

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph is issued every Wednesday and Saturday by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by Act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

E. W. McCREADY,
President and Manager.

Subscription Rates

Sent by mail to any address in Canada at One Dollar a year. Sent by mail to any address in United States at Two Dollars a year. All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertising Rates

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper, each insertion, \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., one cent a word for each insertion.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 5 cents for each insertion.

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Correspondence must be addressed to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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No deceit.
The Public, St. John, New Brunswick.
The Maple Leaf forever.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
and The News

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 3, 1912.

THE INEVITABLE CONFLICT

The conflict between conservative and progressive policies and principles, of which both great political parties in the United States give abundant evidence, is as old as the history of parties. The radical always wins in the end. He bruises the head of the reactionary, but the reactionary breaks his head. Parties would sink into desuetude or die of general paralysis if this conflict were not more or less evident.

The most notable example in recent years of active progressive policies disturbing the dry bones of torpor was the organization of the Fourth Party by Sir Randolph Churchill in 1880. The other members of the party were Sir Henry Drummond Wolfe, Sir John Gorst, and occasionally Mr. Arthur Balfour. This quartette constituted themselves the unopposed critics of both the other parties. Churchill characterized Gladstone as the "Moloch of Midlothian," for whom torments of blood had been shed in Africa. He was equally severe on the Conservative benchers. One bill he fiercely denounced as "the crowning dishonor of Tory principles" and the "Supreme violation of political honesty." Roosevelt felt nothing on Churchill in the way of vituperative abuse when he got after the "old gang" who were distinguished for their unending Toryism rather than their political talent.

The first between the stationary and progressive elements in the party came to a head four years after Mr. Churchill started his agitation and it resulted in a triumph for Mr. Churchill, and in much good to the party as a whole. He insisted that the party ought to adopt, rather than oppose, reforms of a popular character, and to challenge the claims of the masses. His views were to a large extent accepted by the official Conservative leaders, and when the party ship has been steered with his principles in mind it has made better weather and easier sailing.

There is always the danger of a party in power forgetting principles; seeking to conserve its power by catering to special interests, and robbing the people it is supposed to serve. A protest such as Roosevelt has registered is not by any means a bad thing in itself. It has possibilities of great results for the country first and ultimately for the party that will now suffer from the defection of its most vital part. More and more the people are getting to use a political party as they do a street car; they stay with it as long as it goes their way, but when it turns the corner they go forward. Party regularity may be commended or it may not be. It is not commendable when the guiding motive of the party has ceased to be the public good. The great partizan is not the best citizen.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS

The United States is preparing to remit tolls on American ships using the Panama Canal, although bound by treaty obligations to accord equal treatment to foreign and American vessels. The treaty declares:

"The canal shall be free and open, in time of war as in time of peace, to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation or its citizens or subjects in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic or otherwise."

The canal has been built on broken pledges, and the history of the American nation is not free from breaches of faith

with other countries. The governments of the United States have never been over careful to enforce upon the country good faith toward foreign powers.

At the time the United States secured the Canal Zone, Roosevelt himself declared that if he had followed traditional conservative methods, he would have submitted a dignified state paper of probably two hundred pages to Congress, and the debate on it would have been going on yet; "but I took the Canal Zone and let the Congress debate it, and while the debate goes on what he calls traditional methods, Roosevelt completely disregarded treaty pledges; secured an inscription before it was drafted, and on one day, seventeen hours and forty-one minutes after that inscription had secured a slimy success, he recognized a new republic and from that public secured the Canal Zone. He takes upon himself the whole responsibility of recognizing Panama as an independent state. He adopted the child before it was born, and lifted it into the seats of the mighty during its first gasps for breath. The attempt of Congress to disregard treaty obligations in the present instance is strongly condemned by the leading journals of the country. The New York Post says:

"It is a desperate fight Senator Root is entering upon, this attempt to enforce the observance of international faith where we have repeatedly shown that we have no desire to do so. Broken pledges dot the entire history of the canal. The canal was made possible by a raid on the defenses of republic with whom we were in the act of negotiation. Its fortification was made possible by violating an implied pledge not to fortify it. Then why not be logical and run out the record by another act of broken faith? Senator Root must be a visionary." It is hard to break old habits.

