

Sheep On Every Hill Side In New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Government through the Department of Agriculture has arranged with the Chartered Banks to help the Farmers—where assistance is needed—to buy Sheep.

The Department will not only arrange to buy Sheep FOR the Farmers, but will also buy good breeders FROM the Farmers—in other words, this branch of the Agricultural Department WILL SUPERVISE ALL PURCHASES AND SALES OF SHEEP.

IF A FARMER NEEDS CREDIT TO BUY SHEEP he should consult his local banker who has the necessary forms.

If you cannot buy sheep in your locality, inform the nearest banker who will notify the Agricultural Department, or, better still, notify the Department yourself and say how many Sheep you want.

KEEP YOUR EWE LAMBS

Every Ewe Lamb, weighing 80 pounds and over and of reasonable quality, should be retained by farmers for breeding purposes. Sell the males and the inferior females for butcher purposes. If you have more ewe lambs than required, induce your neighbor to purchase.

THE VALUE OF WOOL

Unwashed Wool of the best quality brought 80 cents a pound this spring, or about \$5.00 a fleece.

SIXTY MILLION SHEEP

Have been lost in Europe since the war started. Wool in enormous quantities is now required to clothe the soldiers, it will take an immense quantity to reclothe the returned men in civilian dress. Prices will likely be high for ten years.

New Brunswick has the pasture, hay, root and a climate suited to Sheep. Every farmer should consider investing in a small flock as a foundation. The first year will give approximately \$4.00 worth of wool per sheep, the sheep will cost about \$15.00. Is it not a good business proposition?

If you cannot purchase locally, place your order with your banker. Orders will be filled, if possible, in the order filed at this office through the banks.

J. F. TWEEDDALE,
Minister of Agriculture.

These Beverages Comply With the Law.

Ready's Beer

These beverages surely satisfy the craving thirst. Drink them for their appetizing, refreshing, palate-pleasing flavor. Drink them for their ability as a thirst quencher. Drink them because of their power to refresh, revive and invigorate.

You will be delighted with their unusual qualities. Buy them from your local dealer or direct from St. John.

Ask for prices.

W. H. GRAY, exclusive agents for this district.

Ready's Breweries Ltd.

P. O. Box 309 St. John, N. B.

Wedding Announcements

CORRECT style, artistic letter design and extreme daintiness, with the dignity associated with nuptial events, characterize Wedding Announcements and Bridal Stationery prepared and printed by The Graphic.

The "GRAPHIC", Campbellton.

MARVEN'S WHITE LILY BISCUITS

Manufactured under Most Sanitary Conditions in a Thoroughly Modern Factory. THEY SURELY SATISFY.

SOLD IN BULK—IN PACKAGES—IN TIN PAILS.

J. A. MARVEN, LTD.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS

MONCTON HALIFAX ST. JOHN

Canada Food Board License No. 111

MANY WORSE OFF

High Cost of Living Looked at From New Angle.

Uncle Peleg Gave the Citizens of Bloomfield Something to Think About When He Bought His Frugal Sunday Dinner.

"I suppose the folks back home still manage to get by," said the dweller in the city to his boyhood friend, Reuben Sparrow, who had driven in from Bloomfield that morning, "when all seem to live along in pretty much the same old way. Of course there is some scaling down. Extraneous ones are tightening up a bit, and the close ones are a little mite closer."

"Take the Longfords for example. You know how they always used to live. Then they began to live on the fat of the land. About Thursday, funds would give out, and then it would be pudding and milk or whatever they could pick up for the rest of the week. Well, they do just that same way now. First of the week there's nothing but good for them, and price is no object. Only difference is that now hard times begin with them 'tween about Tuesday and Thursday."

"Then there is Eben Tins. He goes on altogether a different principle. Eben says that it doesn't cost him so very much more to live than it did five years ago. He was always a great frugal, you know. He's set what calls a fair price on each of the commodities. Of course he can't control the price, but he can regulate the quantity. So when sugar, for example, takes a jump of ten per cent, he marks down the amount to be used in just the same proportion, and so keeps even with the game."

You might suppose that the family would be on scant rations by this time, but Eben says not. According to his list, not one of 'em has lost weight, and they never were healthier or happier. He says the generality of folks eat too much and too expensively, and that we never can know how little is enough until we have put the question to the test."

