to hold the leading position as the best known and the best selling Stoves of their kind.

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A GREAT COMPANY FOR POLICY HOLDERS.

MR. S. E. SALLS, General Agent Canada Life Assurance Co.

Dear Sir,—It seems remarkable, in fact almost without parallel in the insurance world, that such large profits should result as those paid to me by the Canada Life in connection with my $2,000 policy in that Company.

My annual premium, as you know, has been $63, while I have received in cash profits something more than $2,700, and with the amount I am entitled to for this, the last year of the quinquennial period, will make the profits net me more than $2,700 since insuring in the Canada Life in 1892. I am, indeed, pleased with these results, and would much like to have you mention to the esteemed President of the Canada Life the very great satisfaction the policy has given me.

I feel that the Canada Life is pre-eminently in the first position among life insurance companies in this country, and in recommending it to others, which I do on every possible occasion, I am unhesitatingly able to say—after an extended experience covering nearly half a century, a business relation with its officers of the most kindly and courteous nature, and as above mentioned, a most profitable as well as satisfying life insurance—that these splendid results are not the result of chance, but of skill, ripe experience and unceasing watchfulness in carrying on the business of so estimable an office as the Canada Life Assurance Company. With best wishes, yours very sincerely, P. WALL.

Oshawa, 11th May, 1899.

All forms of policies are issued.

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