POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

WANTED

WANTED—A second class male or female teacher for school district No. 8, parish Gordon, for term commencing August 3. Apply, stating salary, to R. M. Gilles-, Secretary, Birch Ridge, Victoria, N. B. 442-7-12-sw

WANTED—Second class female teacher for school district No. 4. Apply, stating salary, to Herbert Fowler, Secretary to Trustees, French Village, Kings county, N. B. 444-7-19-sw

WANTED—A second class female teacher for Church Hill school district No. 5, parish of Elgin, Albert county, to commence teaching first of next term. Apply, stating salary, to James A. Bayley, Church Hill P. O., Albert county. 473-7-4-sw

WANTED—Second class teacher for school district No. 7, parish of Perth, Victoria county, to commence teaching the first next term; pay $[illegible] per month. [illegible] Secretary to Trustees, [illegible] Boone, stating salary, [illegible] Boone, Secretary, [illegible] county, N. B. 362-6-[illegible]

WANTED—A second class female teacher for school district No. 3, parish [illegible] ex and Hamilton, district [illegible] poor; Protestant community, [illegible] stating salary, to Wm. H. [illegible] Fairland, Secretary to Trustees, [illegible] Grafton, N. B. [illegible]

COOK WANTED—A first class plain cook, no washing, good wages. Apply by letter or in person. Mrs. T. E. G. Armstrong, Rothesay, King's Co., N. B. 343-tf-sw

WANTED—First or second class male teacher for district No. 14, parish North Lake, York Co., N. B. Protestant community. Apply to G. L. Gould, stating salary. Address, Forest City, York Co., N. B. 318-6-tf-sw

TEACHERS holding first or second class professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries $45 to $50 per month. Write Edmonton Teachers' Agency, Edmonton, Alta. 9-2-tf.-

MEN WANTED—In every locality in Canada to advertise our goods, tack up showcards in all conspicuous places and distribute small advertising matter. Commission or salary $33 per month and expenses $4 per day. Steady work; the year round; entirely new plan; no experience required. Write for particulars. Wm. R. Warner Med. Co., London, Ont., Canada. 10-14-eaw-d

FOR SALE—Farm on the Loch Lomond road 4 miles from city, with a trout lake thereon; stock, farm machinery, piggery, cannery, land and buildings in good order. Apply to Mrs. Blackall, Silver Falls.

WANTED—By the 15th of May, a girl for general housework. Apply to Mrs. John H. Thomson, 187 Duke street. wtf

WANTED—Reliable and energetic men to sell for "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES." Largest list of hardy varieties suited for the Province of New Brunswick, specially recommended by the N. B. Department of Agriculture. Apply now. Spring season now starting. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Permanent situation. Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario. 2-6-sw-tf.

Ambitious young men for large Insurance Company as agents. Experience not necessary. Men of character, energy and push can make big money and position. A few good country districts open for the right parties. Address at once "AGENT," P. O. Box 13, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE

ENGINE FOR SALE—75 H.P. Peerless, compound, self-oiling, in perfect condition. Price $600.00. Selling on account of more power being required. T. S. Simms & Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. 410-8-5-sw

LAKE VIEW FARM

[illegible] acres, near Seminary Village; for sale cheap; fine buildings, good orchard, etc. Stock with list of 5 cows, horse, machinery, included for $2,300., write Strout, Kent's Hill, Readfield, Me. leaving for the west.

CAN YOU CAN EASILY FIND THE FARM you want through Strout's Money-Making Farms of America, our man model? Illustrated catalog of bargains, with State maps, mailed FREE upon request. 5,000 farms for sale in 14 States. STROUT FARM AGENCY CO., World's Largest Farm Dealers, 523 Ward Bldg., Augusta, Me.

RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES

The Rhode Island Hospital offers a 3-year course of training in care of patients in Medical, Surgical, Obstetrical and 6 Special Departments. 4999 patients treated in 1907. Applications are now being considered for classes entering in July and Oct., 1908, and January 1909. Maintenance and money allowance sufficient for personal expenses are given. For further information and circulars, address Miss Lucy C. Ayers, Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, R. I.

A. R. Slipp, LL. B. R. B. Hanson, B. A., LL. B.

Slipp & Hanson

Barristers-at-Law, FREDERICTON, N. B.

Solicitors for the Bank of Nova Scotia. Long distance telephone connection.