THE READING OF GOOD BOOKS

The charge is often made that young people no longer read good books. The average young reader today seems to have no commanding knowledge of that select and stored up wisdom of the past, which to an earlier generation had been the chief means and effect of culture.

A college student recently remarked that he had been particularly attracted to the novelist "Dickinson." Richardson and Dickens had no colored in his memory, through his "scientific" study of English literature at college, that they could no more be separated than could the original drops of ink from an old blotter. When he was asked which of "Dickinson's" novels he had read, he could not recollect, but he was sure the book had a green cover.

It is unfortunate that more boys today do not come into contact with the life stored up in some of those great books which are yet dead to them. The interest in many of these books is human, natural and direct, and the only reason they are not more often appreciated is that the new generation of readers are entirely ignorant of the riches that are within easy access. A few crude pictures of palm-trees and savages in a school geography may stimulate curiosity in a hitherto sluggish brain, and start a boy or girl in a delightful voyage round the earth. It was Voltaire's "Life of Charles V" that started John Ruskin's feet on the road that led him to the British Cabinet. He paid twenty pence for the book. Ben Johnson complained once of the ingratitude of a certain lawyer to whom he had rendered a great service. "Why," he declared, "I was the man that first made him rich Horace."

It may be a very simple thing that introduces a boy to a useful book. In school, during study hours, Jim detects Bill with a non-academic volume under the desk, and starts inquiries, to which Bill responds from the nearest side of his mouth, "It's 'Tom Sawyer.' Go it's great!" And Jim is filled with the desire to read. If the father or teacher of Jim had declared "Tom Sawyer" is a novel of the picturesque type, every boy ought to read it; then, too, Mark Twain is one of our greatest writers, etc." you can imagine what the result would be. The careless arrow flies to the mark, even when awkwardly fired and ill-feathered, than the carefully considered one finds no resting place. No better service can be rendered to a man than to arouse in him an interest in good reading.

DOMINION DAY

Forty-five years is not a long time in the life of a nation, although in the case of Canada an immense amount of progress has been crowded into that period. Very few remain of those who were active in bringing about the confederation of the provinces, but there are many who are members something about the conditions at that time, and are able to contrast them with those of 1912. The dream of the fathers has been realized. We have a country stretching from ocean to ocean, rapidly growing in population and wealth, and richer in resources than even the fathers dreamed half a century ago. Each year is marked by new discoveries and new projects of importance to advance the welfare of Canada. And now the call, which proved its faith in the west and patiently bided its own time, is beginning to feel the expanding power of the great forward movement. It is safe to predict that within the next decade eastern Canada, and especially the maritime provinces, will assume a new importance in the eyes of those looking to Canada for homes and for a better outlook. Throughout the country on Monday, Dominion day was celebrated with enthusiasm, as it deserves to be.

IMPORTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The argument advanced in favor of protection everywhere is that it encourages manufacturers and builds up new industries. If protection has this effect it is rather remarkable that the export of manufactured goods from England is almost equal to the combined exports of similar goods from Germany and the United

States. Eighty per cent of the total exports of Great Britain are manufactured goods. The United States is a large exporter, but sixty per cent of her total exports are foodstuffs and raw material.

Britain imports much of her raw material, and in the item of cotton her fiscal system enables her to build mills from her competitors, to pay considerably higher wages than the other European countries engaged in the export trade, to work shorter hours, to buy cheaper food, and at the same time to secure two-thirds of the cotton exports of the world. The increase in cotton exports from Britain during the last decade was equal to the increase in all the other cotton manufacturing countries in the world put together, excluding India. During that time the increase in British spindles was about equal to all the spindles of Germany. If the cotton workers of Germany worked the same hours and received the same wages as the Lancashire spinners, the extra capital charges due almost entirely to their fiscal system would make it impossible for them to export a single pennyworth of cotton. So expensive is it to build mills under protection, that in Germany, one of the lowest of tariff countries, a spinning mill of 100,000 spindles costs at least \$200,000 more than in England, entailing an extra capital charge of \$20,000 a year.

It is claimed for protection that it provides against unemployment. Protection "two jobs for every man," is the way it is ordinarily stated. Instead of that the last American census reveals how serious is the condition under high tariff. The official figures for New York reveal only one good year out of five, and in 1907, so far from protection ensuring regularity of employment, one man in every three was out of work. In June, 1909, 13 per cent of those reported on, belonging to trade-unions, were out of employment in New York State, and in October of that year only 7.1 per cent of those reported on in Great Britain were idle. In the United States figures, the unemployed from sickness or accident are carefully excluded, and the British figures suffer from the inclusion of many men employed in naturally fluctuating trades.

