

NOTICE OF GRANTING LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That under Chapter Eighty-five of the Consolidated Statutes of New Brunswick, 1903, and amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the said Province, bearing date the second day of October, A. D. 1907, incorporating Isaac Goldstein, Manufacturer; Maurice Byalin, Designer; Jacob Rubin, Merchant; Samuel S. Rubin, Clerk; and Rachel Rubin, Married Woman; all of the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John and Province of New Brunswick; for the following purposes, namely:—

To carry on all or any of the businesses of Dry Goods Merchant's, wholesale and retail dealers of and in textile fabrics, dressmakers, tailors, clothiers, furnishers and outfitters.

To buy, sell, manufacture, repair, alter and exchange, export and deal in all kinds of articles and things which may be required for the purpose of any of the said businesses, or commonly supplied or dealt in by persons engaged in any such business.

For the purposes of its business, to purchase, deal in and sell by wholesale or retail all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise.

To erect, establish, equip and maintain all stores, buildings, works and plants necessary or essential to the undertaking of the Company, with power from time to time to dispose of any property, both real and personal, at pleasure, and, subject to the provisions of the said Act, to pledge or hypothecate any or all of the assets of the Company, both real and personal; by the name of "THE NATIONAL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited;" with a total Capital Stock of Five thousand dollars, divided into five hundred shares of Ten dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton the second day of October, A. D. 1907.

C. W. ROBINSON, Provincial Secretary.

NOTICE.

OTTAWA, Sept. 28th, 1907.

The custom prevailing among farmers throughout Canada of slaughtering animals, particularly swine, upon their own premises and selling the dressed carcasses on the local market, is one which entails more or less loss to the producer. Before the advent of packing establishments, the domestic trade was supplied by the local butchers, who were necessarily compelled to provide for future supplies, and, as a result, the local markets were created. Conditions have changed however, the local dealers no longer supplying the domestic trade, which has passed into the hands of the packing houses, which are now the distributing centers for meats. Packers can afford to, and actually do pay higher prices and sell at lower values than the local butchers for reasons which are obvious when one considers that profits are represented by the by-products. The packers are adverse to buying dressed carcasses as they represent smaller profits in by-products; again dressed carcasses are imperfectly handled by the farmer, the meat in many cases being bruised and unsightly, this, as well as improper chilling being deterrent to good prices. Animals, especially hogs, require scientific chilling, otherwise those parts which enter into the process of curing become sour and unfit for market. Packers prefer to buy their meats on the hoof, and for the reasons set forth above, are able to pay higher prices for the same.

In view, however, of the large trade carried on in some parts of Canada, more particularly during the fall and winter, in dressed pork, as well as in other dressed meats, attention may be directed to one of the requirements of the regulations made under the new Meat Inspection Act, which is likely to have a considerable effect on the business above referred to. The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa having assumed the responsibility of inspecting and practically guaranteeing the healthfulness of all meats and meat products sent out by the packing houses, must, of necessity, protect itself by making sure that no diseased carcasses are permitted to enter these establishments. The most effective way of preventing the entry of such diseased meat is, of course, the careful ante-mortem inspection provided for by the regulations, but, in view of the large trade carried on in dressed carcasses, and of the fact that both farmers and packers have been in the habit of handling meats in this way, the officials in charge of the enforcement of the Act have decided to admit to the establishments under inspection, dressed carcasses under such conditions as will enable them to judge with reasonable certainty, as to whether the animal, prior to slaughter, was free from disease. Provision has therefore been made for the admission on inspection, of dressed carcasses with the head, heart, lungs and liver held by their natural attachments, such carcasses to be inspected before entering the establishment, and if found fit for food to be so marked and admitted for packing purposes, while if found to be diseased, to be condemned and tanked.

This being the case it is incumbent upon every farmer bringing dressed hogs or other animals to market to remember that unless the carcasses are dressed in accordance with the regulation mentioned above, namely, with these organs left in their proper positions, it will not be possible for the representatives of the packing houses to buy such carcasses for use in any of the establishments coming under the operation of the Meat and Canned Foods Act.

The presence of the buyers or agents of these establishments on our local markets has always been, at least to some extent, a safeguard against possible attempts by local combinations of butchers and others to depress the price of dressed meats, and it will be well for producers to bear in mind the new conditions and when, for any reasons, unable to market their stock on hoof, as they should undoubtedly do whenever possible, dress their hogs, as well as other animals, in such a way as to meet the requirements of the new Act.

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IN THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.

Between N. Bradford Carter, Plaintiff;

vs.

Thomas Lowerison and Louise his wife, Charles Lowerison, James Isaac Lowerison, William Lowerison, Clarissa Mitten, Abigail Bishop, George Bowser and Mary R. his wife, Guilford Townshend, George Townshend and Mary