HAMPTON MASONS PARADE TO CHURCH

Hampton, N. B., June 28 (Special).—The officers and members of Corinthian Lodge No. 13, A & F & A M, with other visiting members of the fraternity, held a church parade this morning from their lodge room to the Methodist church, where an impressive service was held at 11 o'clock. The day was beautiful and many persons from surrounding districts drove in to witness the turnout, and attended the service. The attendance of Masons was large and in their new regalia presented a fine appearance. They were accompanied by the Hampton Band and marched through the main streets before reaching the church, which was packed to the doors, many being unable to get inside. The music by the choir was of a high order, with Mrs. J. M. Barnes, of St. John, as organist. In addition to the regular hymns, which were heartily sung by the congregation, Keith Ryan, who has just arrived from St. Louis for his annual summer visit, sang Dudley Buck's fine aria "Fear Not Ye O Israel" and at the offertory after the sermon, the choir sang in impressive style Kipling's "Recessional" by De Koven.

The Rev. George A. Ross delivered an eloquent sermon based on the words "Free and Accepted" which forms part of the Masonic title of the order, taking for his texts the words of Jesus to His disciples "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," John viii, 32, and the words of Paul in II Corinthians v 9, "Accepted of him."

Among visiting brethren were Past Grand Master Judge Wedderburn, Justice McLeod, H. D. McLeod, and several other prominent Masons from St. John and elsewhere.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Caroline Amelia Creevey, daughter of former U. S. Consul and Mrs. E. A. Creevey, and Ivan Douglas Cann, son of A. J. Cann, in Wesley church, Milton (N. S.), on Monday afternoon, July 6.

James E. Howes and M. F. Howe, of Sussex were registered at the Victoria on Saturday.

CARLETON COUNTY FARMERS MAKE MORE SUGGESTIONS

More Pure Bred Stock Needed---Scarcity of Labor Another Drawback—Dogs and Lack of Fences Responsible for Decrease in Sheep Industry--Enthusiastic Meetings at Centreville and Glassville.

Centreville, Carleton County, June 26.—The meeting of the agricultural commission at Centreville, Carleton County, on June 25 was attended by representative farmers of Wilmot, Simonds and Wicklow. W. J. Owens presided, and there were present B. F. Smith, M. P. P., Hon. G. W. White, H. T. Scholey, George Cronkhite, Wilbur Taylor, William Trafford, William Lewis, Robert Wilson, G. W. Dickson, James Kilpatrick, A. Carpenter, Wilmot Kennedy, Samuel Gallagher, William McDonald, J. E. Long, J. F. Williams, Dr. Peppers, S. H. Hawker, Dr. Green and Messrs. Strong, Long, Burtt, and many others.

The number of farms vacant and for sale in the district was first taken up, and it was found that practically no farms were vacant and only a few known to be for sale. Detailed information in this matter was promised later.

The question of sheep raising followed. A number of those present said the decline in sheep raising was largely due to the ravages of dogs. Others who had been keeping sheep as long as forty years said they had never had any trouble from dogs.

Wilbur Taylor, of Florenceville, said he had no trouble from dogs, and had always kept a flock of from 20 to 30 ewes. He found them very profitable but unless new blood was frequently introduced into the flock, it would deterioriate. He thought a good many people had dropped sheep raising because their flocks had run down. Importations of new stock were frequently needed. The ram he had bought at the government sale last year brought some sort of a disease into his flock, the symptoms being sore eyes and general debility. This had very much affected his crop of lambs this year.

William Trafford said he had had the same trouble with the sheep he bought at the government sale and the disease had gone through his flock, although the present lamb crop had not been much affected. He considered sheep the most profitable crop on his farm.

Mr. Taylor, speaking again, said the returns came more quickly from sheep than from any other crop. They were great weed exterminators and enriched the land. He was determined to stick to sheep. The returns which he received were very satisfactory, his lambs last year bringing from $3.50 to $5 per head, the first he sold being worth six cents per pound, live weight. He was sorry to say that fully half the farmers in his districts did not now keep sheep.

Wilmot Kennedy kept a small flock of sheep, of Cotswold and Leicester breeding, and found them profitable. Last year he sold twenty-two lambs on the first of August which brought him $101.50. This year from thirteen ewes he had twenty-four lambs. He had been able to get ten pounds of wool per head from his ewes. With good attention he did not find that sheep ran out. He had never had any trouble from dogs in twenty-five years. He had a high-lying, dry farm and thought sheep the most profitable stock he could handle. Mr. Owens and others had had many sheep killed by dogs and they thought there was urgent need of some control of the dog nuisance. Mr. Strong kept Shropshire grade sheep. Last year he had sold twenty lambs five months old weighing from 75 to 80 pounds, which brought him $4.25 per head.

H. T. Scholey said sheep wanted plenty of room as they would not thrive in confinement. One reason why they were being dropped was on account of the difficulty of fencing them. The opinion was expressed by several gentlemen that one of the chief reasons why sheep had been discarded was because the farmers felt they could make more money from their land by raising hay and grain. This idea was also responsible for the dropping of stock raising generally.

