

## The Broadway Store's Mammoth Purchase of

### MEN'S CLOTHING —and— BOYS' CLOTHING

During a recent trip to the clothing market, just at the time when makers were overstocked, our buyer secured some 300 suits, of the best quality, and most stylish garments, from a leading maker, much below the actual cost of production.

The entire shipment is here and will be placed on sale **THURSDAY, AUG. 25th.** and will continue ten days.

Watch the "Mail" on Wednesday for further announcements

## W. E. FARRELL

The Broadway Store - - - Opposite Normal School

## The Kind you have been looking for. Conte's Pure Castile Soap.

See it in Our Down Town Window  
Telephone amount required and we will send it at once.  
30 cents per lb. But it's the best.

CENTRAL PHARMACY **ARTHUR J. RYAN**  
Corner Queen and Carleton Sts.

## SOCIETY EMBLEMS

We have in stock a complete line of Emblem Pins for following societies.  
Shriners B. of L. F. & E., I. O. F., Orange  
Oddfellows, C. M. B. A. C. O. F., Black Knight,  
K. of P., K. O. C., Knight Templar, Prentice Boys,  
Masonic, A. O. H. A. O. U. W., Rebekah.

Also we have a full line of Society Charms and Rings

**C. H. FOWLER,**  
Jeweler and Optician. - - - Opposite Post Office.

## NEW VEGETABLES

GREEN CORN SQUASH  
SWEET POTATOES CELERY

RIPE TOMATOES

## CHOICE FRUIT

PEACHES PEARS PLUMS GRAPES  
ORANGES BANANAS WATERMELONS  
FROU-FROU--GRAPE JUICE

## E. G. HOBEN

THE YORK STREET GROCER.

## PURE

## PARIS GREEN

## ARSENATE OF LEAD

## POWDERED WHITE HELLEBORE

For Sale by

**R. T. MACK** Chemist and Druggist  
386 Queen St. Fredericton, N.B.

## Specials for the Boys

When you see an advertisement mentioning a striking bargain **MAKE a NOTE** of it.

Boys' School will soon be opening. You may require a **NEW SUIT, a PAIR PANTS, or something in HOSIERY.**

All Our Boys' Suits and Pants are reduced as follows:

\$5.25 Suits for \$4.75	\$1.25 Pants for \$1.05
4.50 " " 3.95	1.15 " " .95
3.75 " " 3.19	1.00 " " .79
3.25 " " 2.75	.85 " " .69
3.00 " " 2.25	.75 " " .60
2.75 " " 1.95	.65 " " .49

We can show you the largest stock of Hosiery to be found in any one store in the city, the same to be cleared out at a great reduction.

## PETER FARRELL & CO.

## ROYAL COMMISSION



DR. C. C. JONES

(Continued from page one.)

intending to study engineering were not required to take classics. A very small proportion of students went to the university. He thought the common school course might be altered for the benefit of the large proportion of pupils who did not go to universities.

Night school, said Dr. Carter, had failed. They had been started in St. John and other places. He thought the cause of failure was the use of day school teachers as instructors.

He advocated the establishment of small farms in connection with superior and consolidated schools, with a competent man in charge of each. That was the only way of establishing agricultural courses in the school. It would be a good thing to have teachers instructed in agriculture and nature study before entering Normal School, but the majority of the schools were not at present sufficiently well equipped to instruct in the ordinary scholastic training without attempting the branch mentioned. It was not possible to sift future teachers from the ordinary pupils. All had to be taught together. It would be worth making a big effort to provide illustration farms for five years. Biological stations for courses for fishermen might also be established.

Dr. Robertson asked that Dr. Carter prepare memoranda on this subject which would deal with it more fully.

Dr. Carter stated that it was desirable that the teachers take short courses in various subjects. At present the Normal School was not capable of accommodating those who wanted such courses.

### WANTS CONSOLIDATION

Relatively the high schools of New Brunswick had not reached the same degree of excellence as had the common schools. Ontario and Nova Scotia had passed New Brunswick in the matter of high school education. He would like to see a greater degree of consolidation in the country schools. The town schools had a better chance. Some people thought there was over-pressure in the schools. That idea was erroneous. The time had come when a stop had to be put to the cutting down of the time devoted to studies at school or home.

To Rev. Dr. Bryce witness said that scholastic work had to be undertaken at the Normal School because the majority of the pupils came from country schools. If they all had the opportunity to attend a high school the Normal School course could be confined entirely to professional studies. It was hoped that such a degree of excellence could be reached at some time. At the present time many of the brightest and best teachers came from country schools, passed for a second class license and then went on to higher licenses.

