

**WORK OF WOMANKIND.**

**SHOULD WOMEN USURP THE SPHERE OF MEN.**

**Working for Less Than Men, and Thus Driving Them out of Employment?—The Effect of Office Work on the Health of Women—Moral Considerations.**

No social revolution of modern times can in swiftness, thoroughness and in deep and far reaching importance begin to compare with that movement which during the past fifteen or twenty years has silently and profoundly transformed the condition of women in at least the English speaking world. It is indeed not too much to say that there is as great a difference between the present status of women and that of a quarter of a century ago, as there is between the condition of the working classes of Victoria's and Elizabeth's reigns. Let any middle aged man compare the state of affairs in this respect in say his later youth or early manhood with that which is daily becoming more firmly and widely established. Unless wilfully blind he will be found to admit that the women of this closing decade of the nineteenth century are relatively to the women of the previous generation what he himself is today with what he was in the days of his callow, untalented youth; that they are now in all but unchallenged possession of "rights" whose possible acquisition twenty five or thirty years ago would have been regarded as the vain vapourings of wild visionaries, whom to take seriously for one moment would have been a waste of time; that they discharge functions and vocations whose very mention a generation ago would have been literally screamed down with a half indignant half-contemptuous chorus of protestation. In fact so great has been the change in the condition of women that I am thrown back upon the expression used in the opening lines of this article. It is simply a "revolution", i. e. the disarrangement of age-established conditions and the reversal of certain laws which since the beginning have been regarded as fundamental society.

Now in many respects this change that has taken, and is taking place in the condition of women is a matter for congratulation. It is at least twenty times as easy for an educated woman of what is called the "better class," for it is this class that has been most profoundly affected, to make an honest, decent, independent living as was the case in my not very remote and well remembered youth. The unfortunate old maid who lived or rather existed in a state of pitiable dependence and who was the object of so much idiotic and dastardly ridicule on the part of "mankind" generally—the unfortunate old maid doomed to be a burden and encumbrance upon society and to be simply tolerated and endured—the typical old maid, I say, is being rapidly removed off the face of the earth. And this at all events is clear gain. A single woman now without means or personal attractions and of "uncertain age," can hold up her head and look the whole world in the face. She can front her destiny without feeling that she exists only on bare sufferance. She can enjoy the happy consciousness of being able to demand as a right from society what hitherto she could only with trembling shamefacedness humbly beg. She no longer experiences that agonizing sensation of "superfluity," which to a sensitive high spirited woman must have been indescribably depressing and humiliating.

Yes, it is certainly a very substantial gain that we have "emancipated" the "old maid" of our youth, the gentle, loving, tender-hearted, cruelly libelled, vilely slandered old maid, freed her from the reproach and contempt that once attached to her and given her a respected and assured position in society.

And again, though perhaps not very clearly appearing and impossible to exactly indicate or define, the admission of women into many hitherto forbidden occupations must have had a profoundly, if insensibly, elevating and refining effect upon the business world. With the widespread presence of females in our offices, shops and counting houses, our post offices and other public business resorts, the tone of business cannot fail to have been purified and sweetened by the unavoidable importation thereto of many courtesies and amenities otherwise superfluous as between man and man. Whether or not this is easily noticeable, not mixing much in the business world myself, I cannot say, but it would certainly seem a fair and reasonable inference and I think may in the absence of direct demand on the part of those specially qualified to judge be confidently assumed.

Again the comparatively free entrance of women into the extra domestic business of life must undoubtedly have the effect of giving them broader views of things in general. Men in delicating female character and their supposed inherent peculiarities seldom pause to consider how far in what respect many assumed distinctive characteristics of women are due to their own special environment, to the influence for instance of certain age-honored restrictions and the consequent concentration of all their powers and faculties upon a very limited range of occupations. Thus the popular ideas that women are incapable of seeing both sides of a question, that they are deficient in sense of humor, unable to generalize or view matters in the abstract,

that they are ruled by their feelings and prejudices, that they cannot follow out a chain of reasoning, that they are lacking in constructive power, that they are devoid of self-reliance, etc. etc.—thus these popular ideas about women's "weaknesses" probably owe their undeniable plausibility not so much to the fact that they are inherent in the opposite sex as that until very recent times women have had no chance afforded them of exercising the correspondent virtues or qualities. Living by necessity in a narrow, rigidly circumscribed environment they have had neither room nor opportunity for displaying those powers which vainly man has hitherto fondly imagined to be his own peculiar property, but which with her widening environments women may, it is not unreasonable to surmise, prove to possess in an equal or at least comparable degree with himself, possibly under the exigencies of her expanding responsibilities in some respects in even a higher degree.