Mr. Taylor said another reason was that the young men growing up on the farms today did not like to take care of stock. He had three boys, all of whom were determined to be farmers, but none of them liked taking care of stock. He, himself, if he could have secured help, would have kept a large dairy herd, for he believed there was more money in dairying than in any other branch of farming. He was also of the opinion that far more hay and grain could be raised than at present if a reasonable amount of stock was kept. On a portion of his farm which he manured liberally he was able to cut over three tons to the acre, while on the back portion, where he was farming without manure, he sometimes did not get more than a half ton per acre. For want of help he thought the cows in his neighbourhood had been reduced fully 50 per cent. in the last few years.

Mr. Cronkhite thought that the land could be kept up to its fertility without stock if it was frequently seeded to clover. Others present found great difficulty in getting a catch of clover.

Mr. Scholey remarked that farming without stock had run out the Jacksontown district, where forms today would not bring half as much money as they would have some years ago.

Hon. G. W. White related his experience in farming. He had found sheep and other stock profitable and thought it was difficult to keep the land up to a high state of production without manure. His boys and the boys of many other farmers had, in his opinion, been educated off the farms. It seemed that when a boy got some education he wanted to go into other lines of business. The district of Knoxford was an illustration of what young men could do who would devote their attention to farming and he believed there was no better or more independent business in the world. Farmers, he said, could make more money by feeding stock than by selling hay and grain, if they only thought so. And they would also keep up the fertility and the value of their soils.

Considerable discussion followed as to education and its effect on farm life. Mr. Taylor and others being of the opinion that the farmers should get the best agricultural education possible and that it would help rather than hinder his love for the farm. He was sorry to say, however, that he had failed to induce his own boys to attend an agricultural college, though he had urged them strongly to do so.

The questions of horse raising, commercial fertilizers, benefits of agricultural societies and farmers institutes, and other matters, were severally discussed. It was the opinion of the meeting that more pure bred heavy draft stallions were needed, and that it would be a great thing if the cost of commercial fertilizers could be lessened by mixing the various ingredients at home. Many farmers had found excellent results from the use of Tobique land plaster. The Agricultural Society in Centreville, in the opinion of all present, had done excellent work in importing stock and in holding successful exhibitions. The Farmers' Institute meetings, on the other hand, had been of no practical value in the district.

After an address from Hon. Dr. Landry, in which he asked all the farmers to look upon the Department of Agriculture as for their special use and open to suggestions from them at any and all times, the meeting adjourned.

The meetings of the Agricultural Commission at Glassville on the 26th inst., were specially well attended and much interest manifested. Edward Wylie presided, and there were present: Coun. David Lamont, Coun. Edward Gilmore, Archie Scott, John Scott, John McIntosh, R. Ronalds, John Avery, Robt. Montgomery, Edward Spence, Harry Fisher, Lindsay Robertson, Alex. Lyon, Wm. Lyon, C. W. Crandlemire, John Tovey, Cyrus Perry, Norman Perry, Wm. Love, Jas. Love, Jas. Miller, John Young, Chas. Scott, Peter B. Millie, John Spence, B. F. Smith, M.P.P., Wesley McIntosh, Wm. McBrine, Geo. B. Reid, Wesley Reeleder, Geo. Reeleder, David Brewster, Chas. Wilson, Fred Brewster, Duncan McDonald, Geo. McIntosh, W. H. Arnand, A. G. Lindsay, Fred Currie, Saml. Hamphill, Wm. Hemphill, Henry Doucette, Peter Quinn, Patrick Burke, Alfred Ball, Fred Crandlemire, and many others including a considerable number of ladies.

The question as to the number of vacant farms was first discussed. A considerable number were reported from the frontier settlements, most of these farms lying within easy reach of roads and schools. To encourage the settling of these farms, it was suggested by those present that better roads, better mail service, and an extension of the telephone system were necessary. During the past few years, it was shown that the money properly belonging to these back districts for road purposes had been withdrawn from them and spent elsewhere.

It was found that the farmers of Aberdeen Parish were keeping more stock and more inclined to keep stock than those in other parts of Carleton county. Geo. Reed, the president of the Agricultural Socety, said the Society had been doing what it could to improve the stock and made frequent importations of bulls, rams and boars. The society was, however, handicapped by lack of funds. Whereas a few years ago the government grant was in the neighborhood of $200 a year, lately the average yearly amount received had been only about $110. This did not go very far and a larger grant to assist in the work of stock improvement was urgently needed and would be much appreciated. The Ayrshire was the breed of cattle preferred. They are tough, hardy cattle, good milkers and fairly satisfactory for beef. This question was discussed by several of those present, and on motion of B. F. Smith, M.P.P., seconded by Andrew Spence, the following resolution was unanimously carried: "In the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable that the different agricultural societies in the province make their requirements for purebred stock known to the department of agriculture with a view to having such stock brought in for sale."

