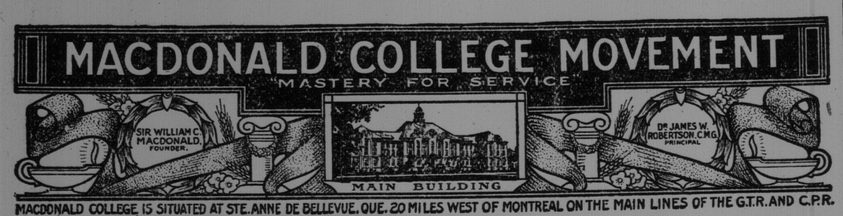
POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033



IN EXPLANATION

The series of articles which is here begun in this issue has been secured through special arrangements with the Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. The articles will treat of agriculture and home subjects and will be written by or under the supervision of the professors in the various departments, all of whom are of noted standing and high skill and attainments.

The articles will be written in popular style and will be upon live subjects of general interest and will contain valuable and interesting information, accurate and clearly presented.

An important feature of this series of articles will be answers to questions put by readers of this paper. The answers will be written by the college professors and will be published in these columns. They should be of general interest and should be written upon one side of the paper only, and should be addressed and mailed to:—

The Editor,
Publication Department,
Macdonald College, P. O., Que.

The supervision of the preparation of the articles in all the departments will be under the direction of Dr. James W. Robertson, C. M. G., principal of Macdonald College, whose name is a household word throughout Canada. The articles will appear under nine departments, each under the direction of the professor who has charge of a corresponding department in the college. These departments are as follows:—

1. General—Besides having general supervision of the whole work, Dr. Robertson will provide some original and specially selected articles for this department.
2. Pure and Applied Science—This department will treat of subjects connected with the sciences of bacteriology, biology, physics and chemistry as they affect the general life of the people. Those in charge are: Professors F. C. Harrison (bacteriology), William Lochead (biology), Carleton J. Lynde (physics), J. F. Snell (chemistry.)
3. Cereal Husbandry—Treating of matters connected with grain crops. Professor Leonard S. Klinck.
4. Animal Husbandry—Treating of matters connected with farm animals. Professor H. S. Arkell.
5. Horticulture—Treating of matters connected with garden plants and crops. Professor W. Saxby Blair.
6. Poultry Keeping—Treating of all matters connected with the poultry yard. Mr. F. C. Elford.
7. School for Teachers—Treating of matters connected with the teaching profession. This department will be under the supervision of Professor George H. Locke, dean of the school, and with him will be particularly associated Professor John Brittain, professor of nature study.
8. Nature Study—Professor John Brittain.
9. Household Science—Treating of all matters connected with the household. In this department the contributors will be Miss Annie E. Juniper, dean of the school of household science, and her assistants.

HORTICULTURE

Questions in This Department Will Be Answered by Prof. W. Saxby Blair.

FALL PLANTING OF TREES AND SHRUBS.

Where the winters are severe and the air dry, the fall planting of trees and shrubs, whether ornamental or useful, is generally not advisable. There is without doubt considerable gain in getting everything possible done in the fall, and as far as I can see, this is the principal consideration in favor of fall planting.

Evergreens can be planted durlng September and will during October get fairly well rooted, sufficiently, at least, to materially assist in supplying the necessary moisture to compensate for loss from the foliage during winter. The deciduous trees, on the other hand, cannot be handled in this way. The trees should not be taken from the nursery until they are well ripened off, and that is generally not until after a frost and the leaves have fallen naturally.

When trees are taken from the nursery, a large number of the roots are necessarily destroyed. These roots were a natural development for the purpose of supplying the plant with food and moisture, therefore the removal of a part of these must check the tree under the most favorable conditions. Plants transpire moisture through their leaves and bark, principally through the former; consequently after their leaves have ceased to act, the amount of evaporation from the plant is not very great, but at the same time, more or less constant during the whole winter according to the moisture conditions of the air.

We know from experience that dormant trees left exposed to the air soon present a withered or wrinkled appearance from the drying out of the bark. The bark of a healthy dormant tree should not have this appearance. A number of fruit trees were fall planted and examinations were made at different periods during a not very severe but dry winter. It was found that while the trees alongside one year planted did show a slightly wrinkled or dried out appearance, yet they were able to regain this loss during the first moderate spell, whereas those fall planted showed a more marked drying out and were not apparently able to get back to a normal condition, due, no doubt, to lack of facilities for transportating the moisture from the soil, the roots being largely destroyed, or at least not naturally fixed to the soil. The result was that the continuous drying effect injured the trees so much that over 40 per cent. were dead by spring and the remainder not in a very healthy condition.