And perhaps it may not be too much to anticipate that under the stimulus of competition men, in their natural instinctive and pardonable dread of being distanced or outdone by women, may develop new faculties and powers, may not possibly, successfully cultivate on their part those qualities of which woman have been popularly and not unlikely justly as fallaciously, as in the case, of men supposed to possess a monopoly. That a mutually beneficial reciprocity may in other words become established between men and women, that they will learn from and become more like each other. And without doubt the sexes have much to learn from each other to their mutual advantage. Meeting on common ground as they never have done before this may quite conceivably be realized to an extent hitherto undreamed of.

But there is another aspect of the question, whose favorable side I have perhaps judicially strained a point to state. Very grave rapidly deepening evils have arisen and are arising from this incipient revolution in the condition of women. And the first is an economic one.

Men are rapidly being pushed out of employments which, to say the very least, they are just as competent to successfully perform as are women. While a distinct gain may result to society in the surrendering by men to women of occupations for which they are specially and preeminently fitted, such as for instance, certain branches of surgery, teaching, art, business, etc., it surely cannot be to the general gain or advantage that women should oust men from those occupations, failing which the whole social fabric must be shaken from the centre to the circumference, and man sink to a distinctly lower plane of activity and effort. If I have a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, what gain is it that while my four girls can readily obtain situations my four boys remain in a state of enforced idleness? Even on the principle of choosing the lesser of two evils it is surely better for me as a father to support my four girls in comparative idleness than have my four boys "eating their heads off." Thus it is that we have the daily spectacle of hundreds of unemployed young men lounging at street corners and in public parks, passed by sober visaged business preoccupied maidens scurrying to offices and counting houses. A more absurd and saddening sight it would scarcely be possible to conceive. And yet we have sensible thoughtful people by the thousand into whose minds the thought of this state of things has never entered. They attribute the difficulty of obtaining situations and the miserable wages therein received by young men to "hard times," to changed methods of business, to every cause but the right one, viz. the cut throat unscrupulous competition of young women. I don't use the term unscrupulous in an offensive sense, but only as indicating the necessarily utter lack of that instructive esprit de corps which as between members of the same sex, prevents by a tacit informal agreement this ruinous competition, which agrees innocently but disastrously between members of the opposite sexes. A girl has, and pardonably enough, no scruple in underbidding a man in the matter of wages, and as yet, in virtue of her still unchallenged privileges, this has been uncompensatingly submitted to on the part of men. But it is difficult to see how long men will continue to submit. If women have ceased to "weep" men haven't ceased from the imperious greed of work, and sooner or later it would seem that failing a division of territory, which in the present temper of so many representative women seems quite impracticable, the two sexes must come into rude and violent competition, where, according to natural and unevadable laws the battle must eventually be to the equally mentally strong but the incomparably physically stronger.

The trend therefore of the present movement, unrestrained or at least misdirected, is most certainly in the direction of a disastrous and ruinous conflict between the sexes. Men may godnaturally and wonderingly and half admiringly tolerate in isolated cases the "playing at being men" on the part of women, but when it comes to what is rapidly coming, to women driving men by underbidding them out of their time honored occupations, a stand will must inevitably be made. And the only danger is that it may not be made soon enough.

Another certain evil result of the indiscriminate adoption by women of masculine employments must be serious physical deterioration. The spectacle of fragile finely organized girls wearing out their bloom and freshness in dirty counting houses is always to me something inexpressibly pitiable. It is really worth the while of any girl to subject herself for the sake of a paltry three

or four dollars a week to a continual strain which outrages every law of her physical being. In view of the innumerable openings for fairly lucrative employment in healthful and distinctive feminine occupation is not the little that has been gained in this respect enormously outbalanced by the direct and irreparable loss? Does the receipt say of four dollars a week and its consequent (supposed) "independence" compensate a girl for destroying her health by inches, and what perhaps will seem of more consequence, inflicting upon herself premature old age? Are not our towns and cities filled with wrinkled haggard careworn "worked out" girls, "old" at thirty, who under different conditions might have been beautiful at forty and comely at fifty. I see almost every day of my life girls fading over desks and counters and I sometimes wonder where the wives and mothers of the next generation are coming from. It may be said that the Creator never intended a man to waste his life in the sordid health murdering occupations of the office or counting house but however this may be it must be true in a ten-thousandfold sense of woman. Why should we permit our girls, who have certainly no special qualifications thereto, to perform work which to the physically tougher, coarser, grained and super-organized and therefore (physically) incomparably stronger man is at best only a necessary evil. Surely there is something somewhere wrong when women are found doing work, at the expense of their best physical powers, that men can do as well if not infinitely better with comparative impunity. Is the game worth the candle, is it anything but the dead loss of society that women should kill themselves by inches and drive thousands of men out of employment and so rob themselves of their "natural protectors" for the sake of doing something for which nature never intended them.