If imports caused unemployment, unemployment would increase in proportion as imports increased. But the British Book Co. 4864, shows that when imports were checked in 1908 unemployment grew worse. In 1910 when imports again increased unemployment was good and improving. Nothing is more foolish than to represent that high protection is to the advantage of the laboring man. It is simply a method of manipulating the fiscal system of a country to raise home prices and to benefit a few who can afford to pay for the manipulation. Mr. Samuel Gompers had referred to in the affiliated districts of the Federation of Labor in 1908. The figures showed 40 per cent of blacksmiths out of work, 80 per cent freight handlers, 70 per cent iron moulders, 60 per cent builders' laborers, and 30 per cent hod carriers. Houses cannot be imported, and bricklaying, like bread-making, must be done at home; but there was much suffering and unemployment in these industries. These would be, under every kind and variety of fiscal policy, and those who would legislate for unemployment must have regard to matters other than fiscal policy.

REFORM AND HYPOCRISY

Much of the nonsense that is spoken by politicians today represents a true desire for reform, but much of it must be mere pretence and hypocrisy. The limit has surely been reached by Bryan in Baltimore when he has the Democratic convention resolve against receiving aid from Morgan, Ryan or Belmont. A wealthy and disgusted people will exclaim with Christopher Sly: "This is a very excellent piece of work; would 'twere done!" Bryan commits the convention to votes of poverty, and with a whip of small cords he drives the money changers from the temple. But it is hardly his intention to turn saint, and the army of parasites and frauds that fasten themselves upon every party will be as numerous as ever in the wake of these men who would so ostensibly bid Satan and cast him out. The "malefactors of great wealth," Ryan and Belmont, voted without a smile for his resolution, knowing that it was giving to the whole party an aspect of hypocrisy. The party is looking to govern the nation, and this unthinking demagogue would commit it to the folly of refusing to take advice or assistance from the men who have property. The happy thought politician asks the convention to ostracize, or ostensibly to ostracize men of upright life merely because they have money, and then expect the support of the greatest industrial people in the world. The Democratic party has traditionally stood for tariff reform, but Mr. Bryan never cared about this. He has been the very image of inconsistency in his attitude to nearly all the leading planks of the party platform, and he never used his enormous influence with the party to make the tariff a dominant issue. Reducing the tariff to a revenue basis would confound all the members of the privilege-hunting and favor-seeking class; more than all the resolutions he could introduce into party conventions in a life time.

During the last two years the Democratic party, under wise and sane leadership, has been throwing off the reproach of faddism and hypocrisy and strengthening itself greatly before the country. The peerless leader, through whose whole career there runs an apparently inevitable streak of humbug, must himself be shaken off before the party can be completely rehabilitated. But Bryan still persists in his old determination of doing everything for the people except getting off their backs.

FARMERS AND CO-OPERATION

The experiment by seventy Kings county farmers to co-operate and market their own products, as well as purchase in a co-operative way the farming materials and equipment which they need will be watched with great interest. Co-operation has been tried with success by the fruit growers and shippers of the Annapolis valley, and representatives of different co-operative bodies met at Berwick this week to discuss the organization of a central association with which all of them would affiliate. Such action was decided on but deferred in order to meet certain legal requirements.

The whole question of co-operation among farmers is attracting more and more attention. It is discussed in the week's issue of the Prince Edward Island Farmer, which begins by pointing out that the island province lost ten thousand in population between 1901 and 1911, without counting the natural increase which should have taken place. The soil of the island is rich, its climate good, and general conditions favorable for agriculture, but apparently farming is not sufficiently profitable to prevent the movement to the cities and to the west. The trouble, as the Island Farmer sees it, is that "on the margin teaching in the farm, the farmer receives and what the consumer pays an army of middlemen are not only fed but fattened." Hence it says:

"There is one feature of the situation which should set our farmers thinking. They are the only class of producers in the world today who are not organized. The manufacturers, whom the farmers outnumber almost infinitely, are so organized that they can dictate terms to governments, to trade-unions, to banks, and can even set the prices of farm products. The farmers, numerically in a position to rule the world, cannot secure a reasonable concession on a government railway or company steamship. Organized, as the manufacturers are, they could command kings, governments and even railway companies. Is such organization possible? What would it mean to the world? What if the farmers had the power to set prices on the products of their farms, as the manufacturers do on the products of their factories? And the power is theirs if they only use it. As things are now, farming by the masses, does not pay. It is because it does not that the farmers are leaving their farms and taking to the middle ground in the cities."

