

**G. I. NUGENT, M. D.**

333 BRUNSWICK STREET  
Phone 808  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

**ELECTRIC MOTOR  
and GENERATOR  
REPAIRS**  
OF ALL CLASSES

**Harry C. Moore, E.E.**  
360 KING STREET

**Waverley Hotel**

New Steam-Heated Rooms  
BEST DINING SERVICE IN THE CITY  
A HOTEL YOU WILL LIKE AT MODERATE RATES

**H. E. Dewar & Son**  
Proprietor  
Regent Street Fredericton

**THEY'RE ALL  
SAYING**

that our place is noted for service and good food as well as entertainment!

**MOONLIGHT INN**  
DUMFRIES, R. R. 2

**NEW FALL  
WOOLLENS**

In skirt materials, coatings and suitings, 56 inches wide, prices from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard. McCall's patterns, a large showing of buttons.

Call and select your patterns while our stock is complete.

**J. Stanley Delong**  
63 Carleton St. Phone 68-11

**FRESH YOUNG PIG PORK**

Western Beef and Lamb  
Slipp and Flewelling Sausages  
Salt Herring and Salt Cod

**HAROLD YERXA'S**  
89 YORK ST. PHONE 305

**JIGG'S DINNER**

WESTERN SUGAR CURED CORNED BEEF ..... 12c lb.  
CABBAGE ..... 5c head

**YORK MEAT MARKET**

135 YORK STREET 'PHONE 592.  
QUALITY AND SERVICE

**P. N. S.**

Get your Supplies for Apron, Towel and Holder Here  
Free Box and Paper for Pattern from

**FRED BARNES**  
76 YORK STREET  
PHONE 1190-21

**EARLY AGRICULTURE  
IN NEW BRUNSWICK**

**R. B. Gorham of Dominion Laboratory in This City Writes on Farming Along the St. John River**

R. B. Gorham, B.Sc. A. assistant entomologist at the Dominion Entomological Laboratory in this city, writes on Early Agriculture in New Brunswick. His article in the current number of the Canadian Agriculture Review is very interesting. He says:

When the white explorers first came in contact with the aboriginal inhabitants of the present New Brunswick, they found them growing Indian corn on the intervalle lands along the St. John river. The discovery of many worn stone implements, which are believed to have been used as mattocks or hoes on these old corn fields, leads us to suppose that a form of agriculture was practised in very remote periods.

The written history of agriculture dates from 1604, the journal of Champlain showing that Sieur de Monts had land cleared in that year on an island in the St. Croix river and on the banks, with seeds of vegetables and grain sown. Champlain's map shows the site of these small plots on the island (now a part of the State of Maine) and on the eastern bank in what is now New Brunswick. Champlain and his party continued their agricultural labours at Port Royal in 1605 where continuous progress was made from year to year.

About thirty years later, fur-trading establishments developed at St. John and on the northeastern coast. In connection with these, gardens were planted with vegetables and probably with some grain and fruits. An inventory made at Fort Jemseg on the St. John in 1671 made mention of a small orchard of fruit trees, while Nicholas Deny at about the same period made mention that apples, plums and pears grew well at his post near the mouth of the Nepisiguit river. These gardens were only incidental to trading-posts and it was not until the establishment of seigneuries in 1672 and later that agriculture as a means of subsistence was begun in earnest. The tenants and servants of the seigneurs began active farm tillage, the clearing of the land, the harvesting of fodder and the care of livestock.

The next step was the settlement of Acadian-born young men from the rapidly growing Port Royal colony and some immigrants from France, in what is now New Brunswick, as independent farmers. By 1700 there was a number of such farmers in scattered groups on the banks of the larger rivers, who had livestock and grew grain, flax and vegetables.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, all Acadia was in name given to England, but in actual fact the French held possession of the portion north of the Bay of Fundy until 1758. This