The question of horse raising was then taken up. It was the opinion of the meeting that the improvement of the horses of the country was much handicapped by the sale of the best young brood mares, and that it would be wise for some encouragement to be given to owners of such mares to induce them to keep them in the country for breeding purposes. Mr. Smith spoke of the plan of bonusing mares which came up to a certain standard, a practice that was carried out successfully in some countries, and he was strongly of the opinion that all the farmers in one district should pay special attention to one particular breed of horses and special encouragement be given to that breed.

Jas. Miller, who was a purchaser of a Clydesdale and Percheron mare at the government sale last year, thought this would be a difficult proposition, as every one had his own opinions in regard to the best breed of horses, and was entitled to his own opinion.

Edward Gilmore thought legislation was required to make it imperative that every one should use a purebred stallion. "It should be made a crime," he said, "to use anything but a purebred male." Mr. Smith thought that while such a course was desirable, it would be too arbitrary and radical a law to make.

Mr. Gilmore argued that farmers require to be protected against their own foolishness.

Mr. Reid pointed out that the matter of soundness in a stallion also needed attention. There should, he thought, be a law preventing the use of unsound horses. There was at the present time a stallion travelling through Aberdeen that was not purebred and was unsound. This horse could be had for a service fee of $8. There was also a purebred stallion that was sound travelling with a service fee of $10, yet many farmers, to save the $2, were using the unsound scrub horse.

A motion was then carried that it was desirable that steps should be taken to call the attention of the department of agriculture to the necessity of encouraging the retention of good brood mares in the province and securing for them the services of the best stallions. It was the general opinion of the meeting that heavy draft horses, and especially Clydes, were the most profitable horses for farmers to raise, although some of those present asserted that where such long roads had to be traveled to reach market, that the Clydes were too heavy for the ordinary farmer. It was pointed out by others that heavy horses were the best even on the long roads, as a good large load could be taken and time saved in this way.

In regard to sheep raising, the farmers in the more thickly settled part of the parish complained that the ravages of dogs had discouraged the keeping of sheep. Those from the outlying sections had not experienced trouble from dogs, but found that less sheep were kept on account of the difficulty of fencing. A few districts reported that more sheep were kept than formerly and all present agreed that sheep were the best paying stock on the farm. Prices for lamb and mutton were very satisfactory, as high as $5 and $6 per head being realized for lambs last year. Wool this year was very low, though several men reported that they had sold their crop at 22c. for washed wool, taking the pay in store trade.

John Avery said that last year he had sold 40 lambs at an average price of $5 per head. They were of Leicester and Cotswold breed. These two breeds seemed to be the favorite, although some Shropshire and Oxfords were kept.

Mr. Reed, who kept the latter breed, [illegible] trouble whatever in regard to fencing. His sheep would not leave home even if the gates were left open. His flock last year had averaged seven pounds of washed wool per head; two of his ewes giving him 11 and 10 lbs each. His lambs last year had been sold at 4 months old, some of them weighing as high as 136 lbs. He would not think of farming without sheep. They did not require much labor, they kept down weeds, and added to the fertility of the soil.

When the matter of dairying was taken up, it was found that farmers were selling a good many of their cows on account of the extra work which dairying entailed. Those present did not think it paid to hire help at the prevailing rate of wages, and as help both on the farm and in the house was becoming scarcer, it was necessary to drop the cows. A considerable number of farmers patronized the creamery run by Mr. Wm. Love, and were fairly well satisfied with the returns. Mr. Love is paying 20c per lb. for butter fat, the cream being separated on the farm and his teams calling daily and taking all that was available. He also took all the eggs that his creamery patrons had, paying 18c per dozen at the farmer's door. The eggs he was sending forward twice a week to market, while his butter he was intending to ship to the cold storage in St. John, with a view to holding till the market was better. Mr. Love has a well-equipped creamery with a good cold storage and is making an excellent quality of butter.

Mr. Smith thought it would pay farmers to keep more cattle even if they did have to have additional help. They would be able thus to feed more of their hay and grain at home and keep up the fertility of their farms. By this means larger crops of better quality could be raised and the amount of hay and grain for export would not be very much reduced, and, at the same time, would bring better prices by reason of its superior quality.

In answer to a question as to the relative profits from sending cream to the creamery or making butter at home, but Henry Doucette said that if a man had plenty of help, he thought it paid better to make the butter at home, but where help was scarce the creamery system was a great advantage.

Edward Spence was of opinion that a farmer coud keep up the fertility of his soil without a hoof on it. He was strongly opposed to pasturing his hay lands and had noticed that those farmers who allowed their cattle to run on their aftergrowth generally had a poor crop of hay next year.