Again, this invasion by women of what have been hitherto distinctively masculine employments tends to their moral deterioration. Of course, I use the term "moral" in its widest and deepest and not in its conventional sense. Now while the fullest and freest association between the sexes on what may be called neutral ground is to their manifest mutual gain, the case is very different when they meet upon the hard, sordid terms which obtain in the business world. The respect and reverence which a man bears or should instinctively bear towards a woman has been said by some great writer to be a religion in itself. On the other hand the consciousness on the part of a woman of the possession of this immense regenerating influence over man is to her an inspiration whose powers and precisions is scarcely thinkable. How much to their mutual gain, the case is very different when in this sense of moral power over the coarser and (morally) weaker sex it is impossible to estimate. How this innate "sense of responsibility" towards men has tended and does tend to make women the very salt of society, the civilizers and humanizers of "mankind," their ever present "better angels," who can say or begin to say? What then but disastrous and ruinous can be the system, which by reducing both sexes to a dead level of mutual equality which by destroying the mind of man, it may be blind but nevertheless soul- uplifting reverence for woman, dissipates which next to religion itself is the mightiest influence for good the world has ever known. For what influence beyond that of the lowest, can an unsexed woman have over man. And what else but unsexing a woman is it or can it be to put her against man in the arena of business competition? It is to detrone her from that place of honor whither through the ages she has painfully and laboriously climbed. It is to undo almost at a blow the moral and ennobling revolution of centuries. Woman by virtue of her superior moral endowments, her purity, patience, unselfishness, loyalty, and faith, has gradually achieved for herself a recognized position of commanding influence in all that makes for the sweetening and softening of society. She has been the keeper of man's conscience, the sun of his better and higher self in whose light and warmth his moral faculties have unfolded and blossomed. But despite her of this inspiring consciousness by degrading her to the level of an apology for a man, rob her of her sense of special moral leadership, in a word unsex her, and she falls incomparably lower than man.

And to leave the stating of general principles the continued association of the sexes in the every day business of life must inevitably end in the deterioration of female modesty. How is it possible for men and women to spend hours together daily for years without, the insensible it may be, but none the less certain wearing away of those amenities which so rightly and happily subsist between the sexes. It cannot be otherwise. Men and women cannot meet and jostle with each other in the hurly-burly of business and still continue to maintain their present social relations. All the courtesy, deference, chivalry on the part of man to women must vanish away under such circumstances. As has been truly said women cannot continue to possess both rights and privileges. They must choose between one or the other. Have they fully considered this? Seeing, however, that some exceptionally high souled "representative women" loudly express their disdain for privileges and their preference for rights, it is well to bear in mind that the so called privileges of women and really and truly rights. Therefore it is not so much a matter of choosing between privileges and rights, as between two distinct sets of rights. The rights of the two sexes cannot be monopolized by one sex. The question therefore is, are women prepared to surrender their own peculiar and undisturbed rights and prerogatives in exchange for an infinitely lower set of rights? To be "equal" with man, woman must not step up but down, she must lose, not gain, she must give, not get. To mingle freely and unreservedly with men in the manner indicated she must once and forever forego her claim to that dearly and rightly and justly prized "attention" on the part of the opposite sex, which so long as she respects the fundamental conditions of her being is her unalienable birthright.