The reason why a continued cold spell is often more injurious to trees than sudden dips of much lower temperature followed by moderate weather, is that the tree has a chance to recover its loss of moisture, for in its frozen condition the movement of moisture through the tree from the roots must necessarily be very slow. The advantage of protection from dry cold winds presents iteself here. We all know how much more quickly clothes will dry out during a dry frosty wind than at the same temperature without the wind. This factor, therefore, is an important one in determining whether fall planting can be followed to advantage, for the greater the exposure to the effects of winds, the greater the risk of injury through the drying out of the tree.

As already stated too, the moisture condition of the air is a great factor in determining whether fall planting can be done to advantage. There is not the same transpiration of water from the tree when the air is well charged with moisture. Therefore, in maritime situations, along lakes and open rivers, trees will stand better than in more inland situations.

The size of the tree or shrub is quite a consideration also in determining whether fall planting is advisable. Some low growing shrubs, which are partially or wholly protected by a covering of snow or otherwise, suffer less; also, young transplanted trees suffer less than older ones owing to having a proportionately larger number of their roots destroyed.

Some people think, and in fact some nurserymen encourage the belief, that deciduous trees and shrubs make sufficient growth in the fall after planting to enable them to become well established before winter. As already stated, the wood should be well ripened, indicated by the natural falling of foliage, before being lifted, and if these conditions have been met, it is practically impossible for shrubs or trees at such a late date to make any root development whatever; in fact it is the commencement of the natural resting period of the tree, growth having practically ceased.

CARRYING TREES THROUGH WINTER BY HEELING IN.

Sometimes it is necessary to buy nursery stock in the fall, in which case the trees can be held over winter by heeling in on a dry, protected situation sloping to the south or east.

We received a consignment of trees from Des Moines, Iowa, in the fall of 1906, and rather than take the risk of having them fully exposed during the winter, selected such a slope, and by digging a trench east and west, 15 feet long and about 15 inches deep, placing the trees in a slanting position with the branches almost to the ground and the tips facing the south, covering the roots and a considerable part of the trunk with the earth dug out for another row, they came through without a single loss and apparently in better condition than when received. Several rows were put in, the trees being about eight inches apart in the trenches and the trenches about 18 inches apart. The new tranches were dug and as the soil was thrown over the roots of the trees already placed, it was well tramped and leveled off, leaving no depressions for water to lodge in to form ice and affording good drainage away from the trees.

We have invariably had better success from trees obtained from a distance and brought in by freight, if handled in this way, the reason being that they suffer less in shipment during the fall. There is certainly a risk, however, for should the trees be delayed too long and be caught by frost in shipment, or the ground be frozen and not thawing again, the trees are on our hands without means of storage in the latter case, and practically useless in the former. One such shipment came to hand after the ground was frozen and was stored in a cellar where it wintered in prime condition. Such facilities are, however, not always available. If trees are not well ripened up, there is a chance of injury through bark splitting if heeled in. We purchased a number of McIntosh Red trees one fall, a part of which was so poorly matured that some leaves were still on the stems, and the following spring it was found that the majority of these trees were split on the trunk, whereas those well matured were in perfect condition. By cellar storage this danger is eliminated.

STORAGE SOIL FOR HOTBEDS.

Before winter sets in and the soil becomes too wet, be sure to put away in some outbuilding a few barrels of fairly good garden soil for spring use in the hotbed. This is only a small job and will well repay for the labor. The barrels can be removed in the early spring to a place to thraw out, should the soil be frozen, and will be in prime condition for sifting into flats for starting seedlings before the ground is thawed sufficiently to obtain soil outside. The advantage of having such soil on hand is very great. We are tempted to try various things that require an early start if such soil is at hand and which, if left until garden soil is obtainable, are too late; or we may be so taken up with other work that it is not done, thus depriving us of many of the early hotbed crops and robbing us of one of the greatest pleasures of spring—the growing of crops out of season for home use. Now, should this soil be put away, I hope, through this medium, to be able to lend some encouragement and advice in the handling of this soil so that lots of experience and pleasure can be gained.

Such soil will also be useful for seed germination tests, repotting of plants, and so on. So, while this practice is rather out of the ordinary, try it and do not wait until spring when the soil is too wet to handle or so frozen that it cannot be obtained without great difficulty. When spring comes along there are lots of things that we could do if we only had the soil to work with; therefore lay by the soil just as you would your seed potatoes for spring use. This practice I followed for ten years on a farm where only hotbeds were used for starting spring vegetables and flowers, and consequently I know that it is a good one.

