

THE KINGS COUNTY RECORD.

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Minister of Public Works
F. Hughes
Esq.

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SUSSEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETING

Public Meeting Held on Saturday Was Well Attended.—Will Purchase Clover Huller.—Boys' and Girls' Pig Club to be Formed.—Prominent Speakers Address Gathering.

A public meeting of the Sussex and Studholm Agricultural Society was held in the Agricultural School, Sussex, last Saturday afternoon.

In the absence owing to illness, of the president, H. B. Parlee, the vice-president, H. A. Wallace, Penobscot, presided. There was an attendance of upwards of forty including a number of teen age boys from the rural districts, who came to hear Mr. J. K. King, Federal Live Stock Promoter, Moncton, tell of the work that is being accomplished by Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs in other parts of New Brunswick.

Stanley Kierstead and James Brown who have purchased the H. E. Manning and Wm. Buchanan farms, respectively, were among three welcomed visitors, as was also W. B. Pearson, representing the Collina Agricultural Society.

Following the reading and confirmation to the minutes of the last annual meeting, Mr. R. E. McAuley and Mr. W. B. Pearson, the representatives of the Sussex and Collina Societies at the last meeting of the Municipal Council in the interests of the purchase of a Birdsell clover huller to be used in the county, reported. They had been granted a hearing and had had splendid assistance from Councillor J. E. McAuley of the Parish of Studholm and John Woods of Bloomfield, who so successfully operated the New Brunswick Government clover huller several years ago in this county.

A number of the Councillors favored the purchase of a machine and county assistance, but the number of Councillors who were not conversant with the benefits such a machine would be to the farmers of the county, were rather sceptical and consequently the plan was not put into effect. Councillor MacAuley who had the use of the Government demonstration huller on one or two occasions has often referred to the machine as the best and most useful that was ever operated in the community. If the majority of the Councillors had had Mr. MacAuley's experience in this line there would have been no trouble in acquiring the machine which exclusive of power costs in the vicinity of \$1800. The local Government awards a bonus of 25 per cent. of the purchase price for one machine of this kind in any county of the province. Mr. Pearson intimated that several of the dissenting Councillors had since intimated that if they are under the impression that the proposition were again presented before the Council it could receive more generous support. The county was not asked to shoulder the whole bill as the Agricultural Societies would bear a share of the purchase price.

Mr. Walter Craigs, who has been taking an active interest in the campaign for the securing of a clover huller for this district, had been in communication with several manufacturing firms who build smaller clover hullers. He had found that several are available at prices ranging from \$230 to \$300 that do the hulling, cleaning and scarfing after the hay has been put through the ordinary grain thrasher. They are light in weight and require only a three horse power engine to operate.

The secretary had been in communication with a number of officials of the Federal Seed Division in regard to the efficiency of these machines and had received very favorable reports. Mr. W. E. Wallace, Penobscot, favored the purchase of a machine but thought the large machines rather cumbersome. It was unanimously resolved on motion of J. Frank Roach and Martin J. Ryan, that the Society purchase a clover huller and at a subsequent meeting of the directors Messrs. Walter Craigs and M. A. MacLeod were appointed a committee to look after its purchase.

Owing to lack of time and full programme the Society's delegates to the N. B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Association deferred their report until a future meeting. The secretary reported the purchase and distribution of six carloads of fertilizer, chemicals of a value approximating near \$5,000.

Messrs. W. J. Mills and Sterling Keith gave short addresses on the potato market requirements. Their experience as potato purchasers and shippers in this community was that too often varieties were badly mixed. Dark and red skinned potatoes appearing in the same bag or barrel with white potatoes.

While this year's markets are such that practically everything in the potato line is saleable at good prices, yet the farmers will be well advised to select their seed and grow each variety separately. The varieties in demand are Green Mountain and Irish Cobblers. In years of an abundant crop other varieties are not in demand. Mr. Mills advocated co-operation in placing quality products on the market and intimated that an acre or two of potatoes as a side line cash crop would work into our scheme of agriculture in this community very nicely.