She must in a word be content to deteriorate, to abdicate, and detrone herself. Truly may we ask can this tremendous sacrifice, the unsexing of women, be counterbalanced in one thousandth part by any conceivable gain. It follows, therefore, almost without saying, that this so called "emancipation" of women will result in the moral deterioration of men. As this has already been dwelt upon I need not say but little here. Men deprived of the light and leading of female influence must coarsen and harden. They will have no one to look up to. They will be thrown back upon themselves. Familiarity will breed contempt, and contempt for women will breed the worst and basest form of savagery. True civilization will be wounded in its most vital point. Some of the highest and holiest instincts of humanity losing their object and sphere will wither and die. That in some very important respects and up to a certain point, society has gained by this transformation in the status of women I have already shown. Of the fullest and most liberal education of woman I am a strong and unhesitating advocate. But it is high time to consider whether the movement has not already far transgressed the bounds of safety or propriety. We may well pause and ask ourselves whether we can afford to permit our women to unsex themselves wholesale. On moral, physical and economic grounds the question urgently demands our most serious consideration.

Against artificial or arbitrary conditions and restrictions women have a perfect right to rebel. But there are unmistakable indications that the present movement is rapidly becoming an organized rebellion against fundamental natural conditions. Women, as Hall Caine, the novelist, recently said, have been basely treated in minor things, and in respect to every remediable injustice their wrongs are being righted at railroad speed. But while the "tyrant man" has done and is doing everything in his power to remove any individual restrictions imposed in bygone days upon women he can't work miracles. He cannot "emancipate" women from the "bondage" of sexual conditions as irreversible as the law of gravitation. Women should clearly distinguish between natural and artificial disabilities. They should not blame men for withholding from them that over which they have no more control than the sun, moon or stars. And they should remember that nature though kindly forbearing and forgiving up to a certain point, is when outraged beyond that point, a stern and terrible avenger. Of venial sins against nature it may be said "he that falleth upon this stone shall be broken," of those who by persistent and determined violation of her laws mortally sin against her it may be said "on whomsoever I shall fall I will grind him to powder."

The very moment therefore that this movement transgresses the boundaries of an uprising against purely artificial conditions, it becomes a revolt against nature's inexorable decrees. Of course it will be said, and truly, that such a movement is bound to work its own cure. But the price paid will be terribly high and prevention, we know on immemorial authority, is better than cure.

It is only too manifest that this movement has ere this passed into the stage already indicated. Whether by the sudden reassertion of "saving common sense" it will be seasonably arrested, or whether it will be allowed to go forward unchecked and so work its own bitter cure it is of course impossible at this stage to say.

Nature, we are told, makes no mistakes and, knowing her own mind, surely in constituting men and women as she did she had some object in view. You can't do the work of an axe with a penknife or that of a penknife with an axe, and until women average five feet seven or eight in height and grow beards on their chins and are "emancipated" from the responsibilities of maternity they will occupy and only profitably fill widely different spheres, and it will be true, in a sense as unchangeable as the Divine Intelligence who first decreed it, that "male and female they were created."

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**A Moral From Victor Hugo.**

A new manufacture may be the means of transforming a small and quiet town into a large and busy city, and this means the making of fortunes for hundreds of the town-people. One of the most fascinating portions of Victor Hugo's most fascinating story, "Les Miserables," is that in which he tells of the good fortune which befell the town of M. Jean Valjean, the convict, who disguised as the venerable M. Madeleine, introduced the manufacture of imitation jet ornaments. The poor villagers are transformed into well fed, prosperous bourgeois, big factories spring up and furnish employment to the peasant for miles around, the cottages are rose embowered, and 5 franc pieces jingle in the pockets of all. M. Madeleine becomes M. le Maire, with a bank account of fabulous magnitude and the peace which prosperity brings is all around. Of course this was a fictional picture which the great novelist drew, but it has been reproduced in reality here in America a thousand times. It will pay any town to be constantly on the lookout for such enterprises.

**The Immigration Question.**

The high commissioner has informed the interior department that W. Meeks, one of the British tenant farmers who visited Canada in 1893, can send out to Canada some strong able-bodied young men who are willing to act as farm laborers for one year for their board only, provided suitable places can be obtained for them. It is stated that Mr. Meeks has already sent out between forty and fifty of this class of immigrants. The maritime provinces should be able to find something for energetic and ambitious young immigrants to do in farming occupations, and should not suffer any material of which good citizens are made to slip through to help build up the upper provinces, without making some effort at least to retain it. But they cannot import "strong, able-bodied young men" who are willing to work a year for their board only, without driving away to the states and the upper provinces their own young men who are among the wage-earners and the supporters of the community. What the maritime provinces need is an accession of "able-bodied young men" with capital and experience enough to start and manage farms and other industrial enterprises of their own, for which this country offers such unparalleled advantages and opportunities.

