FROM ALL OVER THE MARITIME PROVINCES

FREDERICTON

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 15—(Special)—Robert B. Smith's loss by destruction of his home in Oromocto by fire on Saturday is estimated at $6,000. He has $3,000 insurance in St. John offices. Nearly all the household furniture was destroyed. Mr. Smith also lost three gold watches and $150 in cash. It is his intention to rebuild.

At the services in St. Anthony's church in St. Mary's, yesterday, Rev. Father Ryan made feeling reference to the death of Father C. Kernan, a former rector of the parish. This morning high mass of requiem for the repose of his soul was solemnized.

Miss Ethel Mullin has been appointed district nurse of the Metropolitan Life Assurance Company.

The York Municipal Council will meet tomorrow in semi annual session.

Esther, the two-year-old child of William Honar, of Morrison's Mills, died last night from injuries sustained by falling into a pot of hot water a few days ago.

Joseph Richards, who has conducted the York Hotel for some years, is soon to retire and will be succeeded by Councillor Camp.

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 16—The municipal council of York this afternoon devoted considerable time to a consideration of cost of lighting the county jail, which is considered excessive. A statement was made that the family of the jailer was diverting current for domestic use and the county was paying the bills. The building committee will take up the matter.

The financial statement of Secretary-Treasurer Bliss was reported upon. A balance of upwards of $9,000 was to the credit of the county on the 13th inst. The finances of the municipality were never in so sound a condition.

This evening the new members of the council entertained the old members, county officers and members of Marysville Town Council at supper. The warden's dinner will probably be held Thursday night.

The influx of people from western Canada, ready and anxious to take up farms in New Brunswick and take advantage of the boom in this province, continues. Word has been received her that George Robinson has disposed of his farm at Douglas Harbor, Queens county, in the Grand Lake district, to a practical farmer, who is now a resident of Ontario and who is to remove to New Brunswick at an early date.

It is also known that options have been taken on a large number of the best farms in Sunbury county in the St. John river valley, and that those taking options on the properties are turning them over at substantial profits. The St. John valley and Grand Lake district, which will be opened up by the railway construction next season, appear to be the scenes of the most extensive operations in real estate just now.

Fredericton, Jan. 17—The municipal council of York county this afternoon heard a delegation from the local society for the prevention of tuberculosis, which presented the case of the society and asked for assistance. Dr. G. C. Vanwart, Dr. W. H. Irvine, Dr. T. F. Wainwright and Judge Barry composed the delegation. A committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the July meeting.

Scott Act Inspector McFarlane presented his report on the year's work, which was received and accepted. The receipts in fines amounted to $1,000, twenty-two convictions being obtained. The balance to the credit of the Scott act fund is a little less than $200.

In the Royal Gazette today appears the application for incorporation of the company which is being formed to carry on a large pulp and paper industry in the province. The company is to be known as the Consolidated Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd., and will have their headquarters at Lancaster, St. John. Those applying for incorporation are Senator N. M. Jones, Banger; Thomas McAvity, A. H. Hanington, H. W. Schofield and C. S. Hanington, St. John.

CAMPBELLTON

Campbellton, N. B., Jan. 11—Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Shives left last week for a trip to Montreal.

Miss Greta and Sophie Metzler left last week for a visit with relatives in Moncton.

Miss Maud Appleton who has been spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Appleton, returned to Halifax Wednesday morning.

Mr. Frederick Hillman spent the holidays at his home in Woodstock.

Mrs. John Collins returned Thursday morning from a visit to her home in St. John. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Vanwart, who will be her guest for the next month.

Miss Gertrude and Mr. Harold Brown have returned from a visit with friends in Newcastle.

Mr. Hugh Carr has returned to St. John after spending the holidays at his home here.

Mrs. Allan H. Troy and son left this week for their home in Moncton after a visit in town with Mrs. Troy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Patterson.

Miss Jessie Currie left Tuesday morning to resume her studies at U. N. B., Fredericton.

