

## 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.

## Moving Up British Tommies



On the British Western Front in France.—French troops on the roadside moving up with British Tommies near the line.



Some small cases on the roadside in the front area, the contents of which have been despatched over into the German lines.

**MILL WOOD FOR SALE**

APPLY TO

**R. K. SHIVES**  
UNION STREET



"Will-Be-Sure"  
Will travel the Bay Chaleur, this week as far as New Richmond. Next week Campbellton to Bathurst.

FEES:—Five, Ten and Fifteen Dollars.

HENRY GOOD,  
Owner.

June 27th, Dalhousie, N. B.

## RECRUITS WANTED FOR HOME SERVICE

Canadian Garrison Artillery Needs Men for Service at Partridge Island.

Partridge Island, St. John, N. B. July 5th, 1918.

The Graphic, Campbellton, N. B.

Gentlemen:—This Regiment, the 3rd (N. B.) Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, has been on active service since the beginning of the war, doing garrison duty at Partridge Island, St. John, N. B.

At the present time we need about 20 more gunners, and feel that, if you will kindly give the requirement publicity in your columns, it will result in securing the recruits.

You might point out that the duties embrace Home Service only and therefore we cannot sign on any men who come under the classes called for overseas units, that is we cannot take unmarried men, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 years of age, but married men of those ages and all others may enlist.

The pay and allowances are the same as drawn by men of the Overseas Forces.

The man who enlists with us does not commit himself to go overseas, but will sign on for Home Service, and do duty at Partridge Island. Each man who does this may relieve another who is fit for France, and who cannot presently be spared from duty here.

All that is necessary for the recruit to do is to be examined by a doctor, and forward me the certificate that he is fit for home service. Free transportation will be sent at once.

The S. S. "Sisiboo" leaves from the foot of Acadia Street, St. John City, at 1.10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Daily.

Yours very truly,  
J. R. THOMSON, Capt.  
3rd (N. B.) Regiment, C. G. A.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHOULD HAVE A MILLION SHEEP UPON HER HILL-SIDES.

There are only one hundred thousand now.

Sixty million sheep have been lost in Europe since the war started.

Wool and Mutton have risen to unheard of prices. Upon the enterprising farmer the world will depend to clothe the soldiers, and feed the hungry. Patriotism and Profit both point the path of duty in this particular.

New Brunswick's opportunity is at hand. The Government leads the way and lends its assistance.

With the idea of increasing the flocks of the province, the Department of Agriculture has arranged, in co-operation with the chartered banks, a system whereby large numbers of sheep can be placed in every part of the province. Every farmer who can buy good lambs locally should do so, but it is not anticipated that the local supply will meet the demand; consequently importations will be made.

The manager of every bank has information regarding the purchase of same. A line of credit under conditions has been established for those requiring it. This Province now has approximately 100,000 sheep, there should be at least 500,000. There should be many more pure bred flocks within the province to supply the yearly demand for pure bred rams; too much money is sent to other parts annually in payment for rams.

The Department of Agriculture was aware that the sheep industry in Europe had been greatly depleted and considering the high price paid for wool with good prospects for at least ten years decided to stimulate the industry. The Minister of Agriculture asked for and was given authority at the last session of the Legislature to enter into an arrangement with the chartered banks to buy and sell sheep and finance the transactions.

This province can become famous as a producer of high-class wool and mutton, but every man must be a partner to the movement and activity will be rewarded by ample returns. The slogan must be "Buy Hundred Thousand and Sheep for New Brunswick."

With an abundance of food and the opportunity there is no legitimate reason why every farmer should not make the raising of sheep an important factor upon the farm. The investment is small, the returns are quick and the interest obtainable upon the capital involved, if proper care be given, is very large. Wool is worth about 75c. to 80c. per pound and last fall good lambs brought from 12c. to 14c. per pound. At the present time wet ewes or shearings that are serviceable cannot be purchased, because of their value to their owners, but every year sees large numbers of ewe lambs slaughtered, while under present conditions might well be retained for breeding purposes.

The successful farmer today is one who understands nature; he not only

understands but he is very careful not to oppose natural law and to co-operate at every vantage point to the fullest extent; he has learned that nature cannot be coerced except in definite and direct lines which do not tend to defeat the object which nature laws are forever constantly endeavoring to attain. What is true of the individual is true of the larger community, whether it be parish, county or country.