Seventy farmers of Kings county in this province will make a test of the value of organization under conditions which would seem to be very favorable. They hope to steady the prices of produce, and also to reduce the average yearly cost to the consumer. If they succeed, their example will not only be followed by other farmers, but the consumers will be in full sympathy with the movement.

NOTE AND COMMENT

It is stated that there is an increase in the number of applications for homesteads on crown lands in this province. That is another of the signs of the forward movement.

Mr. H. J. Logan writes to the Amherst News that western Canada "is not a poor man's country," and that there is a great inflation of land values. Stay East, young man!

Colonel the Hon. Sam Hughes should be advised that the American Knights of K. K. John were unable to locate Union Jacks for their parade in Toronto. What has happened to the old flag since the Tories have got into power?

The pipes for natural gas have been laid from the Albert county wells to the borders of Hillsboro. Within a very few years, it may be hoped, the press will be able to announce that St. John also is to receive a supply of natural gas.

In Switzerland when a man ill-treats and neglects or deserts his wife and children he is promptly put in a place where he is forced to work, and the profits of his labor are used to support his family. We need a system of that sort in New Brunswick.

An English bridegroom arrived at the church door, where he was to be married, in an aeroplane. This suggests that it will no longer be necessary to provide a ladder to aid in an elopement. From her chamber window the fair maid may step into an aeroplane and defy pursuit.

Montreal is now making the same complaint made in the Maritime Provinces about the manner in which the attention of Englishmen is centered on Western Canada to the exclusion of the East. The Montreal Financial Times has an interjection with a flourish of that city who has just returned from England, and who declares that the Englishman looks right over the older provinces and hardly even knows they are there. As a remedy he recommends a more vigorous publicity campaign, which would not only let the people of England know that there are fine agricultural possibilities in Eastern Canada, but that there are also valuable mineral resources and great industrial undertakings.

In reply to the story papers which are attacked by Hon. William Pugsley, the Halifax Recorder says: "Dr. Pugsley may have missed the mark when he predicted victory for Mr. Copp in the local election in New Brunswick, but it might be well to remember that every one of the contracts for public works during the period of his ministry was completely approved of by a committee appointed by the Board of government for the deliberate purpose of condemning them and of discovering graft in connection therewith. After years of abuse of every public act of Mr. Pugsley's, the Tories at length vindicated and approved them—and are now busily engaged in carrying them out. The doctor may make slips as a prophet, but as minister of public works he seems to have been unimpeachable and impeccable."

NOT THE ONLY PEBBLE

The little daughter of a woman ambitious to get into society burst into the kitchen, where the colored servant sat peeling potatoes.

"Oh, Mamma!" she cried. "Mamma's got her name in the Blue Book!"

"What's that?" returned the servant. "In the Blue Book? Dat am nothin'. Ah got mine in de Red Book!"

"In the Red Book?"

"Yes, in de Red Book. Dat am de color of de city directory, ain't it?"

FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

(Continued from page 2)

week in town, the guest of Mrs. D. C. Allan. Rev. J. L. Batty also spent a day or two here attending the conference, and returned to Moncton on Saturday.

Mrs. Mary L. Hewson returned home today from St. Agathe, where she has been spending a few weeks with her husband. Mr. Hewson's health is slightly improved.

Mrs. and Mrs. George T. Douglas, with little daughter and Mrs. Douglas's mother, Mrs. Bradley, of Newton (Mass.), are on a motoring trip through Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. They expect to be away about two weeks.

Mr. J. H. Turner, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Canning, spent a few days last week at his old home here. He was called back to Canning on Sunday by the disastrous fire that destroyed the business section of the town.

Mr. Jack McKee, formerly of the Amherst teaching staff, but who is now teaching in Montreal, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. W. P. Smith. He will leave on Friday for Truro to spend some days with his sister, Mrs. Harlow and Prof. Harlow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Curry and son Lawrence left on Monday by motor for Sydney. Mr. Curry will be absent about a week. Mr. Curry and son remaining for the summer at their home there.