Miss Muriel Brown is in town, the guest of Miss Winnie Bartarie.

The Misses Jeta and Greta Grey returned to St. John Saturday morning after a visit with ther parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Grey.

Messrs. Archibald and Alfred Ferguson leave this week to spend the winter in Bermuda.

Miss Jessie Moore left this week for St. John after spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Doherty.

Miss Payne, of Bathurst, is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Bisset.

Miss Gussie Mowat returned to Montreal last week.

Jos. LeBlanc, of Mancton, has accepted a position as clerk in the I. C. R.

RICHIBUCTO

Richibucto, Jan. 15—Bishop Richardson, of Fredericton, came to town on Friday and has been the guest of Rev. F. W. M. Bacon, rector of St. Mary's Church of England. He was present at a service in the Sunday school on Friday evening and confirmed five persons at a service in the church on Sunday morning. In the evening he went to Rexton to a confirmation service.

W. D. Carter, barrister, who left for Vancouver on Thursday evening, was before his departure presented with an address and a gold headed cane by the Masonic fraternity.

St. Charles lost a highly respected resident by sudden death on Saturday afternoon, John Davids, living about a mile from this town. He was between 80 and 90 years of age, but had been about his duties as usual that day, having been twice to his barn.

Miss Margaret Murray has returned from a visit to Miss Flossie Ramsay, Newcastle.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Leger are rejoicing over the arrival at their home of a baby boy, on Saturday.

Miss Edith Bourque, who has been spending vacation with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Bourque has returned to her studies at the Buctouche convent.

Miss Gertrude Amiraux went to Boston last wek to remain until spring.

Coster Amiraux recently returned from Moncton, where he successfully passed the stationary engineers examination.

John Hebert, who spent some days at his home in Shediac during the Christmas holidays was called there again last week by the death of his father, Jacob Hebert.

Alonzo Johnson returned last week from Moncton, where he was successfully operated upon for throat trouble.

Miss Kate Robertson, who spent her vacation in a visit to relatives in Boston (Mass.), and vicinity, returned last week to her teaching at Kent Junction.

Wililam Tweedie has resumed his studies at Dalhousie College, Halifax, after spending vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs John M. Tweedie, Kouchibouguac.

TERRIBLE HEADACHES

Trenton Merchant Driven to Despair By the Pain.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM

Trenton, Ont., Jan. 29th, 1909.

"I was a dreadful sufferer for many years from Stomach and Liver Trouble—but my greatest suffering was from violent headaches. They were so distressing that I almost had to give up my business. I went to Toronto, consulted specialists and wore glasses, but nothing did me any good and the headaches became intolerable.

I was then induced to try "Fruit-a-tives" and from the beginning, I was better, and in a short time I was quite well again—no more headaches—and I threw my glasses away.

"Fruit-a-tives" not only cured my headaches, but completely cured me of all indigestion, and restored me to perfect health again."

W. J. McCOMB.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest cure for headaches in the world and is the only medicine made of fruit juices.

"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Headaches, Indigestion and all Stomach and Bowel Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial size, 25c. At all dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

SHEEP RAISING PROFITABLE IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Commissioners Deplore Fact That Our Farmers Are Not Alive to Opportunities

WHAT MESSRS. RITCH AND DRYDEN FOUND

Their Report on New Brunswick of Intense Interest — Reasons Why Sheep Could Be Raised With Great Results — A Case in Point — The Question of Wool Selling and the Dog Nuisance—Recommendations.

Much valuable information is contained in the report of W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, commissioners appointed by the late dominion government to investigate the sheep industry in Canada, United States and Great Britain with a view to the inauguration of a definite policy having for its object the development and extension of sheep husbandry in the dominion. Some very trenchant recommendations are made and the commissioners speak very highly of New Brunswick as a sheep raising country, comparing this province to the south of Scotland.