his wife, Henry E. Townshend and Grace his wife, William Manford Townshend and Delia his wife, Frederick U. Townshend and Agnes his wife, Nellie Atkinson and Byron Atkinson her husband, Susan Read Arminta Cook and Joseph Cook her husband, Edward C. Anderson and Elvira Victoria his wife, Willard P. Anderson and Clementine his wife, Joseph Anderson and Jane his wife, James Anderson and Marjorie his wife, Charles Spurgeon Rayworth and Alice his wife, Orton Edward Rayworth, Emma Rosamond Allen and Wilfred G. Allen her husband, William Anderson, St. Clair Anderson, Grace Anderson, Lillian Anderson, Oliver Wry and Laylia his wife, Thomas Wry and Sarah his wife, Arthur Wry and Amy his wife, Eunice Doherty and George Doherty her husband, Alma Wry, Harmon Wry and Annie his wife, George Wry and Gertrude his wife, Emma Fawcett and Aubrey Fawcett her husband, Laura Aver and Stanley Ayer her husband, Louise Wry, Frank Wry, Ernest L. Wry and Nettie M. his wife, Melbourne Wry and Sarah his wife, Charles Wry, Ella Fish and Daniel B. Fish her husband, Lizzie Fillmore and Ernest Fillmore her husband, Burmah Connors and Thomas Connors her husband, Hazeltine McRix and Charles McRix her husband, Frank Maxwell and Adelaide his wife, Warren Maxwell and Ella his wife, Elmer Maxwell, John Maxwell and Sarah his wife, Bertha Cole, Mabel Cole, James Cole, Edwin Cole, Mary Beharrell and Benjamin Beharrell her husband, Charlotte Hicks and Timothy Hicks her husband, Attalissa Carter wife of the plaintiff N. Bradford Carter, Hugh Fawcett and Jane his wife, Henry R. Fawcett and Catherine his wife, Albert T. Fawcett and Kate his wife, Elizabeth Estabrooks and Albion B. Estabrooks her husband, Mary Cole and Christopher Cole her husband, Thomas Anderson and Grace his wife, Thomas Patterson and Alice his wife, Amos Patterson and Parthenia his wife, Mary Anderson and Albert Anderson, her husband, Edward Patterson and Ellida his wife, and Cassie Patterson, Defendants.

And by amendment,—

N. Bradford Carter, Plaintiff;

vs.

Thomas Lowerison and Louise his wife, Charles Lowerison, James Isaac Lowerison, William Lowerison, Clarissa Mitten, Abigail Bishop, George Bowser and Mary R. his wife, Guilford Townshend, George Townshend and Mary his wife, Henry E. Townshend and Grace his wife, William Manford Townshend and Delia his wife, Frederick C. Townshend and Agnes his wife, Nellie Atkinson and Byron Atkinson her husband, Susan Read Arminta Cook and Joseph Cook her husband, Edward C. Anderson and Elvira Victoria his wife, Willard P. Anderson and Clementine his wife, Joseph Anderson and Jane his wife, James Anderson and Marjorie his wife, Charles Spurgeon Rayworth and Alice his wife, Orton Edward Rayworth, Emma Rosamond Allen and Wilfrid G. Allen her husband, William Anderson, St. Clair Anderson, Grace Anderson, Lillian Anderson, Oliver Wry and Laylia his wife, Thomas Wry and Sarah his wife, Arthur Wry and Amy his wife, Eunice Doherty and Robert Doherty her husband, Alma Wry, Harmon Wry and Annie his wife, George Wry and Gertrude his wife, Emma Fawcett and Aubrey Fawcett her husband, Laura Ayer and Stanley Ayer her husband, Louise Wry, Frank Wry, Ernest L. Wry and Nettie M. his wife, Melbourne Wry and Sarah his wife, Charles Wry, Ella Fish and Daniel B. Fish her husband, Lizzie Fillmore and Ernest Fillmore her husband, Burmah Connors and Thomas Connors her husband, Hazeltine McRix and Charles McRix, her husband, Frank Maxwell and Adelaide his wife, Warren Maxwell and Ella his wife, Elmer Maxwell, John Maxwell and Sarah his wife, Bertha Cole, Mabel Cole, James Cole, Charles Cole, Mary Beharrell and Benjamin Beharrell her husband, Charlotte Hicks and Timothy Hicks her husband, Attalissa Carter wife of the plaintiff N. Bradford Carter, Hugh Fawcett and Jane his wife, Henry R. Fawcett and Catherine his wife, Albert T. Fawcett and Kate his wife, Elizabeth Estabrooks and Albion B. Estabrooks her husband, Mary Cole and Christopher Cole her husband, Thomas Anderson and Grace his wife, Thomas Patterson and Alice his wife, Amos Patterson and Parthenia his wife, Mary Anderson and Albert Anderson her husband, Edward Patterson and Ellida his wife, Cassie Patterson, Bessie Haden and John Haden her husband, Amos Anderson and Dacie his wife, William Anderson and Ann his wife, Emma Allen and Eldbridge Allen her husband, Anna Hatch and Thomas Hatch her husband, Lillian Smith and Elliot Smith her husband, Wesley Wells, Raymond Wells, Allietta Craig and Thomas Farker Craig her husband, and Isla Cole, Defendants.

UPON MOTION of Mr. H. A. Powell, one of His Majesty's Counsel, being of the Plaintiff's Counsel, and it being duly proved by affidavits and the Clerk's certificate, that Bertha Cole, James Cole, Mabel Cole, Charles Cole and Isla Cole, five of the above named defendants, had each been personally served, either with the writ of summons or an order for appearance issued in this cause, that the said five defendants, Bertha Cole, James Cole, Mabel Cole, Charles Cole and Isla Cole, were infants, and that none of them had appeared in this cause, and that the time limited for appearance had expired: it is hereby ordered, that unless the said infants defendants do cause an appearance to be entered for them in this cause within twenty days from the date hereof, the said plaintiff shall be at liberty to prove his case by affidavit against the said infant defendants, or such of them as have not appeared.

Dated this twenty-third day of September, A. D., 1907:

T. CARLETON ALLEN,
Clerk in Equity.

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