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# The Carleton Observer

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## BIG GAME IN NEW BRUNSWICK

### An Address Delivered By L. A. Gagnon, Chief Warden for New Brunswick, Before The International Commission of Game and Fish Conservation at Madison, Wisconsin.

New Brunswick is advertised as the best big game country in Eastern Canada. It is also spoken of as the Hunter's Paradise, and sportsmen come from all corners of the continent to hunt and fish. In a brief general way I wish to present the big game situation in our province as it exists to-day, for I feel we have condition not common to most of our neighbors, but interesting to any activity engaged in the preservation or protection of fish and game.

By big game is meant moose, caribou and deer. The moose are still plentiful. During the open season or two months our sportsmen still take out heads with sixty last spreads, antlers with five feet of daylight between the tips. It is but five years ago since the record head with a spread of 6 feet was secured in this province. The caribou are scarce since the exodus of a few years ago, and there has been a close season since 1918. But the deer are very plentiful. Everywhere there are deer. They destroy the farmers' crops, thy play in the pastures amongst the cattle, and are generally regarded as a common pest by the farmers, the same as cutworms and squash bugs. In the woods they are numerous and survive fairly well through the long winters of deep snow. Then of course there are bears numerous enough to occasionally raid the sheep pens in the back settlements where berries become scarce. Our sportsmen often take back bear pelts.

As to why New Brunswick is the chosen home of big game is due to a combination of many favorable conditions. Probably the main one is the large amount of forest land. The province, which is about half as large as New York State, and about six times as large as Massachusetts, has a population of less than 400,000. It is essentially a forest province for over 65 per cent is forest, making 25 acres of forest per capita. In fact, if it were divided up every man, woman and child, or at least every family, would have a fair-sized hunting preserve. Over half the forest area is Crown Land. Thus the province is not overcrowded at all. Settlement is confined pretty much to the fertile valleys and sea coast, where the people make a comfortable living on a small portion of the area, and the 65 per cent, is kept for hunting, fishing and camping, and growing spruce logs. Within the forest are the numerous kinds of plant life common to the North East which these animals feed upon, and the many mud lakes and ponds contain the water plants favored by moose in the summer, while in winter the hardwood ridges and softwood swamps supply food. The greater part of the forest area is far removed from civilization, the game is unmolested for ten months a year, and this vast area, so easily accessible, is yet secluded.

Then of course there are the protective methods adopted which play an important part in preventing the game from becoming extinct, and the wonderful climate which our tourists enthuse about, no doubt the game find it very suitable too.

Picture, then, a province two-thirds forest, lake and stream, the home of big fish as well as big game, fringed with prosperous settlements and small towns, traversed by a network of railroads and automobile highways, and you have New Brunswick. Apply to this the charm of autumn days when the hillsides are clothed in a coat of many changing tints as early autumn merges into the hazy days of Indian Summer, and you have New Brunswick in the hunting season.

A word as to the administration of fish and game protection. The enforcement of the game laws comes under the Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Mines. This is the only province in the Dominion and as far as I know in the eastern States where fish and game protection is a part of the Forestry Service. A permanent ranger staff is supplemented by special game patrols during certain periods of the year. The revenue from all sources of the game division amounts to about $100,000, while 35 per cent to per cent of this is spent on protection.

Game protection from the forest Service viewpoint is looked upon as good business, although the revenue from timber sales amounts to seven to twelve times as much, depending on the condition of the lumber industry, while the cost of administration and protection of timber amounts to only about 16 per cent of the revenue received. This explains the attitude of the public towards game protection, and reveals a condition under which it is impossible without further public support to bring about any drastic changes whereby the province would become fully stocked with big game. The only alternative is the building up gradually of a stronger public opinion for game preservation, the same as is being done in forest fire protection, and already this policy has met with some measure of success. There is a realization by the Forest Service that the actual benefits derived from game protection cannot be measured in terms of money alone, but there must be a stronger public opinion before more attention — the matter of more protection and stricter laws can be paid to game protection. The government is working singlehanded. We have only one Tourist and Game Protective Association, recently formed, and the Guides' Association of over 300 members, supporting the government in their stand towards game preservation — is prevalent in most states and provinces.

