

DR. MURRAY, PRESIDENT.

Fredericton Junction Physician Honored by N. B. Medical Society--Valuable Paper Read.

ST. JOHN, July 20.—At the afternoon session of the New Brunswick Medical Society yesterday a number of papers arousing great interest was read, and the election took place of officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. A. J. Murray of Fredericton Junction was the unanimous choice of the society as its president. At the smoking concert, which was held last night in the Elks' rooms on Charlotte street, Dr. Murray thanked his colleagues for the honor in the course of a well worded and racy address. He esteemed the honor, he said, done him as a representative of those who were working on the outskirts.

The hospitable nature of the entertainment given the visiting members came in for a lot of enthusiastic comment on the part of the new president.

The other officers elected were: First vice-president, Dr. C. T. Purdy, Moncton; second vice-president, Dr. G. D. Melvin, St. John; treasurer, Dr. D. E. Berryman, St. John; cor. sec., Dr. J. S. Bentley, St. John; rec. sec., Dr. G. G. Corbett, St. John; trustees, Dr. T. H. Lunny, St. John; Dr. Percy E. Butler, McAdam, and Dr. C. H. Johnston.

Dr. Stewart Skinner presented the report of council of physicians and surgeons, which dealt with the bill known as the New Brunswick Medical Act of 1909. Speaking of the proposals of the act, Mr. Skinner said: "This section was introduced into the bill because it is believed that in the public interest, and for the protection of the public from imposture and ignorance, in matters literally of life and death, any man should be at liberty to practice as a physician until, as some guarantee of fitness, he has taken a course of study for at least four years in the subjects recognized by all medical institutions of standing as fundamental and essential, and also has had practical experience in a hospital for at least one year."

In the course of his report Dr. Skinner referred to the move toward increasing the time of study preceding registration.

Active steps have been taken to enforce the provisions of the Medical Act against a number of unregistered practitioners, compelling them either to cease from practicing medicine or to fulfill the requirements of the law. The council are doing all in their power to rid the province of such that are not legally qualified and they desire the members of the profession to keep them informed of any illegal practitioners of medicine in locality.

The council recognize the necessity of raising our requirements for registration to a five years' course of study, and have the matter now under consideration. Many medical colleagues have raised their standard to five years before a degree will be conferred. In the United Kingdom and in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and in British Columbia after 1912, physicians are required to have taken a five years' course before they can be registered.

A feature of the technical position of the afternoon proceedings was the paper read by Dr. Ogilvie of New York upon Extension of the Knee Joint. Fenwick's operation was described by the society's guest, and his comments were spiced with as high enlightening by Dr. M. McLaren, Dr. Atherton, Dr. Jas. Christie and Dr. Thos. Walker.

A general discussion followed the reading of Dr. Skinner's paper on Public Health, and on motion it was referred to the committee.

Dr. G. G. Melvin held the attention of the meeting by his description of a very rare case, one of skin lesion, which occurs in only one out of a thousand cases of skin disease.

The doctors also examined two living subjects during the session. One presented by Dr. Murray McLaren, was that of a three-year-old child afflicted with some kind of hip disease in which the exhibitor desired information. Another was that of a young woman under the care of Dr. G. G. Corbett, one of whose feet is afflicted by an ailment believed to be bone disease, but which puzzled the physicians. X-ray photographs of each case were shown.

An evening session of the society was held at 7.30 o'clock, prior to the smoker. Dr. A. P. Crockett told the meeting just when to operate in middle ear disease, and his paper was discussed by Dr. Crawford and Dr. Murray.

"Death to the housefly," was urged by Dr. J. W. Daniel in his paper on Insect Propagators of Disease. Dr. Daniel thought that the tiny ones were responsible for the spreading of a great deal of human ill.

Dr. P. E. Butler, of McAdam, read a paper on Treatment of Tuberculosis in New Brunswick, which indicated a large amount of research and interest in this live and important subject. Dr. Butler's remarks were discussed at some length.