Referring to the matter of markets, many of those present stated the markets were all right. The lumber woods took a large amount of produce and the men employed on the building of the Transcontinental railway were also consuming considerable produce. John McIntosh said that the market in the lumber woods was failing, and they had to look to the outside markets more and more each year. One of the great difficulties in marketing products from the parish of Aberdeen was the poor and hilly road leading out to Bristol station. This road could be and should be improved by diverting it from its present route and an almost level grade could be secured for a large part of the distance, and he thought this fact should be brought to the attention of the government. A considerable discussion ensued in regard to the condition of country roads in general. Edward Gilmore thought that the system followed in the state of Maine where the people elected their road officials, should be followed in New Brunswick. He also thought that more care should be taken in removing loose stones from the roadway.

It was suggested that periodical market days might assist farmers in disposing of their products, and a number of men, especially those from the outlying settlements, thought this would be an excellent scheme. Archie Scott said he had no difficulty in disposing of anything he had to sell, buyers always came to him, and so far as markets were concerned left nothing to be desired. He thought it would be very difficult to work up market fairs.

When the question of labor supply was discussed, Edward Gilmore thought legislation was required to protect both the laboring man and his employer. If a man were hurt in another man's employ, there should be compensation; and, on the other hand, when a laboring man engaged for a certain period, he should be compelled to carry out his engagement under pain of imprisonment. At the present time, the farmer who hired a man for haying or harvest was entirely at that man's mercy. A man could leave and crops be left to destruction without any recourse on the part of the employer. Nearly all present agreed that the labor proposition was a difficult one, as men were only wanted for a short period. There was hardly a man in the parish who engaged a man for six months, though large numbers were required during haying and harvesting. The chairman pointed out that if a colonization policy were adopted by the government and men settled upon the vacant lands, that such men would be available during busy seasons of the year and would do much to relieve the present condition.

Enquiries in regard to apple growing, revealed the fact that but few apples were grown. Trees died within a few years of setting out, and at any rate it would be impossible to market apples over the roads as they were at present. Archie Scott said he had a nice little orchard and got good results. Out of a hundred trees he had not lost one in ten years excepting one that died last winter. The varieties were Fameuse, Alexander, Golden Russet, Tetofsky, and New Brunswick. He did not try to ship any of the fruit, but sold it locally and used at home. He did not think it any use to try to grow apples for shipping, but the trees could easily be grown.

In regard to seeds, the agricultural society each year imported what its members required, great care was taken to try and get good seeds. What was imported every year. Oats not so much. Several of the farmers taking pains to clean their seed. There was no hand selection of seed and the samples sent from the experimental farm were used considerably but the quantity was so small that was sent, that variety was run out before enough was obtained for commercial purposes. Archie Scott remarking that if these samples were sent in bushels, or half bushels, they might do some good.

Edward Gilmore thought the raising of grass and clover seed should be encouraged, by bonusing if necessary. It was shown that some farmers now raised their own timothy seed but they had found clover very uncertain, although in the early days of the settlement practically all the clover seed used was locally grown. Buckwheat was claimed by nearly all present to be one of the most useful grains grown but the seed was not nearly so productive as formerly. Mr. McIntosh thought that if seed could be got from other parts of the province, it might improve the buckwheat crop, but he found it very difficult to obtain. He had had an enquiry last year from an Ontario seed firm for a carload of seed buckwheat to ship West, and found it impossible to fill the order.

Commissioner Fisher told of the benefits of hand selecting seed grains. His children had started this method of selection in the Macdonald seed grain competition and he had followed it up since with good results. He did not believe it necessary to import seed if proper selection was followed. With good seed, he found it was only necessary to sow two bushels of oats to the acre when using a grain drill. Mr. Reed and other farmers present said they always carefully cleaned their oats with a fanning mill and found that three bushels of cleaned oats brought a better crop than four bushels sown uncleaned. Jas. Bridges believed as good seeds could be grown in New Brunswick as anywhere, and that farmers should be more careful in cleaning and grading their grain.

Commissioner Hubbard read letters from various grain buyers, all agreeing that Carleton County oats came on the market in very poor condition. They were ungraded, often very light and impure. One dealer going so far as to say that the Carleton County oats he bought last year were useless for his trade. Mr. Reed said one difficulty was that the tailings from the threshing mill were generally put into the bin, when they should be kept separate and used at home. Buyers did not discriminate between good oats and poor. Archie Scott thought the buyers were largely at fault for the quality of oats; all they demanded was that oats should weigh 34 pounds to the bushel, and they would not pay any more for a better quality. Good oats, he said, should weigh at least 40 pounds. John McIntosh thought there should be a standard for good oats and more paid for them than for the light ones.