"But most of our Bloomfield people do their fighting the high cost of living simply by word of mouth. That was what I found a lot of 'em doing when I stepped into Elias Peleg's provision store the other night. They weren't giving the monster a leg to stand on. They all agreed that it was unjust and outrageous and heartrending the way prices were mounting up, and that flesh and blood couldn't stand it much longer. Elias himself joined right in with the rest. He said 'I don't seem to see any sense in these prices, but what could he do?'"

"Just then old Peleg Dawes came to buy his Sunday dinner. I suppose the notion then that it was time to pinch of poverty. He's past work with not much to do with, and it was kind of pitiful to see him there, but he went after another and then, taking his head, finally he settled on half a pound of tripe."

"A good piece of tripe, properly cooked," says he, "goes about as well as anything, this time of year. Some calls it a little tough, but I tell you it's tougher where there's no meat."

"Have to pay pretty high for anything we get nowadays, Uncle Peleg," I says, as he started to go.

"I say, he's not being able to get it at all. Sometimes," says he, "when I'm setting down to a good square meal at home, I seem to see some of these hungry people across the water looking on kind of wistful, and it makes me feel real guilty, as if I was getting more than my share."

"After the old man had gone out, conversation seemed to take a different turn. I guess we had all been reminded that there are some things in the world a little more heartrending than the high cost of living in Bloomfield—YOUTH'S Companion."

Motorcycles in War.

From the arrival of the British expeditionary force in Belgium in the late summer of 1914 down to the present time the motorcycle has steadily gained in importance in different branches of the military service. Its use has been restricted to the allied armies. The best authorities place the number of motorcycles employed by the armies of the central powers at the time of the Battle of the Marne at 18,000. The British had at least 40,000 in service in the spring of 1915, while the French had about 11,000. The Italian forces up to present have 10,000 according to recent estimates, says Popular Science Monthly.

It has been figured that more than 750,000 motorcycles have been in use for military purposes by the belligerent powers since July 1914. This does not include those at present in the United States army service, for prior to our entrance in the great war the American army did not have more than perhaps 150 machines in all.

Pleasant Prospect.

"I say, Briggs, dine with me at my house tonight, will you?"

"With pleasure, old chap—but will your wife expect me?"

"No, that's the beauty of it. We had a quarrel this morning and I want to make her mad."—Boston Transcript.

Timekeepers.

First Rooster—What does this one light mean?

Second Rooster—We shall have to set our crow forward an hour.

It's a smart baby that knows how to make crying pay dividends.

Many a bluffer has a wife that he is unable to bluff.

Doubtful Penitence.

"So you found out for yourself that it was wrong to fight?"

"Yes," replied the boy with a bruised eye and swollen lip. "It was wrong for me; but it was all right for the other fellow."

SCALER MURCHIE'S EVIDENCE MAKES INTERESTING READING

(Continued from page 6.)

responsibility under the oath, the witness said he regarded it as binding only for the season of 1908 when he was appointed. To the question whether under the oath of office it was his duty to make correct returns, he said he did for that season. He did not consider himself bound after that. He was reappointed seven or eight times but took the oath only once.

In his first season he said he scaled for the Prescott Lumber Company. He did not remember setting the returns with the manager, Robert L. Miles. He sent in a correct return without deductions. He denied that Mr. Miles gave him \$100 to deduct stumpage. He had business dealings with Mr. Miles for supplying stuff. He often got \$100 but did not ever get one on which payment was stopped. He would swear he never got any money for stumpage from any person except the government. He would not swear that his monthly reports were correct. He identified documents dated Feb. 5, 1913, as his estimate of lumber cut submitted to the department. It was not in evidence.

Murchie testified that he had sent in at least three reports of the cut. On the final return he did not remember if he reported that the Continental Lumber Company had cut any lumber on granted lands. With his faulty memory, the witness said, he would not question any other testimony given under oath. He could not fix the date when he prepared his final estimates.

Mr. LeBlanc put in evidence a monthly report of September, 1913, saying it was the only one sent in by the witness to the department. The witness said that he had not willfully destroyed his records; he had used them for other purposes or mislaid them.

He had taken no steps to learn the quantity of lumber cut by the Continental Lumber Company on granted lands. He took it into consideration in making his estimates by what he imagined.

Regarding the time at which the Continental Lumber Company's scalers made their returns, he said it was after they scaled the logs. He could not swear on what date they made their returns, whether in April or May last year.