The first day of the society's annual was brought to an enjoyable close in the rooms of the Elks. A musical programme, participated in by the doctors and seven laymen, provided entertainment until nearly one o'clock. Light refreshments were served.

And, altho' there comes no breeze To distract the tranquil seas, One may hear, like hum of bees In blossom bow.

Often-times a dreamy sound, Blowing fairy ships around, To the parts where they are bound, Every hour.

Drifting idly through the tide, Prism-rings and bells aside, All dilating as they glide On the swell.

And the roving nautilus too, Spreads its sails of opal hue, Skimming o'er the distant blue In scallop shell.

Mermaids many oft are seen Swimming in the lucent green, Round about and in between Their coral caves.

For they love to loiter round Where the pearly shells abound, Far below the boisterous sound Of restless waves.

When the moon is shining bright, Flooding with her silver light Glistening suar, and stalactite, And castle walls.

One may hear their songs divine, Wafted o'er the limpid brine, While they sip their ruby wine In crystal nalls.

And, altho' to me it seems That these tales are only dreams, Like some fantasy that gleams Athwart my brain.

I must surely try once more To locate that distant shore— What care I if oft' before I've tried in vain? —G. O. FREEMAN. Vancouver, June 1909.

DO YOUR BOOTS PINCH?

If so, look out for a tiny corn. Cut it before it grows big. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Try "Putnam's."

RULED BY GALLOWES.

Wholesale Hanging Keeps Turkey at Peace.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Evening Post's correspondent in Constantinople says: A court-martial has been sitting at the War Office since the Young Turks captured Constantinople. It has established a military dictatorship, governed an empire, kept the capital and leading cities in a state of siege, deposed a Sultan, hanged in public squares 58 culprits, and will hang 200 more; it has degraded hundreds of Pashas and Beys, exiled former dignitaries who made up Abdul Hamid's Court, has arrested editors, suppressed papers, sent 15,000 soldiers to build roads in Macedonia as a punishment, and has filled the prisons with 25,000 reactionaries, lay and clergy.

Gallows always have been in use in this country. Years ago Greeks, then Bulgarians, and then Armenians were hanged in great numbers; now it is the turn of the Turks who are not "Young." At first thirteen soldiers were hanged on May 3. They were corporals, who had led the bribed soldiers in Abdul Hamid's last conspiracy. Three gallows were erected on the Karakoy bridge, five in front of Parliament, and five at the War Office. The prisoners approached the gallows after praying, kneeling down, and cursing those who were the "cause" of their misfortune.

On May 13, early in the morning, 21 were hanged, most of them in the neighborhood of the Yildiz Kiosk. These were the marine soldiers who on the second day of April's counter-revolution bayoneted Ali Kaboul Bey, the captain of the Assari Tavfik, accusing him of intending to bombard the Yildiz.

The third batch of executions took place on May 17. Only five were hanged in front of the Parliament building, and early at noon their bodies were taken down. After a ten days' interval, on May 27, Constantinople witnessed another lot of hangings. Sixteen reactionaries were executed, and this time they were the men who had played an important role in the affairs of the old regime.

All the opposition papers have been dealt with rather roughly. Mizan was suppressed, and its editor, Mourad Bey, was exiled for life. The proprietors and the editors of the Ikdam and Serbesti took refuge in Europe, and everything belonging to them was confiscated. Osmanti, organ of the Ahrar (Liberals), was suppressed and its editor, after two months' imprisonment, was acquitted. The publication of two Greek and two American papers has been suspended temporarily. Thus all the papers are terrorized, and no one dares to criticize the committee of the Young Turk Government.

Be wise and have a glass of iced "Salada" Tea when you feel warm. A small piece of lemon will add to its flavor.

June Bank Statement. Ottawa, July 21.—The June bank statement shows the chartered banks of Canada as numbering thirty-one, as compared with thirty-two in May, the reason being the disappearance from the list of the Banque St. Jeanne.

The figures generally show an increase, current loans in Canada for example, standing at \$535,212,269 as against \$523,313,141 a month ago, and deposits on demand at \$226,480,463, as compared with \$216,916,294. Deposits payable on notes stand at \$455,178,476 as against \$453,271,919 as against \$1,044,029,533, and the liabilities \$870,192,322 as against \$861,029,144. The note circulation is \$70,170,491 as against \$68,533,229 in May.

