

HON. J. A. MURRAY TELLS PEOPLE OF BRITAIN ABOUT PROSPERITY OF PROVINCE

Minister of Agriculture. Interviewed in London, Discusses the "After the War Plans" of the New Brunswick Government—An Aggressive and Up-to-Date Policy That Cannot Fail to Produce Beneficial Results.

Since going to England Hon. James A. Murray has been very active in advancing the interests of the Province of New Brunswick. He has made a splendid impression with the business men of the old country, and in letters to friends here he expresses himself as sanguine that New Brunswick will come in for a big influx of immigrants after the war.

The following interview, written by Imperialist in the London Financialist of November 27th last, will be read with interest:

"Last week I had the pleasure of a long chat with Hon. J. A. Murray, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, New Brunswick, in regard to the present position and prospects of that Province. Mr. Murray was born in New Brunswick 52 years ago and has witnessed its growth from very small beginnings. In recent years he has played a not unimportant part in its development. Ten years ago he was elected Mayor of Sussex, N. B. In 1908 he became a member of the Provincial Legislature; in the Flemming Government he was Minister without portfolio, and in 1912 he was appointed President of the Executive Council. Since 1914 he has been Minister of Agriculture, and during the absence through illness of the Hon. G. J. Clarke in the early part of the present year was Acting Premier. Ask Mr. Murray what he thinks of New Brunswick and he will doubtless tell you, as he told me: 'We have got one of the finest provinces in all Canada. We have a splendid climate, we occupy a commanding position (our port of St. John being the gateway of Canada), we have unlimited agricultural possibilities, vast undeveloped resources, a splendid type of people, and we are advancing and making progress all the time. There has been no great boom in New Brunswick, and consequently no corresponding depression.'

The Community Plan.

"Questioned as to the object of his visit, Mr. Murray said he had come over to inquire into the work of the London office and ascertain how New Brunswick was being placed before the public here, to see what else could be done to make the resources of the province more widely known in this country, and to confer with those interested in regard to the settlement of returned soldiers on the land after the war. New Brunswick was the first province in Canada to pass legislation for dealing with the returned soldiers. Sir Robert Borden having asked the Premier of the province what he proposed to do in regard to this matter, Mr. Murray, as Minister of Agriculture, was requested to supply details, and he addressed a lengthy communication to the Premier setting forth his views. Briefly, the scheme propounded is the establishment of community settlements, each community to accommodate from 100 to 250 families, depending on the size of the area of suitable land that is available in each locality. Each of these communities will radiate from a central farm operated by the Government for the purpose of supplying instruction, employment and the necessary implements and teams for the new settlers—a system which, it is believed, will, in a large measure, do away with the necessity of each settler having to purchase a full equipment of his own for the first few years. In carrying out the scheme to its fulfillment, it is proposed that, eventually, all the produce will or can be marketed on the co-operative plan, much to the advantage of the settler. On the central farm provision will be made for a school, church, butter or cheese factory, blacksmith's shop, post office and other public conveniences. The Farm Settlement Board, which has been actively engaged during the past few years placing settlers upon the vacant lands of the Province, will carry on the work in conjunction with the newly-formed Advisory Settlement Board, and it has been determined to go ahead with active preparations so that by next spring it will be possible to receive the class of immigrants for whom the assistance is intended. The size of the land available for each settler in each community will range from 10 to 100 acres. Part of each lot will be cleared and cultivated, and a cheap but comfortable set of buildings erected sufficient for the needs of the settlers for a number of years.

Financing the Scheme.

"It is proposed that the Government borrow sufficient money for the purpose of carrying out the work, and in return the holdings will be sold on long easy terms for the actual cost of improvement, which will probably be in the vicinity of from 700 to 1,200 dollars each. Regulations governing the whole matter are now in course of preparation. Until these are completed it is impossible, Mr. Murray says, to give complete details of the scheme, but it is probable that the amount assumed by each settler for his holdings will be the cost price, less an initial payment of 5 per cent. in cash, the balance to be paid in, possibly, twenty annual instalments at the lowest possible rate of interest.

