

WHAT MACDONALD COLLEGE IS DOING FOR EDUCATION

Teachers Trained There are in Great Demand, There Being More Than Two Hundred Applications--The Educational Needs of the Country Discussed by Dean of the Faculty of Teachers.

The following address was given by Dr. Sinclair, Dean of the School for Teachers, at the closing of Macdonald College, on Thursday:—

The history of civilization is one continued series of proofs of the fact that the most profound philosophy and far-seeing prophecy ever uttered in a single sentence is found in the words "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

The great educational need of the province of Quebec is a better knowledge and appreciation of the actual educational situation on the part of the people, and more particularly on the part of school commissioners and members of parliament.

For example, if parents and the general public were, once brought to a practical knowledge of the difference between good and poor teaching the shackles of ignorance would quickly be broken.

There is a class of little children in Macdonald College Day School who last September knew nothing about reading or writing not even a single letter. Today, they all read and enjoy children's stories, containing long and difficult words, and can spell and write fairly well. This means that they have learned in one year what often takes two, three or even four years to accomplish. They have made similar progress in other studies and have taken additional subjects, such as nature study and color work, not usually taken in unprogressive schools. They are in good health and have enjoyed their year's work. Similar examples of rapid and easy advancement can be found in the best schools of Montreal and other parts of the province. This is a statement which can be tested by any layman and if any one will come to Macdonald College we shall be quite glad to furnish the proof at any time.

Now I submit that it is a fact of no small significance that a child under the charge of one teacher will make three times the progress that he will under another and with less effort and greater enjoyment than the poorly taught pupil. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay but one year's salary to the teacher, instead of three years, and on the other hand, this is of far greater importance, two years of the child's life has been saved. The moment that the public realize this truth the problem of how to secure such teaching becomes a vital one. But such teaching cannot be done by an untrained teacher, nor by one who is poorly trained, nor by one who possesses no natural aptitude for the work nor by one under unhygienic conditions. The only solution of the problem consists in furnishing an adequate supply of well trained teachers and seeing that they are placed in the schools under satisfactory conditions and with living salaries. This can be done only by turning on the light. In the first place, something must be done to prevent the displacement of well trained by untrained teachers.

This is a well known and universally admitted economic principle (known as Gresham's law), that if left to itself without state control "bad money is sure to drive out good money." If debased coinage is accepted as of standard value, the best coins find their way to the smelting pot of the goldsmith, who uncovers good money and substitutes debased coin

which insists on having special pay ment up to the standard.

Similarly in education, unless the greatest care is exercised "poor teachers will drive out good teachers."

The Quebec Government has recently passed a law demanding that those entering Macdonald College shall pledge themselves to teach for three years in the province of Quebec. It seems only reasonable to insist that when the state expends public money for the training of teachers it should receive the benefit of their services. In all fairness the trained teacher who is thus compelled to remain in the province should be protected from displacement by the immature and untrained teacher who can afford to teach for a lower salary. The public would thus be doubly protected for it must not be forgotten that the trained teacher who fails to find employment at home is as certainly lost to the state as the one who goes to teach in another province. I am of opinion that the real remedy consists in insisting that except in the case of very small schools in the poorer districts no teacher with a permit be engaged until systematic and continued efforts have been made to see if there are no trained teachers available at the salary which can be paid.

This year, in the month of April, we sent a circular letter informing school boards that we had a large class of teachers in training who desired to teach and that we should be pleased to hear from school commissioners. The response was most encouraging. We received letters from every inspector in the province and letters from school commissioners asking for some two hundred teachers. One commissioner came three hundred miles and engaged six of our teachers. As a result of these negotiations I am glad to announce that with the exception of a very few, who are sure to be appointed within a few days all of our available teachers have been appointed to schools within the province of Quebec.

The results have exceeded our most sanguine expectations, and yet the situation leaves much to be desired. Many of our students have been compelled to accept lower salaries than they would receive as domestic servants, and not half as large as they could secure in the North-West. They have not taken any pledge to remain in the province and the fact that under these conditions not one of our students has gone outside the province reveals a missionary spirit and patriotic devotion worthy of the highest praise.

