DR. A. J. MURRAY NEW HEAD OF N. B. MEDICAL SOCIETY

President of York and Sunbury Medical Society is Also Head of Provincial Organization—Shorter Hours For Schools One of the Many Subjects Discussed — Visiting Doctors Guests at Smoking Concert at Elks Rooms—Fi ve Years Course for Qualification—Why the Medical Bill in Legislature Was Withdrawn.

Yesterday the New Brunswick Medical Society met in annual session at the council chambers of the Court House. The meetings, of which there were three were all largely attended. Interesting papers were read to be followed by general discussion. The morning session was wholly taken up with the routine business of the society. The delegates were welcomed to the city by His Worship Mayor Bullock and the general business of the society transacted. The afternoon session was devoted to the election of officers and case reports. A further session was also held during the evening at the conclusion of which the delegates enjoyed a smoker at the Elks' rooms, Charlotte street.

There are in all 46 delegates in attendance, including representatives from the United States.

Among the many interesting papers read was one on Insects as Propagators of Disease, by Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., and one on The Preventive and Curative Treatment of Tuberculosis in New Brunswick. Discussion on both of these will be taken up today.

Dr. A. J. Murray Is President.

Officers were elected at the afternoon session with the result that A. J. Murray, M. D., is to be the president of the society for the ensuing year. Dr. J. R. McIntosh, the retiring president presided at yesterday's meetings.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2.30 o'clock.

Dr. McLaren called the attention of the delegates to the unsanitary conditions of the facilities for drinking on the railways and the meeting decided to embody the suggestions of Dr. McLaren in certain representations which will be made to the railway companies in the matter

Shorter School Hours.

Dr. Crawford addressed the delegates on the necessity of shorter school hours for children and the advisability of creating more public playgrounds.

Dr. Melvin exhibited a case of lichen scorfula which from the fact of its being seldom met with in the general practice of medicine, was found most interesting to the delegates.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—A. J. Murray.
1st Vice-President—C. F. Purdy.
2nd Vice-President—G. G. Melvin.
Treasurer—D. E. Berryman.
Corresponding Secretary—J. S. Bentley.
Recording Secretary—G. G. Corbet.
Trustees—Drs. Lunney, Butler and Johnston.

The Council's Report.

The report of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons was then read. The report which follows will be taken up in detail by a committee of the society at this morning's session.

St. John, N. B., July 20th, 1909.

Mr. President and Members of the New Brunswick Medical Society.

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the Council of Physicians and Surgeons of New Brunswick for the year 1908-09.

The council during the past year devoted a great deal of thought and time to the preparation of a new Medical Act. This step was for many reasons deemed necessary. The present Act is cumbersome, badly arranged, and difficult of interpretation. These features were as much as possible eliminated.

The council applied to the Legislature to repeal the present Medical Act and substitute one cited as "The New Brunswick Medical Act, 1909." The bill was introduced on behalf of the Medical Council of New Brunswick, and among other objects sought to be obtained by it are the following:—

1.—To rearrange and simplify the old Act, cutting out unnecessary sections and setting iut its provisions under appropriate headings.

2. To provide that all members of the council shall be elected by the Medical Society, as is done generally in the other provinces of the Dominion.

3. To vest the right of appeal in matters coming before the council in a justice of the Supreme Court instead of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

4. To provide for perpetual registration as a physician on payment of a fee of $20.00.

5. To permit non-residents to practice in this province if otherwise qualified under the Act.

6. To provide for reciprocal registration with the United Kingdom, so that registered physicians from the United Kingdom may be admitted to practice in this province if similar privileges be accorded our physicians.

7. To provide for the publication of the Medical Register in a pamphlet similar to that issued by the medical councils in other provinces of the Dominion.

8. To provide that no optician or fitter of spectacles should use or apply any powerful or paralyzing drug unless under the direction of a duly qualified medical practitioner.

Strong Opposition

Strong opposition, however, was raised to section 40 of the bill, providing that no one who is not registered as a physician should practice or profess to practice medicine, or treat or attempt to cure or alleviate any ailment or infirmity for hire, gain, or hope of reward, unless under the advice and by the direction of a duly qualified practitioner.