Nothing will be charged to the settler for administration. Employment will also be given returned soldiers in preparing these holdings. Should any of the soldiers desiring to settle in the Province have sufficient capital to make it unnecessary for him to take advantage of the community settlement idea, as outlined, the Government can, through the Farm Settlement Board, supply such a person with a good farm in a good locality—farm that will be capable of greater production and consequently a larger income the first few years. These can be obtained at from 1,500 to 2,000 dollars each. This scheme practically outlines the immigration policy of the future so far as New Brunswick is concerned."

Opportunities for Settlers.

There are abundant opportunities in the Province for sheep-raising and dairy farming. Just before Mr. Murray left he engaged Professor J. W. Mitchell, who has been for the last eight years with the Agricultural Department of Manitoba, and who is an outstanding figure in the agricultural world of Canada, to take charge of the live stock and dairying work in the Province. Agricultural schools have been established at Woodstock and Sussex, and a dairy school at Sussex and St. Hilaire, in the French district.

Another branch of agriculture to which the Government are paying particular attention is fruit growing, and Mr. Murray says that the apple exhibition held under the auspices of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association last month was pronounced the finest show ever held in Canada. During the past six years the Government has assisted and encouraged the extension of orchards, and thousands upon thousands of apple trees have been planted, some of which are just beginning to bear. In order to show the possibilities in this direction he mentioned that the biggest prize-winner at this exhibition was a woman who arrived in New Brunswick eight years ago from Ireland and purchased a fruit farm near Fredericton. She had no previous experience in apple growing, yet she successfully competed with growers from all over the province. The potato industry, Mr. Murray said, is also growing to enormous proportions, and large shipments are made to Cuba and Bermuda, Ontario and Quebec and the New England States.

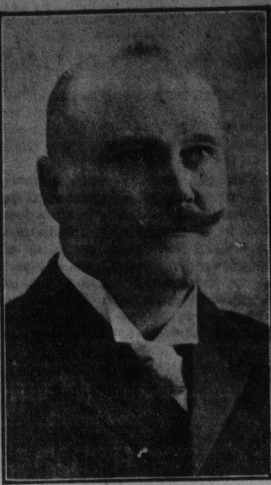
A Mineral Exhibit.

With regard to my suggestion made in this column last week that the London agency should be removed from Southampton street to a more central position, Mr. Murray said the government had in mind a more central office where the products of the province could be more prominently brought before the British public. They were having prepared an exhibit of minerals, which was to be sent to London. Mentioning some of the natural products, Mr. Murray said, 'We have oil and gas and shale; we have gypsum, iron, bark and tungsten; we have silver, lead and zinc ores, antimony and graphite; we have infusorial earth or tripolite; we have red and black granite, and in some parts of the province nickel ore; we have salt springs and mineral springs and bituminous coal. Then, of course, there are our various woods. Our natural resources in all these directions are far too little known and they should prove attractive to capitalists who wish to exploit our country. Our fishing industry is worth about five millions a year at the present time, and is capable of great expansion. Arrangements have been made by which Canada is to send to this country 2,000,000 lbs. of fish per week. We send our salt fish chiefly to Upper Canada, but large quantities of hake and cod are exported to the West Indies, and the young herring is sold to American buyers as a sardine. You would not accept it as such in this country.' With regard to the weekly frozen fish exports referred to by Mr. Murray, I may point out that the whole of the Canadian soldiers in this country in camp and in hospital have now one fish dinner ration a week and two fish breakfasts, and the British army has started the consumption of Canadian frozen fish with a dinner ration a week at some of the camps, and

GinPills FOR THE KIDNEYS PAIN IN SMALL OF BACK

From time to time we learn of cases where the free sample of Gin Pills is sufficient to relieve the distressing pains in the back. Here is such a case coming from the British West Indies.

BRITTON HILL, St. Michael's, B.W.I.
May 24th, 1915.
"I received your sample of Gin Pills and would say that I was suffering a very intense pain in the small of my back for some days. After I had taken the sample, the pain was gone."
Sanford Weeks.
All druggists sell Gin Pills at 25c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50. Sample free if you write to:
NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,
Toronto, Ont.