It is advisable to secure a soil that is not too compact, rather a light loam with a fairly good amount of humus in it. Do not attempt to make it rich by the addition of too much stable manure, for that encourages fungus development under hotbed conditions. A soil that has produced good results in the garden is suitable for the amateur will give better results than an over-rich soil. Rather than offer the excuse of not having a suitable soil, put by the best available soil you have, and watch results.

THE SMALL FRUIT GARDEN.

Now that fall is here it is well to make plans for a small fruit garden arranged in a manner so that all the work can be done with a horse instead of confining the operations to a small patch so poorly planned that horse cultivation is impossible. The cost of setting out a small fruit plantation is not large, and the returns, even in supplying the home with lots of fresh fruit in season, above what may be sold to good advantage, warrants the outlay.

The advantage of giving some attention to this subject in the fall is that a piece of ground can be put into shape for spring setting. This work, if left until spring, means that no small fruit plantation will be started, for unless the ground is ready, no plants will be ordered, and as they should be set early in the spring, it is quite necessary to have the ground all ready for putting the plants in in the early spring.

The plan that I would suggest for the average fruit garden is to select a piece of ground at least one hundred feet long, and sixty to seventy feet broad, running the rows the long way. Manure the ground well and work it up to a good depth. It pays to put a little extra work and manure into it now. Whether the patch is close to the house or not, is not a great consideration. The only advantage in having it near the house is that the woman folk can readily obtain the fruit without going far away for it. On the other hand, do not locate it so that it is difficult to get at with the horse and cultivator.

Stake out six rows six feet apart, three rows five feet apart and four rows three feet apart, allowing a space of six feet for cultivation around the entire patch so that all weeds can be kept down right up to the grass. The rows for cane fruits should be at least six feet apart and bush fruits five feet apart. In row 1 put Snyder blackberries three feet apart in the rows. This would require 33 plants. In rows 2 and 3 put Columbian or Shaffer's Colossal raspberries three feet apart in the rows. This would require 66 plants. In rows 4 and 5 put Herbert raspberries three feet apart, requiring the same number of plants as above. In row six put Victoria, Champion or Lee's Prolific black currant, 5 feet apart in the rows. In row 7 put 10 Wilder red currants, 5 White Grape white currants and 5 Whitesmith gooseberries five feet apart in the rows. This leaves a space for four rows of strawberries, the rows being four feet apart. Probably the first year plant only two rows of these, using Senator Dunlap on one row and Sample on the other. The former is perfect in flower, the other is not. Therefore if only one variety is set, use only the Dunlap. Set the plants eighteen inches apart in the row. For this 70 plants of each variety would be required. The balance of the ground is to be set to strawberry plants the following year increasing the plantation if desired still more by adding more land and selecting good plants from the old beds.

It may be considered desirable to add to this a row of grapes, in which case plant ten Moore's Diamond and ten Campbell's Early, ten feet apart in the rows and ten feet from the first row of blackberries.

By this arrangement the fruits are easily worked and the hand work necessary to keep weeds down is very little if the cultivation is done when it should be. The varieties recommended above are the best hardy ones and can be had at a small cost from almost any nurseryman.

W. S. BLAIR.

PURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE

Questions in This Department Will be Answered by Profs. Dr. Harrison (Bacteriology), W. Lochead (Biology), C. J. Lynde (Physics) and J. F. Snell (Chemistry).

BEET SUGAR NOT INFERIOR TO CANE SUGAR FOR CANNING FRUIT OR MAKING JELLY.

Chemists class a number of different substances together under the general name of sugars. Among them may be mentioned: Glucose or grape sugar (also called dextiose), occurring in raisins and honey and manufactured on a large scale from starch; fructose or fruit sugar (also called levulose), occurring in fresh fruits; lactose or milk sugar, occurring in milk, and maltose or malt sugar, occurring in malt.

The fact that these substances differ in character more or less widely from the family household sugars (milk sugar, for instance, being nearly tasteless), and the further fact that among the household sugars we have variations in granulation, color and flavor may easily mislead the uninitiated into believing that there may be similar differences between beet sugar and cane sugar. As a matter of fact the two are absolutely identical chemically, provided they are pure. And as white sugar, whether powdered, granulated or formed into large masses as lump sugar, cube sugar or loaf sugar, they are pure. Brown sugar, crude beet sugar, and maple sugar owe their distinctive colors and flavors to the non-saccharine plant substances which they contain in addition to the sugar. Their sweetness they owe to the sugar which is common to them all. Pure white sugar can be obtained from each of them, and, when obtained, that derived from the one source does not differ from those derived from the others. The chemical name of this sugar is sucrose.