Arthur and Sydney Laird, sons of Dr. R. Laird, who have been attending school on Crescent avenue, will be home for the summer holidays.

Mr. B. L. McLaughlin left for Montreal on Monday. He will be away about two weeks.

Mrs. and Mrs. Clarendon Worrell, of Souris (P. E. I.), spent the week-end with Mrs. Worrell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hatchford.

Mrs. T. Main, of Shiloh (N. B.), is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Harry A. Purdy.

Mrs. D. C. Allan has sold her beautiful home on Crescent avenue to Dr. B. Elliott Goodwin, who will take possession about the first of August. Mrs. Allan with her brother, Dr. Charles MacQueen, will take apartments at the Amherst hotel for the summer and in the early autumn will take an extended trip to the west.

Miss Anne Christie gave a very enjoyable tea on Friday last week in honor of Mrs. J. Layton Ralston, of Halifax, and Mrs. Luther, of Denver. The drawing room and tea room were beautifully decorated with spring flowers, the color scheme being yellow and white.

Mr. J. Frederic Christie and Miss Hazard were also tea hostesses last week. The first golf for the season was given on Saturday afternoon at the club house, when the ladies entertaining were Mrs. C. R. Smith, Mrs. F. G. Wheaton, and Miss Jessie Christie.

Mrs. and Mrs. George Hanna, of New York, are guests of Mrs. Hanna's sister, Mrs. Ernest Styles.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. L. Ralston returned to Halifax yesterday. Mrs. Ralston has been spending a week in town with her mother, Mrs. McLeod, and Mrs. B. W. Ralston.

Mr. John Taylor, who has been visiting in Winnipeg and other cities for the past year, has returned home, and is receiving a very warm welcome from her many friends here.

Mrs. Thomas Lindsay, of Belmont (N. S.), was the weekend guest with her daughter, Miss S. L. Lindsay, of the Academy staff.

Miss Lovershew, of Halifax, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, and will remain for the summer months.

Miss Alice Smith, who has been in town for a few days the guest of the St. Regis, is spending the summer at her home in the city.

Miss Muriel Thomas, of Dorchester, who has been visiting Miss Mabel Reid, has returned home, having spent the past three months in Amherst.

Dr. Bentley, of Wallace, has so far returned to his home in Amherst, which he underwent in Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, that he has been able to return to his home in Wallace, and is now convalescing rapidly.

Mrs. Piercy, of Halifax, is spending the summer with her brother, Mr. Piercy, of the Rhodes, Curry Co., and Mrs. Piercy.

Mrs. G. K. O'Brien, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks, is reported as being a little better today. Her condition, however, remains critical.

Miss Carleton, of Souris (P. E. I.), is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. MacPherson.

Mrs. and Mrs. A. W. Moffatt and Miss Dora Moffatt, are leaving tomorrow to spend the week-end in Moncton.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. MacPherson have been very ill with an attack of appendicitis. Her condition is somewhat improved today.

Miss Chas. physical director of the Y. W. C. A., and teacher of domestic science at the Provincial Institute, is leaving for her home in the south tomorrow. Miss Chas. will return to Amherst early in September.

Rev. Harry Burgess, of Shubenacadie, who was attending the Methodist conference here this week, was taken ill while in town, and has been ordered by his physician to abstain from active work for some time.

Rev. Thomas Macrae, superintendent of home missions in the Nova Scotia conference, was called from Amherst to St. John this week to attend the funeral of the late Rev. Dr. Wilson, of that city.

Mr. Ivan S. Ralston, of the law firm of Ralston, Hannay & Ralston, went to St. John this week on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Magee, of Port Elgin, with a number of friends, motored over to town today, returning to Port Elgin tonight.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Curry and Mrs. and Mrs. C. MacPherson are leaving today for Simpson's Lake to spend some days at the popular fishing resort.

Miss Brunnet, of Charlottetown (P. E. I.), has returned home, having spent the past month the guest of Prof. Wright and Mrs. Wright.

Mr. Otto C. Bunch paid a visit to St. John this week.

PARSBORRO

Paraborro, June 27—J. B. Cowan and family arrived from Moncton on Thursday last to spend the summer at their summer residence, Paraborro, Partridge Island.