The general school system prepared for a university course. For that reason he strongly advocated the providing of a commercial course parallel to the classical. There was an idea in St. John schools that classics had to be studied. That was not the case. Classics was optional at all times. A curriculum for a commercial course had not been prepared because there had been no demand.

### SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS

Schools were supported from three sources, provincial, county and district funds. The province provided \$250,000. District taxation amounted to about \$550,000. He advocated taxation by parishes rather than by school districts. The inequality of the school rates was one great drawback to the existing system.

To Mr. Armstrong witness said that conditions had to be met according to means. The Education Department was desirous of providing for agricultural education, as there was more demand for that than for any other. He felt there would be opposition to the substitution of parish taxation for district taxation.

To Mr. De Serres—There was no minimum rate for schools. He would like to see the minimum rate

placed at 50 cents on the hundred dollars.

To Mr. Simpson—No home study was required of children of seven years of age. It was impossible for a teacher with conditions as at present to devote attention to individual pupils. He thought the country schools should have longer holidays than the city schools. He did not think that there was a tendency to make boys work during school-holidays in towns and cities.

Dr. Robertson asked Dr. Carter for a statement in writing covering all points he could think of.

DR. C. C. JONES.

Dr. Jones, chancellor of the University of New Brunswick was the second witness. He stated that the U. N. B. was supported by provincial grants and fees, endowments being small. There were faculties of Applied Science and Arts. Last year 168 students were in attendance. The full course was four years. The chemistry course for arts students was along the line of agricultural chemistry. Requirements for entrance to both arts and science courses were practically the same. In the forestry department it was the intention to instruct in practical forestry. Both forestry and engineering students worked at their own lines in the vacations. The training thus secured was of great advantage.

The U. N. B. had a department in mechanical engineering but gave no separate course. There was a demand for such a course and if the means were provided such a course could be established. Intercourse between science and arts students was beneficial to both. The university staff could co-operate with the teachers of the schools in advancing technical education. It was best for the university to be closely connected with the common schools. At the present time with the income available it would not be wise to attempt further work.

Students from New Brunswick attended universities other than the U. N. B. There seemed to be a trend towards engineering and scientific education.

To Rev. Dr. Bryce—The Professor of civil engineering devoted his whole time to that subject. A professor of drawing and mechanical engineering assisted in both electrical and civil engineering. The electrical course was taught by the professor of physics. Ten students had been taking the course in forestry, the same number the electrical course and about seventy the civil engineering course. There were no funds for research work.

To Mr. Simpson—Engineering courses such as furnished by the Scranton Correspondence School were of little benefit to a student who intended to go to a university as there was too much specialization. The requirements for university entrance were necessary for engineering students. It would not be wise to revise the university system for the benefit of the persons whose early education had been neglected but who might desire to attend the college. Better results could be obtained by established central technical schools.

DR. H. V. BRIDGES.

Dr. H. V. B. Bridges, principal of the Provincial Normal School, next gave his evidence. He said a Normal School course was necessary for all teachers. The usual course was one year in length. Three hours each week were devoted to professional work except during the latter part of the term, when practically whole time was devoted to this branch of training. Scholastic training in Normal School he considered an advantage. Manual training and domestic science he also considered advantageous. The latter subject was not taught on account of lack of means and equipment. A school garden had been established and had proved a success though not pretentious. It would be a great advantage to all students to have previous training in the subjects mentioned.

Physical and military drill had been introduced in the school this year. The course in physical drill was adapted for the purpose of being taught to children.

The Normal School would be valuable as a centre at which short summer courses could be given. Teachers' Institutes were held in each county. They were of considerable value.

To Mr. Forsythe—Applications for the next course had been received from 265 persons.

To Rev. Dr. Bryce—Fifty of that number had passed the matriculation examination. They would partially repeat their scholastic course at the Normal School. One hundred would come from Superior Schools, the remainder from country schools with various qualifications. He thought that after some years notice, the Normal School might give a course confined to professional training, etc. That was his ideal.

MR. T. B. KIDNER.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of Manual Training, was next heard. He said he had been in Canada ten years four in Nova Scotia and six in New Brunswick. He told of his training in Great Britain and of conditions prevailing there as far as technical education is concerned. The ground covered by Mr. Kidner before the commission was covered very fairly by the excellent paper which he read before a public meeting held in the City Council Chamber some days ago and published in full in The Mail.