It is sometimes said that beet sugar is not as sweet as cane sugar, and that it is not as good for preserving, canning or jelly-making. Neither statement has any foundation in fact. In comparing flavors it is of course essential that the comparison be made in a fair and impartial manner. The more finely divided a sugar is the sweeter will it taste, because the finer sugar will dissolve faster than the coarser. Hence, in comparing the sweetness of two sugars, it is necessary to granulate them or pulverize them to equal fineness or (what is easier) to dissolve equal weights of the two in equal quantities of water and taste the solutions so obtained. In tests so made the difference between cane sugar and beet sugar can be detected.

To test the truth of the assertion that beet sugar does not give successful results in preserving processes, Prof. G. W. Shaw of the California Agricultural Experiment station recently canned cherries, apricots, plums, peaches and pears, both by commercial and by household methods, using cane sugar with one half and beet sugar with the other half of the fruit canned in each way, and kept the canned fruit for two years. None of the fifty jars of apricots and fifty jars of peaches put up in glass in the household way spoiled within the two years, while of that put up in tins according to the commercial method, only thirteen cans out of two thousand spoiled, and these were divided as equally as possible between the two kinds of sugar, six being of the beet sugar and seven of the cane sugar lot. In all cases the spoiling was due to imperfect sealing. The only difference noted was that the beet sugar used in most of the commercial canning caused more frothing than the cane sugar used. This was found to be due to the greater fineness of the beet sugar. When equally fine cane sugar was used, the same frothing occurred.

Apple and currant jelly were also made with both cane sugar and beet sugar. No difficulty was experienced in either case, and the two lots of products were equally good.

Attempts were made to trace numerous reports to the effect that fruit had been lost through the use of beet sugar in canning, but in no instance was this found to be the case. The investigator adds: "The utter folly of this idea that beet sugar can not be used for canning purposes is further emphasized by the fact that practically all of the sugar used in Germany and France for the purpose of canning and preserving is from the beet, and for many years American refined beet sugar was used without complaint in this country, because the mass of the people were not aware that it was derived from the beet. This sugar was brought here as raw sugar from Europe and refined at American refineries."

J. F. SNELL.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Questions in This Department Will be Answered by Prof. H. S. Arkell.

LAND AND CATTLE.

The history of agriculture must fain acknowledge the growing interdependence of these two possessions—land and cattle. In the earliest dawn of civilization, almost our first notice of human activity is the register of a strife between a man of the hills and a man of the plains. Genesis' narrative records that "Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground." Perhaps there was even a prophecy in the curse that rested upon Cain—"When thou tillest the ground it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength." It was the promise of an unfruitful soil. Despising his brother's flocks and herds, he was destined to sow his seed in a barren and hungry land.

Many countries have passed through a nomadic stage, politically, socially, agriculturally. Abraham and his children's children for centuries grazed their cattle upon the rich pasture valleys of Palestine. Saxon and Anglo-Saxon in Britain and Northern Europe at one time in their history knew no settled country, but moved from place to place as climate and pasture favored. As population grew, wandering tribes strove with each other for the possession of the richer districts and these rude battles amongst rude men were the first parliaments of nations that were to be. On the great prairies of our western continent the same features and the same struggles have been repeated. In the early days a scattered population made ranching possible, and a wide range of feeding land yielded a generous harvest to the sturdy pioneer.

Other days have come. The old world population, crowding out of congested areas in the home land, are finding even in the present day, the confines of their newest holdings hedged in more or less closely by neighbors on either hand. The romance of the open country is following the trail of restless spirits far to the north, but farm and homestead in our great northwest are prophetic of a new area in agriculture. Free land has made possible the extravagances of living in recent years, but when the home markets in the newest countries begin to sensibly lessen the annual export of food products, the question of the world's future supply becomes a graver matter. Perhaps no problem is yearly becoming more important than is that concerned in the relation of population to the possible return in food products from an acre of land.

More intensive farming has always become necessary. Witness France with her frugal peasant classes and small farms and let it be remembered how the economies of productions are considered there. England has become a garden in fertility and yield and appearance through the demands of a numerous people upon limited land. Canadian agriculture has been somewhat slow to learn the meaning of the word intensive, but the insistence of the markets is leading the trend steadily in that direction. The emphasis upon the how in agriculture is growing in importance as the people of the country increase.