Their report in detail on New Brunswick follows:

"The physical conditions of New Brunswick are not unlike those of Nova Scotia except that the rolling tendency of the land is more abrupt and a much larger area is covered with timber. Climatic conditions are also similar with the exception of some of the hill country towards the western side of the province where the winter snows and frosts are more severe. The area is 17,863,266 acres, and although the land is stony in some parts, it is naturally good and could be induced to produce abundant crops under more careful management. The valleys are generally fertile and in such localities farming is intensively followed. That sheep raising is a profitable branch of farming in these improved districts may be considered as a foregone conclusion, consequently they do not require special mention here. New Brunswick, however, has a good deal of other land where the conditions are such as to make it deserving of particular attention.

"The geographical location of the province introduces new factors which bear still more seriously in their influence on agriculture than that of mining in Nova Scotia. The large cities of the New England States are comparatively near, and with their numerous mills and mines have offered much inducement to the young people, thereby producing a very unhealthy effect on agricultural interests; so much so, that the proportion of good farm land abandoned in this province is greater than in any of the others. The movement of young people away from home to other work has resulted in the same condition as was observed to be the case in Nova Scotia.

Suggestions.

"In the rich low farms of the valley, dairying is quite generally followed and with encouraging results in some sections. As most of the abandoned farms and also some that are still occupied are a considerable distance from the railway or other means of communication with large centres of population, the production of perishable produce cannot be pursued to much advantage, especially when it has to be marketed daily. Live stock, however, when ready for market, may be delivered at several seasons of the year, and may also be allowed to carry itself to shipping points, which is not so in the case of dairy and garden products. That the farm productions of such abandoned districts should be in the form of live stock can be distinctly understood without further explanation.

"Such country with high rolling hill and well watered pastures, growing various kinds of short, sweet natural grass and white clover, specially adapted for sheep, can be readily accepted as being suitable for their cultivation in quite considerable numbers. During our visit to this province, our attention was continually directed to the presence, over much of this territory, of second growth timber. Much of this growth is worthless now, and always will be, in comparison with the land whereon it grows. Were it cleared away, we do not know of any country more closely resembling the hill districts of the south of Scotland and, except for the positive need of winter feeding, sheep could be handled in much the same manner.

The advantages possessed by such districts for profitable sheep raising are so palpable, that it would be a profitable undertaking to clear this worthless second-growth and then make sheep farming a specialty. This would undoubtedly bring new life and prosperity to those sparsely populated districts, and at the same time secure a source of revenue to the province generally.

"A certain proportion of the less fortunate farmers are not in close touch with up-to-date methods or new ideas. Their outlook lacks opportunity, their world is small, and outward signs of ambition or energy are lacking. The spirit of resignation is so prevalent that one is apt to conclude that there abounds a considerable amount of laziness amongst many of them. On second thought, however, one cannot adhere to this opinion as we believe that they are merely discouraged and that with the uplifting influences of reorganization and suitable education such indifference and lack of progressiveness would rapidly disappear.

Reasons for Not Keeping Sheep.

"The reasons stated for not keeping sheep were very similar to those reported in the two previous chapters, viz:—dogs, fencing, dairying and insufficient help. When carefully looked into, none of these reasons presents a sufficient excuse. The true reason is the entire absence of education in sheep husbandry and of information about the value and profit of sheep raising.

"First, we will look into the dog excuse. The province has a fairly good dog law, but it is not enforced. In many ways it resembles the Nova Scotia dog law, and is even more drastic in some respects because it gives the farmer full power to shoot any dog at sight, even if he should only be trespassing. If the existing law were strictly enforced the dog nuisance would disappear in a few months. The law is unfortunately, under present circumstances, in the people's own hands, and although they complain bitterly of their serious losses, they do not realize the importance of sheep raising, otherwise they would combine, and demand that the local authorities enforce the law rigorously. Until the farmers are educated to take more interest in live stock generally, and sheep raising in particular, it would be better for the legislature to see that the law is enforced over the whole province.