was a period of much uncertainty for the colonists, and, in general, the practice of agriculture made but slow progress. Most of the farm land tillable was near the mouths of navigable rivers and on the tidal marsh lands easily accessible from the sea. The products of the soil were subject to the requisition of the military of one power, and direct seizure by the military of the other. They were also subject to seizure by privateers and pirates, responsible to no one in particular. Agriculture made progress, but not rapidly, under such conditions. Eventually open warfare swept away the efforts of three-quarters of a century of civilization. The colonists fled to Quebec or were removed elsewhere, and, so far as we know, very few homes or farm buildings escaped the torch. The stock was seized for military use, or killed, and the buildings and crops systematically destroyed. The diked lands of the Chignecto isthmus and the scattered clearings along the different rivers were the major traces remaining of a people who tried hard to make homes in a new land. A few escaped by taking refuge with the Indians and early returned to their lands. Others returned as soon as actual warfare was over, and thus there was a measure of continuity in agriculture from the French into the English period of history.

Beginning in 1760, colonists from New England began to occupy the marsh lands at the head of the Bay of Fundy and two years later those along the St. John river. After the treaty of peace in 1763, Acadian farmers reoccupied some of their old farms in the valley of the Memramcook river and in places along the northeastern coast. A very small number reoccupied lands along the St. John river, north and west of Fredericton. Then there came from Yorkshire, England, some colonists to settle on the Chignecto isthmus and others from Scotland to settle on the Restigouche and the Miramichi rivers. The New England colonists came as an association and brought dairy cattle and other farm stock with them. The Yorkshire people brought, or soon obtained, breed of cattle suitable for the rich marsh lands where they settled. The French brought from Quebec the cattle and horses of the French-Canadian breeds and the Scotch brought sheep and Scottish implements. Thus were laid the foundations of New Brunswick agriculture, and several lines for communication and trade were established which continued for many years. From Quebec, Scotland, England and New England came other colonists and many importations of stock, seeds and implements.

(To be Continued)

**Delinquent Taxes**

"Simon Stairs Estate,"  
Parish of Southampton  
York County, N. B.

Notice is hereby given that unless the Rates and Taxes assessed in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, N.B., together with expenses of advertising, etc., are paid within twenty days (20) from the first publication of this notice, the Real Estate of such property therein mentioned will be sold for the recovery of the said taxes and expenses.

Delinquent Parish and County Taxes.  
Delinquent Road Taxes.  
Delinquent School Taxes.  
The amount is on file at this office of the Secretary-Treasurer, County Court House, Fredericton, N.B.

J. S. SCOTT,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Municipality of York.  
Fredericton, N. B.,  
September 12th, 1936.

**Delinquent Taxes**

"Simon Stairs Estate,"  
Parish of Queensbury  
York County, N. B.

Notice is hereby given that unless the Rates and Taxes assessed in the Parish of Queensbury, in the County of York, N. B., together with expenses of advertising, etc., are paid to me within twenty days (20) from the first publication of this notice, the Real Estate of such property therein mentioned will be sold for the recovery of the said taxes and expenses.

Delinquent Parish and County Taxes.  
Delinquent Road Taxes.  
Delinquent School Taxes.  
The amount is on file at the office of the Secretary-Treasurer, County Court House, Fredericton, N. B.

J. S. SCOTT,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Municipality of York.  
Fredericton, N. B.,  
September 12th, 1936.

**SUCCESSFUL IN PRINCE  
EDWARD ISLAND - OYSTER FARMS  
PLANNED IN NOVA SCOTIA**

**Province Transfers Oyster Bed Control to Dominion and Federal Department of Fisheries to Undertake Development of "Farming" Program in Suitable Nova Scotia Areas.**

Development of an oyster farming industry in Nova Scotia is to be undertaken by the Federal Department of Fisheries under an agreement recently made between the Dominion Government and the government of the province. Details of the programme will depend upon the results of investigations which the department will carry on but in broad general outline the plan followed will probably be similar to that which has been successfully employed in Prince Edward Island where an oyster farming industry has been established through departmental action. Very

promising results have been obtained in the island province, as may be gauged from the fact that the quantity of oysters marketed from the "farms" increased from only 92 barrels in 1933 to 1,001 barrels in 1935. There's room, of course, for still further increase of oyster production in Canada for demand for the Dominion's fine quality oysters is greater than present supply.