Regarding his affidavit that the scalers had made their returns at a certain time he said he presumed they had done so.

On re-examination by Mr. Baxter, he said he had not received from the company any list of those logging for them. He knew the boundaries of their operations by a plan sent him by the department. After the Richards and Continental companies became connected he returned the Richards operations with the Continental figures. This was the fourth time he had done so. He got his information of the cut by visiting the camp and asking who was cutting whose logs were.

Mr. Baxter said that the figures submitted by Purvis on Tuesday had shown a total of 6,764,000, not including the Richards cut.

The commissioner said that Murchie's so-called correct count was supposed to include the Richards cut of 1,169,000 feet and it totalled only 6,780,000 feet. There was a difference of 800,000 feet between Murchie's and the Purvis count.

The witness explained differences in individual accounts by saying that at times when he was checking them the logs from different camps were mixed. The commissioner drew attention to the report dated Feb. 5, 1917, for logs cut to Jan. 30, 1917, submitted by witness to the department. This showed a total cut of 5,116,000. In his final estimate this quantity was reduced by the witness' statement that the company had cut 500,000 on farmers' land.

Examined by Mr. Copp, Murchie said the form of oath was sent to him from Fredericton in 1908 when he was notified of his appointment. He went to work then and did not remember getting any other appointments since. He did not remember getting any instructions except the information on the head of the printed forms. He made his returns sometimes to the department, sometimes to the chief scaler. In the early period of his appointment the chief scaler was Bill Berry. He had made returns to him. There were on his area on crown lands only two large operators, the Prescott and the Continental companies. Last year there was also the River Lousion Company. He was paid for his services according to the amount of lumber he scaled. He considered it his duty to report on all the logs he could find. He could not find all. In 1908 he had no counters nor authority to employ them. He had counters at least 1914. He did

what he could to the best of his ability to report on all the logs from the time he was appointed until he retired in 1917. On the question being repeated he said he would not swear to it.

Q.—Did you do so in any one year? A.—I would not swear to it.

Q.—Would you swear to your report for 1908? A.—So far as all I got I would not swear that I got all the logs.

The witness said he reported on all the logs he found until 1917, when he reduced the scale. In that year to his job he reduced the figures by 2,165,000. He did so at Mr. Currie's request. That was his only reason. During all the other years he had done his work conscientiously. He still thought that his oath of office was not binding after the first year. He never had been asked to reduce his scale by any government official or member. He was told by others who had been scalers that the government had not collected all the stumpage and he supposed that was to continue. On this account he did not try so hard to find all the logs as he might. He did not remember getting any instructions on this point.

In the season of 1917 he had one counter employed steadily. He did not keep his record books on file, but he kept a copy of his final reports. He carried the books around in his pockets until they got worn out. He kept memo of private business in them, but nothing important enough to make the books worth keeping.

To Mr. Baxter the witness said he was paid at first five cents a thousand, later seven cents a thousand. He had never been asked to send his books back to the department, but he sometimes did send them in the spring. This concluded Mr. Murchie's evidence and the court took recess for lunch.

Afternoon Session.

When the court resumed after the noon recess, Charles Purvis resumed the start to continue his evidence regarding the company's record of the cut. He said that the deductions made by the company from the cut of the contractors for culls, fir, etc., was about 4 1/2 per cent of the total. He went through his records and gave the amount deducted from each. The deductions totalled about 300,000 feet.

To Mr. Baxter he said they did not recognize or pay for anything measuring less than eight inches. He understood that the government limit for cutting was eight inches and up. They might get an old log under eight inches but not many.

Of the total cut witnesses said the might be more than sixty per cent. Cedar would not be more than twenty per cent of the total. Witness said he had been unable to find a copy of Murchie's estimate in the office. He had searched for it and asked Mr. Currie and the latter had advised him to find it. He did not know if such a document had been received but the then accountant had left the province since then.

Cut Below Estimate.

Cross-examined by Mr. LeBlanc, witness said the actual cut of the mill was usually below the estimate in some cases as much as twenty per cent. He thought the 1917 cut fell short of the estimate.

To Mr. Baxter he said he based his calculation on his knowledge of the mill and its product. The shrinkage was accounted for partly by defective logs and partly because the New Brunswick scale did not produce one thousand feet of lumber from the estimated 3,075,000 feet. He did most of the work himself. He could not swear who he had helped him. He could not say if McKay helped him. That total constituted all the Culligan cut that he found to that date. He went into the woods and estimated it. He was the only government scaler on the Culligan cut in Fredericton.