It may be said, perhaps, without question, that the highest success in the production from land has been attained in a live stock loving country. Great Britain has won distinction in agriculture largely because her people have prided themselves upon the possession of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry. The feeding of crops on land is the only practice that insures continuous and increased yield for future years. As the animal and plant kingdom are absolutely dependent the one upon the other for the wholesomeness of the air they breathe, so in intensive agriculture, land and cattle are interdependent for the food that makes possible continued production and growth.

The day will come when Canada will export less grain and more cheese and butter and meat; and eggs and milk find a more profitable sale for home consumption. Canada is favored with the possession of land. Perhaps she will come to wealth through the ownership of cattle.

H. S. ARKELL.

POULTRY

Questions in This Department Will be Answered by Prof. F. C. E. Elford.

MORE AND BETTER HENS.

During the year 1907 there were kept between 225 and 250 laying hens at Macdonald college. These hens produced an average of 122 eggs in the year, which at a uniform price of 25 cents per dozen meant $2.54 per hen. The feed for each hen cost $1.44 leaving a balance over cost of feed at $1.10. This is calculating the price of eggs at a fair average and the feed at market prices. Taking the actual price at which the eggs were sold, 30 cents for the winter months and 25 cents for the summer and the balance was $2.52 per hen over cost of feed.

The Canadian year book shows a total increase of poultry during the 10 years 1891-1901 to have been a little over 3,800,000 head. Taking the same percentage of yearly increase to have continued to the present and Canada has today 22,000,000 head of poultry. Granting that 2-3 of these are laying hens and we have about 14,700,000 producing eggs. According to the same authority each hen in 1901 laid seven dozen eggs and the total sale of eggs gave a gross annual revenue to the country of nearly $50,000,000 dollars.

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901 there would be for this year about 103,000,000 dozen eggs which at 25 cents would mean a gross revenue of $25,750,000.

But a good honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in twelve months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she gets this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to $3,500,000. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care so that the average yield would be ten dozen or equal to the Macdonald college hen last year, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be $11,000,000 or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of $36,750,000.

F. C. ELFORD.

The College and Its Work.

On the banks of the Ottawa river, twenty-one miles west of Montreal and overshadowing the little village of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, by which it is built, there has risen in the past few years a city of fairy design but stable and enduring as the pyramids. It is the Macdonald college, an institution that the most farseeing of Canada's educators predict will eventually be looked upon as the center of one of the greatest educational movements in the world. But the name "college" in regard to the impression it gives of a single stately building, is a misnomer. For in the great central group alone of the Macdonald structures there are half a dozen buildings any one of which in size is worthy of the term "college." Firmness and stability coupled with a soft, sober, dignified beauty are the dominating characteristics of these wonderful edifices. In coloring they are a judicious choice of contrasted harmonies; architecturally they bespeak permanence and there is just enough severity of outline about them to suggest the firmness and decisiveness of purpose that has marked the whole educational movement they represent. About that central group of buildings which include the classrooms, offices for administration, laboratories for instruction and research, library and reading room, the assembly hall with its seraphic pipe organ, and men's and women's residences, there are others all constructed and arranged to facilitate the class of work for which they are designed. They are built upon a large farm of 561 acres, through which run both the C. P. R. and G. T. P. tracks, and the whole constitutes the crystalized effect of the Macdonald movement which has been inaugurated under the direct supervision of Dr. James W. Robertson, C.M.G.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work that has been accomplished at this great college may be formed when it is understood that it cost $2,500,000 to acquire the land, erect the buildings and provide the equipment. To this has been added an endowment of $2,000,000 and the income from the latter sum is devoted to the expenses of running the college. This makes a total of $4,500,000 that Sir William Macdonald has given to the cause of education at this centre alone.

The Macdonald college was opened in 1907, on the 5th of November, and, for the session of 1907-08, 215 students were enrolled, of whom 189 were residents of the province of Quebec, 10 of Ontario, and 16 of the Maritime provinces.

During the winter—January to March—short courses were offered in cereal husbandry, horticulture and poultry-keeping, and 44 additional students took advantage of those short courses.

For the session of 1908-09 the college was opened on the 8th of September and 268 students enrolled, of whom 128 are in the school for teachers, 76 in the school of household science, and 64 in the school of agriculture. Many applicants for admission to the school of household science were refused for want of more accommodation in the women's residence building.

The staff of the college, including professors, assistant professors, instructors and teachers in the day school, numbers 36. The staff in the administrative work—in offices, library and residences—numbers 17. The regular employes of the college—on the farms, in connection with live stock and horticulture, in power house and upkeep of the buildings—numbers about 80.

In the women's residence building the students have the benefit of the supervision and counsel of a house-mother, a lady physician and a trained nurse.