Speaking of manual training in New Brunswick, Mr. Kidner said that special courses of three months were provided for teachers and also courses covering six months or the whole school year. In such courses more work was done than in the ordinary Normal School course. Those taking such courses were better qualified. He would like to see courses provided so that teachers could return for extra subjects.

Manual training seemed to be a most attractive subject. In the province there were ten schools in towns, eight rural schools besides the consolidated schools in which manual training was taught. Of the eight rural schools, four had been closed for various reasons.

In England it had been found that manual training was an excellent preparation for industrial training. In New Brunswick boys who had taken a manual training course had been able to get positions in wood-working factories, etc.

Manufacturers did not regard manual training very seriously. There was room for improvement in making some connection between school and employer. It was possible to use manual training to develop home industries for recreational purposes. Manual training was preparatory to industrial training.

### PERSONAL

Miss Helen M. Kerry of Newcastle, is visiting Miss Lillian E. Vanstone of this city.

Mr. W. B. Bishop of Montreal spent Sunday in the city a guest at the Queen.

### MR. PAUL GILMORE

HERE ON TUESDAY

One of the real successes in New York, "The Wolf," written by Eugene Walter, author of "Paid in Full" and "The Easiest Way," will be seen at the Opeta House, Aug. 23, by a company of players headed by Mr. Paul Gilmore. While there are all the elements of the melodrama in "The Wolf," it holds the attention at all times and can be set down as an effective play. One of the best written in years and by a then almost unknown author.

There are three acts, and the action begins in the morning and is ended the next morning in the Canadian Hudson Bay Country. The villain is an American addebturner named MacDonald, the hero a young French Canadian named Jules Beaubien, and the heroine, the daughter of a narrow minded Scotchman, named MacTavish, whose wife fled from him leaving a daughter, Hilda. MacDonald is revealed as a scoundrel of the worst type but not a coward.

The play has strong dramatic verities and its long run at the Lyric Theatre, New York, proves it to be one of the season's most interesting productions. Mr. Gilmore is supported by Mrs. Adelaide French and a strong company.

### BUSINESS CHANGE

On and after Sept. 1st, the two firms of A. Lamson & Son, and Lilley & Sons, will amalgamate, both firms will be conducted under one management, under the name of Searle & Lamson.

Queen Street, Fredericton. Telephone 244 and 101-11.

### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

### WANTED

Wanted.—Board in private family residing in pleasant central locality, by young man and wife; no children. For particulars call or 'phone "Mail" office.

## EARLY SHOWING OF High Class Furs

It may seem a little too early to show Furs, but we just want to let you know that we are after the Fur Business this year in good style.

LOOK IN our windows; see the choice Mink, Persian Lamb, Isabella Fox, Marten, and all the latest Furs.

You may come to us with confidence in our ability to please you and confidence in the fairness of our prices.

## TENNANT & HOLDER

### PURE WEST INDIA LIME JUICE

A delicious, palatable and nutritious drink for persons of all ages. The Ideal Drink for a Hot Day.

Price 25c. a Bottle.

**HUNT & McDONALD**  
DRUGGISTS - - - QUEEN ST.

## Peerless Granulated Sugar

SWEETEST, PUREST, STRONGEST.

\$5.30 per 100 lbs. [Cotton Lined Bags  
18 pounds for \$1.00.

"Ask for Peerless"

## G. T. Whelpley

508 Queen St. - - FREDERICTON, N. B.

## FOR SUNBURN

Try our **IMPERIAL WITCH HAZEL CREAM** for Tan, Sunburn, or Roughness of the Skin. Useful after shaving. Leaves the skin beautifully White and Soft. **PRICE 25c.**

**C. Fred. Chestnut** The Quality Drug Store  
572 QUEEN ST.

## TELEPHONE US FOR FRUIT JARS

We recommend the Sure Seal Jar. Three sizes, 9, 10 and 12 1-2 cents.

Cheaper Jars for those who want them. Three sizes, 6, 7 and 9 cents each.

Telephone No. 247.

## Lemont & Sons Ltd.

ALL THE NEW SHADES in *Greens* and *Grays* for *Suitings*.

Also an extra fine line of Overcoating for Spring and Fall.

550 Queen St. **W. E. SEERY** Fredericton

To prevent irons from rusting, wrap them in brown paper and put them away in a dry place. If they have already become rusty they may be brightened again by rubbing them over a smooth board sprinkled with white sand.

Paris, Aug., 20—Premier Bryant today ordered the strictest precaution and measures of inspector to be taken along the Italian frontier on account of the outbreak of cholera in Italy.