HON. J. A. MURRAY.

It is hoped that this will be extended.

Province Stands Well.

Finally, the Minister of Agriculture had a word to say about New Brunswick commercially and financially. The credit of the province, he said, stood high in financial centres, and the bonds they had sold had brought splendid prices. The bank clearings for the ten months ending October 31st were considerably in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year. The lumber business was very satisfactory, the cut being larger than was anticipated, and the cut this winter would be larger than last. The government was just now engaged in the work of classifying the Crown lands, and would know the quantity of lumber in the province, also the annual growth which it was intended to regulate.

The St. John Valley Railway.

The construction of the St. John Valley Railway was proceeding apace, and the 120 miles already completed were being operated as part of the Canadian government railway system. The whole line, upon its completion, was under agreement for lease to the Canadian government for a period of 99 years, on the basis of 4 per cent. of the gross earnings. This railway, he added, would afford the Canadian government railway system a direct entrance into the port of St. John for western freight traffic, being connected with the Transcontinental system which was being operated by the government from Winnipeg west. Since his arrival in London, Mr. Murray has visited some of the Canadian wounded in hospital, and hopes to see the soldiers in camp before his return to the province.

NEARLY TWENTY MEN BURIED IN RUINS

Fire Destroys Half of Quaker Oats Plant at Peterboro, Ont., Causing Loss of \$400,000.

Peterboro, Ont., Dec. 11.—The Quaker Oats plant, one of the finest of its kind in Canada, is now a mass of ruins. Seven persons are dead, and a dozen or more employees are in the hospital suffering from burns and injuries, two of them seriously injured the result of an explosion and fire at the plant this morning at 10.30, when the boiler room and dry room above were demolished and rapidly consumed by the fire which immediately followed.

It is supposed that the explosion occurred in the dry room, and was caused by spontaneous combustion. A north wind fanned the flames so that they ate through the whole length of the building. Following the noise of the explosion and the cry of fire, the 200 girls and women in the packing department made for the exits. Several girls had parts of their clothing burned by the flames, and also their hair. How they all escaped without serious injury is almost a miracle, so great headway had the fire gained. The loss on the factory buildings is estimated at about \$500,000, covered by insurance.

NEWS SUMMARY.

(McDOUGALL & COWAN.)
Western Union Oct. net after taxes Inc. \$308,300.
Twin City fourth week Nov. Inc. \$11,900.

Officially denied in Washington that United States has made offers of mediation or suggestion of peace to Europe; also state that Gerard is not returning to Germany with peace proposals from Wilson.

Chairman of Imperial munitions board for Canada says when English shell contracts in United States expire they will not be renewed but will be raw materials.

General Elec. Co. to increase wages of employees.
Cost of war to France and Great Britain by end of March will have totalled \$22,500,000,000.
Control of honor trade in England to be taken over by new government.
D. J. & CO.

GIRL ADMITS SHE KILLED HER FATHER

Shoe Factory Operative was Scolded for Not Turning in More of Weeks Wages.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 11.—A confession that she had killed her father, Gerardo Gangi, has been made by Grace Gangi, according to a statement given out by the police after they had questioned the young woman about the shooting of Gangi at his home.

The girl admitted, the police allege, that she obtained her father's pistol and shot him after he had scolded her for not turning more of her week's wages as a shoe worker, into the family purse. She said she warned him that she would kill him if he continued to call her names, according to the alleged confession, and when this warning was disregarded she carried out her threat.

When the police were notified of Gangi's death, the family insisted that he had shot himself after a domestic quarrel. Upon a further investigation, Miss Gangi who was found scrubbing the floor where her father had fallen, was detained. After her statement to the police she was locked up on a charge of murder.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Minnie Boyd.

The death occurred at Cole's Island a few days ago of Mrs. Minnie Boyd, widow of the late Thomas Boyd, in the 25th year of her age. The deceased leaves besides a father and brother, two small children. She was of a kind disposition and beloved by all who knew her. She was a devoted member of the Methodist church. Interment took place Sunday in the Baptist cemetery.