This section was introduced into the bill because it is believed that in the public interest, and for the protection of the public from imposture and ignorance, in matters literally of life and death, no man should be at liberty to practice as a physician until, as some guarantee of fitness, he takes a course of study for at least four years in the subjects recognized by all medical institutions of standing as fundamental and essential, and also has had practical experience in a hospital for at least one year.

The bill did not raise the requirements for registration as a physician. The qualifications provided for in section 13 of the old Act, enacted in 1895, were practically re-enacted. But it was asked, and section 40 of the bill was intended to provide, that the present moderate requirements should apply to all who profess to treat and cure human ailments and diseases.

The council, recognizing the strong opposition that had been aroused to section 40, expressed their willingness if necessary, in order to pass the remainder of the bill, to withdraw section 40 and re-enact section 32 of the old Act, thereby leaving the law unchanged in this respect. However, notwithstanding this concession, the council after careful consideration thought it advisable to withdraw the bill from the Legislature for the present.

In the report of last year it was stated that application was being made in proper form to have the Province of New Brunswick declared a separate British possession under the British Medical Act. This is a necessary legal procedure to be taken before reciprocity with Great Britain can be established. In May last a communication was received from the Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, stating that at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council the New Brunswick Medical Act, 1909, was considered, and that the committee regret that the provisions of the Act are not such as to afford facilities for the establishment of reciprocity with Great Britain, inasmuch as provision is made for a curriculum of four years only, and there is no provision for recognition of registration in the United Kingdom.

The Council recognize the necessity of raising our requirements for registration to a five years' course of study, and have the matter now under consideration. Many medical colleges have raised their standard to five years before a degree will be conferred. In the United Kingdom and in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and in British Columbia after 1912, physicians are required to have taken a five years' course before they can be registered.

To Enforce Provisions of Act.

Active steps have been taken to enforce the provisions of the Medical Act against a number of unregistered practitioners compelling them either to cease from practicing medicine or to fulfil the requirements of the law. The Council are doing all in their power to rid the province of such that are not legally qualified, and they desire the members of the profession to keep them informed of any illegal practitioners of medicine in their locality.

The following graduates in medicine have passed the professional examination:

Dr. C. M. Kelly, Springfield; Dr. Paul McL. Atkinson, Albert; Dr. Frederick T. Dunlop, St. John; Dr. John E. Palmer, Hampton; Dr. Wesley H. Ciffin, Lower Southampton; Dr. Claude A. Guy, Grand Falls; Dr. Paul C. Laporte, Grand Falls; Dr. David LeB. Shaw, Woodstock; Dr. Phillippe Richard, St. Hilaire.

The number of names on the Medical Register is 276.

Herewith is enclosed a statement of the Treasurer and Registrar's accounts.

STEWART SKINNER, M. B.,
Registrar.

An appended statement of the finances of the council showed the receipts for the year to have been $1,871.16 and the expenditures $743.35, leaving a balance on hand of $1,427.81.

Dr. Chas. Ogilvy, of New York, read an interesting and most scientific paper on the Excision of the Knee Joint.

The paper was discussed by Drs. Thos. Walker, Atherton and J. Christie. On concluding this debate a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Dr. Ogilvy who replied in a happy manner.

Dr. Murray McLaren exhibited a child in illustration of a case report.

Dr. A. P. Crocket read an interesting paper on When to Operate in the Middle Ear Disease. The paper was discussed by Drs. Crawford and A. J. Murray.

Dr. Daniel's Paper.

Dr. Daniel read an interesting paper on Insects As the Propagators of Disease.

Dr. Butler concluded the evening session with an exhaustive paper on Preventive and Curative Treatment of Tuberculosis in New Brunswick.

Both of these two latter papers will form the subjects of discussion at this morning's session of the society.

At the conclusion of the evening session the delegates adjourned to the Elks' Home, Charlotte street, where the remainder of the evening was spent. Harrison's orchestra attended to the musical fixings of the evening, while the following rendered vocal solos in good voice, D. B. Pidgeon, S. J. McGowan, Frank McCluskey and Ned Bonnell. Fred McNeil rendered a number of Harry Lauder's songs in pleasing style. The catering was in charge of S. W. Scammell.

