

SHEEP RAISING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

NEW BRUNSWICK should have half 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 banks, a system whereby large numbers of sheep can be placed in every part of the Province. Every farmer who can buy good flocks 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 same.

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 "Five Hundred Thousand 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 75¢ to 80¢ per pound, and last fall good lambs brought from 12¢ to 14¢ 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, which under present conditions might well be retained for breeding purposes.

The successful farmer to-day 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 objects which natural laws are forever constantly endeavouring to attain. What is true of the individual is true of the larger community, whether it be parish, county, or country.

Canada had 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 nuisance 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 precautions; ticks took their toll through failure to dip. The low price of wool and lambs was a feature also. Flocks became smaller, and gradually they were done away with, and too often their place was 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 shortages 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 served 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 to-day 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.

DISPOSE OF OLD HENS AND BREEDING STOCK EARLY

As soon as the breeding season is over, get rid of all male birds used in the breeding pens. When the egg yield drops in the early summer, or when the egg yield does not pay for the feed, sell off all hens over two years old, and even the year-olds cull pretty well. Poultry at this time of the year will bring a better price than later, and feed and space will be saved for the best of the year-olds and the growing chicks. Old hens as a rule, especially of the heavier varieties, do not pay for their feed in late summer eggs.

Sell the young cockerels whenever they are ready throughout the summer. Don't keep everything till fall. Whenever the price is good, sell the cockerels as broilers or as small roasters.

In an experiment carried on at the Experimental Farm in the spring of 1917 with Leghorn chickens, the sale of the cockerels paid all expenses for incubation brooding, and feed for themselves and pullets up to the first of September. When the pullets went into winter quarters on November 1st, they had cost over and above what had been paid by the sale of the cockerels just 3.9 cents each. This experiment showed not only that it paid to sell the cockerels early, but it also demonstrated that pullets could be raised much cheaper than they could be bought in the fall.

CAMPERS CAUSE FOREST FIRES

TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF ABANDONED CAMP FIRES IN EASTERN CANADA

Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa

Some of the worst forest conflagrations in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this year have been traced to unextinguished camp fires. In two instances, parties of picnickers cooked their tea on blazing fires carelessly built on dry twigs and pine needles, instead of on rocks or gravel. Having enjoyed themselves, the campers returned home without any thought of the smoking embers left behind. Within two days, the Province of New Brunswick had lost \$60,000 because of those two camp fires. Many settlers sacrificed their barns and hundreds of workmen were taken from their regular employment and hired at public expense to put out the flames. The "deadly camp fire" is one of the worst menaces with which the fire-ranger staff of this province has to deal this summer. The directions are so simple that no child could fail to understand them and no patriot could fail to put them into effect:

1. Build a small camp fire; a small fire cooks better.
2. Build it on rocks or gravel, never on leaves or needles, never on dry bog, never against an old tree.
3. When through with the fire, put it out completely with two or three pails of water or a few shovels of earth.
4. Look out for lighted tobacco and matches. They don't look dangerous but they cost Canada millions of money and many lives every year.

"You remember the dam by the mill-site, Johnnie, my old friend John; Where we caught the suckers at night, Johnnie, my old friend John; The dam is there by the mill-site The water still flows on; But the mill isn't there by a dam site Johnnie, my old friend John."

CROP REPORTS

Ottawa, July 3, 1918. A summary of telegraphic crop reports received on the condition of field crops throughout Canada was issued to-day by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics as follows:

Atlantic Provinces.—In Prince Edward Island splendid growing weather has assured an excellent hay crop. Grain and potatoes are well up to average. Frost on 20th and 21st damaged beans, tomatoes and early potatoes in some sections. Roots and corn are making good growth. In Nova Scotia (Kentville) June has been cool and very dry. Frost on the 21st reduced bean crop 15 p. c. Corn has made inferior growth. Grain and roots looking well. Hay very poor, about 40 p. c. of normal. Apples a fair crop—about half a million barrels. In New Brunswick (St. John) excepting local frost in some sections which damaged beans and potatoes, June has given favourable weather for seeding and growth of crops. More grain has been seeded than usual. The hay yield will be large. Pastures are excellent and dairy production good.