In discussing the potato business, Mr. McIntosh said that it was impracticable to raise potatoes for export in that parish. It was not possible to haul potatoes over the roads as they were at present and there were no warehouses of sufficient capacity along the railway to enable men from a distance to dispose of their loads if they did take them out. Potatoes were not generally raised for sale in the district.

In reply to the question as to what the needs of the district principally were, Mr. McIntosh and others asserted that the principal need was more pure bred stock, and the agricultural society should be assisted in securing it. After some discussion, it was moved and unanimously carried: "That the government be asked to assist the Aberdeen Agricultural Society to the extent of $1,000 to make an importation of pure bred stock for the benefit of the district, and that the said society should add to this amount all its available funds for this year."

In discussing the Farmers' Institute meetings, a considerable number of those present stated that they did not think the meetings had been of much benefit during late years. Farmers seemed to have the impression that there was not much to be gathered from them and did not attend.

A vote of thanks was tendered the members of the commission for coming to Glassville, and after a few remarks from the commissioners, the meeting adjourned.

SPICY.

The Grocer—"What is it you're grumbling at, anyhow? D'ye want the earth?"

The Customer—"No, sir, I don't; certainly not in the sugar."—The Tatler.

A seed store in Cortlandt street New York, has grass plots shipped daily from Jersey City. The plots consist of shallow boxes filled with earth in which the grass is grown. The plots are sold by the foot.

Joseph H. Roberts, now living at Lisbon Falls (Me.), at the age of seventy-two was a member of the famous Light Brigade and was in the immortal charge of Balakava.

HON. MR. FLEMMING STICKS TO DR. PUGSLEY'S FIRST OFFER

Provincial Secretary Will Not Consider Eastern Extension Claim, and Says He Will Have No "Lottery" Arrangement for Choosing an Arbitrator.

Hon. J. K. Flemming has sent the following letter to Hon. William Pugsley, Minister of Public Works:—

Hartland, N. B., June 25, 1908.

Dear Sir:—I must ask your pardon for not answering your letter of the 1st inst before this late date. Have had a great deal of work pressing upon me during the present month. I note in your letter that you wish to submit the names of six gentlemen of high standing in the legal profession as well as the name of Mr. A. B. Connell, K. C., whom I suggested as arbitrator, and that from the lot one should be selected, and further that you wished Eastern Extension claim included as well as your bill of February 22nd last.

I do not think it necessary that we should enter into any lottery arrangement to secure an arbitrator and I cannot consent to Eastern Extension claim being considered at all.

Have heard your arguments many times in justification of the very large sums you charged the Province. I never heard you sh much as hint that more money was still due on account of your services in connection with the Eastern Extension Award. You had years in which to have any claim adjusted between yourself and the late government on account of this, if any claim existed. I have met your proposal to arbitrate on your bill of February 22nd last, and at your request that it be submitted to a barrister of high standing I assented by naming A. B. Connell, K. C., of Woodstock. If you still wish for arbitration it is still open to you to accept the offer I made in my telegram of the 29th ultimo. On being advised of its acceptance will do everything in my power to facilitate the settlement. Awaiting your further favor, I have the honor to remain

Yours, etc., etc.,
J. K. FLEMMING,
Provincial Secretary.

Hon. William Pugsley,
Ottawa.

Dr. Pugsley first made the offer to arbitrate. Mr. Flemming offered to arbitrate on the basis of Dr. Pugsley's bill of February 22 in which the Eastern Extension claim was waived. Dr. Pugsley wanted to include it in the matters to be arbitrated. Mr. Flemming would not consent. He named Mr. Connell as arbitrator. Dr. Pugsley wrote again, suggesting six lawyers, one of whom was to be selected. Mr. Flemming's reply appears above.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

With such perfect weather conditions it is little wonder that society has scattered to every available pleasure resort of the province, and that the end of June finds all suburban cottages occupied by the owners and their friends. Those who unfortunately are compelled to remain in the city during the summer, amuse themselves by driving or with frequent boating and fishing excursions to nearby rivers and lakes. More ambitious are the salmon fishers, who each year spend a portion of June on the northern rivers. A party of the latter left town last Saturday including Col. and Mrs. George West Jones, Miss Elizabeth Furlong, Mr. Fred E. Sayre and Mr. J. Bright Cudlip. They were accompanied by two guides. The party are encamped this week on the banks of the Nepisiquit river.

Mr. W. H. Thorne and Mr. J. K. Stone are salmon fishing on the Metepedia this week.

Mr. J. J. McGaffigan left this week to make arrangements for a fishing party at his luxurious camp at Tracadie.

Mr. R. O. Brien returned home on Tuesday after a fishing trip.

Mr. J. de Wolfe Spurr is fishing in Newfoundland.

Mrs. R. Keltie Jones and Mrs. Frank White were tea hostesses at the golf links on Thursday. The attendance of members was not as large as on the preceding Thursdays.