"While each municipality is allowed the option of operating the dog law or setting it aside, it will always be practically impotent, and no good results will accrue. The present losses from sheep worrying are now so serious that education in sheep husbandry would be not only hampered but ineffectual, as losses at the very commencement would continually discourage farmers. At one of our meetings it was stated that a few years ago 500 sheep were killed in one season in the neighborhood of Woodstock. Although the losses in this province are heavy and particularly discouraging, the same conditions prevail over all the maritime provinces. Nothing but education in sheep husbandry on the one hand, and the co-operation of the provincial authorities on the other, will end this disgraceful injury to one of the most important branches of agriculture, and the very one most needed at present in the maritime provinces.

"The next excuse was fencing, but there is less reason for poor fences in this province than in the others. Although "pole fences" are now out of date, they can be constructed to effectually stop sheep, and there are few farms in New Brunswick where the material for pole fences is not available. Such fences however, are not dog proof, and as many farmers as possible should be encouraged to erect woven wire The barbed wire now used on many dairy farms should be discouraged wherever general live stock is kept.

"Dairying is certainly a counter attraction to sheep raising in several districts, and while some dairy farms are profitable others are scarcely remunerative. Lectures on the advantages of dairying have resulted in some farmers taking it up when their local situation was not favorable for making it a specialty. Lectures on sheep raising would in this way, soon arouse interest in this industry, and there are few places in New Brunswick where farmers would not find it more profitable than any other branch of agriculture.

Insufficient help is the weakest excuse of all, for although sheep require attention and intelligence, they require less labor and less expense than any other branch of live stock.

"Hay is not cultivated and sold here to such an extent as is the case in Nova Scotia, but potato growing along the American boundary is now the chief occupation of many farmers. In such districts we found live stock scarce, and even the village butchers complained of the difficulty of obtaining either sheep or beef cattle, and they were obliged to draw their supplies from distant points. We did not investigate the possibilities of beef cattle raising in such districts, but we noticed that all these potato farmers possessed additional land suitable for sheep. Apart from complaints, drawbacks, want of interest and a still greater want of information, we found a good many bright intelligent farmers in this province, who were both interested and enthusiastic in sheep raising. Some of them are very successful in this regard, and ought to be an example to their neighbors. At our Sussex meeting particularly we met a number of farmers who were quite ready to welcome and encourage any revival of the sheep industry.

"Mr. J. E. McAuley, Lower Millstream, Kings county, is a very enthusiastic owner of a small flock of grade sheep. He is very sanguine of the possibilities of sheep raising in New Brunswick and he thinks there is more money in that line than in any other for the maritime farmer. Mr. McAuley's figures are interesting and although incomplete for total expense account, indicate that his sheep are a source of much profit.

Account of 1910.

Sales—	
230 lbs. wool at 25c	$57.50
9 ram lambs at $10 each	90.00
2 ewe lambs at $7 each	14.00
20 lambs at $4 each	80.00
13 lambs at $5 each	65.00
	$306.50
Expenses—	
For keep of 60 sheep from Dec 15 to May 15.	
25 bushels oats at 50c	12.50
30 bushels turnips at 30c	9.00
5 tons clover at $6	30.00
Balance being profit	255.00
	$306.50

"Mr. McAuley has placed no value on labor or on summer feed. Possibly these are of such small consequence that he does not consider them of any thing. Even with every possible expense backed on there would still be a big balance on the right side."

Selling Wool.

In discussing the question of selling wool the commissioners express their great surprise at finding the antiquated system of tub washed wool holding such sway in the maritime provinces and recommend very strongly the education of the farmers to the correct method of selling wool to the manufacturers in the grease, with the individual fleeces rolled up separately.

They also condemn as very unsatisfactory the system by which manufacturers exchange the finished product for wool, instead of buying for cash.

Dog Laws.