A word as to the present laws on big game. There is an open season for moose and deer from October 1st to November 30th. This season was shortened by two weeks to take effect this autumn for the first time, the open season formerly dating from September 15th, but there is a clause whereby non-residents if they wish may be allowed to hunt in September provided that an extra license fee is secured. The license fee for big game hunting licenses is $3.00 for residents and $50.00 for non-residents, and the hunter is allowed to take but one bull moose and two deer. Last season, which was a normal one, 13,112 residents and 584 non-resident licenses were sold, and the official returns showed that 1018 moose and 1880 deer were shot. The non-residents come largely from Massachusetts, but there were hunters from some other states of the Union. The number of hunters from Great Britain has fallen off considerably since the war.

One of the most interesting phases of big game hunting in this province is the manner in which practically the whole forest area is hunted. All resident hunters and a number of non-resident hunters are accompanied by registered guides who have hunting lodges and camps all over the province. Each guide has his own territory and no guide trespasses on the territory of his neighbor. The unwritten law of the woods is strictly observed and there is the best of feeling existing between the guides. There are about 50 registered guides having sporting lodges and outfits in the province. All forest land is free to hunt in by the residents or by non-residents accompanied by registered guides, but the residents hunt mainly near the settlements and do not interfere with the guides. It is this strict observation of the unwritten law that has had much to do in preserving the big game of this province. Left to the guides the big game is carefully watched; it is to their interest that their districts remain well stocked with game, for it means more sportsmen and thus greater monetary returns. There are no private hunting preserves, and it is doubtful if there ever will be. An attempt has been made to lay off a large Game Refuge, but it did not receive the support of public opinion, and the Act was never enforced. Therefore it would appear that as long as the present system of hunting is carried on, as long as the present quota of guides and camps are able to take care of the non-resident hunters, it is felt there will always be moose and deer to hunt, although it is felt by many that there should be a further restriction on moose hunting for a time. All non-resident hunters, however, do not continue every autumn, being content with a fair-sized head secured on previous trips.

The whole subject of big game protection requires considerable study before any important change of policy is adopted. The matter of food supply is an important one to investigate, the mortality rate of moose moose and deer during [illegible] winters of deep snow, the question why our herds of moose disappeared so quickly [illegible] been solved, or the [illegible] which they are returning [illegible] tion has always been [illegible] other provinces and states by propaganda organizations apart from the governments, and to count if big game should become scarce in New Brunswick the same thing would be brought out here.

## INSPECTION FOR ALL THE SCHOOLS

### Medical Doctors Appointed For All Time Medical Inspection of Schools

Starting yesterday New Brunswick will be able to boast of being the only place in the world where there is an "all time" medical inspection in schools. Hon. W.F.Roberts, M.D., minister of health, announced yesterday afternoon that commencing today six medical inspectors wil take over their new duties. The province has been divided into six districts as follows:

District No. 1—Madawaska, Restigouche and Gloucester, under the supervision of Dr. Cyr.

District No. 2—Northumberland Kent, Westmorland, exclusive of Moncton, under the supervision of Dr. LeBlanc.

District No. 3—Albert, Kings, Queens and Charlotte, under the supervision of Dr. King.

District No. 4—Victoria, Carleton, York and Sunbury, under the supervision of Dr. Bailey.

District No. 5—Cities of Moncton and Fredericton and the town of St. Stephen, under the supervision of Dr. Loggie.

District No. 6—St. John city and county, under the supervision of Dr. Hanington.

While in the United States, Hon. Dr. Roberts arranged for these doctors to take a six weeks' post graduate course in January or February.

