

# The Standard

Published by The Standard Limited, 83 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B., Canada.

**SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Daily Edition, by Carrier, per year.....\$5.00  
Daily Edition, by Mail, per year.....2.00  
Semi-Weekly Edition, by Mail, per year.....1.00  
Single Copies Two Cents.

**TELEPHONE CALLS:**  
Business Office.....Main 1722  
Editorial and News.....Main 1746

ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1912.

## AGRICULTURE IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

From what can be learned at present the agriculturists of New Brunswick had a very successful season in 1911, and considerable progress was made in various lines of this important industry. It is also pleasing to note that greater attention was given to the growing of roots and cereals than in the past and that there has been an increase in the cultivated acreage of the Province during the past twelve months.

Agriculture is the largest industry of the country and affords employment and a livelihood to almost as many people as all the other industries combined, including lumbering. Its development, therefore, is of the highest importance to the whole people.

It is not so many years ago that agriculture was regarded in this Province as an unprofitable industry. This was never true, for the farming classes have shared in the prosperity or adversity of the Province, and at all times have been as well off as other classes. In these days, owing to improved methods of farming and increased prices, the agriculturists of New Brunswick are perhaps its most prosperous inhabitants, and every year their condition improves. The main trouble with agriculture in this Province in the past has been that too little attention was given to it. Many good farmers instead of devoting their whole time to agriculture, which they understood, carried on lumbering operations, generally at a loss and then laid the blame of their failure on the farm.

More men are now giving their whole attention to farming than ever before, and the results are of a most satisfactory character. Potato culture has proved popular in many sections of the country, and the yield for 1910 is in excess of the previous year. The major part of New Brunswick grown potatoes this year was sent to Western Canada, where they were sold at good prices. The New Brunswick potato is the favorite of the Montreal market and is rapidly acquiring a reputation further West.

The export of potatoes from the Province this past year has been so large that high prices are anticipated in the home market between now and the gathering of the new crop. In other root crops and cereals there has also been a considerable increase, showing that the farmers have at least realized that the demand exceeds the supply and that there is an actual market at home for much more than they raise. It is not possible at the present time to give details of the increases in the various crops as the official returns are not fully compiled.

It is a matter to be regretted that the interest in dairy farming, speaking generally of the whole Province, has not been maintained. In one or two sections it is increasing. There is no country in the world better adapted to dairying than the Province of New Brunswick, and it is unfortunate that farmers do not give it greater attention. The reason of their failure to do so, so far as it is expressed by the farmers themselves, is the difficulty in obtaining help on dairy farms where some labor has to be performed on each of the seven days of the week.

While interest in dairy farming may be waning there has been a great awakening as to the possibilities of fruit culture in New Brunswick. The two exhibitions held under the auspices of the Provincial Agricultural Department astonished the people who attended them. No one had any idea that such magnificent apples as were shown at these exhibitions were grown in the Province of New Brunswick. In a sense they knew there were orchards in the country, but had become so accustomed to regard Nova Scotia as the fruit producing section of the Maritime Provinces that the New Brunswick exhibits were a revelation of the possibilities right at their door.

Until a year or two ago no statistics of the profits arising from successful fruit culture in this Province were obtainable. Since the appointment of Mr. Turney as Provincial Horticulturist, records have been kept of some of the illustration orchards, planted five or six years ago, which go a long way to prove that apple growing is one of the most profitable industries a farmer can engage in. A summary of these results for three orchards is appended:

### Sunbury County Orchard.

Net profit on 1 2/3 acres ..... \$96.15  
Net profit per acre ..... 67.69

which, on a valuation of \$450.00 per acre, is a return of over 14 per cent.

### York County Orchard.

Net profit on 1 1/4 acres ..... \$136.05  
Net profit per acre ..... 90.70

which on a valuation of \$150.00 per acre is a return of 60 per cent.

### Albert County Orchard.

Net profit on 3 acres ..... \$545.22  
Net profit per acre ..... 181.70

which on a valuation of \$500.00 per acre is a return of over 36 per cent.

Such results as these will prove a surprise to the majority of people but not to those who have given attention to this important industry in other sections of the country. The average net profit of fruit growing in Nova Scotia has been about 25 per cent. on the value of the lands occupied. A most important feature connected with fruit growing is its effect on land values. Wherever orchards have been planted and have successfully matured, the value of the surrounding lands has been greatly increased. To some extent this has already happened in New Brunswick. Within the past few weeks the Agricultural Department has had numerous enquiries for land suitable for fruit growing, some of which call for large areas.