W. J. Stephenson.

Westfield, Dec. 11.—The death took place of Mr. W. J. Stephenson this morning at his residence, Hillendale. He was in the 77th year of his age. He leaves besides his wife, six sons, three daughters and one sister to mourn.

The funeral service will be held at 10.30 o'clock Wednesday morning from the Methodist church, and interment will be in Greenwood cemetery, the body arriving at Fairville on the Boston express.

James H. Myles.

James H. Myles, aged 56 years, died at the Public Hospital on Sunday. He was a native of St. John and was well known throughout the province as a commercial traveller. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Esther Myles, and one son, Frederick.

Peter W. Anderson.

The death of Peter W. Anderson took place on Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Sarah Anderson, 222 Milbridge avenue. The deceased, who was 34 years of age, leaves his wife two small children and four sisters, Mrs. Harry Morrison of Main street, Mrs. Wm. Sullivan of Chesley street, Mrs. John Craney of Milbridge avenue, and Miss Maud at home.

Mrs. George Dick.

Last Saturday in Brooklyn, N. Y., the death of Mrs. Geo. Dick, widow of Captain Dick, took place, aged 75 years. She is survived by three brothers, Nevill Cameron of St. George and Angus and Wallace Cameron of this city. The body will be brought to the city for burial at the end of the week. While in Brooklyn the deceased made her home with her niece, Mrs. Grace Simmons.

Miss E. C. Reid.

The death of Miss Edna Gertrude Reid took place on Sunday at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. N. G. Trueman, Salem, Mass. Miss Reid was the daughter of the late David and Mary Reid, a member of Centenary church and of the King's Daughters' Guild. She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Trueman.

Mrs. Sina Mortensen.

The death took place suddenly on Sunday of Mrs. Sina Mortensen, wife of Capt. M. Mortensen, at 19 Windsor street. She is survived by her husband, three sons, one of whom is in Denmark, and two daughters, one in this city and one resident in Denmark.

Adam Murray.

Apoahqui, Dec. 11.—After a protracted illness, caused by an affection of the heart, supplemented by the infirmities of age, Adam Murray of this village passed away on Sunday morning, Dec. 10th.

The late Mr. Murray was born in Pearsonville Kings Co., 83 years ago and had lived practically all his life in the place of his birth. About three years ago he retired from business

life, being an exceptionally prosperous farmer, and after selling his valuable property at Pearsonville, he built a cozy residence in this village, where he has since resided, he and his amiable wife being warmly welcomed, and have been much esteemed residents.

The deceased was twice married, his first wife being Mary Jane Campbell, and his second, formerly Margaret Hamilton, who survives him. Neither union was blessed by children.

The only other immediate relatives are two sisters, Mrs. Angus Campbell, Fairville, and Mrs. John Little of this village. Also one brother, David Murray of Fairville.

In the passing of this grand old man the Presbyterian church loses a



MURAD CIGARETTES

TO-DAY—

at this very hour—more smokers are trying Murads for the first time than all other high-grade cigarettes combined.

Almost 100 per cent of these new Murad smokers continue Murad smokers.

What is happening to-day has happened every day since Murads were first introduced.

What is responsible for this?

Not advertising—Quality!

And the endorsement of Murads by one smoker to another, from coast to coast.

Smorogypas

Everywhere—Why?

Life, being an exceptionally prosperous farmer, and after selling his valuable property at Pearsonville, he built a cozy residence in this village, where he has since resided, he and his amiable wife being warmly welcomed, and have been much esteemed residents.

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will take place in the family lot.

Miss Josephine McFadden.

Moncton, Dec. 11.—Miss Josephine McFadden, student nurse at Moncton Hospital, died at the hospital yesterday from the effects of hemorrhage. She was 21 years of age and had been a nurse at the hospital for nine-months. Deceased was a daughter of Conductor John McFadden, of Moncton and Buctouche Railway. The body was taken to her home in Buctouche this afternoon.

The Fairville Court.

In the Fairville police court yesterday, before Magistrate Allingham, James H. Kingston was fined \$50 and costs for pocket peddling.

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