

David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns of accessions to the said mill dam and reservoir and to said pipe line by the most convenient and direct route with or without teams, carts, carriages, wagons, sleds and other vehicles, and returning therefrom from time to time and at all times as may be deemed necessary, doing however no unnecessary damage to the lands of the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, and also the right to replace or repair the said mill dam and said pipe at such time or times as the said David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns may deem expedient, and also all rights that the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company may have in the said Mill Brook, with the power so far as the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company can grant the same to construct and maintain dams thereon. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the supply of water as now furnished from said mill brook to the houses owned by the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company at Marysville shall not be discontinued by the said David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and further provided and agreed, that the maintenance and repairs of the pipe and hydrants in connection with the said mill brook shall be paid for by all the parties using the same in proportion to the municipal valuation of their respective property.

And also the exclusive right to the springs shown on the plan to applicants 1, 2 and 3 and the pipes shown on said plan as running from said springs to the property hereby conveyed for the purpose of conveying water from the said springs to the houses owned by the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company or to towards the property hereby conveyed to the said David Morris, Senior, with the privilege to the said David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns of access to the said spring and springs, and to said pipe line by the most convenient and direct route with or without teams, carts, carriages, wagons, sleds and other vehicles, and returning therefrom from time to time and at all times as may be deemed necessary, doing however no unnecessary damage to the said lands of the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, and also the right to replace, renew or repair the said pipes at such time or times as the said David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns may deem expedient. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the water supply as now furnished from the said springs to the two houses owned by the said The Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company, and now occupied by one Norman Cochrane and the other by one Alfred Barker, shall not be discontinued by the said David Morris, Senior, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, and further provided and agreed, that the maintenance and repairs of the said pipe lines and hydrants shall be paid for by the parties using the same, in proportion to the municipal valuation of their respective property.

For terms of sale and other particulars apply to the Plaintiff's Solicitor, Dated the ninth day of September, A. D. 1910.

HAVELOCK COY,
Master of the Supreme Court.

FRED R. TAYLOR,
Plaintiff's Solicitor.

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IN ALL STYLES
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Washington's Cafe
YORK ST.

We also have on hand some nice clams in the shell.
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CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
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Oysters shelled to order and delivered to any part of the city at a reduced rate for the holiday season

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Residence Telephone 117-21

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Delicious Turnovers, Raspberry and Strawberry Filling, (Pure Fruit). Pound Cake, Sultan Cake, Fruit Cake, Best Bread and Rolls in City.

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Prices Moderate, consistent with thorough, safe work and approved materials.

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QUEEN STREET

PRESIDENT CREELMAN TALKS ON NEW AGRICULTURE

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17.—At this evening's session of the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, President G. C. Creelman of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, was one of the principal speakers. His topic was "The New Agriculture," and in part he said:—

"Today there are a thousand and one factors entering into the business of farming, necessitating a very thorough knowledge of a great many sciences, and the tiller of the soil requires a very peculiar education indeed if he is to make a complete success of his work."

"For nearly fifty years, however, we have seen the necessity for special instruction and careful experimentation along agricultural lines. The Federal and State Governments have spent increasing millions on agricultural education, and the end is not yet."

"The question now arises, in this year '1911: Are the farmer and the consumer of farm products getting the full benefit of this effort? I do not believe that too much has been spent. I think that many of the States of the Union and Provinces of the Dominion might have spent, and may yet spend, very much more money on agricultural education and agricultural experiments, but I do firmly believe that we have shockingly neglected the carrying of the good news to the ordinary farmer on the ordinary farm."

RURAL SCHOOL PROBLEM
"We have now a few minutes to discuss the problem that confronts us; how to help the immature farmer or the boy and girl in the rural school. We have tried authorizing text-books on agriculture; we have tried sending out pictures of the agricultural college to hang in the school room; we have tried school libraries and school charts; we have sent collections of weed seeds and pamphlets on nature study, and we have made little progress."

"The trouble is the school teacher, as a rule, doesn't know anything about farming, so how can she be expected to make any progress in the dissemination of agriculture knowledge? I believe that we have started at the wrong end. In Ontario we have turned face about, and are now meeting with some success. We have arranged with the Department of Education to send to us at the college for ten or twelve weeks each year a large number of rural school teachers in attendance at the Normal Schools. It is remarkable what enthusiasm they show in the work. Insects, plants, animal life, the orchard, the garden, the lawn, the dairy, the experimental plots, the farm itself, all come in for inspection and study, and as each teacher takes a given piece of land and performs all the niminal labor of planting and caring for the growing crop, they soon come to an appreciation of farm life and farm life and farm problems such as we never seen in our country schools before."

PRESENT METHODS
"We are not here to criticize the present methods of work. The old agricultural societies have done much good; the Farmers Institute and the Grange and the moveable school and special trains, and the various societies for the promotion of dairying, fruit-growing, poultry-raising, have all done an immense amount of good and should be encouraged, but the fact still remains and stares us always in the face that such efforts are all spasmodic at best and serve the purpose of the revival meeting in church life, and can in no way be expected to look after the backslider, much less the man who does not attend such meetings at all."