Whether or not these lands will be taken up immediately is not known, but sooner or later the attractions of New Brunswick to those who are engaged in fruit culture in other sections of Canada will lead to investments of outside capital here. As it is, a partial list of the orchards which will be planted during the coming season shows that no less than twenty-five thousand fruit trees will be set out. This is a larger number than ever before in the history of the Province, and a strong endorsement of the policy of the Provincial Government in appointing a horticulturist to devote himself exclusively to the development of this branch of agriculture. These orchards are largely limited to the best varieties for export and when they come into bearing will lay a certain and sure foundation for future export trade.

## THE FISHERIES.

The produce of Canada's fisheries, the most extensive in the world, in the fiscal year ending March 31 last, was valued at \$29,965,433, a net increase of \$336,263 as compared with the year 1909-10. The value of the Canadian fish exported in the 1910-11 season was \$15,675,544, about half of the catch. In the waters of Canada the principal commercial food fishes are found in great abundance, the Dominion leading the world in this respect, according to the forty-fourth annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, just issued. A part of the catch is made along the coast line of the Provinces whose shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, from the Bay of Fundy north to the Straits of Belle Isle. This extensive fishing ground measures 5,000 miles, not counting the smaller bays and indentations. Natural harbors and coves along this great waterway yield their fishy wealth to the hardy fishermen, and the product of their toil goes to help feed countless dwellers on land in Canada and other countries.

Besides the Atlantic fishing ground, there is the Pacific and the waters of the coast of British Columbia, 7,000 miles of bays and fords, teeming with fish and mammals, yield their store of food wealth in abundance. In addition to this immense salt water area there are 230,000 square miles of fresh water in our numerous lakes, abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes. The value of the fisheries of each Province is shown in the following table:

	Value produced.
Nova Scotia .....	\$10,119,243
British Columbia .....	9,163,236
New Brunswick .....	4,134,144
Ontario .....	2,026,122
Quebec .....	1,692,475
Manitoba .....	1,302,779
Prince Edward Island .....	1,152,708
Saskatchewan .....	172,903
Yukon .....	118,365
Alberta .....	82,460
Total .....	\$29,965,433

Nova Scotia, Manitoba and the Yukon are the only Provinces and district showing increases compared with 1909-10, but the great gain of \$2,026,122 made in the former helped to put the balance on the right side of progress for the year. British Columbia shows the greatest decrease, \$1,151,520; but the catch was still ahead of the year 1908-9.

While salmon led in value, there was a phenomenal increase in the value of cod, due to the coincidence of high prices with a big catch. There was also a substantial increase in the value of lobsters over the previous year, and halibut maintains a steady increase. Mackerel fell off greatly, particularly on the Nova Scotia coast. On the other hand, Prince Edward Island had a better catch than the previous year.

The relative value of the principal commercial fishes returning \$100,000 and upwards, for 1910-11, is shown in the following table:

	Value.
Salmon .....	\$7,205,871
Cod .....	5,921,248
Lobsters .....	3,784,099
Herring .....	2,278,842
Halibut .....	1,251,839
Haddock .....	1,218,759
Whitefish .....	983,594
Trout .....	825,290
Smelts .....	797,066
Sardines .....	539,227
Pickrel .....	508,513
Hake and cusk .....	508,254
Pollock .....	405,925
Mackerel .....	400,182
Pike .....	330,729
Clams and quahaugs .....	333,529
Oysters .....	198,639
Alewives .....	137,278
Beils .....	110,802

The Atlantic deep sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons and the crews number from twelve to twenty men. The fishing grounds are the banks, which lie from twenty to ninety miles off the coast. The fish are caught by trawling with hook and line. The inshore fishery is carried on in small boats with two or three men in each. Gill nets, hooks and lines are used; while from the shore are operated trap nets, hand seines and weirs. Almost one hundred thousand persons were employed last year in the fisheries. There were engaged 1,680 vessels and tugs, and 28,977 boats, manned by 68,610 men; while 24,978 persons worked in the various canneries and fish houses preparing the fish for the market.