## Hartland's Modern Printing Plant Needs More Business

Because the Manager of The Observer is a "nut" or a faddist on matters pertaining to PRINTING, the most conservative of all arts, he has spent about all the money he has earned in equipping his office for the production of everything conceivable in the art. The result is that here in Hartland, the smallest incorporated town in the Maritime Provinces, he has assembled a plant unsurpassed for the production of general Printing. Furthermore he has assembled a corps of trained workmen that can handle the labor-saving machinery to the very best advantage. The manager himself modestly claims to be an adept, if not exactly an artist, as a "lay-out man", which in the language of modern typography means the actual designing and supervision of the work. In modern offices now handle the customer's copy by first making a pencil sketch or lay-out of the copy for the printer to follow. The former method—now relegated to the past in first-class offices—was to take the copy over the counter and chuck it to any one in the back office who might be out of a job, and who would in the same careless manner put it up in any old type that would make any kind of a fit—and call it a "job".

The newer method of the careful lay-out is strongly featured in The Observer office, and the process of execution of the work is closely scrutinized all the way through until it is carefully wrapped and neatly labelled for shipment. Nothing is considered "good enough"—every piece of work must be an improvement on the last, and while the best effort is always put forth, it is never considered that any piece of work is as good as "if we could live our life again." The Observer disclaims doing "job" printing—there has been and still is too much "jobbery" in turning out printing. Our kind is just PRINTING, good, plain, tastefully wrought Printing.

Possessing quite unusual facilities in the way of an abundance of modern type faces and decorative material, the latest labor saving machines, the most efficient workmen that good money will retain, the office finds its capacity far greater than sufficient to meet all the printing requirements of the whole St. John Valley. It is an actual fact that today the office can turn out four times the quantity of work in one day than it could six years ago with a greater number of employees. It takes big orders and lots of them to keep all the wheels turning in The Observer office.

Yet we are not cheap printers. If you want cheap printing go to our competitors or give it to some travelling salesman from Nova Scotia or elsewhere. We do NOT do cheap printing, but we DO do GOOD printing and because we do good printing we command the same prices that our big city competitors get—and our good printing is always cheapest in the end. You can buy a suit of overalls cheaply, but you would not want to wear them to church. You want real Sunday clothes on the occasion that you wish to appear well. So with your printing: your printing represents YOU. And we know you want to be WELL represented.

While we boast of our facilities for turning out large quantities of work it must be remembered that reasonable time must be allowed in all cases; we must take sufficient time on every order to give it full Observer Quality.

Even if you do not know our prices any customer may rest assured that an order will be filled at as low cost as it can be done well for, and not one cent more or less than if "figures" had been secured from every shop on the continent.

The Manager and his selling staff are not finding it easy to fill up on orders these trying days, and they solicit most earnestly work from any quarter that it may be secured from. We want YOUR work—we want it very much indeed. Will you not check over this list and see if there is not at least one item that you may soon be short on? Samples? Sure—and any helpful suggestions that you may wish. A salesman will hop to your door instanter if you give the hint. An order by mail gets the bacon even more quickly.

Yours for GOOD Printing

Hartland, N. B. THE OBSERVER

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## AN $85,000 DOLLAR BARN IN AROOSTOOK

### This Man Must Have More Money Than He Knows What to do With—Looks Like a Castle and Costs Just as Much

A barn to cost $85,000 is being built in Fort Fairfield and several Houlton people who have journeyed to the Fort to see this barn palace say that it will cost $100,000 or more before it is constructed.

The following from that excellent up country paper, the Fort Fairfield Review, tells the story of the barn:

George Hamlin Nichols of Easton, whose farm is adjacent to the Fort Fairfield line, has his new barn up, enclosed, shingled and clapboarded, but the interior work upon it may take most of the fall and winter. From ten to 20-odd man have been employed upon this barn for many months. The contractors are Downey & Horseman of Presque Isle.