THE REAL REMEDY
"The remedy then is obvious. We must place a doctor of agriculture in every community, must arrange for him to spend all of his time at the work, and must pay him according to his ability and the work he performs."

"In the Province of Ontario we have inaugurated this method, and we are entirely pleased with the results. As yet each man so appointed has taken charge of the work in a whole county, the county sharing the expense with the Province. So far we have fifteen men permanently located in as many counties, and each man has now an undergraduate assistant during at least the busiest months of the year."

"To secure the service of such a man sincere evidence of co-operation must be made to the Department of Agriculture. The town or county Boards of Trade, the County Council, the various agricultural organizations, and the local high school must unite in petition and pledge their support to the scheme."

"When appointed, a central town or village is selected, where a progressive high school is situated, a good office on the main street with plate glass windows is rented, with plenty of room besides for a combination reading and assembly room. By law four half days in the week may be devoted to a two-year course in agriculture for farmers' sons in the high school. The rest of the week, and the time before and after school hours, is devoted to helping the farmers of the county in every way looking to better methods of farming."



CHRONIC ULCERS

Mrs. J. E. Elworth, 902 Selkirk Ave., Winnipeg, says:—"Four years ago ulcers broke out on my left ankle and spread until from the top of my foot to my knee was one extended sore. One ulcer would appear in a new place and in a remarkably short time a deep hole would be eaten into the flesh. The flesh on my leg turned blue and looked shocking indeed. I started using ointment after ointment, but received little or no benefit. The ulcers would heal for a time and then break out afresh. I was laid up in bed for a long time, absolutely unable to walk. My limb was so painful that I had no rest night after night."

"I consulted five different doctors! Some advised my going into hospital; others said there was no cure for me. After using their ointments and preparations until I was positive they could not cure, I almost gave up in despair."

"It was then Zam-Buk was tried and how I bless the hour I got it! Within a day it had given me some ease, and from that time I went on improving! The sores were so bad that it took some time to heal them, but Zam-Buk healed them all. The last was healed over a year ago and I have never had a moment's trouble since, from any form of ulceration."

Zam-Buk is just as good for eczema, piles, festering sores, scalp sores, children's rashes, cuts, burns, scalds, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere 50c box, or post free, Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.

Zam-Buk
EVERY HOME NEEDS IT

TORT POLITICIANS AND THE LABOR QUESTION

(Toronto Globe.)
The practice of playing the game of party politics with legislation designed in the interest of wage workers is childish in the present age of general enlightenment. No wonder the Ottawa Opposition protested against the "child's play" in which they had engaged when their hypocrisy was revealed by the threatened acceptance of the policy they had threatened to favor. We are fortunately free from the necessity of a distinctively Labor party in Canada. The necessity for labor is so widespread and the road from wage-earner to employer so easy that we have not any distinctive labor class trained in generations of trade unionism and resistance to political injustice. The chances for self-employment are so many that no large class can be subjected to long continued oppression. Yet the copying of old-world systems is bringing a proportionate development of old-world conditions, with the attendant necessity for preventive measures. These have been adopted as the demand has developed, and Mr. Verville's bill establishing an eight-hour day on Government works meets and in a measure anticipates possible contingencies.

In large cities where two wearying hours may be spent each day in travelling to and from work, eight hours may be the maximum of productive effort, but under more favorable conditions greater results can be obtained by nine and ten hours' work per day. Mr. Verville's bill, as modified by amendments sanctioned by the Government, would go quite as far as existing conditions seem to warrant. But the Opposition, seeing a chance to ignore traditional attitudes and intuitive leanings by posing as friendly to labor, called for legislation of an advanced and radical nature. In the midst of the clamor Mr. Verville declared his eagerness to accept their views by substituting his original bill for the amended form in which it was considered by the committee. This revealed the hollowness of the pretense. The workers of Canada are too intelligent to be deceived by a pretended anxiety for their welfare. Such attempted deception merely insults their intelligence. They know quite as well as their pretended friends that legislation in advance of public requirements would injure their cause and prejudicially affect their interests. Child's play in political affairs does not appeal to them or deceive them. The bill establishes a new principle, and a principle that must be beneficial if carried out with due regard for international competition. The Government has taken the responsibility of going quite as far as the public interests and the special interests of the wage workers warrant at the present time.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AGAINST MORMONISM

(London Mail)
Mormon missionaries have been busy again in England, and indignation is rising against the ravages that have been and are being made in the young womanhood of a northern city. The city is Liverpool, and the protectors number among them leading citizens, social workers, clergy, and the Bishop of Liverpool himself. They are up in arms at last, and they demand nothing short of legislation, and stringent legislation, to help them combat the insidious work which in the name of religion is being done in their midst.