Mrs. George McLeod who is visiting her sister, Mrs. George Smith, Union street, is being warmly welcomed by numerous friends in this city.

Mrs. George Hartt of Toronto, who was expected to arrive in St. John early this month, has been detained on account of the slight illness of her two children, but will be here about the end of next week.

Mrs. Ira Cornwall and Miss May Cornwall, who spent the winter at Mrs. Bell's, Coburg street, left on Thursday to spend the summer at Smith's Cove and Bear river (N. S.).

Miss Fenety, who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Millar, left on Wednesday for New York.

Mrs. George Rolt White is spending the week in Halifax, the guest of her son, Captain Basil White.

Mr. and Mrs. Shadbolt, who have been in Toronto for the past month, are expected home on Monday. Mrs. Bushill and twin daughters will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Shadbolt to this city.

Mrs. Rankine, Miss Zillah Rankine and Miss Ethel McAvity returned home this week, after an extended European tour.

Mrs. Thomas Burton, of Washington, is in town the guest of her sister, Mrs. George Burton.

Miss Grace Leavitt and Miss Murray, of New York, will leave on Monday for Digby where they will be guests at the Manhattan for a week.

Mr. E. F. Wilson, of Halifax, passed through the city on Thursday.

Miss Nettie Bridges, daughter of Dr. Bridges, has returned home after a successful graduation at Fredericton.

Mrs. R. Ketie Jones and Mrs. F. Caverhill Jones have engaged rooms at the Knoll, Sussex, for a week.

Mrs. H. H. McLean and Miss McLean have returned home from London and Paris.

Dr. Thos. Walker and Mr. J. Twining Hartt were in St. Andrews on Wednesday of this week.

Mr. Guy D. Robinson arrived in the city on Wednesday.

Mr. Hazen Barnaby arrived home by Wednesday's Montreal express.

Miss Jean Rowan left for England on Wednesday evening. She will be absent about two months.

Mrs. B. G. Winans, of Halifax, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. H. Purdy, Princess street.

Mr. C. G. S. Reed, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, is visiting his mother, Mrs. I. M. Reed.

Rev. H. R. Trumpour will be at Mrs. Fleming's, Hazen street, until Rev. G. A. Kuhring returns from England.

Mr. Boies deVeber, who was in town to attend his brother's funeral, left for New Glasgow on Monday.

Mr. Sydney Beckley and Mr. D. Arnold Fox left by steamer Prince Rupert, Saturday morning for Nova Scotia.

Rev. Canon Montgomery, of Kingsclear, passed through the city on Thursday to officiate as chaplain of the 71st Regiment at Camp Sussex

Mr. V. G. R. Vicars, of Montreal, is at the Royal.

Mr. C. Walter Craibe of Boston is in the city visiting his father, Mr. F. E. Craibe.

Colonel G. Rolt White, D.O.C., Colonel Murray MacLaren and Major James H. McAvity left on Monday for Camp Sussex.

Judge Hanington had the honor of being one of the guests at the king's garden party in London an Saturday last.

Miss Harriet Rainsford of Fredericton is the guest of Mrs. Charles Melick, Elliot row.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. McLaughlin and Miss McLaughlin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Babbitt at St. Andrew's last week.

Mr. H. P. Timmerman is a guest at the Royal hotel this week.

The annual reunion of the St. Vincent's alumnae was held in White's restaurant on Wednesday evening and proved a most enjoyable affair. Miss Elizabeth McInerney presided and the Cecilian orchestra furnished a delightful musical programme.

The High school graduating class were entertained by the alumnae in the exhibition hall on Wednesday evening. During the evening a very pretty play, The Flower of Yeddo was presented.

Dr. Margaret Parks entertained informally at bridge this week in honor of her sister, Mrs. Matheson of Montreal.

A number of young people enjoyed an outing to Millidgeville and Kennebecasis Island on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Edgar Fairweather officiated as chaperon.

Mrs. Silas Alward entertained a few friends at a picnic on Friday in honor of her guest, Miss Dony.

At the Blair Cottage at Bay Shore on Monday, Mrs. Angus and Mrs. W. B. Lockhart entertained at a bridge luncheon in honor of Miss Frances Scammell. The decorations were unique, consisting of all things pertaining to the sea shore, as for instance the name cards, which were in the form of little sand shovels and the favors small pails. Among the guests were Miss Scammell, Mrs. R. K. Jones, Mrs. Walter Allison, Mrs. Alexander Wilson, Mrs. Percy W. Thomson, Mrs. Fred Schofield, Miss Constance Smith, Miss Winifred Barnaby.