At the close of the session 1907-08 the doctor reported that 80 per cent. of the women students, after the strenuous work of the session, showed great improvement in health and vigor. In the case of all the students of the college a careful physical examination is made by a physician. The record thus obtained is used to indicate the character and extent of the physical exercises to be taken. By the judicious co-operation of the house-mother, or matron, with the physician and the teacher in charge of physical culture, great benefit to the physical health as well as to the intellectual advancement of the student is provided for.

PERSONALS

Hon. Dr. Landry, of Buctouche, commissioner of agriculture, was registered at the Victoria Monday.

E. F. Keith, J. H. Walker and G. R. Yerxa, of the Royal Bank of Canada, Fredericton, are registered at the Victoria.

F. L. Thompson, of Woodstock, was registered at the Dufferin Monday.

George E. Fisher, of Chatham, was at the Royal Monday.

DEATHS

RICHARDSON—Suddenly, in this city, on Nov. 6, Israel T. Richardson, aged 69, leaving wife and daughter to mourn his loss.

McKINLAY—At Rothesay, on the 5th inst., Wm. McKinlay, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a wife and three brothers to mourn their sad loss.

ROBERTS—In Somerville (Mass.), Nov. 5, Mary A. Roberts (nee Squires), widow of Captain Israel Roberts.

COOPER—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, at No. 20 Orange street, Fairville, Mary, relict of the late James Cooper, in the eighty-first year of her age.

COUGHLAN—On the 9th inst., at his residence, 6 Sydney street, Daniel Coughlan, leaving a wife, four sons and one daughter. (Nova Scotia papers please copy.)

FURLONG—Suddenly, at his father's residence, on the 9th inst., Thomas Leo., son of Thomas and Mary Furlong, aged six years.

WILSON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Sussex (N.B.), on the 7th inst., Mary Wilson, relict of the late Andrew Wilson of St. John, aged seventy-three years.

O'KEEFE—In this city, on the 8th inst., David O'Keefe, in the 69th year of his age, leaving his wife, one daughter and five sons to mourn their sad loss. (Boston and P.E.I. papers please copy.)

MOORE—At Fairville, on Sunday, the 8th inst., Mrs. George Moore, aged seventy years, leaving five sons and three daughters.

GALLAGHER—In Roxbury (Mass.), Nov. 7, Ellen T., daughter of Mary and the late Jas. Gallagher.

BOYLE—At the residence of her son, 109 Hilyard street, on the 4th inst., Mrs. Margaret, widow of Hugh Boyle, leaving two sons and four daughters.

HODGISON—In Chelsea (Mass.), Nov. 4, Warren W. Hodgison, aged 37 years.

OUR TEACHERS MAY GO ACROSS

Scheme for Interchange Between Different Countries of the Empire

EMPIRE LEAGUE HAS IT IN HAND

Transvaal, Australia and India Have Already Taken Advantage of the Plan--Free Lectures in London.

One of the subjects of first importance brought before the official conference on education convened by the League of the Empire on Empire Day, 1907, was that of interchange of teachers and inspectors between the different countries and crown colonies.

Although the conference was unable to entertain proposals of so far reaching a nature, yet they unanimously passed a resolution recommending that means should be found for enabling those engaged in educational work to obtain knowledge and professional experience in parts of the Empire other than their own.

Assured of continued official support, the league, shortly after the conference, offered their services in the matter, suggested a scheme for the migration of teachers and inspectors for purposes of study and respectfully submitted it to the education authorities for their consideration.

As soon as it was ascertained that the principle of educational tours was generally approved and that many of the departments were prepared at once to give their co-operation, the league approached the education committee of the London County Council and other education committees throughout the United Kingdom. The result has been that everywhere facilities have been most generously accorded to all teachers accredited to the league by their governments, both for studying educational methods in the schools and also for obtaining free passes to the very valuable courses of lectures given by the London County Council and by the Professional Board of University College, London. These lectures are given by distinguished professors and lecturers and include courses on history, geography, politics, art, literature, languages, pedagogy, phonetics, voice production, nature study, chemistry, the teaching of mathematics, science, architecture and school hygiene.

Arrangements for carrying out the scheme are now in working order, and teachers from different parts of the Empire have been placed in communication with the central office of the league and are already taking up courses of special study in the United Kingdom.

Ten teachers have been accredited to the league by the director of education for the Transvaal. Teachers have also arrived from New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, New Zealand and India, and while studying English methods have found friendly intercourse with each other of great advantage.