Japan Snarls at China. Tokio, July 21.—The Kokumin, one of the most influential of the Japanese newspapers and regarded as the mouthpiece of Marquis Katsura, the Premier, in matters pertaining to the Government's policy, yesterday discussed the situation between Japan and China and struck a somewhat alarmist note, concluding: "The Japanese Government is showing all possible patience, but is not carrying its endurance to the point of sentimentality. Unless China's mood changes before the conclusion of the current month, Japan will be obliged to assume a different attitude."

Three and a Half Day Boat. Montreal, July 21.—Managing Director Carpenter of the company which is building the Quebec Atlantic and Western Railway down to Gaspé Basin, arrived yesterday from London and announces that a test will be made in sending one of the latest Atlantic steamers, at the completion of this railway, over the route from Liverpool to Gaspé Harbor. Mr. Carpenter is sanguine that a ship of the Mauretania class can make the run in three days and a half.

Montreal, July 21.—The population of Montreal city proper, according to the new Lovell's Directory, is 389,837, an increase of 16,837. With unannexed suburbs and outskirts, added, the population of Greater Montreal is 476,334.

When your throat rattles, your lungs and chest are sore, your throat is stuffed with cold—don't fear consumption—use Catarrhzone and get well. It clears the throat, cures hacking, relieves tight chest and soreness in the bronchial tubes. To clear away Catarrh of the nose nothing could be better. Catarrhzone is Nature's own remedy—it heals and soothes—cures every form of throat, lung or bronchial trouble. Prescribed by many specialists and used by thousands every day. 25c and \$1.00 at all dealers.

REPUBLICS QUARREL

Argentine Republic and Bolivia May Go to War.

OTHER STATES INVOLVED

Because Bolivia Would Not Accept Argentina's Decision In Former Country's Dispute With Peru Over Boundaries Bolivian Ambassadors Have Been Ordered From Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres, July 21.—The Argentine Government has sent passports to the Bolivian Minister here, ordering him to leave Buenos Ayres within 24 hours.

The Government has also telegraphed Senator Fonseca, Argentine Minister to Bolivia to leave La Paz immediately.

The action of the Argentine Government follows the refusal of Bolivia to accept the decision of Argentina in the matter of the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru.

The Bolivian Minister yesterday advised the Argentine Government that Bolivia had decided to submit to Parliament for consideration the arbitral award rendered by President Alcora, which in itself was considered sufficient reason for breaking off relations.

In addition, however, the Argentine republic has taken offence at the action of the President of Bolivia, who it is asserted, has sent circulars to the prefects throughout the country, casting reflections on the Argentine Government.

Those familiar with conditions attending the Bolivian-Peruvian territorial dispute assert their belief that serious difficulties, which may involve other South American republics, are bound to ensue as a result of the Bolivian Government's rejection originally under stress of popular protest, of the decision entered by Argentine's President as arbitrator in the matter of the frontier limits of the two countries, and now the open diplomatic rupture.

Peru, it is pointed out, has pending another claim to certain Brazilian territory which also lies in the rich Acha River district. Though this claim now is only in the initial stage of litigation and has not reached the arbitration period, Peruvian maps which have been recently published display that country's northern boundary as including also this great strip of contested land.

Argentine's arbitration, dismissing Bolivia's claims to at least a portion of the tract now in acute dispute, will, it is contended, tend to uphold supplementarily that republic's claim upon the big Brazilian strip, even though a part of this latter territory was formally ceded to Brazil by Bolivia in accordance with the treaty of Petropolis, which marked the termination of the war between those countries five years ago over national ownership of the same land.

As Brazil paid \$10,000,000 to Bolivia at that time for the territorial rights thus ceded, it is asserted that she will not easily accede to Peru's other demands that affect her. Hence it is predicted, Brazil is likely to be drawn into the wrangle in case war should result between the republics concerned in the present trouble.