The result of the correspondence with school commissioners has convinced me that many districts could not pay higher salaries if they understood the situation and were satisfied that they would receive good value for the money paid, and would also receive corresponding aid from the government. It would in my opinion be a good thing if there could be a provincial association of school commissioners, which would hold an annual convention to discuss educational affairs. This association would be free from pedagogical bias and would naturally be in a position to affect legislation. In Ontario, for nearly twenty years, there has been a master's department in organic connection with the Provincial Educational Association and each year it has increased in numbers and in influence.

CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF REVEREND FATHER BELLIVEAU

Reston, June 1.—The celebration in connection with the silver jubilee of Rev. Phillip L. Bellevue, parish priest of Grand Digue, was commenced this morning with solemn high mass. The Rev. A. Robichaud preached. The visiting clergymen of whom there was a noted gathering included His Lordship Bishop Casey of St. John.

They were entertained at dinner at the rectory. The dedication of the new pipe organ will take place today. This evening a group of college students from Memramcook will present an amateur play in St. Phillips hall. Father Bellevue was ordained a priest twenty-five years ago today. He is one of the most clever men in the church in New Brunswick. A man of marked piety and a scholarly and excellent speaker in English as well as French.

Addresses in his honor and congratulating him on his jubilee will be presented by the parish organizations. There will be a fire works display to-night.

PEOPLE "WHEAT MAD"

J. W. McNicol Believes Southern Alberta will be Devoted to Mixed Farming.

Toronto, June 21.—Mr. J. W. McNicol, Secretary of the Lethbridge Board of Trade, is in town for a few days. Like other Alberta men who have been east recently, he speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the unprecedentedly large rush of immigrants this season, and of the rapidly transformed into farm land.

Mr. McNicol is not a one-crop man however. "The people of the west," he said to a reporter, "are wheat-mad. Some day they will come to their senses, and we will see there variety of products and of industries. At the present I am doing all I can to secure the establishment on a firm basis in Lethbridge of woollen manufacturing, especially blanket weaving. We have the wool on the spot and the consuming population, and I see no reason why the industry should not prove profitable. The ranches are disappearing, but before long our people will turn again to cattle-feeding as a ranch of mixed farming. The country is splendidly adapted to it. The growth of alfalfa in southern Alberta is something remarkable. On dry land one can cut from two to three tons in a season, while on irrigated land the yield is from five to six. Heretofore farmers have been a little afraid of alfalfa, for, as you know, an animal turned into a field of alfalfa or fed on it too freely will kill itself by over-feeding, just as with grain. Down in Nebraska and other alfalfa sections it is now being chopped and even ground into cattle food, and proves very valuable as a part ration. There is no limit to the number of cattle that can be raised in Alberta as a portion of the output of mixed farming, and it is ridiculous to see farmers and ranchers bringing in canned milk and butter, and even canned vegetables, because of the devotion to the wheat craze.

"Mining is becoming a big industry around Lethbridge, the output of coal being about a million tons a year. New mines are being opened steadily and from 1,200 to 1,500 men are now engaged in mining. The business is bound to become a very great one.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MEN TO TOUR CANADA AND U. S.

Liverpool, June 21.—The first touring party of ten university men made possible by the beneficence of an anonymous philanthropist, left today for Canada and the United States.

The itinerary will include all the larger cities of Canada as far east as Winnipeg, near which city the men will devote some days to actual farm work as a practical way of obtaining an insight to the conditions of Canadian agriculture. From Winnipeg the party will cross the border and will visit Madison, Wis.; Chicago, Pittsburg, Washington, Annapolis, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Cambridge, Mass.