Some preliminary investigational work has already been done in Nova Scotia and the other needed studies and experiments will be made as expeditiously as possible, though "make haste slowly" is a good rule in a case of this kind where a mistaken decision might easily have serious effect. Much of the information already obtained through the development of the programme in Prince Edward Island, where the federal fisheries research body, the Biological Board of Canada, now operates an oyster investigation station, will be useful in working out plans for Nova Scotia but local conditions will have to be thoroughly examined.

Areas May Be Leased

Investigations already begun in the province have been taking place in the Bras d'Or Lake region of Cape Breton but there are also oyster areas in the Northumberland Strait district and perhaps examinations will show that oyster farming is feasible elsewhere as well. By the terms of the agreement the federal authorities undertake to carry to completion as required a survey of the provincial sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors, rivers and the estuaries for the purpose of ascertaining the location, extent and condition of live oyster and other mollusk beds and of areas that are not now yielding mollusks in quantities resulting in public commercial fishing. Surveys are also to be made of areas that should be reserved for production of mussel or oyster mud used by farmers.

Prior to the signing of the agreement between the two governments the control of Nova Scotia oyster beds rested in provincial hands but this control is now transferred to the federal Minister of Fisheries, who "shall have the right and power of control and administration of live oyster and other live mollusk areas and of areas suitable to be made such." Under the agreement the minister may grant leases of suitable areas, on such conditions as he may determine, to persons wishing to take up oyster farming or the cultivation of other mollusks. However, areas which are now producing oysters or other mollusks in quantities that are resulting in public commercial fishing upon them will not be open for leasing.

Martha Raye, sensational hit of "Rhythm on the Range," is so much in demand as a guest artist on radio programmes that the Paramount Studio, which holds an exclusive contract on her services, has finally consented to let her appear. She made her radio debut on the Shell Chateau hour. And now there are persistent rumors that an arrangement will be worked out wherein Miss Raye will appear on the programme as a permanent feature. At present, she is busy making added scenes for her next picture, "The Big Broadcast of 1937."

**SHERIFF'S SALE**

The following property will be sold at Public Auction in front of the County Court House, Fredericton, at twelve o'clock noon

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1936.  
For assessed taxes and cost, property of Charles Connell, Estate, Southampton, York County, N.B.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, and Province of New Brunswick, and known and distinguished as the East half of lot number one hundred and fifty-six, containing fifty acres more or less, and being part of the land granted to Charles Connell on November 23, A. D. 1853. The west half of said lot number one hundred and fifty-six was conveyed with other property to Edward E. Lockhart by deed dated March 18, 1862, said deed recorded in York County Records in Book 47, Pages 236-237, under official Number 18034.

Del. Parish & County Taxes, 1926-36 ..... \$ 9.87  
Del. Non-Resident Roads, 1926-36 ..... \$ 2.66

School District No. 14  
Percy Stewart, Sec.

Del. School Taxes, 1926-36 ..... \$26.48

Total ..... \$39.01  
CLARENCE N. GOODSPEED,  
High Sheriff for York County, N.B.  
Fredericton, N.B.

**FISHERIES CHIEF**

Hon. J. E. MICHAUD,  
P.C., K.C., M.P.,  
Minister of Fisheries for Canada  
Who is Promoting a Dominion-Wide Campaign to Aid Fishing Industry

**ART BANNISTER  
WRITES THANKS  
TO ATTORNEY**

**Letter Penned by Condemned Man on His Last Day in Dorchester Jail.**

Editor, Daily Times,  
Moncton.

Mr. Editor:  
Adjutant Knapp of the Salvation Army handed me today the following letter from Arthur Bannister, written only a few hours before his death.  
Dorchester County Jail,  
September 22, 1936.

Dear Sir:  
Mr. Lambert I am dropping you a line to thank you for what you have done for me.

For I know you have done your best to get me my freedom but now it is over and I have to go.

And may God help and bless you through your days to come.

(Sgd.) A. W. BANNISTER,  
Dorchester County Jail, N. B.