The total capital invested in the fisheries was \$19,019,870. The value of the vessels was \$2,028,625, and of the boats \$2,483,896. The value of the seines and nets was \$2,786,548, and of other fishing material \$10,720,791. The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces received the sum of \$159,166 as bounty on their catches of sea fish for the 1910-11 season. These figures from the Government report will give an idea of the great wealth of this Canadian industry, and it is satisfactory to know that the net result last year was the best in the history of the Dominion.—Montreal Gazette.

## Current Comment

(Kansas City Times.)

In the bringing up of children you must have noticed especially if you have children of your own—the tendency of parents to govern by saying "No." There is always a great temptation when the child is working off its superfluous energy. "Don't do that." If you have been observant, too, you must have noticed that the policy of "no" doesn't work very well. It's much better to suggest something else for the child to do. For it won't do to suppress its overflowing spirits. In dealing with its young people the community is apt to adopt the "no" policy. It doesn't work.

(London Free Press.)

The great Canadian northland remains an unknown country. Here and there a point might be marked on the map where the resources are known. The rest remains almost as unknown as in the days of the earliest explorers, despite all the work that has been done since. A scratch here, a delving there, a passing observation, this constitutes the information concerning countries. Ungava is hidden land. Labrador is equally unknown. Even in the districts commonly regarded as settled or explored we commonly hear of rich discoveries.

(Hamilton Spectator.)

It is well for our American cousins to go slow in exploiting their up-to-dateness. In the matter of telephones alone Berliners can go them one better. There, one can carry a pocket telephone, and connect it with contact places, not only on walls and poles, but on trees in parks as well, for any destination they may wish. To use a homely aphorism, it is a thankless task trying to teach our grandmother how to suck eggs.

(London Advertiser.)

The C.P.R. is going into the peat business. This is a sure sign that the peat business is on a business at last.

## JURY DECIDES THAT HARRY B. CLARK IS NOT GUILTY

Trial of Former Manager of Charlotte Street Branch of Bank of New Brunswick Completed Yesterday — Eloquent Addresses by Attorney General Grimmer for Crown and George W. Fowler for Defence.

Harry B. Clark was yesterday afternoon declared not guilty of stealing the sum of \$2,477.27 from the Bank of New Brunswick. The jury returned to court at 2:40 o'clock and through their foreman, James W. Calhoun, announced their finding, and were once discharged. George W. Fowler, K. C., M. P., warmly shook the hand of his client, who was at once set at liberty.

The trial of Harry B. Clark was resumed in the morning. Geo. W. Fowler, K. C., addressing the jury, said: "Mr. Fowler said the defendant was charged with stealing \$2,477.27 from the Bank of New Brunswick on March 29th last. As a matter of fact, the money was transferred from the Gallagher account to the account of Wm. Beth, a bad and worthless account, and remained with the bank, and was still with the bank until transferred back to the Gallagher account by the cashier on June 5th. The bank did not lose a single cent by the transfer; the money was lost when Mr. McBeath overdrawt was first allowed. True, the McBeath account appeared as square on the books, and the teller carried a slip in his cash showing McBeath's indebtedness. This, Mr. Fowler admitted was an irregularity on the part of the prisoner, and a grave irregularity, but he is not being tried for that."

Mr. Fowler proceeded to look back to the time when a band of conspirators first came here with Mr. McBeath as their advance guard, and commenced to set their tails about Clark. The general manager was informed of their coming. He did not make any inquiry into the solvency of McBeath or the others, and allowed them to make large transactions involving large amounts of money at this branch. Whatever loss the bank suffered in this connection, if proved to the bottom, was primarily due to the conduct of the general manager. The prisoner has already endured a hell since he first got mixed up in these transactions, and it must have been some measure of relief to him to know that the matter was disclosed on June 5th. Then it was a cruel deception, practiced by the general manager, to send this young man to New York without the slightest intention of carrying out the object of his going, but, as he swore, only to obtain information. These bonds for \$1,000,000 referred to in the case, were secured by a steel plant worth \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 with a 4 per cent. interest for 19 years, guaranteed by the

Crucible Steel Company, admitted by the general manager to be worth \$500,000, and it purchased at \$210,000, as proposed, these bonds at maturity, would be worth over and above the \$210,000 invested, more than enough money to wipe out the whole indebtedness of McBeath, Collins and the rest of the conspirators. And yet the bank turned down the proposition, though it was quite as good a proposition for the bank as mining, a cotton mill or a brewery, and yet he believed the bank is directly or indirectly running both of these plants by reason of irregularities even of the directors of the bank. The general manager admitted that the inspection and auditing of all institutions had only a moral effect, or admit that the inspection system of the Bank of New Brunswick was bad and worthless, as on May 1st, 1911, there was an inspection and everything was found to be "all right."

