

Carriages and Express Wagons

Our own make and from the factory that has supplied us ever since we have been in business. Our purpose is to sell only good, reliable work and we can refer to hundreds of satisfied customers.

The following is from a letter just lately received:

"St. John, N. B., May 9, 1910.

Messrs. J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.:
Gentlemen:—

The carriage arrived at our home on Saturday afternoon and each of the members of my family were delighted with it, and personally, I agree with their views.

It affords me much pleasure to hand you a check for the amount due."

We have a large stock to select from.

J. CLARK & SON FREDERICTON and ST. JOHN

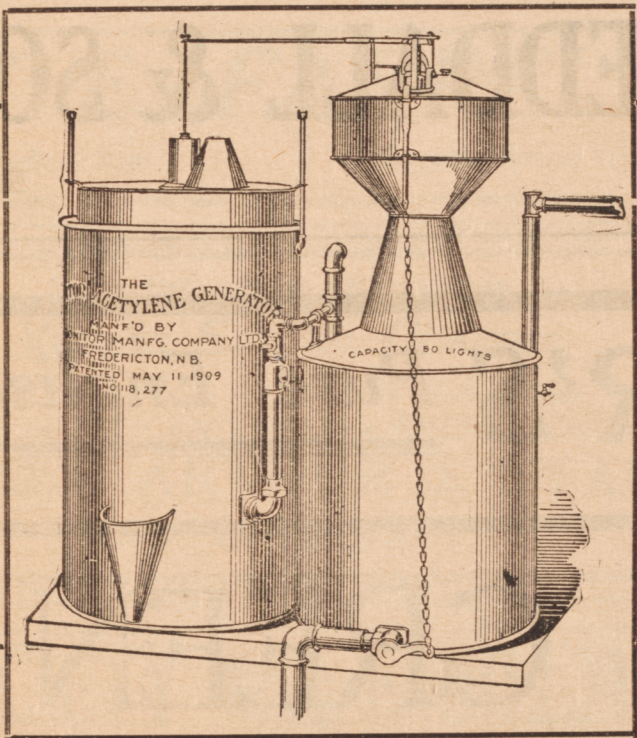
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New Patterns are now in

IT WILL REPAY YOU TO LOOK OVER OUR SAMPLE BOOKS IF YOU HAVE SOME PAPERING TO DO THIS SPRING

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Features of The Monitor Generator—Cleanliness, Safety, Economy, Odorless, Easy to Charge, Perfectly Automatic. All day service. Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

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A Funny Story

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Fishing is done, as you may be aware in accord with the pugilist's law; Fishes and fighters are often put out by landing a hook in the jaw.

The peekabo waist will now coyly assert itself as among the joys of good old summer time.

Sufferers from indigestion should take the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth and stirred into a wineglassful of cold water after each meal.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN CANADA

An Industry which is Increasing in Importance Each Year, and is Being Backed in Responsible Quarters with a Seriousness that Augurs well for the Future.

The cultivation of tobacco in Canada is making wonderful strides. Last year's crop in Western Ontario was a record, if not in point of quantity then certainly in that of prices. For a decade there were many fluctuations in the crops, with a bewildering extent of variations in the quality, and the average price ran to something like eight cents per pound. The 1909 crop in the counties of Essex and Kent totalled about 4,000,000 lb., and the price paid to the growers—and readily, too—was, as a rule, fifteen cents per lb. This marked a great advance upon previous years, and was due to several causes. Amongst these may be mentioned more system in the selection of plants, improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, the sweating and curing of the leaf, and a general desire on the part of growers to avoid the old errors of over-production and the growing of inferior leaf. Furthermore, owing to the instruction provided both by the Department of Agriculture and private enterprise, the whole process, from seedling to packing, is now being conducted upon more enlightened methods than those prevailing in former years. 1909 may, therefore, be said to mark the beginning of a new departure in the cultivation of tobacco in Western Ontario, and this changed condition of things has to all appearances, come to stay.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK

Last year's work at the experimental station established by the Department of Agriculture at Harrow, Ontario, was both interesting and instructive. Being the first year of the station the work was necessarily of a preliminary character, but yet some satisfactory results were put on record. Plant bed experiments were conducted with a view of finding out the best method of rearing hardy growthy plants, and beds were established under the following conditions: Cold bed, hot bed, under cotton, with and without fertilisers. In addition, different forms of special plant bed fertilisers were applied, in order to ascertain the best proportion carried out with varieties of leaf suit leaf—namely, yellow Oronoko, Little able for cigar tobacco, air curing was carried on, and a series of fine curing experiments formed a highly interesting part of the year's work. Special kilns were built, and the results obtained were quite encouraging, a large percentage of the best grades of leaf being obtained from the different curings. Three of the leading varieties of Virginia tobacco (bright Oronoko, and Warner—were tried, and the expert from Virginia who examined the leaf grown and cured at Harrow predicts a bright future for this grade of tobacco. An elaborate system of seed selection was also carried on, the result of which will be that uniform pure seed, true to type and variety, will be procured for general distribution. This distribution is now being carried on by the Department of Agriculture.