In size, plan and convenience, general quality and up-to-date-ness this barn is the best in Maine, and there is doubtless not its equal owned by any other farmer in New England. A quarter of a million feet of lumber has been used in its construction. Among the things it has are: 150 windows, some of them of stained glass; four turreted ventilators of the latest pattern; two great cupolas; the best of asbestos shingles, absolutely fireproof; a big smokehouse; hooks for hanging pork and beef, great chimneys; a long runway of cement, covered with steel—a cement for entering and leaving the basement by teams; a solid ledge foundation under every part of the wall; a new cement floor and a great cement wall 15 feet high; plendid stable arrangements for horses and cattle, a connection with the immense and beautiful farm house both on the ground floor and in the basement, this connection space containing wash room for men, laundry, drying place for clothes, etc.

This barn looks like a great castle of mediaval times, in its high and commanding location, and is the observed of all observers, more than 175 people in one day having stopped in to examine it. When the writer was there the other day there were ten automobiles there the had brought people to look at this wonderful building.

Mr. Nichols is an all-round farmer, not only raising potatoes on his noble 365 acre farm, but keeping much stock as well.

Mr. Nichols is largely the designer of this barn, having himself built a wooden model of it some ve feet in height previous to the beginning of the work.

We do not know what this barn will cost, but good judges say $85,000 or more.

If Maine has another barn that approaches this in capacity and quality, we should like to hear of it.

## ARMISTICE DAY AND POPPY DAY

### November 11 is the Date—Lieut. Governor Publishes a Letter to the People

Next Saturday will be the fourth anniversary of the armistice that brought the great war to an end and should be a day of meditation and thanksgiving. It will also be poppy day, when artificial poppies will be offered for sale and the proceeds used for the benefit of disabled soldiers and their dependents.

Lieut. Governor Pugsley has issued the following letter to the people of the province:

To the People of New Brunswick:

My attention has been called by the Provincial Great War Veterans' Association to the fact that the association will on Armistice Day of this year through its branches and other patriotic bodies sell artificial poppies, and that the proceeds will be used to alleviate distress among the returned soldiers during the winter.

I am informed by the association that these poppies are made in Canada by Canadian workmen, in Canadian factories, giving home industry for disabled men and dependents. It seems to me a happy thought that Armistice Day should be celebrated in this most laudable and patriotic manner, and it gives me great pleasure to make an appeal to you, the people of New Brunswick, to give to the Great War Veterans' Association your earnest and enthusiastic assistance in their undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) WILLIAM PUGSLEY,

Lieutenant-Governor.

## BIG MONEY IN LATHS NOWADAYS

### A Score of Mills Will Soon be in Operation—Market Strong at Present—Improved Lumber Prospects in General

There will soon be a score or more lath mills in operation throughout Carleton and Victoria counties, the market at present being particularly strong. Because of this and the fact that there is little doing in any other line of business a great number of different men have turned their attention to this industry and there will be many millions cut during the winter. While the price at present is good and the demand brisk, there is grave danger that the business will be overdone, as experience has shown to have been the case in potato and other lines. There is much to learn in the market, however, since lathing activities in the States are booming, steel lath are being discarded, and the western lumber used now so largely in building is not suitable for making lath.

Fred W. Smith, M. L. A., is getting a mill ready at Coldstream and will cut four million or more, and F. E. Sayre has a mill with two machines about ready for operation at Clovardale.

It is greatly to be hoped that the price will keep up as anything that will bring money in during the times that exist today is certainly a godsend.

Lumbering in general is looking much better than it has for several seasons and there is a likelihood that the cut will be considerable. Juniper is the scene of, perhaps, the biggest lumber operations in the province today. There J. K. Fleming and his associates, which includes his sons with others, have no less than 500 men at work in various branches of the industry and a corresponding number of teams. In the near vicinity G. W. Upham has a big mill about ready to start.

## PRODUCE PRICES

Today dealers are paying 90 cents to $1 for potatoes; $9 to $9.50 for hay; 35 cents for oats; 30 cents for butter and 35 cents for eggs.


A Wise Purchase is the Best Economy

"SALADA" TEA

is the wisest purchase you can make. Pure, Fresh and so Delicious—Just try it.