Canada has areas eminently adapted for general agriculture, for fruit and vegetable production, for apple growing, for wheat raising and again there are others where the raising of livestock must be the foundation of successful agriculture. New Brunswick undoubtedly comes in the latter class; while this is true, it does not necessarily mean that the province should not put forth a great effort to maintain her proud reputation as a producer of high class potatoes, but for the farmers throughout the safer policy is to consider livestock production and the agriculture incident to such as the major operation and the one most likely to lead to the establishment of a satisfied, comfortable and moderately wealthy people.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities, the livestock population of the world, and particularly of North America was becoming inadequate to meet the demands made upon it. United States had almost ceased to be an exporter in many livestock products and had actually commenced importing.

Canada was fast following in a similar direction. This condition was very apparent in the movement of mutton carcasses from New Zealand and Australia to the western coast of North America and some came to Halifax. The sheep population of the two countries had dwindled for various reasons, such as the breaking up of the large western ranches, the dog on in defense of their country overruns, and to a general lethargy on the part of the people in regard to the value of sheep upon the average farm.

Very often diseases which are not difficult to treat were allowed to ravage flocks because of the lack of knowledge of proper precaution, ticks took their toll through failure to dip. The low price of wool and lamb was a feature also. Flocks became smaller and gradually they were done away with and too often their places were not taken with other stock.

Conditions have changed and were on the upward grade before the war. Wool grading and co-operative selling were direct causes of stronger prices; the insistent demand from the cities for juicy lamb enhanced values; the depletion of the flocks caused shortage at the large markets; the rapid urban increase and the rural decrease in population upset the balance between the consumer and the producer and rather suddenly many discovered that the sheep industry was worthy of more careful attention. Lambs of standard quality began to soar in price and too often they were not to be had at all and mutton was scarce instead. But even this substitute did not meet the requirements.

The great depletion in the European flocks since 1914 has for many years to come unbalanced the supply and demand, not for food purposes only, but for breeding also; the farmer with good stock will find a ready market at remunerative prices. America has been wont to go to Europe for her breeding stock, but every indication is that the reverse will be true in the early years of peace or at least the exportation from the old lands will cease. New Brunswick today has an opportunity to fill the gap which has been caused by social and economic reasons and by the years of war. Her situation offers excellent marketing facilities, her very rolling lands give pasture suitable for sheep, her climate is not too severe, and the valleys will supply all the hay, roots and the small amount of concentrates to carry large flocks through the winter season. The farmers of the province have a knowledge of sheep raising sufficient to warrant them in the extension of the industry. The co-operative system of selling the wool guarantees the best price the American or Canadian markets can offer; the grading system brings the producer and the consumer much nearer together. Under the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Company, the sheep raisers of Canada have an organization all their own which is already strong enough to protect their interests in every detail.

## MORE YOUNG MEN MAY BE CALLED

Military Authorities Hope to Get Those Lower Than Class A.

The drag net for eligible young men under the Military Service Act is being drawn tighter, and it is announced by the military authorities that an official is to be appointed in each military district to go over the papers of men placed in the categories below category A.

The military authorities, it is said, do not feel certain that all the men placed in categories lower than A should have been so placed. Cases have been discovered in which, men who were placed by the tribunals in categories lower than A, concurred in compassionate grounds with men who were placed in the first category for active service in the actual theatre of war.

A medical officer will be appointed for this military district whose duty will be to examine carefully all the official documents in connection with the early boards held throughout the district. Any documents that bear evidence of being weak and insufficient for the findings made by the tribunals will be sent to the individuals being recalled for re-examination.

The military authorities are of the opinion that a large number of young men at present enjoying "safety" in category lower than A will have their cases tried again and will in all probability find themselves considered sufficient competent on physical, and reasons, such as the breaking up of the large western ranches, the dog on in defense of their country overruns, and to a general lethargy on the part of the people in regard to the value of sheep upon the average farm.