**Notes of Provincial Industries.**

A new gold find has been made at Salmon River, N. S.; sixty areas were taken up in one day last week.

Robert Anderson, Petersville, Queens county, purposes erecting a large store and dwelling for his own company.

The keel of the new steamer St. Croix, for the International line, has been laid at Bath, and the work of construction will be pushed.

Digby is to have a waterworks system. The water will be brought a distance of three miles, and \$33,000 has been voted for the purpose.

Nova Scotia's coal production for the year ending September 30th last amounted to 2,200,155 long tons and the sales were 2,006,681 tons.

Capt. James E. Pitts, Port Greville, N. S., is getting out the frame for a schooner of about 280 tons, which he intends to build next summer.

Three thousand weight of mineral-spring water constituted one day's shipment from Waterford recently for St. John and different places in Nova Scotia.

Good catches of bass are being made at Bass River, Kent county. Many fishermen are in camp on the ice and near by, and fishing is carried on night and day.

A company is being formed at Liverpool, N. S., with a capital of \$40,000, to build an electric railway from Liverpool to the pulp mill at Milton, for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

J. F. Masters, late of the Dominion Atlantic Railway office in St. John, has been appointed to the Boston agency of the company. George Sterling succeeds Mr. Masters in the St. John office.

Smelt fishing is good on the Mirimichi, and the Canada Eastern Railway is hauling two or three cars a day of the frozen fish. They are shipped mainly to the Boston and New York markets.

Joseph Campbell, of Newtown, who is carrying on extensive lumber operations at Smith's Creek, Penobscus and Jeffries Corner, informs a Sussex Record reporter that this is the best winter for his work he ever had.

The Dominion Coal Company recently imported from Birmingham, Eng., by steamer to Halifax, thence by rail to Glace Bay, some 155 tons of iron and steel, the freight and duty on which amounted to about \$3,300.

Mr. Gilpin, inspector of mines, is preparing a display of Nova Scotia minerals and products of the mines for the Imperial Institute, London. The exhibit will be forwarded shortly and will remain permanently at the institute.

W. J. Elliott has purchased the hotel in Newcastle formerly known as the Mitchell House, and more recently as the Derby House, and after a thorough refitting and refurnishing has opened it to the public as the Elliott House.

Elijah Ross, of Carleton, is building a new tugboat for Capt. Samuel Price and James Hutchison of the tug Winnie. She will be of 47 feet keel, will be strongly constructed and fitted with powerful machinery, and will be called the Nereid.

H. G. H. Ketchum states that the capital to build the Chignecto ship railway has been raised in England, and is already to proceed with the work as soon as the Canadian government grants the extension of time necessary to complete the undertaking.

A. D. S. Bell, of Boston, proprietor of the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, states that the company owning the property have decided to enlarge the house according to the original plans, and that the work of reconstruction will be commenced right away.

The granite works near St. George, Charlotte county, are about to start up for the season. The last season's business was unsatisfactory, but the companies and firms are expecting something better this year. A new company is preparing to open up a valuable ledge of black granite near Cocabec.

The Gowrie colliery, Port Morien, C. B., is to be equipped with improved machinery this winter. The tail-ropes system is to be introduced, and the engine to operate it is now being placed in the mine. The four shell boilers are to be replaced by two Lancashire boilers and an air-compressor has been ordered.

The Dominion Suspender Co. of Niagara Falls have received from their agent in Australia orders for over a carload of suspenders, in competition with English brace makers. If Upper Canada can successfully compete with England for Australian trade, surely the maritime provinces should be able to compete with either or both for the Australian or any other foreign market.

Truro's two hat factories are in a prosperous condition. Craig & Mahoney have been rearranging their works, putting in improved machinery and otherwise increasing their facilities, and now have everything complete for turning out the best of work with quick despatch. J. C. Saultier is turning out first class work, receiving heat and motive power from the Chambers electric light station.

The Dunsinane Mining Company of Dunsinane, King's county, is seeking incorporation with a capital of \$50,000 in \$5 shares. The promoters are Messrs. John White, Robert Jardine, Kilgour Shives, C. N. Skinner and Sherwood Skinner, and their purpose is to open and

work a coal mine about two miles from Penobscus, on land owned by Mr. Shives, where he had a mill some years ago.

The Albert Maple Leaf says: "Many of our men are working at hoop-poles for next summer at the Albert Mfg. Company's plaster mills. Some have gone away to other places to prepare the hoops, others have the material brought here by the cars and make them at home. The company is deserving of praise in providing so much work for the men in the winter—if not for this many would be out of employment for the winter. As it is now all have constant work."