ELECTION METHODS HOW BRITISH TORIES WON THEIR SEATS

The Westminster Gazette gives an account of a case tried recently at the Newbury County Court which throws some interesting light on the "public-spirited efforts" that were made at the last general election in Great Britain to "improve the manners of the Liberal Party." The facts in this case are clear and simple. Gardner, a railway servant in the employment of the Great Western Railway Company for the last thirty-two years, has occupied since 1901 a cottage in Berkshire belonging to the Misses Low. One Sunday morning last January one of the sisters, seeing the Liberal candidate's posters displayed on the cottage window and outside, called and rebuked her tenant for allowing this display. Gardner asked to remove the posters, refused, and was "rude," so Miss Low said in the witness-box at Newbury. "Rude in what way?" asked counsel. His manner was rude," replied the lady. "Can you point to anything in his language or conduct which could fairly be described as rude?" persisted counsel. "Well," replied Miss Low, "he would not do as I wished." Three days later the offended lady wrote a letter beginning, "As you have not removed the political display on your cottage as requested, I shall be obliged, unless it is taken away forthwith to give you notice to quit." This notice to quit was in due course given and the action was by the Misses Low to recover possession of Gardner's cottage. It is now pretended that Miss Low was afraid of a riot but this, the Westminster Gazette says, is "clearly an afterthought." The action ended, as it was bound to do, in the ladies getting their ejectment order, but the County Court Judge said that the two ladies had "exercised their rights in a harsh and arbitrary manner." "Gardner had a perfect right to put up a poster. At the same time, the ladies, under their agreement, had a legal right to give him notice to quit." Gardner has to leave his cottage, which is close to his work and will have to live in another and walk an additional two miles night and morning. This is a sample of the difficulties with which Liberals have to contend. The feudal spirit dies hard in the Old Country.

"Altogether, in our corner of the west, there is progress and prosperity on every hand."

GUIDE FOR TRAVELLERS

INTERCOLONIAL

DEPARTURES.

No. 303—Mixed for Loggieville, 5.00.
No. 317—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 6.15.
No. 321—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 11.15.
No. 323—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 16.20.
No. 301—Express for Loggieville, Chatham, Campbellton, Quebec, Montreal, etc., 18.30.
No. 327—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 18.40.
No. 329—Suburban for Gibson and Marysville, 22.00.

ARRIVALS

No. 306—Suburban from Marysville 7.45.
No. 302—Express from Loggieville, Chatham Junction 11.25.
No. 308—Suburban from Marysville 13.30.
No. 304—Mixed from Loggieville and Chatham Junction, 16.00.
No. 314—Suburban from Marysville 19.15.
No. 316—Suburban from Marysville 21.55.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DEPARTURES

6.20 a.m.—Express for St. John, Portland, Boston, Woodstock, etc.
7.55 a.m.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North. Leaves St. Marys at 8.10.
9.45 a.m.—Express for St. John and points east.
4.45 p.m.—Mixed for Woodstock, via Gibson branch on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
5.50 p.m.—Express for Montreal and Boston, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.
9.05 p.m.—Express for St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS

9.10 a.m.—Express from St. John and points east.
11.20 a.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, via Gibson branch, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.
11.35 a.m.—Express from Montreal Boston, etc.
7.50 p.m.—Express from St. John, and points east.
9.05 p.m.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points North.
10.50 p.m.—Express from Boston, Portland, Woodstock, St. Stephen, etc.

STAR LINE S. S. CO.

Steamer Victoria leaves for St. John every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 o'clock a.m. Arrives on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN RIVER S. S. CO.

Steamer Elaine leaves for St. John every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at eight o'clock. Arrives every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

Steamer Hampstead leaves Fredericton every week day for Gagetown at 4 o'clock p.m. Arrives from Gagetown at 10.30 a.m.

Stage line for Meductic and points on western side of river leaves the post office Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.30 a.m.

PROBATE COURT COUNTY OF YORK

To the Sheriff of the County of York or any Constable within the said County,

GREETING:

WHEREAS Albert J. Gregory, Surviving Executor under and by the Last Will and Testament of FRANCES AMELIA FISHER, late of the City of Fredericton in the County of York, deceased, hath filed an account of his administration of the estate and effects of the said deceased, and hath by his Petition bearing even date herewith prayed to have the same passed and allowed, YOU ARE THEREFORE REQUIRED to cite the heirs, next of kin, creditors and all others interested in the Estate of the said Frances Amelia Fisher, deceased, to appear before me at the Court of Probate to be held at my office in the City of Fredericton within and for the said County of York, on Monday, the eleventh day of July next at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to attend the passing and allowance of the said accounts of the said Estate.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the said Probate Court this second day of July A.D., 1910.

(Sgd) HARRIS G. FENETY
Judge of Probate Pro hac vice for the County of York in reference to the Estate of Frances Amelia Fisher, deceased.