Quebec.—Bonaventure: General growth medium. Hay fine. Eighty p. c. of grain has germinated well. Frost caused damage to beans and other vegetables. Much rain and temperature cool. Ste. Anne De La Pocatiere: Hay will give an average crop. Wheat is good on drained land but rather backward on the whole. Other grain only fair and rather late. Potatoes are promising on dry land. Cap Rouge: Meadows and pastures look very well. Grain and silage corn are suffering from excess of precipitation and lack of heat. Potatoes are good on high land and poor on low spots. Swedes are coming up nicely. Actonville: Gardens injured by recent frosts. Cereals have good appearance. New prairie hay good; prairie hay over two years medium. Pasture very good. Cold weather to date greatly hindered development of vegetables and hay. Makamik: Hay suffered from winter killing. The condition of cereals is very good but growth late. Potatoes are late coming out. Shawville: Crop conditions fair; wheat and peas good; oats and corn backward. Some spots touched with frost; hay crop very thin, but improving rapidly with recent rains. Root crops and potatoes fair; beans doing well, but late.

Ontario.—Ottawa and district: Hay is poor to fair. Of wheat, which is little grown, the crop is only fair. Oats promise well. Corn for silage is very backward. This crop is also poor in southwestern Ontario, owing to bad seed which failed to come up. All kinds of roots and also potatoes promise well. Pasture has been good on the whole.

Manitoba.—Brandon: June very dry with hot winds. Crop prospects poor.

Saskatchewan.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture reports (June 25) that while the whole province has more or less been affected by the recent drought, the crop in no district is entirely ruined. Rains throughout the province have proved beneficial, arriving just in time in many districts to save the situation. Indian Head: The early part of June was dry accompanied by hot winds which retarded growth to a considerable extent. However, during the past week rain fell on the 24th, 25th, and 27th. This with cool, cloudy weather has greatly improved crop conditions, and prospects at present are for a fair average crop. Scott: Owing to drought, late sown grain has failed to germinate. Early sown oats have been frozen off badly. Rain must come immediately if any crop is to be harvested in the prairie section. Conditions more favourable in northern part of district.

Alberta.—The Provincial Department of Agriculture reports that during the past month growing conditions have been somewhat irregular. In the early portion growth was hindered cool weather and lack of moisture with strong winds in a few districts. Warmer weather prevailed after the tenth with light showers. Crops injured from early frosts, but recovered rapidly as weather became warmer. Good growing weather after middle of month, and all crops, excepting in a small area where more rain is needed, progressed very favourably. While conditions have not been ideal, an average crop over a very large portion of the province is assured. Hay however will be shorter than usual, but there is a good promise of an extra yield of vegetables. Warm weather and frequent showers during past week have greatly brightened outlook for the harvest. Lacombe: First three weeks of June were windy, warm and dry. Early sown crops made slow growth, being delayed by insufficient moisture, and in certain areas by drifting sand. During last week rain fell over greater portion of central Alberta supplying immediate needs of grain crops. Hay will be light.

British Columbia.—Agassiz: Weather conditions during June decidedly unfavourable for growing crops. Cereals, roots, hay, and pasture badly in need of moisture. Live stock in fair condition. Summerland: June drop in all fruits very heavy. Present indications show only medium crop in apples, pears, plums, and apricots. Peaches on trees well attended to have good crops. Hay crop will be short. Grain will be light under dry farming. Season very dry and getting hotter. Sidney, V. I., Drought conditions

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

continued during the month. Hay, averaging one ton per acre, has been harvested in good condition. Autumn wheat fair. Spring grains short. Small fruits, vegetables, roots, and potatoes will yield low. Orchard fruits fair. Rain needed.