The league will be most pleased to lend its help to further the interests of any teachers wishing to arrange for a visit to the Motherland, in all ways possible, and lists of lectures and other particulars will be furnished to all concerned, on application to the hon. secretary, League of the Empire, Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., England.

Florenceville Notes.

Florenceville, N. B., Nov. 9.—Eva Smith, daughter of B. F. Smith, ex-M.P.P., has returned from her studies at Wolfville, N. S., on account of ill-health.

Burton Kinney, teacher at Benton, visited his home in Lower Greenfield during the Thanksgiving season.

Miss Lockary, of Lower Greenfield school, spent Saturday and Sunday in Debec.

Annie Gray, of Upper Kent, paid a visit to Florenceville over Sunday, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Jewett.

Hedly Jewett leaves today for Andover to take a position in D. R. Bedell's general store.

H. Scott McCain, with his family, has moved from the farm in Wicklow to Florenceville.

Rev. S. Heine, representative of the Canadian Bible Society, addressed a meeting in the Baptist church, East Florenceville, on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Samuel McCain went to Woodstock on Saturday to attend the funeral of her cousin, the late Samuel Stephenson.

Clyde Gallupe has taken a position in the C. P. R. station at Bath.

Misses Bessie Shaw, Hughina McCain, Marjorie Upton and Sadie McKay, teachers at Victoria Corner, Gordonsville, Canterbury and Simonds respectively, spent Thanksgiving at their home here.

Miss Wetmore of the Manual Training Department, Florenceville Consolidated School, visited friends in Woodstock during the holiday season.

WEDDINGS.

Emery—Scott.

The home of Andrew Cooper, 298 Duke street, West Side, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Thursday night, when his niece, Miss Annie R. Scott, of Milford (Me.), was united in marriage to George W. Emery, of Summerhill, Queens county. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Jacob Heaney, B. A., and there were no attendants. The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Cooper. Mr. and Mrs. Emery left by the steamer Majestic for their future home in Summerhill.

Nixon—Hatfield.

A quiet wedding took place on Wednesday morning in the Milton Baptist parsonage, when Miss Harriette Hatfield, of Brooklyn and Walter Nixon, of St. John, N. B., were married. The bride looked charming in a travelling suit of brown, with picture hat to match. She carried a bouquet of carnations and roses. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Colpitts. The young couple left via the D. A. R. en route to Calais, Montreal, etc. Their future home will be in St. John. Mr. and Mrs. Nixon received many handsome gifts (among them being a check from the groom) showing the popularity of the young couple.—Yarmouth (N. S.) Telegram, Nov. 6.

Dr. B. Lang, who is engaged in the G. T. P. construction camps at Chipman, arrived in the city last evening on a short visit to his brother, Rev. David Lang.

OBITUARY

Wife of Chief Justice Sullivan.

At Charlottetown on Tuesday Mrs. Alice Maud Mary Newbery Sullivan, wife of the Chief Justice of Prince Edward Island passed away. She was the mother of Captain Clever Sullivan, of Esquimault; Arthur Sullivan, of the law firm of Hugh John Macdonald, Haggart & Sullivan, Winnipeg; Wilfrid Sullivan, in Vancouver; Mrs. W. L. Scott, Ottawa; Mrs. Sullivan, wife of W. H. Sullivan, chief engineer of the Welland canal, and one unmarried daughter. Madame Newbery, of the Sacred Heart Convent, Halifax, is a sister.

Mrs. Andrew Wilson.

Sussex, N. B., Nov. 8 (Special).—Mrs. Andrew Wilson, aged 76 years, died very suddenly last evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Ferguson, of Roachville. Deceased was formerly a resident of St. John. A large family survives. George M. Wilson, of Hampton, is a son. Funeral arrangements will be made tomorrow.

Israel T. Richardson.

Israel T. Richardson, one of the most prominent colored citizens of St. John, and a man respected by all, died suddenly Friday in his home in St. Andrew's street. He had complained at times of dyspepsia but by none was his condition considered serious.

Friday, as usual, he put in the day teaching the pupils of Queen street school and was apparently in his usual health. He ate his evening meal but afterwards complained of pain and the customary home remedies were applied. He grew worse, however, and it was seen that he was in a serious condition. A messenger was sent hurriedly to his nephew, Albert A. Richardson, in Princess street, and Dr. James Christie was also summoned. Before either arrived, however, Mr. Richardson had passed away.

Mr. Richardson was sixty-nine years old. He was a native of Bermuda and came to St. John more than thirty years ago and had ever since taught the Queen street school. He was a man of education, much interested in the work in which he was engaged and giving faithfully his time and talent in the cause of education. He won and retained the respect of all citizens who knew him and the news of his sudden death will be read with much regret.