(Sgd) R. B. HANSON
Registrar of Probates for the County of York.

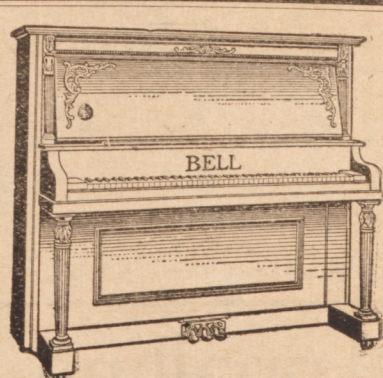
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not exceeding one inch, one insertion, 25 cents; three insertions, 60 cents; one week \$1.00; one month \$3.00.

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WANTED a young man for the cloth and Furnishing business. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock at THE BROADWAY STORE, Opposite the Normal School.

WANTED—A first class teacher for school district No. 12A. Apply stating salary to, R. ALEX NORRAD Bloomfield Ridge York Co. N.B.

WANTED—Smart boy of sixteen years, with fair education, wanted to learn the printing business. Good wages will be paid. Apply at this office.

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IMMIGRATION DURING THE LAST TEN YEARS

Ottawa, June 20.—Immigration to Canada in the last ten years total 1,445,288, according to statistics in a hand book being issued by the department of immigration. The fiscal year recently closed eclipsed all others in the volumes of immigration, the arrivals numbering 2,108,794. Of the grand total for the decade, about 565,000 came from the British Isles, 394,000 from the Continent, and 497,000 from the United States. The Americans coming across the border are therefore within 68,000 of the total British immigration.

Of the immigration from the British Isles, about 418,000 came from England and Wales, 108,987 from Scotland and 34,124 from Ireland. Japanese immigration in the past three years totalled 8,367.

Since 1902, when the deportation regulations became effective, 3,883 people have been deported, the greatest number being in 1908-09, when the total was 1,784. Last year it was 734. The most common cause of deportation is that of becoming a charge on the country. The average percentage on which bonuses are paid is about 16.47 British, 5.60 American and 10.99 Continental. Of the arrivals by ocean ports about the same number came as farmers, farm laborers and merchants, while from the

THE KING'S DECLARATION

(Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, in The Times.)

It is mere juggling with words to attempt to show that it is anything other than persecution to hold up the Roman Catholic faith to obloquy in the Coronation Oath, while every other creed, Christian or non-Christian is left unassailed. Is it not a shocking thing that, while Roman Catholic chapels throughout the whole Empire are still draped in black for a deceased Monarch, his successor should be compelled by law to insult the most intimate convictions of these same mourners? And is it not a most narrow and foolish policy, unworthy of this tolerant age, that a young King should be forced to offend the feelings of great numbers of Irishmen, Canadian and other subjects? I feel sure that, apart from Catholics, the great majority of broadminded thinkers of any or of no denomination in this country are of the opinion that the outcry of fanatics should be disregarded and that all creeds should receive the same courteous and respectful treatment so long as their adherents are members of the common Empire. To bring these medieval rancours to an end would indeed be an auspicious opening of a new reign.

United States about five times as many farmers as other occupations immigrated here.

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You no longer need wear yourself out with the weakening heat of an intensely hot kitchen. You can cook in comfort. Here is a stove that gives no outside heat. All its heat is concentrated at the burners. An intense blue flame (hotter than either white or red) is thrown upwards but not around. All the heat is utilized in cooking—none in outside heating.

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entirely removes the discomfort of cooking. Apply a match and immediately the stove is ready. Instantly an intense heat is projected upwards against the pot, pan, kettle or boiler, and yet there is no surrounding heat—no smell—no smoke.

Why? Because The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove is scientifically and practically perfect. You cannot use too much wick—it is automatically controlled. You get the maximum heat—no smoke. The burner is simple. One wipe with a cloth cleans it—consequently there is no smell.

The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove is wonderful for year-round use, but especially in summer. Its heat operates upward to pan, pot, or kettle, but not beyond or around. It is useless for heating a room.

It has a Cabinet Top with shelf for keeping plates and food hot. It has long turquoise-blue enamel chimneys. The nickel finish, with the bright blue of the chimneys, makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet.

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