In speaking of dog laws, the commissioners give a resume of the very excellent laws in Great Britain. In England and Scotland a license costs $1.80 cents and the only dogs exempted are those belonging to a farmer or shepherd. Licenses are issued at the post offices and inland revenue offices and every dog must wear a tag. Dogs found straying about may be seized by the police or constables and if not claimed in three days may be destroyed. Sheep worrying by dogs is scarcely known, but when a case occurs the dog is generally shot unless the owner is willing to settle for all damages.

In their summary, the commissioners tell of the different conditions of farming life in the varied parts of the dominion, but advise that sheep raising when properly carried on is always profitable. Even if the home market and the United States supply were overstocked, they report that Great Britain will always take lamb and mutton.

Recommendations.

The commissioners recommend that two officers be added to the staff of the live stock commissioner at Ottawa to specially represent the sheep raising industry and conclude with the following list of features to be emphasized:

1. The general adoption of improved methods in breeding sheep is of primary importance. The haphazard system now in vogue has done incalculable harm in retarding progress from the standpoint of both the wool and mutton market. The undertaking of a business-like policy, presupposing close attention to the requirements of the trade will alone save the situation. Scientific breeding must be understood and its principles practiced. The maintaining of a single breed in any one locality is worth encouraging.

2. Farm management, in relation to sheep husbandry, is almost a science in itself and the subject should receive full discussion. The management of land, from the standpoint of sheep keeping, is practiced by only a very few breeders. Definite systems should be advocated. The advantages of special pasture crops should be pointed out and the danger arising from infested pastures made clear.

3. Sheep are, as a rule, poorly housed and poorly fed. Severe losses are sustained through lack of proper care during the winter season. Information regarding the successful feeding and management of a flock is badly needed. Dipping, docking and castration must be intelligently undertaken by the breeders.

4. The demands of the meat market are insistent but are disregarded. Age, size and quality are factors of importance. Farmers should be urged to form the habit of regularly informing themselves as to the trend of the trade in the purchase and sale of mutton and lamb. The present irregularities and anomalies, both of supply and demand, are due largely to lack of foresight on the part of the breeder and feeder.

5. Definite information is needed as to the requirements of the best markets for wool. This, when provided, should include a full explanation regarding the care of the fleece on the sheep's back, on the shearing floor and up to the time it leaves the farm.

6. Wool exhibits should, we think, be provided at a number of the more important exhibtions of the country. Such exhibits elsewhere have proved to be an excellent means of enlightening farmers on all matters connected with wool production and market requirements. So far as possible, the exhibits should be in charge of demonstrators fully qualified to give to wool growers needed information upon these and related subjects.

7. The educational facilities offered by the agricultural colleges in the dominion are such as to make it desirable that advantage be taken of them to create amongst the students a special interest in the trade in wool. We would suggest that the department provide these colleges with carefully arranged wool displays. We would urge also that their co-operation be secured and that they be earnestly requested to include in their courses on sheep husbandry a set of lectures on the structure of the wool fibre and on the scientific production of wool.

8. Demonstration farms should be established in various parts of the dominion. Each farm should furnish a practical example of the advantages to be derived from the keeping of sheep under the conditions obtaining in the particular district in which it is located. The purchase of land would in few cases be necessary, rented farms being quite as suitable for the proposed undertaking. The sheep industry is in need of practical object lessons and nothing less will serve. The live stock commissioner's expectation that these farms would be self-supporting is a strong argument in their favor and should further commend their practical value to the sheepmen of every province. The farms should be so situated as to effectively illustrate the advantages of sheep keeping, as for example,—in profitably utilizing rough land, in fostering a more intensive practice on mixed farms, in assisting to clear western lands of weeds and in bringing into more productive use the rich valleys of British Columbia, where an early-lamb trade is awaiting development.

9. The further distribution, in isolated districts, of pure breed sheep, especially rams, should be undertaken in a comprehensive way. Canadian breeders have neglected the home trade and suitable breeding stock needs to be wisely directed into channels where it will more effectively serve the interests of our own farmers.