Mr. Richardson was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was a charter member of Acadia Lodge, Grand United Order of Oddfellows. He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Miss Edna, in St. John and two brothers and one sister in Bermuda.

David O'Keefe.

After a long and honorable business career in St. John, David O'Keefe died at 11.30 p. m. Monday in his home, 15 Clarence street. Though in poor health for the last three years, Mr. O'Keefe had not been confined to his bed until three weeks ago. He was in his 69th year and for many years had been engaged as wholesale butcher in the country market. Many friends will be sorry to learn of his death and will sympathize with the bereaved family. Besides Mrs. O'Keefe, one daughter, Mrs. James McSherry, and five sons—Patrick, John, Walter, Charles and William survive.

Besides his own family, Mr. O'Keefe survived by one brother John, in Boston, a half-sister, Mrs. Michael Collins, in Fairville, and four step-brothers in Fairville.

William McKinley.

Rothesay, N.B., Nov. 6.—William McKinley, a well known farmer of Hampton Vale, died last night. He has been for a number of months and his death was not unexpected by his friends. Mr. McKinley was a somewhat extensive land owner and a farmer who was very well known, not only in the parish of Rothesay, but in the city of St. John, where he was a frequent visitor. He leaves a wife who is a daughter of Mr. Elijah Vincent, of Fair Vale, as well as a number of relatives residing in St. John.

Daniel Coughlan.

The death of Daniel Coughlan who for the past thirty years had been janitor at City hall occurred Monday evening at his residence, 6 Sydney street. He had been in failing health for some time. Last February he was afflicted with blindness and relinquished his position as janitor in May. From that time he gradually sank until the end came yesterday. Mr. Coughlan, who was seventy-two years of age, was of a genial and kindly disposition, and numbered many friends who will learn with regret of his death.

He was born in Springfield (Mass.) and came to St. John when quite a young man with his father. During his residence here he was made a freeman of the city. He is survived by his wife, four sons, Joseph, in the West, Daniel, Frederick and Leo, residing at home, and one daughter, Mrs. P. M. O'Neill, of this city.

Thomas L. Furlong.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Furlong, of 43 Queen street, will be sorry to hear of the death of their son, Thomas Leo, which took place Monday. The boy, who was six years old, had been sick with diphtheria but had recovered. The first time he went out, however, he caught cold, which developed paralysis of the throat.

Death was unexpected. He was sitting at dinner on Sunday when the fatal illness came on. In spite of all that medical skill could suggest, he grew rapidly worse. Besides his father and mother, he is survived by six brothers and three sisters. They are Robert, Redmond, Maurice, Evelyn, Gerald, May, Edward, Joseph and Grace.

Mrs. George Moore.

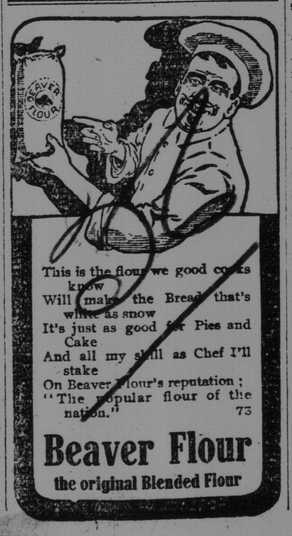
The many friends of Mrs. George Moore of Fairville, will regret to learn of her death which occurred at her home on the Manawagonish road on Sunday morning. She leaves five sons and three daughters.

The sons are George, of West St. John, Thomas, of this city; James and William in Boston, and Frederick at home. The daughters are Mrs. B. Wright, Mrs. J. McMaster and Mrs. B. Godsoe, all living in the Manawagonish road. Mrs. Moore had a kind and genial disposition and to know her was to love her.

Duncan P. Barteaux.

Duncan P. Barteaux, formerly of St. John, died on Spencer's Island (N.S.), on Thursday last and was buried there. He was a native of Spencer's Island and was a schooner captain for a number of years, but for some time lived in Pond street here and was engaged as longshoreman. He was thirty-eight years of age and leaves his wife, who was Miss Hattie Kennedy, of St. John, and two children. Mrs. Joseph Spicer, of Spencer's Island, is a sister and a brother Nathan lives in Boston.

The Lords of the Admiralty have made a grant of £5 to the Seamen's Institute here in recognition of the kindness shown to naval men.



Get acquainted with
Black Watch
the big black plug chewing tobacco. A tremendous favorite everywhere, because of its richness and pleasing flavor.
2266