Mr. George Hoben entertained a party on board the tug "Help" on Thursday. Dinner was served on board, upon the arrival of the guests and tea upon the return journey. It was a very delightful outing. The party was chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson and among the guests were Mrs. J. M. Scovil, Mr. and Mrs. John Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Robertson, Mrs. Russell Sturdee, the Misses Robertson, Mrs. George Murray, Rev. Mr. Armstrong, rector of Trinity, Mrs. W. Frank Hatheway, Miss Hatheway, Mrs. Robert Robertson, Mrs. Hedley V. McKinnon, Mrs. Robert Conan, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Tapley, Mrs. A. H. Merrill, Miss Constance Sturdee, Miss Beatrice Skinner, Miss Myra Frink, Miss Vivian Barnes, Miss Jean White, and Miss Georgie Patton.

Miss Margaret Babbitt, whose wedding to Mr. Allan K. Grimmer took place in Fredericton, on Monday last, has many friends in this city who wish her all happiness in her future life.

Miss Emma Ethel Addy was married to Mr. Adam Primrose Macintyre, at the residence of her father, Dr. H. G. Addy, Union street, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the two families, on Tuseday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. G. M. Campbell was the officiating clergyman. The bride, who is most popular, was charmingly gowned in a brown cloth traveling costume with hat to match. She was unattended. The drawing rooms were artistically decorated for the occasion with white lilacs and ferns. Many beautiful gifts were received. The groom's present was a handsome brooch with diamond setting. After the honeymoon trip to New York and other United States cities, Mr. and Mrs. Macintyre will reside at 250 Rockland road.

Miss Helen Dick, of this city, will today in Winnipeg, be married to Mr. F. Maclure Sclanders, formerly of St. John, but now board of trade commissioner in Saskatoon. The marriage will take place at the residence of Miss Dick's brother, Mr. A. L. Dick.

Society in large numbers attended the performances of A Sailor's Sweetheart and Caprice, in the Opera House this week. Without doubt it has been the most successful amateur event that has ever taken place in St. John. Too much praise cannot be given Mr. Theodore Bird for the efficiency of his instruction, when it is taken into consideration that A Sailor's Sweetheart has been in rehearsal only for the last fifteen days. That Mr. Bird has a warm place in the affections of the St. John public was evidenced by the ovation which his first appearance on the stage called forth. No praise can be too great for the performers themselves, whose impersonations of the different characters would do credit to trained professionals.

ST. STEPHEN WILL CELEBRATE

St. Stephen has not been much in the public eye of late years, but enthusiasm of her citizens is to find vent in a great three days' carnival, September 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Her merchants, manufactureres and the people generally have contributed to a fund for this purpose and have placed $2,500 at the disposal of an energetic executive committee who are perfecting plans to make the event equally as successful as all former undertakings of the kind.

The morning of Monday, September 7th, will be devoted to athetic sports and in the afternoon the streets will be filled with a grand civic, military and trades procession.

The mornings of Tuesday and Wednesday will be devoted to aquatic events, the principal feature of which will be contests for motor boats, of which over three hundred of all sizes and kinds, are owned within forty miles of St. Stephen. Ten valuable silver cups have already been donated for these contests and other prizes will be provided.

Tuesday afternoon will witness the great horse reel race for prizes aggregating several hundred dollars, and in which teams from all over Maine and the Maritime Provinces are expected to enter. Inquiries have already been received from three Maine towns and four in New Brunswick. A base ball game will be in progress while this race is on.

Wednesday afternoon will be devoted to athletic sports and a balloon ascension.

THINKS FIRE WAS OF INCENDIARY ORIGIN

Dr. Judson E. Hetherington, one of the managing directors of the Washademoak Steamship Company, was at the Royal Friday. He said that it is the intention of the company to have a boat on the river if possible in a week or two. If all their efforts to buy one are in vain, he continued, they will build one this fall on the lines of the May Queen or the Star.

Dr. Hetherington was asked whether there would be an inquiry into the burning of the steamer Aberdeen at Cole's Island. He said he did not know about that, but expressed it as his personal opinion that the fire was of incendiary origin.

SMILAGE.

Nervous Traveller (to seat companion.) "How fast should you say you were traveling?"

Companion (who has been flirting with the girl across the way). "About a smile a minute."—Life.

BEAVER FLOUR

is a "bread flour" and a "pastry flour." As good for one as for the other—and THE BEST for both.

Beaver Flour is a blend of Ontario Soft Wheat & Manitoba Spring Wheat. It contains just the right proportion of each to make the whitest, most nutritious Bread—and the lightest, tastiest Cake, Pies and Pastry.

Insist on having Beaver Flour.

ONTARIO BLENDED FLOUR ASSOCIATION

Dealers — write for prices on all kinds of Feeds, Coarse Grains and Cereals. T.H.Taylor Co. Limited, Chatham, Ont. 67