Today's proceedings will be taken up with the reading of papers, the deciding of the next place of meeting, and the finishing up of the busniess of the society.

Morning Session.

Dr. Fitz-Maurice, a visiting delegate of the State of Maine, was welcomed.

Dr. McIntosh made an address in which he said it gave him great pleasure to be president of the Medical Society, but that when he thought of the number of able leaders who had gone before, he felt small. With his office came duties and responsibilities. He saw something was demanded of him. Along with other members of the society he investigated the different methods of treating tuberculosis. A meeting was held at the Opera House and a provincial society formed for the prevention of the disease. There are many feasible methods, such as instructing the rising generation of the need of pure air, good food and hours. Also by word of mouth and by circulating literature. Just so far as interest is taken in this matter so far will good be done. After the matter had been thus put before the people it had been put before the Government and the need of a sanitarium for consumptives shown.

A vote of thanks was extended on motion of Dr. Atherton, to the president after his address.

The president now introduced Mayor Bullock, saying that it gave him much pleasure to present one who took such an interest in the affairs of the society.

Mayor Bullock's Welcome.

Mayor Bullock in a short address said that the society did the city an honor by meeting here and he accordingly welcomed them on behalf of the people. He said that he felt we live in a very healthy city with a low death rate, good commercial prospects and a very bright outlook in every respect and that when we are able to go away on a holiday trip we are proud to put St. John after our name. He complimented the doctors present on their fine appearance and said that he thought they had a good fighting chance and that if they did all in their power he felt sure we would soon be rid of the "white plague." He then complimented the president on his work in this connection. He felt that the medical was a noble calling and he wished the society to feel that the city was theirs and the people their body guard. Concluding he said, "In the name of the noble people of St. John I again bid you welcome."

Dr. Purdy, of Moncton, moved a vote of thanks and said that when we realize the size of the city, the mayor must have sacrificed a lot of time to attend and address them. Those who came from warm places felt glad of a whiff of fog. The hospitality of the city was unbounded.

The treasurer, Dr. G. G. Melvin, read his report and showed vouchers for all his accounts. After he had submitted the report it was moved and seconded that the report be received and an audit committee appointed.—Carried.

The president appointed Drs. Robertson and Purdy auditors.

After the treasurer's report, considerable time was devoted to the discussion of what the rate should be for insurance examinations; $4 was finally decided upon.

Dr. T. D. Walker announced that he had pamphlets descriptive of a short course in medicine and surgery in Scotland occupying one month.

As there was no further business, several interesting papers were read.

Dr. Atherton, of Fredericton, read a paper, "Two Cases of Appendicitis During Complicated Pregnancy," and it was discussed by Drs. Murray McLaren and Stewart Skinner.

Dr. Stewart Skinner's Paper on Public Health.

The next paper, on "Public Health," was read by Dr. Stewart Skinner. Dr. Skinner gave statistics showing that the average length of life in India was only 20 years, while in parts of Eprope where conditions were better, it is 40 years; that in India the mortality is 42 per 1,000, while in Europe it is 16 to 40 per thousand each year. He said that tuberculosis is decreasing, while typhoid in Massachusetts has decreased 90 per cent. More interesting items followed the statistical part of the paper, such as: The original purpose of the Board of Health is to enforce sanitary conditions, but with developments its duties now are to stop bad conditions due to smoke and insects as well as to look after milk and dairy products. Rigid inspection is needed here on account especially of the influx of immigrants, the most ignorant often staying here. There should also be a medical inspection of the public school board. In New York this is the case. The result is that cases have been diminished 40 per cent. The doctor also spoke of the fault of too much schooling with books and the great fault of keeping the youngsters in during a short winter's afternoon because of a small misdemeanor. When the child has broken down, the doctor has been called upon and, against every condition, he is supposed to cure the fever, put glasses on the child and, giving it a certificate send it back to school to the same bad conditions. Playgrounds are very necessary to the health of the child. In New Brunswick we have only one isolation hospital, and that is defective. New England patients have a far better chance. General methods for treating tuberculosis are not being used. This is desirable, no matter what the cost, as the "white plague" generally claims its victims when they are in their best years and can be of most service. The doctor claimed that the money put in sanitaria would not be as much as that now spent in orphan asylums and poor houses. In our city, smoke is a great menace to public health. Such would not be tolerated in New England states. The mattings of public conveyances should be discarded or fumigated. Noise also is detrimental, especially to one sick in bed. It is a wonder that the people of the Valley have not kicked long ago! Public drinking places are a public menace unless the cup is continually rinsed. Dr. Davidson examined a glass which had been used nine consecutive days in a public school. It was found that there were thousands of pieces of skin on the glass. Each cell contained as least 150 bacteria. Our water supplies are bad. In Germany, no surface water can be used unless it is thoroughly filtered. St. John should have a skilled bacteriologist, and there should be a medical school inspector.