Again, Clark was not asked to come back from New York, but the bank employed millions of lawyers to watch his every footstep. Why were not Collins and McBeath arrested? They had evidence against them, and they were the arch-conspirators in obtaining money improperly from the bank. No; they turned their backs to this young man. Perfection solely because they thought he, impoverished and penniless, as he was, would not put up a fight. But the prisoner found comfort in the thought that before he could be imprisoned, he would have to be tried by a jury of his peers, and, therefore, said Mr. Fowler to the jury, it is to you I appeal, and ask to find a verdict of not guilty, as according to the evidence and your own common sense you can only find.

In concluding, counsel for the defence appealed to sympathy of the jury for the young man's wife and child—the wife who was in a house in this city today, praying to God that her loving husband might not be placed behind the bars, that her child may not be taught to pray for her father in a felon's cell.

Attorney General Grimmer said the counsel for the defence had appealed only to the sympathy of the jury. He had not explained the case, according to the evidence adduced. Mr. Grimmer proceeded to relate the facts. Clark, according to his own statement in his letter to the general manager, admitted he had misappropriated Henry Gallagher's money. He concealed the Gallagher deposit slip, kept it from the sight of the general manager until he was away, and then sent the slip with the letter that the bank might straighten out the accounts. It was a clear case of misappropriating the money to his own use. Mr. Fowler said if the bank accepted the proposition, respecting the bonds, enough money would be realized to cover all the loss. If there were conspirators, as Mr. Fowler called them, where did they get good bonds worth \$1,000,000? If the bank had accepted this proposition, instead of being out \$80,000 or \$90,000, which they are out today, God knows how much more they would be out. This young man, like many others, thought that in a few months he could make a quarter of a million dollars. Was it not his desire to get rich quick? And seeing large amounts of money before him, did he not use them for his own purpose? Is he not, like the man who is in charge of money other than his own, who, seeing a chance, borrows \$1,000 only for a day, purchases stock, the market goes down instead of up, and, to hold his margin, he borrows \$10,000, and on so and soon, and each tomorrow finds him more involved than today? There is no doubt that he falsified the books and used money for his own purposes. Mr. Grimmer quoted from his (Clark's) letter admitting this. Did the jurors ever hear of a criminal who, when brought to the bar of justice, did not wish to be convicted and his wrongdoings? This prisoner had not gone that far, but he was trying to make reparation to the bank, having confessed his guilt. He never asked for any advice or guidance from Mr. Keenan in his dealings with Collins and McBeath. He took everything upon his own responsibility and was caught in the toils. He was led away with the avarice that possessed him, making him forget his home and everything. While his wife, like any other wife, is entitled to every sympathy, he is not entitled to any sympathy. When he took his loving wife into himself, he made a vow to her that he would not by his act subject her to disgrace and ridicule; but did he think of that when he was using the bank's money for his own purposes? Did he think of her and the child when he was about to leave this country forever? If the sympathy for those indirectly concerned were allowed to influence us, it would shake to the base every financial institution in the country. If men in responsible positions are not made to answer for their misdeeds, such institutions exist for the protection of the people's money—your money and mine—some have more and some less, but it's yours and mine, just the same. And the people must be protected. If you find that the prisoner is not guilty of any of this wrongdoing, you may find him not guilty.

Mr. Fowler rose quickly to his feet and stated that his opinion of the address of his learned friend, was very unfair, and he wished to correct a few misleading statements before his honor proceeded to charge the jury. His learned friend had left the impression that the jury were to consider whether the prisoner was guilty of any irregularity, and he wanted the matter clearly understood that the question of the defendant's appropriating to his own use specific \$2,477 was all that was for their consideration and they must base their verdict entirely on that. Again, in reference to Clark's letter, it was only to be considered with respect to the part which referred to the item of \$2,477.