BOOTH FISHERIES STOCK PAYING OVER \$8.00 PER SHARE

Last year Booth Fisheries made a record net of \$8 a share on the common stock after preferred dividends and all interest charges. The company has outstanding \$3,520,000 6 per cent. bonds; 3,500,000 7 per cent. preferred, and 250,000 shares of common stock of no par value. These latter shares we recently listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. Common shares are carried on the balance sheet at \$20 a share and are paying dividends at the rate of 50 cents a quarter. The sum of \$2 was paid last year.

It has been estimated that the original basic business of the company, that of buying and distributing fresh and frozen fish, will regularly show profits sufficient to cover charges, preferred dividends and the \$2 dividend on the common stock.

In recent years net profits have increased rapidly, these amounting to \$921,489 in 1914; \$1,659,295 in 1916, and approximately \$2,500,000 last year.

At the present market price of around \$24 on the common stock, the yield is at the rate of about 8.3 per cent.

—The New England Fisheries.

MILLIONS FOR DEADHEAD TRIPS; NOT A CENT FOR MRS. TARRINGTON

Canada's refusal to provide a pension for the widow of Private Tarrington and his eight orphan children was proclaimed last Saturday, which was also the date upon which Canada's glory shone round about the words of a proclamation to the effect that a procession of twenty-five Canadian journalists was abroad in the lands of Britain, France and the western front. What is the relationship between the non-supply of a pension to Mrs. Tarrington and the supply of \$100,000 for travelling expenses for the useless journeyings of a calithumpian procession of journalistic deadheads? Only this—that the Government which is not ashamed to refuse a pension to the widowed wife and eight orphaned children of a soldier, is also not ashamed to nominate the dead-head excursionists who are to voyage the ocean and perambulate the British Isles and the war front at a cost of about \$100,000 to the overburdened British tax-payers.

—Toronto Telegram.

CANADIAN VS. GERMAN LOSSES

GERMANY SAVING HER FOREST WEALTH FOR POST-BELLUM TRADE WAR

During the past four years, according to official German estimates, the fire losses in the public forests have been exceedingly small. Prior to 1914, the total fire destruction on over a million acres of German forests was below one thousand dollars a year. Other German forest areas suffered even less harm.

In Canada, however, the country's commercial strength has been steadily weakened by devastating forest fires that devour each year several million dollars worth of property and many human lives. Most of these forest fires were started by carelessness that borders on criminality. One of the least condemnable causes is the unextinguished camp fire, left by camping parties. In 1917 and 1918 a full dozen of the worst forest fires in the Dominion have been due to camp fires and lighted cigarettes and matches. No camp fire ought to be built anywhere except on rocks or gravel, and should be entirely extinguished.

The careless camper in Canada is doing this year what the Kaiser would gladly pay his bombers and propagandists to accomplish.

Rich Red Blood

means health—means mental vigor and physical strength.

What women in particular need to purify and enrich the blood—build up and invigorate the system, and clear the complexion—is

Dr. Wilson's ERLINE BITTERS

It is a true blood purifier—a blood food—made from Nature's healing herbs—and has given new health and happiness to thousands of women during the 50 years and more it has been before the public.

At most stores. 25¢ a bottle; Family also, 50¢ times as large. \$1.

The Braxley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B.

DUNLOP TIRES

"Special Tread" - "Traction Tread"

Long in Service

More People buy
DUNLOP TIRES
because they have to
buy them less often.

Greatest Safety :: Greatest Mileage

We Carry in Stock

THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF

Light and Heavy HARDWARE

Paints and Varnishes
Mill, Plumbers' and
Contractors' Supplies
in the Maritime Provinces—Some
Say in Canada.

§ All orders by mail or telephone will receive the same prompt attention as though you came in person. § If you are a customer you know what our delivery service is; if you are not, become one and see how well we can serve you. § Our prices are no higher than good quality goods ought to cost. § § § § §

T. McAvity & Sons

LIMITED

Saint John, N. B.