After hearty applause, the meeting adjourned until 2.30.

STEPPED OUT WITH THE FUNDS STAR LAUNDRY

Special to The Standard.

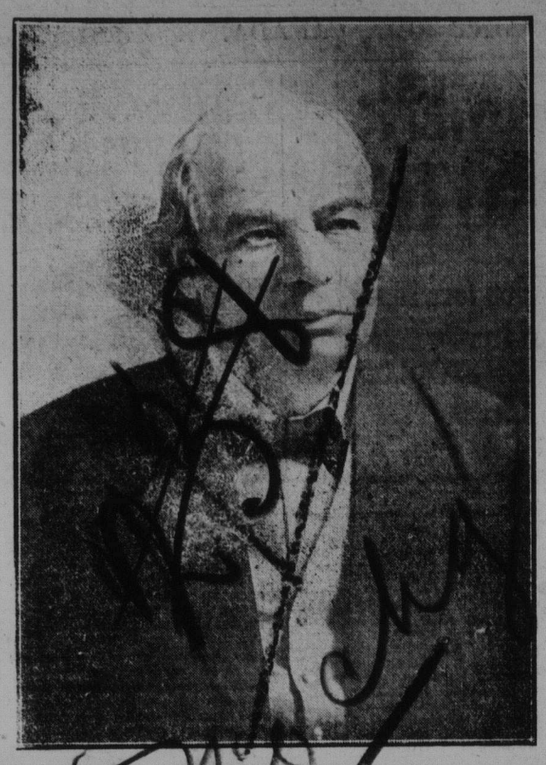
Chatham, N. B., July 20.—Summons has been issued for O. A. Coto, who stepped out last week with Star Steam Laundry Funds. He was seen in Newcastle yesterday and an effort will be made to find him. He left on Thursday with North West Mounted Police recruits and was not expected back.

Considerable improvement has been made to the equipment of G. N. W. Telegraph Company's office here. J. B. Beauchamp, inspector for the company, has directed the work, which includes placing wires in cable, a new switch board instrument table and other conveniences.

Mr. George D. Cutler, of Stetson, Cutler and Company, reached the city yesterday.

Mr. Thomas L. Morrissy, Montreal, is in town.

DR. SAMSON WILL LECTURE ON BENEFITS OF ANNUITIES



DR. SAMSON.

In connection with the Canadian Government annuities act Dr. Samson will deliver an address in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock. His Worship the Mayor will preside. A special musical programme has been arranged for the occasion.

Dr. Samson is adjudged to be one of the best platform speakers in Canada and though statistics enter largely into his address, he handles his subject in an entertaining and instructive manner.

On completion of his tour of the Maritime Provinces, he proceeds to the Pacific coast, speaking in all the important cities in his route, impressing the people of the importance of this new scheme.

DR. DANIEL, M. P., DISCUSSES AN INTERESTING SUBJECT

At the closing session of the New Brunswick Medical Society's annual meeting last evening, Dr. J. W. Daniel, M. P., read one of the most interesting and useful papers of the society's session, the subject being Insects as Propagators of Disease.