His honor then charged the jury, commencing with an outline of the case, then pointing out to the jury their duties and responsibilities. Since Clark left St. John, said his honor, sums to the amount of \$30,000 turned up which do not appear on the books. It is idle, it would be a travesty upon justice to say that that was not an irregularity. These people who occupy

## WATCHES

The most critical judge of beauty of design as applied to the handicraft of watch production, will of a surety be more than satisfied with The Artistic Merchandise that we are showing in this branch of the Jeweller's art. For this season's trade. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD FILLED WATCHES, also watches cased in Silver, Gun Metal and Nickel. LADIES' AND MISSES' BRACELET-WATCHES of various styles and prices. The prices throughout the whole wide range of our watch stock are Quality for Quality, the lowest obtainable.

FERGUSON & PAGE, 41 KING STREET. Diamond Importers and Jewelers.



## Perfection Ankle Support

This simple device is made of best quality steel and is designed to give weak ankles perfect support while skating.

A hinge and sliding attachment allows the ankles to bend forward and backward freely, but absolutely prevents them from going sideways.

Made for men, women and children. It has been widely adapted by hockey players.

Per Pair \$1.00

T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd., 13 King St.

## Stationery Supplies

A Full Line of Account Books

Figuring Books, 2 to 16 columns

All sizes of Loose Leaf Binders and Holders in stock and made to order.

BARNES & CO. Ltd., 84 Prince William St.

## HAVE THEM DRY CLEANED

Curtains  
Blankets  
Draperies

Will last longer, and your home will be more habitable for the service

Phone Main 68

Ungar's Laundry and Dye Works,

28 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B.  
66 Barrington street, Halifax, N. S.

Stone Bruises, Cuts, Aches, Pains, and other like troubles of children quickly relieved by

## JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

The old reliable household remedy. Give inwardly for Coughs, Colds, Cholera Morbus and Bowel Complaint. Sold by all dealers.

25c and 50c Bottles  
J. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

Purpose: To relieve the aches and pains of children.

high positions are entitled only to the same trial as the man who steals \$5, we have not one law for the rich and another law for the poor. Now, gentlemen, concluded his honor, I leave the case in your hands, and I will instruct you that if you have any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner on the charge contained in this indictment, you must give the prisoner benefit of that doubt.

The jury retired at 12 o'clock and returned at 12:30, when the foreman announced that some of the jury did not exactly understand what stealing meant. His honor then defined it as "the act of fraudulently and without any color of right, taking or converting to the use of any person, anything capable of being stolen." He further explained the definition, after which the jury again retired, bringing in the verdict as stated.

## A HOLIDAY AT SEA.

I watch the white sails as they spread  
Their wings like birds set free;  
And some o'er distant waves will glide,  
Sometime the wished-for haven bide,  
And some—be lost at sea.

And thus, upon life's changeable main,  
While hope sang merrily,  
Full many a bark from off the strand  
We launched with eager heart and hand,  
Nor dreamt of loss at sea.

But were the treacherous rocks and shoals,  
All, all unknown to thee?  
It matters not—the heart doth know  
That cruel storm hath sunken low  
The venture out at sea.

Mayhap it was no costly freight,  
The rich to you and me;  
And Memory as the days go by  
Still counteth o'er with tearful eye,  
Her treasures lost at sea.

Ah, well, there is a haven sweet  
Where shipwreck cannot be;  
Sad hearts who sit in patient pain,  
There shall ye gather back again,  
Much that was lost at sea.

—Harper's Magazine.

DREAMSTICKS

MRS. RAZORBACK ANSWERED THE DOORBELL ONLY TO BE CONFRONTED WITH THIS QUESTION: "IF MRS. VOLGAST WEARS A NOBBLE SKIRT AND A SAILOR HAT, HOW DOES ADDRESS?"

WILLIAM, HOW COULD YOU?

## 20% Discount For January

ON Our Entire Line of WATCHES which is comprised of the best lines of American and Swiss movements in any style of case you may select.

We are offering a very fine 17 Jewel Adjusted Movement in an 18 Gold Filled Case, Ladies' or Gentlemen's size at \$18.00.

We would be pleased to have you examine these lines. All Watches Fully Guaranteed.

W. TREMAINE GARD, Goldsmith, Jeweler and Optician 77 Charlotte St.

Real Estate Signs

ST. JOHN SIGN CO.  
143 1-2 Princess St., St. John, N. B.  
Phone, Main 576.