Enquiry into Death. Goderich, July 21.—Coroner J. W. Shaw of Clinton will on Thursday at 1.30 resume the inquest into the death of Mrs. W. J. Burns, wife of ex-Reeve W. J. Burns of Bayfield, 12 miles south of here. Mrs. Burns was found dead with the marks of a blow on her temple and a stocking knotted around her neck. The Burns family is well-known and respected, though a daughter, living at home, is said to suffer from mental derangement.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that The Canada Loose Leaf Company, Limited, will apply to the City Council of the City of Fredericton for a loan and certain exemptions hereunder set out pursuant to Chapter Thirty Nine, Acts of Assembly, 6 Edward VII.

The Company will make application for exemption from water rates sewerage rate and taxation generally for a term of five years, renewable for a further term of five years, and a loan of three thousand five hundred dollars, repayable in instalments of five hundred dollars annually without interest, the first instalment to be paid five years after the loan is made.

In consideration of such assistance the Company on their part agree to repay such loan as aforesaid and to employ forty five people with a gross annual wage of not less than three hundred and fifty dollars weekly, and to actively carry on the business of manufacturing loose leaf ledgers and other loose leaf devices to the amount of not less than \$50,000 annually. To secure the repayment of such loan by a first mortgage on the building and machinery owned by the Company and to insure the said property with loss, if any, payable to the City of Fredericton to the extent of their interest, and also to give a bond conditioned that the Company will carry out all their agreements as above mentioned.

The said application will be made to the said City Council at their regular monthly meeting to be held on Tuesday evening, the second day of August next.

Dated the twenty fourth day of June, A. D. 1909.

The Canada Loose Leaf Company, Limited, by FREDERIC HARCOURT, Managing Director. June 24th mo.

Our Grand Midsummer Clearance Sale

Is in full swing now. Hundreds of people have taken advantage Saturday last on the opening day of this sale. This sale continues all this week. Seasonable Goods almost given away. Men and Boys Clothing Bargains Never have we given such bargains in Men's Clothing as we are in this midsummer sale, come in and see for yourself. We have no room in this small space to mention our wonderful bargains but see that you get a hand bill of ours and that will convince you of what we call bargains are bargains, it is our aim to give our customers bargains this time of the year. Ask your neighbors if they attended to our sale last Saturday and see what bargains they got. Why we had a lady come back three times to get some goods that she needed, realizing the Bargains she got the first time made her come back the second and third time. Be wise and follow this example.

S. KERNER 450 Queen St. The Peoples Bargain Store.

Training For Deaf Mutes.

Deaf mutes will be given instruction in manual training and wood working in one of Toronto's public schools henceforth.

This was decided upon by the finance committee of the Board of Education at a recent meeting.

Albert H. Leake, inspector of technical education, wrote the board that several requests of this nature had come to his attention and he felt, personally, that such a class was desirable. The grant for technical training, which would ordinarily be paid under the provincial regulations, he assumed, would be sufficient to cover the expense incurred.

Her Motto.

"I think it is high time," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "for the people of this country to take a firm stand against vivisection."

"So do I," replied her hostess. "North, no south, is my motto."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Quite Pictorian.

"Now that there is fashion even in diseases, I wonder why mumps are not more in style?"

"Mumps! Good gracious! Why should they be fashionable?"

"Because they're such a swell thing to have."—Baltimore American.

Discontent is the want of self reliance. It is infirmity of will.—Emerson.

Dyed Articles.

In dyeing at home amateurs often make the mistake of putting the dyed article through the wringer, possibly to avoid staining the hands for one reason or perhaps hoping to dry the garment more quickly. This, however, should never be done, for the creases so formed are most obstinate and, in fact, often only disappear with wear, despite all pressing. Dyed articles should be squeezed from the bath and hung out of doors to dry.

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We wish to announce to our numerous customers and the public that we are sole agents for the Semi-ready clothing and we have a complete line of these goods in stock.

We also wish to announce that our spring stock has just arrived and we invite you to call and see our New Spring Goods. Fit and workmanship be best.

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