The complete text of the article follows:

The trend of medical practice at the present day is in the direction of the prevention of disease in contradistinction to its cure, and it is probable that in the future this will be more and more the case; not that the latter subject has been neglected or that much and very material advance has not been made in that direction, but that prevention is much the more valuable not only in avoiding the suffering and pain and anxiety that always accompanies sickness, but also in avoiding the immense economic and financial loss that is inseparable from it. Already the success which has attended the patient investigation of medical scientists is most notable, and as a result the average life of the individual has been increased, endemic and epidemic disease has been entirely destroyed in many places that were formerly under their domination, and by serum treatment and by vaccination we are enabed not only to render exposed persons immune, but also in some cases to cure those attacked. It is only necessary to mention Jenner's happy inspiration with regard to cowpox vaccination against smallpox, Pasteur's serum treatment for rabies, the diphtheria antitoxins, and the inoculations for typhoid. These latter are being used more and more in military practice, and are now being put in force generally in the United States army and have for some years been used in the British army among those soldiers who might choose to undergo them. The serum treatment for tuberculosis has not yet reached a satisfactory culmination, but I have no doubt that in the future we shall be more fortunate in that respect.

Result of Research Work

Of all the discoveries which have rewarded the patient investigator none are more valuable or more interesting than the revelations made as to the important part played in the propagation of disease by insects. My attention has lately been directed to this important subject by reading a very valuable bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture of the United States Government and entitled "Economic loss to the people of the United States through insects that carry diseases." It is well worthy of perusal and deals with a subject the importance of which is by no means appreciated by the public, and it is to this article I am indebted for some of the facts to which I wish to allude. When we remember that malaria, that great devastator of several of the United States is caused in man by the mosquito, that bubonic plague is spread by fleas, that yellow fever only exists through the agency of another form of mosquito, that the sleeping sickness is carried by the tsetse fly, that certain diseases in horses and cattle are due to flies, that cholera, typhoid, summer diarrhoea and tuberculosis are also spread by flies, the importance of the subject is apparent and claims our attention.

History of the Revelations.

The amount of patient, skillful and persistent energy with which this subject has been followed up, is remarkable. Take for instance, the connection between the mosquito and chills and fever. The first step was made by Laveran, a French army surgeon, serving in Algiers in 1880. In November of that year he first saw living parasites in the blood of a malarial patient. His observations were confirmed in 1885 by the Italians Celli, Golja and others, who established the nature of the parasite and proved that the periodical attacks of ague corresponded with the development of the organisms; that different forms of fever have their individual parasites, viz: the mild group including tertian and quartan agues and the astiro antennae or more malignant forms running into quotidian. In 188[illegible] Sir Patrick Manson, who had made some successful investigations and found the cause of filariasis, suggested that malaria was spread through an intervening host as the cause and suggested that a suctorial insect would be found to be the offender

This was the first suspicion that was thrown on the mosquito, and the idea was followed up by Ross, who in 1895, found that if mosquitoes sucked up malarial blood containing parasites, they soon threw out flagella, which broke away and became free. In 1897 he discovered peculiar pigmented cells which turned out to be the parasites of astiro-antennal malaria within the stomach wall of mosquitoes fed on malarial blood. Only one kind of mosquito had these cells, and that only when fed on malarial blnod. He worked out the life history of these cells within the body of the mosquito. It is reported of him that "he saw that they increased in size, divided and became full of spores, ruptured and poured out their multitudinous progeny into the body cavity of their insect host. Finally he saw the spores accumulate within the cells of the salivary glands and discovered that they actually passed down the salivary ducts and along the grooved hippophatynx into the seat of puncture, thus causing infection in a fresh vertebrate host."

This is a sample of the untiring industry and patient and intelligent work which is being given in the cause of public health and comfort, and I take off my hat to the man who has the patience and skill to follow his subject even into the salivary gland and ducts and the pharynx of so small an insect as the mosquito.

Fighting Malaria

Needless to say the knowledge thus acquired is being put to good use in those parts of the world where malaria is present, and by draining swampy places and covering over or destroying the breeding places of these mosquitoes, not only is malaria disap-

Continued on page 4.

U.S. EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT TURNED DOWN

New Haven, Conn., July 20.—The Connecticut Supreme Court of Error this afternoon handed down a decision in favor of the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. Company in the cases of William H. Hoxie and Edgar G. Mondou, actions for damages, finding no error. In effect this means that the court by unanimous opinion declares that the Employers' Liability Act passed by Congress on April 22, 1908, is unconstitutional.