The gold mines of Nova Scotia, according to the returns from the mines office, produced for the last year ending September 30th over 15,050 ounces from 49,740 tons quartz. This is equal to 6 or 7 cents to the ton and is the lowest yield of any year since 1862. This does not indicate that the gold industry of the province is depreciating but simply shows that the general tendency is towards working low grade ores of great width in preference to the thin rich lands, such as have been the rage hitherto.

Shipments of gypsum last year from Windsor and Wentworth, N. S., were large. The Wentworth company, composed of Messrs. Dimock of Windsor and King of New York, shipped about 60,000 tons, and the Windsor company, consisting of Messrs. Higginson of Newbury and Mosher of Windsor, sent to New York upwards 30,000 tons. The quarries are being put in shape for next season's operations, which is expected will be more extensive than ever.

The Shediac Farmers' and Dairymen's Association are contemplating the erection of a cheese factory at that place, to be operated on the joint stock plan and to be ready for business by May next. At the annual meeting of the association, held the 15th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jas. Frier, president; J. A. Murray, vice president; Wm. R. Wood, secretary; Jas. G. Wilbur, treasurer; C. K. Dickie, Gilbert Wilbur, Edward Babineau and George W. Welling, directors; George L. Welling, auditor.

The Cape Traverse Dairying Company has been organized at Cape Traverse, P. E. I., for the purpose of building and operating a butter factory. The directors chosen are: John Irving, Charles Bell, Ephraim Bell and John D. Muttart of Cape Traverse, Neil McFadden and Benjamin Webster of Augustine Cove, Wallace Lowther of North Carleton, Albert Wright and Alder Black of Sealton. The directors are authorized to prepare an estimate of the site, buildings and plant; to solicit patrons and the possible number of cows available, and report at their next meeting.

The new Furness Line steamer St. John City arrived at this port on her maiden trip last Friday, direct from London. She made the trip in ten days, and brought about 700 tons of cargo but no passengers. The St. John City is a fine and handsomely modelled steel screw ship of 300 feet length and about 2300 tons register, provided with powerful triple-expansion engines and with accommodations for forty first-class passengers, and was launched December 13 last from the yard of Ale. Stephen & Sons, West Hartlepool. She is commanded by Capt. Harriell, late of the Halifax City.

According to the annual report of Harbor Master Howard of Montreal, 134 seagoing vessels arrived at that port during the year. The aggregate tonnage was 1,026,909, a decrease of 754,868 tons.

The arrivals of inland vessels numbered 4,666 with an aggregate tonnage of 977,890, a decrease of 578 vessels and 73,791 tons. During the year lumber shipments increased 49,158,629 feet, while grain and other cereals decreased 12,977,998 bushels, the year's shipments being 8,746,485 bushels. The imports of coal from the United States were 208,269 tons, an increase of 18,097 tons, while from the Maritime provinces 733,388 tons were received, an increase of 74,638 tons.

The annual meeting of the Masquodouit Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Company, limited, was held last week, and officers elected as follows: President, D. W. B. Reid; vice president, John H. Taylor; treasurer, Walter McCurdy; secretary, H. A. Murphy, Auditor, A. J. Reid; Directors, John Burris, Robert Kaulback and Walter McCurdy. The reports showed that the concern, which was only started last summer, had just about paid expenses to the end of the year. This was perfectly satisfactory to the shareholders, who think the result in such a short time very encouraging, and they will spare no effort to make the concern a paying one. There were 368,572 pounds of milk purchased, from which was made 14,311 pounds of butter and 3,753 pounds of cheese.

The old patent-leather factory, formerly an adjunct of the Gibson tannery, afterwards used as a workshop when Mr. John Gibson had his shipyard at the mouth of the Nashwaak, then used for a while as a cannery factory by Messrs. D. W. Hoegg & Co., is at last to be changed from its original use, its form will be altered, its position will be radically changed, and the old landmark at the mouth of the Nashwaak will be missed from its present prominent position. The building is to be moved from where it now stands and will be placed in position on the other side of the Canada Eastern tracks, near the station. After it has been settled in its new position, an addition will be built on one end and a siding run into it. Under this arrangement, there will be accommodation in the new car shed for several passenger cars, as well as for the snowplows and for others cars that need repairing, etc. The building will be wide enough for three tracks.—Fredericton Gleaner.