Mrs. Robert Howard and little son are visiting relatives in Falmouth.

Miss Minnie Alloway, of Springhill, has been the guest of the Misses Aikman for the past few days.

Rev. Carl Mack and Mrs. Mack, of Truro, are in town visiting Mrs. Mack's mother, Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. T. J. Sullivan went to Moncton on Monday to visit her sister, Mrs. Jas. Brown.

Mr. J. Newton Pugsley spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Moore, before leaving for Fredericton to attend the Provincial Teachers' Institute.

About one hundred teachers are expected next month to attend the physical drill which Inspector Hebert has arranged to have here for three weeks during the month of July.

Harold McMorris, who has been attending St. Thomas' College, Chatham, came home last week to spend his vacation.

Mrs. and Mrs. Phineas Dickson and family have moved into the Amherst house recently purchased on Cunard street extension.

James Long and family, of the south side, have moved into the place formerly occupied by Mr. Dickson.

E. R. Evans, with other engineers, has been making surveys here in connection with the proposed extension of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway.

REXTON
Rexton, June 28—A pretty wedding took place in St. Mary's church, at Lynn (Mass.), June 20, at 8 a. m. when Miss (Miss) McFadden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McFadden, of Buctouche (N. B.), was married to Allan McAdam, electrician, of Lynn. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Keating, of St. Mary's church, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin with veil and orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Alice Carroll, of Buctouche, who wore a pretty costume of white net over pink and carried a bouquet of pink roses. The groom was supported by the bride's brother, Albert McFadden. After the ceremony the wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Sheed Foundation, 20 Sheppard Court. Those present numbered about thirty, consisting of many from the province. A large number of beautiful and valuable presents were received. The newly married couple left on a wedding trip to New York, the bride wearing a travelling suit of fawn tweed with corresponding hat.

The death occurred here Tuesday night of Mrs. Lutz Blanchard, at the age of about seventy-two years. The funeral took place yesterday morning. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Lapointe, and the remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Babin died Wednesday morning at Richibucto, where he was buried yesterday.

A baby born was born yesterday morning to Mrs. and Mrs. Douglas Wood.

Miss Sarah Masterton and her sister, Mrs. Orchard, recently announced the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. William Masterton, of Murielville.

The Misses Sinton, of Galloway, have returned home from a visit to their parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Sinton, of Murielville.

Miss Lucie Maillet, of New Bedford (N. B.), is spending the summer at her home in Amherst.

Mr. George Thompson and child have returned from Rumbold (Me).

SALISBURY
Salisbury, N. B., June 28—Mr. and Mrs. James E. McCready and daughter, Miss McCready, of Toronto, are visiting relatives in New Brunswick. The party reached Salisbury in their automobile on Wednesday and are the guests for a few days of Mrs. McCready's cousin, Mrs. J. W. Carter, and her aunt, Mrs. C. Cradock.

Miss Marion Littlefield, of Cambridge (Mass.), Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McCready, of Toronto, and their cousins, Miss Cradock and Mrs. J. W. Carter, spent Thursday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Choquet.

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Theriault spent Sunday in the Yeggin.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. O'Leary, of Oxford, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Smith last week.

Miss Clara Kirkpatrick spent a day in Kentville last week.

Rev. Joseph Salter, of Hebron, who has been in Amherst attending the Methodist conference, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Ward the first of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Spencer, of Amherst, spent Sunday in town.

Mr. Andrew Murphy, who has been engaged in business in Warden, Idaho, for several years, has removed to Edmonton (Alta.).

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McQuirk are receiving congratulations this week upon the arrival of a baby girl.

Miss John Treble and daughter Hazel, who have been in Boston for the past year, returned yesterday, and will occupy the residence of Mrs. Pierce during the summer months.

Mrs. Golly Canning and daughter Ines, of Amherst, spent last week in town.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whiston and children have gone to the Joggins to reside.

Miss Lovershew, of Halifax, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralston, and will remain for the summer months.

Miss Alice Smith, who has been in town for a few days the guest of the St. Regis, is spending the summer at her home in the city.

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INTERESTING HORTICULTURE

A PLANT CANCER

Structure and Development

Gall Treated in New B.

Secretary Wilson stated that 235 Bureau of Plant