In the Hoxie case, after the railroad as the defendant in the Superior Court had set up the plea that the act in question was unconstitutional in the parallel case of Mondou, who also was a railroad brakeman injured while coupling cars, the Federal Government intervened with a plea to uphold the constitutionality of the act, the Department of Justice being represented by a special attorney. The arguments were made at Hartford last month.

Mr. Charles S. O. Crocket, of the Campbellton Tribune, and his son, Harold, are in the city today.

COMMON COUNCIL HELD A SPECIAL MEETING YESTERDAY.

Question of Leasing Lots On West Side Referred Back to Harbor Board to Produce More Information---Mr. Durant's Indefinite Industrial Proposal Does Not Meet With Favor "We're From Missouri and We Must Be Shown," Say City Fathers---Milford Water Question Voted Down Again.

The Common Council met yesterday in the Committee Room in City Hall on Prince William street owing to the New Brunswick Medical Society's meeting bein gin progres at the Council Chamber.

The following report of the Harbor Board was submitted by Ald. McGoldrick, the chairman:

"Your Board have had before them the applications of George McKean and Malcolm S. MacKay for lots on the West Side of the harbor for the holding of their scows, and they find that the leases given to George McKeen and Jarvis Wilson of lots in Blocks A. B. & C., expire on the 1st day of August next; they therefore recommend that they be authorized to call for tenders from persons willing to lease the lots for a term of years from 1st August in blocks according to sepcification and plan to be prepared by the City Engineer, with power to act.

"Your Board have had before them a communication from Mr. F. C. Durant setting out, that in the event of a company being organized and establishing a manufacturing plant in this City it would expect the following in the way of inducement, namely:- (1) a free site covering an area approximating 10 acres (2) exemption from all taxes (3) water free or practically so.

"As Mr. Durantin in his letter states that the only piece of land available is a tract of land adjoining the I. C. Railway pier in Sidney ward owned by the Dominion Government, your Board think it unnecessary to take any action at the present time and would recommend that the communication be filed."

Leasing of West Side Lots.

Section 1 of the report was taken up, the question of whether it would be best to sell the leases by auction or by tender was discussed at some length.

Ald. Baxter felt that if the leases were sold by auction the chances for the applicants combining would be greater.

For the information of some of the aldermen it was stated that the lots to be re-leased were on the West Side near the end of King stret, Carleton, and back of the Wiggins wharf.

Ald. Potts felt that it would be inadvisable to make the leases for five years as stated in the Committee's report. The demands on the harbor facilities were too great to be having them tied up. The leases should also be made so that they could be cancelled by a three months' notice.

Error In Report

Ald. McGoldrick said that the report of the committee should have called for one year leases and it was an error that made it appear five years. On the first day of August the leases would expire and he could assure the Aldermen that a clause would be inserted in the conditions of the leases that they could be cancelled on three months' notice. Just at present he did not think there was any likelihood of anybody buying the harbor, although in two or three years when another election was on there might be some chance.

Ald. Elkin was in favor of selling the leases by auction instead of by tender and made a motion that that system be used. This did not meet with a seconder, however.

Ald. Potts thought that for the protection of the city there should be some section in the conditions calling upon the lessees to return the wharves in as good condition as they accepted them. He also thought that the alderman should have more information as to the amount of rent to be charged etc., before being asked to come to any decision.

Ald. Baxter also thought that such a course would be a wise one and the council resolved itself into a committee of the whole for that purpose.

It was found out that the total amount of rentals from the lots would be $350.

Referred Back To Board.

Ald. Baxter moved that the committee recommend to the council that the matter be referred back to the Harbor committee to have plans and conditions prepared for the next meeting of the council.

Ald. Belyea thought that the fishermen, having fishing rights in front of the wharves referred to, should have some protection.

Ald. Baxter's motion carried by a vote of 6 to 5.

The aldermen then sat as the common council once more, and on motion of Ald. McGoldrick the recommendation of the committee of the whole was adopted.

MR. DURANT'S PROPOSITION.

Nothing Definite Before Aldermen and They Won't Step Out In The Dark.

Ald. McGoldrick moved for the adoption of the second section of the report referring to the proposition of Mr. F. C. Durant regarding an industry locating here.