Sermons have been preached against Mormonism, pamphlets have been printed, but all to no effect. For Liverpool girls still continue to find mysterious aid for passages to Utah. Some "mysterious friend" advances the money. Is this friend a Mormon agency? The Mormons repudiate the suggestion. "We have no hand in it," they say with heat. Yet the girls still continue to go, and Utah continues to receive them into its bosom.

HIDDEN POLYGAMY
Liverpool's trouble is this: The difficulty of proving an offence, against the letter of the law; and that difficulty can be better appreciated when it is known how "openly" and how "uprightly" the Mormon missionaries no their work.

The housewife or her husband hear a tapping at the door. It is afternoon; the good man is away at work; the street is quiet. She answers it to find two well-dressed young men standing on the step. They only ask that she will accept a tract. They are quietly spoken young men. They raise their soft, clerical-looking hats. They are conducting a mission in that neighborhood. Would "their sister" only read that tract? A tract is read and the visit proves not to be the last, for there come further visits. Then the invitation to a little devotional meeting at the meeting house in So-and-so-street and gradually the "conversion" is effected.

But not one word of polygamy. Oh, dear, no! It is a libel to suggest that Mormonism would permit such a thing as polygamy. It did exist, of course, but that was in days past. Not that it was so infamous after all. 'or did not Saint So-and-so say—?

So the insidious work is done.

INSTANCES OF "CONVERTS"
Among the Liverpool girls who have embraced the Mormon faith and gone to America are two sisters aged nineteen and twenty-one. Their parents, right to the moment of sailing did all they could to dissuade them, and there was a despairing scene on the landing-stage. Another girl was a typist in a biscuit factory, a bonny girl and clever in her way. She took up with the Mormons at an open-air meeting in a Liverpool suburb, and later left her mother broken hearted and her brother, who was paralysed, to go to Utah. Another remarkable case was that of a sailor's wife who, during her husband's absence at sea, was baptised a Mormon with her children. Finally she left for Utah, leaving her husband to find her as best he could.

A crowded meeting on Tuesday in Mr. Pastor Wise's church at Walton passed a resolution calling the Home Secretary's attention to the work the Mormons are doing in the city and asking for some such legislation to safeguard English homes from the inroads of visiting Mormons as has already been granted in Germany. The meeting was very indignant, and there were some muttered threats of violence against the Mormons of Liverpool.

DYSPEPSIA Can Be Cured.

This disease is the all prevailing malady of civilized life, and one which oftentimes baffles all ordinary treatment. It gives rise to a great variety of distressing symptoms, such as distress after eating and souring of food, wining and heartburn, etc.

Nearly everything that enters a weak dyspeptic stomach acts as an irritant; hence the great difficulty of effecting a cure.

The long train of distressing symptoms, which render life a burden to the victim of dyspepsia, may be promptly cured by the use of Burdock Blood Bitters.

B. B. B. regulates the stomach, liver and bowels, stimulates secretion of the saliva and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, purifies the blood and tones up the entire system.

Mrs. Herman Dickens, Benton, N. B., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters and find that few medicines can give such relief in dyspepsia and stomach troubles. I was troubled for a number of years with dyspepsia, and could get no relief until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. I took three bottles and became cured, and I can now eat anything without it hurting me. I will highly recommend it to all who are troubled with stomach trouble."

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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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—Smart boy to learn the printing business. Must have fair education. Apply at The Mail Office.

WANTED—20 cords first class Hardwood. Apply to or communicate with
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FOR SALE
Five hundred cords of green hardwood, price \$4 per cord. Terms Cash.
Phone 413 R. T. BAIRD

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LOST—Saturday night, between Northumberland Street and Church Hall by way of Carleton, Ladies Gold Watch with fob attached. Finder please leave at Mail Office.

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The teeth extracted painlessly and toothache relieved in half an hour.
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Notice of Legislation
The City of Fredericton will present at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick Bills for enactment as follows:

(1) A Bill to extend the Water, Fire and Light limits of the City of Fredericton from O'Dell Avenue to the Hermitage (so called) and for authority to issue debentures in aid of such extension.

(2) A Bill in aid of John Palmer Company, Limited, authorizing the City to enter into an agreement with the Company to guarantee and pay interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, on ten thousand dollars of the Company's debentures for the space of ten years, upon the erection by the Company of a new Factory and Warehouse in this city at a cost of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars, to provide a free site for such Factory and Warehouse by paying ground rent for the period of twenty-one years, and to grant exemption from taxes on such buildings of the Company and free water from the city system for the period of ten years.

(3) A Bill revising and amending the Civic Election Laws of the City of Fredericton, and to provide for a secret ballot thereat, and the election of the Mayor and Aldermen for two years, one Alderman for each ward being elected annually.

(4) A Bill to confirm the issue of Street Debentures.
City Hall, January 20th, 1911.
J. W. McCREADY
City Clerk.