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The Canadian Magazine for July contains a good assortment of articles and summer fiction, including "The Strange Adventures of Fleury Mesplat" by Lyman B. Jackson; "An Eskimo Patriot" by Lacey Amy; "The Ordeal of State Despotism" by Charles Moberg; "The Great Trout of Timagami" by M. Parkinson; and "Cock-a-luk, Everybody's Cousin," by Hamilton M. Laing. Sir John Williston's Reminiscences and "Dahabab Days" by Helen M. Edgar, are continued.

FOOD REGULATIONS IMPERATIVE.

If present restrictions should be in the slightest degree relaxed it would result in serious want for the people in Europe before the wheat crop could reach the markets," Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator.

## MEN NEEDED FOR HARVEST.

According to the latest estimates of the authorities in charge of the production campaign in the various provinces in Canada, able-bodied men will be needed for the harvest as follows:

British Columbia	from 2,000 to 3,000.
Alberta	from 6,000 to 7,000.
Saskatchewan	20,000
Manitoba	10,000
Ontario	12,000
Quebec	10,000
New Brunswick	2,000
Nova Scotia	No outsider needed.
Prince Edward Island	no outsiders needed.

These men will have to come from towns and cities of their respective provinces in most cases. Now is the time to plan, prepare and organize.

## KILLING DOGS IN BRITAIN.

It is estimated that there are between four and five million dogs in the United Kingdom and a committee has been considering the question of rationing dogs and of killing off a certain percentage. Many dogs have already been destroyed in order to save food.

## A Bishop's Worries.

Speaking of a patriotic crowd from the top of a battle-scarred tank, which was doing a roaring trade in war bonds, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ingram, Bishop of London, announced that he had only £100 and that he had just received that sum for a new book he had written. As soon as he had finished his speech he said he intended to invest it in war bonds at the bank to encourage others to do likewise. Furthermore, he announced, his episcopal residence, Fulham Palace, was soon to be turned into a Red Cross Hospital, and he was giving up half of his other establishment, London House, in St. James' Square.

The bishop is used to being out of funds. According to his own statement, he has been in a chronic state of impecuniosity ever since 1901, when, from a suffragan he was promoted to a full-fledged bishop. He once published a statement of his accounts to show how difficult it was for him to make both ends meet on his salary of £10,000 a year.

Although a bachelor and a man of simple tastes, he was compelled to live at Fulham Palace, with its 44 bedrooms, maintain it in good condition, and not neglect the spiritual instruction to be given to hospital patients. He hinted that he would much prefer living in a small flat at a much reduced salary, but he was not allowed to rid himself of his episcopal white elephant. Now that the Red Cross is to take it of his hands he may be able to save something out of his income.

One by Haig. It is, of course, well known that Sir Douglas Haig is a soldier first, last and all the time. Regarding all other professions as of quite negligible importance, a trait in his character which points to this anecdote.

He was, it appears, inspecting a cavalry troop, and was particularly struck with the neat way in which repairs had been made in some of the saddles.

"Very good work," he remarked to the troop sergeant-major. "Who did that?"

"Two of my troopers, sir," was the reply.

"You're fortunate to have two such expert saddlers in your troop," said Sir Haig.

"As a matter of fact, sir," was the reply, "they're not saddlers, in civil life being lawyers."

Well, regulated Sir Douglas, how men who can do work like that could have wasted their lives over law I can't imagine!



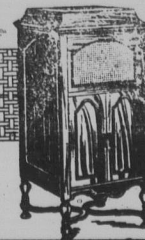
## Pathe Orchestral Records

PATHE excels all others in the recording and reproducing of orchestral selections.

Pathe orchestral records are not made with the usual unsatisfactory thin orchestra of ten or twelve performers, but with a full complement of forty or fifty artists. The result is a rich, mellow, natural and satisfactory rendition of your favorite airs.

Listen to the thousand and one little artistic embellishments running through a Pathe orchestral number—the beautiful euphonium obbligato, the delicate introduction of the plaintive oboe, the sweet blending of the reeds, the artistic billowing of the strings, the masterful building up of climaxes, and the magnificent of the tutti ensemble. The living orchestra is before you.

While to obtain the best results they should be played on the Patheophone with the Pathe Sapphire Ball, all other make instruments can be easily adapted to play Pathe Records.



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