Ald. Baxter said that further information should be given the public on the matter. Those journals which display red ink would say that the council had lost an opportunity to bring a great industry to this city.

Mr. Durant's letter was then read and in flowery language it told of a proposed industry of some kind—what kind it did not intimate—which would be established in St. John if St. John gave all the required assistance. The plant would entail an expenditure of not less than $2,000,000 and it was expected to issue two and a half million dollars of bonds, which it was stated the city of St. John might guarantee if agreeable. Between 250 and 300 men would be employed at the industry and the Countenay Bay frontage was suggested as one of the desirable sites.

Ald. Baxter moved that Mr. Durant be notified that information of a different nature as to the proposed industry was required.

"I think it is a great big bluff," concluded Ald. Baxter.

Ald. Frink said that the proposition was too indefinite to be seriously entertained and the large exemptions asked really put it out of court.

"Blind Man's Buff," Says McGoldrick.

"It's blind man's buff and we're not going up against that kind of a game," was Ald. McGoldrick's striking comment.

"The idea might be to bring 250 men here to push the fog out," remarked Ald. Potts. "It's some big game of graft."

"Tell him to go to—— Halifax," remarked Ald. Baxter and the committee's suggestion was adopted amid laughter.

MILFORD WATER SUPPLY.

Council Refuses To Pass Motion For Issuance Of Debentures.

Ald. Baxter moved for authority to issue $13,000 of debntures for the extension of the water system to Milford in Lanchster. The city had several years ago purchased $6,500 of pipe for this work; this had been paid for on borrowed money and the $13,000 of debentures would pay for this pipe and the cost of installing the extension of the system.

Ald. McGoldrick was favorable, particularly as the engineer said the extension would pay 10 per cent. on the investment.

Ald. Potts was the only one who spoke against the motion.

The vote was 8 to 4 but Mayor Bullock declared the motion lost as a two-thirds vote of the whole council was necessary.

Ald. Baxter at once gave notice of motion for authority to issue $6,500 of debentures to pay for the pipe referred to.

Ald. Belyea brought up the advisability of having some free hydrants in Guy's Ward, West Side, removed. No action was taken beyond that Ald. Frink said that the free hydrants were being removed as rapidly as possible.

THE TOBIQUE DAM.

Committee of Board of Trade Organized Yesterday to Conduct the Inquiry.

A meeting of the committee appointed recently by the Board of Trade to inquiry into the Tobique dam proposition with respect to fishing, was held yesterday at the board rooms Charlotte street. The committee consisted of W. H. Hatheway, M. P. P., John Sealey and F. H. Flewelling.

Mr. Hatheway announced his intention of being absent from the city for some time, and at his suggestion the committee was increased by the addition of W. H. Thorne, R. W. W. Frink and J. Hunter White. It was further decided to meet again on Thursday next when the details of the investigation will be drawn up and agreed upon.

The committee will hold its meetings here and will hear evidence, including those of the Dominion Fishing and Forest Experts. On the finding of the committee the board will base a resolution to the local Government.

Other than a general discussion of the work at hand there was little to engage the attention of yesterday's meeting.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to H. E. Wardroper, Common Clerk, City Hall, corner Prince William and Princess streets (marked "Tender for Paving, etc,") will be received until noon of July 27th, inst., for the improvement of Germain street and Paradise Row according to the following estimated approximate quantities, viz:—

11,000 sq. yds. paving, price to be per square yard.
550 lin. ft. excavation and backfill for water mains.
250 lin. ft. excavation and backfill for service pipes.
3,500 sq. yds. sidewalk, price to be per square yard.
and the setting of about 2,700 lin. ft. of Granite curbing, which stone will be provided by the city.

Contractors submitting proposals must attach specifications for the construction of the pavement proposed to be made and give a ten years' guarantee of the same, they undertaking to repair all defects and maintain the street during this priod.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the City of Saint John for five (5) per centum of the estimated amount of the tender, which deposit will be held by the city during the term of the guarantee or until a satisfactory guarantee bond is executed.

No tender necessarily accepted.

Plans, specifications and other information obtained at the office of the City Engineer, City Hall.

ADAM P. MACINTYRE,
Comptroller.

St. John, N. B., July 12th, 1909.