At the two experimental stations in the Province of Quebec, St. Jacques l'Aschigan in the County of Montcalm and St. Cesaire in the County of Rouville, a number of important experiments were also conducted by the officials in charge of the stations. Mr.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY TO SETTLE PECUNIARY CLAIMS

London, June 21.—The report that James Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, had been authorized to sign the British-American claims agreement, was officially confirmed by Thomas McKinnon Wood, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons yesterday. Mr. Wood said the foreign office was in communication with the state department regarding the publication of the terms of the agreement.

The signing of the British-American pecuniary claims agreement marks the end of prolonged negotiations. The last general claims commission was convened in 1853. It dealt with claims which had arisen since 1812. In the '70's the civil war claims were disposed of. The present negotiations thus concern claims between the two governments dating back before 1812, and with general claims which have arisen since 1853.

In the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed in April, 1898, a provision was made that the treaty would not apply to existing pecuniary claims. It is said to be probable that the agreement when made public will be found to have

Charlau, chief of the Tobacco Division of the Department of Agriculture, states that the results at St. Cesaire in particular have been most satisfactory and we understand that fairly good leaf, suitable for cigar binders can be produced at that centre. Other varieties are also being grown in Quebec with advantage alike to growers, and manufacturers. In that Province the benefit of systematic instruction to the growers is becoming more apparent, and the packing of the leaf is receiving a greater measure of attention. Up till a short time ago, the methods followed by growers were of the most elementary type, and the consequence was such a mixture of qualities in the same lots as to make anything live proper packing well nigh impossible.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LEAF.

After a slight—but temporary—eclipse, British Columbia is again coming to the front as a tobacco-producing Province. In 1908, the quality of the leaf grown at Kelowna was entirely satisfactory, and while last year's was also good, the acreage under tobacco was small—only some 35 acres—but on account of the success of last year's operations, 250 acres are this year expected to be under cultivation. Two large companies have been established, and will operate at Kelowna this year. Messrs. L. Holman and Company have a factory there in which a staff of workers are engaged in the manufacture of cigars from the native-grown leaf. Recent tests of this firm's products show highly satisfactory results, both those made entirely from Kelowna leaf, and those with fillers and binders native leaf and Sumatra wrappers. The flavour is slightly different from the Havana grown leaf, but the turn is good and should improve with further careful cultivation and handling. There can be no doubt that the prospects of tobacco culture in this year ought to witness a further advance. In Alberta, several experiments were made in the growing of tobacco last year, with it is understood a considerable amount of success, but no recent data is available.

Canadian grown tobacco is being put into consumption in ever increasing measure year by year. For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909, 6,588,367 lb., were manufactured. An increase of 1,342,556 lb. as compared with 1908. As cultivation of the leaf is perfected, the quantity of American leaf imported will be lessened, and already the effect of the increasing use of Canadian leaf is being seen in the figures of imports from the United States centres of tobacco production. The whole matter of tobacco culture in the Dominion is being tackled with a seriousness which augurs well for the future, and that the industry will become an important one is a matter beyond doubt. New departures are being inaugurated, one at St. Catharines, Ont., where American enterprise is embarking in tobacco growing in that corner of the fertile Niagara Peninsula. Another new departure is a series of experiments in the growing of Turkish tobacco at Ste Agathe des Monts in the Province of Quebec. This year's progress in all the Provinces, will be keenly watched by everyone interested in the industry.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK AND GENERAL INDUSTRY IS VERY BRIGHT

Ottawa, June 21.—The Labor Gazette for June, in reviewing general industrial and labor conditions, says that during May, in view of the agricultural outlook, general industry was buoyant. Manufacturing was more active than at any time in the past three years.

The amount of building projected is on a scale that promises to exceed previous records. Lumbering and mining were very active throughout the Dominion, the former being added by favorable conditions for the drives and both by buoyant markets.

Railway construction gave employment to many thousands of men and provided an active market for heavy materials.

Digging in the fire ruins, as Montreal is doing, is the painful penalty of official slackness.—Chicago News.

Down in Mexico the party in power may cause the arrest of the opposition, but here the opposition must first be caught doing something.

provided for a commission of three persons, which will determine the merits of the various demands.

ALL ENGLAND SEEKS PEACE

Through the Settlement of the House of Lords' Veto Question—Conference Generally Accepted Without Enthusiasm, as Necessity.