Witness was not jobbing for Culligan in 1916-17 or any other year and had no interest in any contract for cutting for them. He had been interested in the logging contract in the spring of 1916. He did not take the same steps with regard to final estimate as he did with the Continental Company. He could not say if the Culligan final estimates showed a decrease as did the Continental Company's. Outside of scaling his business was that of a farmer. He sold corn produce to the camp foreman.

To Mr. Baxter he said that he had received no request from the Culligans to reduce their estimate.

Mr. LeBlanc—"It was not necessary, that was low enough already."

The court then adjourned to resume in Fredericton on Wednesday morning July 17.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

bluffs, had never counted, nor scaled any of his logs.

Henry Bernard, also a jobber, knew Murchie but had not seen him at his camp or at the camp of Alex. Bernard in which he worked. He did not know of Murchie counting, surveying or scaling any logs.

Mr. Baxter asked if it was not the idea that logs cut in March would not be counted by the government scaler.

Witness did not know. He cut about 11,000 feet in March.

Joseph Pelletier, sworn, deposed that he knew Murchie. He had worked for his father who was a jobber for the Continental Company. He was in the woods from July to February but did not see Murchie there nor knew of him counting or scaling logs. He had seen McKay, the counter, there only once.

William Savoy testified that he was in the woods two and a half months but saw nothing of either Murchie or McKay.

Joe Francoeur was jobbing in the woods from October to March. He had never seen Murchie until he saw him in court, neither had he seen McKay.

Henry Diot had carried on jobbing from September to March. He knew Murchie but never had seen him at his camp. He himself only was in the camp about three weeks but he never heard of Murchie being there. Murchie went to his home after the work was through and asked how much he had cut. That was the only scaling had been carried on for twenty years back.

To Mr. Baxter witness said he settled with Mr. Currie on his count.

To Mr. LeBlanc witness said Mr. Allan, the accountant, was there and did some of the talking.

The Counter's Testimony.

James A. McKay was the next witness. He knew Murchie. He was his scaler for 1916-17 and had went into the woods that season twice. He visited sixteen or seventeen camps, some of them twice. From his records he told of visiting ten camps on his first trip in November, he was in again in December. He came out with Jim Woods. He could not remember if he said to Woods that he had no count and did not know what to do nor that Woods suggested that he should go to the women and ask how much their husbands had cut. He might have asked the women in Balmoral but he had no doubt he did. He did not think he told Tom. Royes that he had no books and no entry of any logs. If he said so he was not on his oath. He told Hayes that he was not in long enough to complete the count.

Francis Drapeau, who worked for Alex. Drapeau, a jobber, was in the woods from September to February. He did not see Murchie in the woods, he saw McKay.

Donat Drapeau, also worked for Alex. Drapeau, he never saw Murchie nor McKay in the woods.

Louis Drapeau, jobber, did not see Murchie nor McKay in the woods.

Daniel McAllister, justice of the peace, deposed that he administered the oath of office to Murchie in 1908.

On the latter occasion no one was present but he and Murchie. He had not talked of the affidavit with David Stewart, Charles Peterson nor Arthur Culligan before it was signed but he might have done so afterwards. He was not in Dalhousie when the affidavit was being prepared.

Archibald Murchie, recalled and examined by Mr. Copp with regard to his estimate to the crown land office of February 5, 1917, said it showed an estimate of 3,075,000 feet. He did most of the work himself. He could not swear who he had helped him. He could not say if McKay helped him. That total constituted all the Culligan cut that he found to that date. He went into the woods and estimated it. He was the only government scaler on the Culligan cut in Fredericton.

Witness was not jobbing for Culligan in 1916-17 or any other year and had no interest in any contract for cutting for them. He had been interested in the logging contract in the spring of 1916. He did not take the same steps with regard to final estimate as he did with the Continental Company. He could not say if the Culligan final estimates showed a decrease as did the Continental Company's. Outside of scaling his business was that of a farmer. He sold corn produce to the camp foreman.

To Mr. Baxter he said that he had received no request from the Culligans to reduce their estimate.

Mr. LeBlanc—"It was not necessary, that was low enough already."

The court then adjourned to resume in Fredericton on Wednesday morning July 17.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.

Another session will be necessary, either in Campbellton or Moncton.