10. Co-operative summer grazing should be encouraged, especially in the eastern provinces, as previously suggested in our report.

11. Co-operative marketing of sheep and lambs should be organized in specially selected districts in order to ascertain the feasibility of the more general adoption of such a system. Our investigation leads us to strongly favor this method of marketing.

12. The settlement of abandoned farms where sheep raising could be made a specialty should be encouraged. In order to render this practicable, it would be necessary that the land be cleared of stones, under-brush and much useless timber. Temporary loans to the farmers, to be paid back in annual installments extending over a period of years, would enable them to effect the necessary improvements. We commend to the provinces the consideration of the whole question. Lacking their initiative in opening up these abandoned areas for settlement, much useful land will, in all probability, continue to lie idle.

13. Realizing that the enactment and enforcement of dog legislation may be undertaken solely by the Provincial Governments, we would suggest that the minister represent to these governments the necessity for the rigorous enforcement of the existing dog laws or for their amendment, if such be required. Suppression of the evils attendant upon the attacks by dogs would remove the greatest obstacle to successful sheep raising and restore a sense of security and confidence to this important industry. After careful study, we have come to the conclusion that a regular tax should be imposed upon the owners of dogs, the annual payment of which would place needed restriction upon the maintenance of useless animals and at the same time provide sufficient funds to fully compensate farmers for such losses as they might incur through the worrying of their sheep. As proof that the tax has been paid and as a convenient means of identification, all dogs should be required to wear a collar, with a small metal disc attached, which should bear on the one side the owner's name and address and on the other the license number.

In these provinces where sheep suffer through the attacks of coyotes and other harmful wild animals, we would recommend that the enactments providing for the suppression of these pests be systematically enforced.

14. Special assistance should be afforded to sheep breeders' associations to enable them to forward experimental consignments of wool to British markets in order to test the advantages to be gained through such shipments. Careful arrangements should be made to ensure having the wool in the best possible condition, not only in the case of such as may be selected for experimental shipments, but in regard to all consignments intended for sale in Great Britain.

15. After carefully studying the various methods of handling wool in successful sheep farming countries elsewhere, we have come to the conclusion that Canadian wool should be handled on co-operative lines, so as to combine the advantages possessed by the marketing system of Great Britain with those secured through the organization of Australia together with such as would likely be obtained through the adoption of approved methods recently undertaken in other countries. As a means to this end, central wool depots or receiving stations should be established in suitable localities for collecting, warehousing, grading and classing, Canadian grown wool for shipment to the home or to the export trade.

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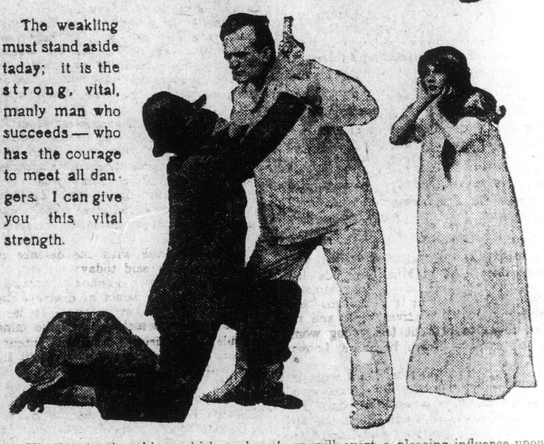

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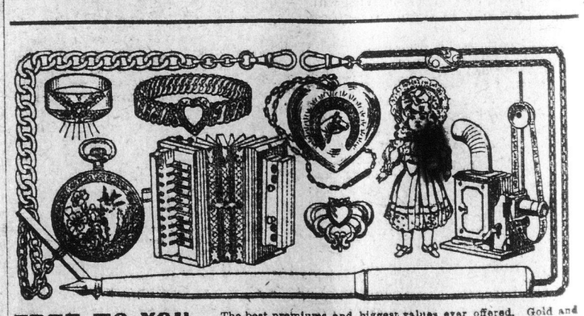

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