London, June 21.—The conference regarding the veto is accepted without enthusiasm as a political necessity for each side. Neither Mr. Asquith nor Mr. Balfour can run counter to the King's wishes without incurring odium for disloyalty. Each is forced to face malcontents among his followers. Mr. Asquith's Radical adherents are secretly rebellious, but there is no sign of a premature revolt. Mr. David Lloyd-George and Mr. Winston Churchill are with him and the Radical journals which ordinarily receive their cues from them, are sullen but not openly hostile to Mr. Asquith, as they were at the beginning of the session. The Morning Post also affects to be watching Mr. Balfour with profound misgiving, but its discontent is not serious when the ardent tariff reformers who have consulted Mr. Chamberlain are convinced that the constitutional question must be disposed of before fiscal revision can be undertaken. The Nationalists in John Redmond's group are strenuous opponents to peace and carry the Labor members and the unconciliation Radicals with them.

Otherwise the advantages and disadvantages of a settlement are fairly equalized before the main parties, and this is a good augury for the success of the negotiations when the situation has become unmanageable, and there is unmistakable evidence that the nation is already weary of barren strife and eager for constitutional revision on sound, rational lines. Party risks are insignificant when the King has the nation behind him in the determination to have the legislative system restored to working efficiency without a prolonged and disastrous struggle between the houses and factions.

KING GEORGE AS IMPERIALIST

King George is credited with a natural ambition to strike out in a new line for himself and be known as a great Imperialist, as his father won recognition as diplomatist and peace-maker. His journeys to India and the groups of independent colonies have made him the champion of the interests of greater Britain, and he is likely to make his reign conspicuous by comprehensive policies for promoting closer relation between the mother country and the overseas dominions. It is already intimated that the coronation will be attended by the colonial premiers, and that an important imperial conference will be held immediately afterward. Preferential tariffs will be debated if the Unionists are in power, and a larger measure of diplomatic representation for the colonies in London will be proposed if the Liberals are still in office.

Lord Rosebery tells old friends that he has little faith in the successful issue of the veto conference. The group of eight contains two extremists, Lord Cawdor and David Lloyd-George, and six moderate men, with open minds for compromise. Augustine Birrell is included because he represents the great body of Nonconformists and has persuasive talents for arranging a settlement and Lord Crewe is Mr. Asquith's closest adviser. Mr. Balfour, Lord Landsdowne and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, with the King behind them, are unmistakably conciliatory and anxious to find the median vian in the direction of peace.

Lord Beauchamp, the new recruit for the Cabinet, is, after Mr. Churchill, the youngest member and an important figure in society. He seems destined to carry off the Garter.

MAKES HAIR GROW

The Central Pharmacy has an invigorator that will grow hair or money back.

The time to take care of your hair is when you have hair to take care of.

If your hair is getting thin, gradually falling out, it cannot be long before the spot appears.

The greatest remedy to stop the hair from falling is SALVIA, the Great American Hair Grower, first discovered in England. SALVIA furnishes nourishment to the hair roots and acts so quickly that people are amazed.

And remember, it destroys the Dandruff germ, the little pest that saps life that should go to the hair from the roots.

SALVIA is sold by A. J. Ryan under a positive guarantee to cure Dandruff, stop Falling Hair and Itching Scalp in ten days, or money back. A large bottle costs 50c. The word "SALVIA" (Latin for sage) is on every bottle.

"Waiter, ask the orchestra to play something different."

"Any particular selection, sir?"

"Something slower. I can't chew my food properly in waltz time."

Dr. Bark's Headache Powders

Relieve the Throbbing Pain in Ten Minutes.

FOUR DOSES 10cts

George Y. Dibblee

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Opp. City Hall.

Wholesale Agent

Look! Look! Look!

Bargains in Pianos

For One Week only

write or call for information

E. P. Baker Piano and Music Co.

Bargains in Furniture

I beg to inform my friends and the public that I have opened a Furniture Store on King St., (three doors below Longs Hotel) and have in stock all kinds of FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, etc. which I am prepared to sell at prices that cannot be discounted in this city. Give us a call.

Enlarging and Framing of Pictures a Specialty.

HOWARD ROGERS, King Street

I give notice to our up-town customers that I will open on Saturday next, June 18th. the store on Westmorland St. formerly known as the Mrs. Weaver Home Bakery. For their convenience all Cakes and Pastry the same as sold in our Regent St. Store.

W. BUTCHER Regent Street

Give your servants GOLD DUST to clean with, treat them rightly and you will have few occasions to insert a "help wanted" ad

They say a good workman is known by his tools. You cannot expect your maid to keep everything ship-shape unless you give her every modern help. To keep house without GOLD DUST is to do work by hard, old-fashioned methods. For cleaning everything and anything about the house—from cellar to attic—GOLD DUST is worth its weight in gold. It cuts grease and dirt like magic, does away with scouring and scrubbing, and saves time and tempers.

Your servant can do more and better work and keep sweet with the aid of GOLD DUST in all household cleaning.



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