That Arthur Bannister, a mere boy, uneducated, condemned to die, fully realizing that in a few hours he would be ushered into eternity, should forget his own position for the moment, and remember one who had tried to assist him when he was in need of a friend, and to express his appreciation for efforts exerted in his behalf, even though he knew those efforts had failed, is to me very touching, and it shows, I believe, that regardless of his guilt or innocence of the crime for which he has paid the supreme penalty, that there was something fine in his character that might have been developed, under proper environment. He and his brother, Daniel, have paid the penalty not only for such wrong that they may have done, but also for the sin of so called Christian society, that is willing to punish when a crime has been committed, but does nothing to save the youth of our land, and prevent such crimes as these boys were punished for having committed.

Arthur Bannister gave all he had to give, his appreciation. He could do no more, and that appreciation coming as it did is more valuable to me than if he had been able to compensate me in money, and his invocation of God's blessing in closing is probably more effective than the stereotyped benedictions we hear at the close of our church services.

I thank you,  
H. MURRAY LAMBERT,  
Moncton, Sept. 23, 1936.

**DR. G. R. LISTER**  
: Dentist :

Burchill-Wilkinson Building  
QUEEN STREET : Below Regent  
Phone 531-11

A Message for

**WOMEN  
WHO  
WANT**

a beautiful home — MEN who have thought of an ideal residence they would build SOME-DAY—

See us now and get cost estimates at present low price levels for materials and labor.

**RISTEEN  
Co., Ltd.**

Woodworkers

104 Queen St. Phone 266

**FREDERICTON  
WOODSTOCK**
**BUS SERVICE**

Effective Sept. 10, 1936

Daily Except Sunday

Leaving Woodstock in morning

Read Down	Woodstock	Read Up
Lv. 8.30 a.m.		Ar. 6.20 p.m.
Lv. 9.00 a.m.	Meductic	Lv. 5.50 p.m.
Lv. 9.20 a.m.	Pokio	Lv. 5.30 p.m.
Ar. 9.40 a.m.	Moonlight Inn	Ar. 5.10 p.m.
Lv. 9.50 a.m.	Moonlight Inn	Ar. 5.00 p.m.
Lv. 10.30 a.m.	Kingsclear	Lv. 4.30 p.m.
Ar. 11.00 a.m.	Fredericton	Lv. 4.00 p.m.

Fare to Woodstock: One way \$2.25  
Return \$3.50

Bus leaving Woodstock 10.00 a.m. daily for Bangor, Boston and New York

**Highway Transport Ltd**

Fredericton  
Carleton Street Phone 633

**STOP AT THE  
Queen**  
When in Fredericton

TELEPHONE IN EVERY ROOM  
PRIVATE BATHS

HOT and COLD WATER

J. P. CORKERY, Prop.

**To New Subscribers**

If any of our new subscribers under the present drive are not getting their papers regularly will they please notify

THE DAILY MAIL  
BUSINESS OFFICE. PHONE 67.

**INSURANCE  
HOWARD H. BLAIR**

RELIABLE BRITISH and CANADIAN COMPANIES

PHONES — Office 291  
Residence 345-11

68 YORK  
STREET

—You Can Rest Assured—

NEW ISSUE —

**\$150,000  
ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP  
OF CHATHAM**

**4 p.c. SINKING FUND DEBENTURES**

DATED MAY 1, 1936 DUE MAY 1, 1951

PRICE: 100 and interest, to yield 4%

Denominations \$1,000 and \$500  
These bonds are a legal trustee investment in the Province of New Brunswick  
Orders may be telephoned or telegraphed at our expense.

**Irving, Brennan & Company, Ltd.**

FREDERICTON, SAINT JOHN CHARLOTTETOWN HALIFAX.

**THE GREATEST  
ASSET TO BEAUTY**

Without denying the value of the many means of obtaining beauty through the medium of artificial preparations, the one fundamental necessity for beauty lies in good health. Your Druggist plays also a tremendous part in the preservation of your beauty for to be healthy is to be beautiful.

**Ross-Drug-United**