Mr. Keith, who has had considerable experience as a shipper of potatoes intimated that certain sections

of Kings County where attention has been paid to seed selection, cultivation, spraying and grading have acquired quite an enviable reputation as potato growing centres that are looked upon favorably by the big dealers, whereas the centres where little or no attention has been paid to these things are shunned by the same people. He assured his hearers that if they grow quality potatoes the big dealers will help them to look after the marketing of the crop.

Mr. J. K. King outlined the aims and objects of the Boys' and Girls' Pig Club work in the province and intimated some of the splendid results. Interesting boys and girls in the farm and home surroundings as well as the production of the quality of pork for which there is a steady market demand are the primary objects. In some sections the older people are following the lead set by the younger boys and girls in bacon production.

An effort will shortly be made to get a pig club organized in this vicinity and if so a pig club fair will be held next fall at which substantial prizes will be offered. The prize monies are donated: one-third by the Federal Live Stock Division; one-third by the Department of Agriculture of the Province and the remaining one-third usually by some local organization.

It was unanimously resolved that in the event of Mr. King succeeding in working up a Pig Club in this community the Sussex & Studholm Agricultural Society lend its support and contribute the necessary amount to finance their share of the prize monies.

Mr. King also outlined the aims of the recently organized New Brunswick Swine Breeders' Association and the prize competition that is being organized among its members to encourage the raising of fall litters.

Mr. Stanley Wood, Agricultural Representative for the counties of Kings, Westmorland and Albert, with headquarters in Moncton, outlined the work of the district representative and intimated that as he has considerable territory to cover and many phases of work to look after he cannot give the individual assistance that he would like. He will be pleased, however, to work with the members of the Agricultural Society through their organization.

He enumerated some of the work that is being done by Agricultural Societies and strongly stressed more attention to the live stock improvement features. He invited the farmers to make every possible use of his services and his office.

Mr. Craigs wanted to know what farmers would do with their eggs when the mooted slogan of "one hundred hens on every farm" became a reality.

Mr. Woods stated in reply that New Brunswick is an importer of eggs as there is not a raise enough for our own needs. Then there will be some time before there will be one hundred hens kept on every farm in the province and the New Brunswick Poultry Exchange with its Egg Circles one of which is located in Sussex was organized to take care of and market all the eggs that can be produced in the province. Although it is only one year old the Exchange has already more than justified its existence.

Mr. Frank Creed of J. Clark & Sons Farm Implement Company, Sussex, announced that he would in the name of his firm donate the sum of \$5.00 as an extra special prize for the best hog and another \$5.00 as an extra special prize for the boy or girl winning first prize in the swine judging competition at the fall pig club fair in the event of a club being organized by Mr. King.

Mr. A. D. Freeze expressed his satisfaction at being present to hear the various addresses all of which were in the line of progress. He moved a vote of thanks to the various speakers and to Mr. Creed, which was seconded by Mr. Geo. T. Whalen and carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors the organization of a live stock sale which was mooted at the last annual meeting was discussed but no action was taken. Sales of this kind are being conducted in other provinces as annual affairs and are being well patronized. The practice is quite common in Great Britain where sales like the Kelso Ram Sales attract buyers from all over the world.

The recent change in the Bull Bonusing Regulations of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture were read by the secretary. The consensus of opinion was that while the underlying principle is right it is not good policy to make such a drastic change without giving previous notice. They felt that many good breeders in the provinces were taken unawares by the new regulations which are retroactive to March 1, 1926, so far as bulls sold to Agricultural Societies is concerned. Had notice been given that these regulations would come into effect on March 1, 1927 there would have been very few dissenting voices.

There were many regrets in regard to Mr. Parlee's ill health and wishes were expressed for his speedy recovery.

ARRANGING FOR RURAL SCIENCE CAMP

Plans Under Way for Student Body to Live Under Canvas at "Camp Sussex."—Elementary and Advanced Courses Being Arranged.—Four Instructors in Charge.

The Rural Science School for Teachers will be held again this year at Sussex, A. C. Gorham, M.Sc., director of elementary agriculture, has announced and plans are being made to have if possible a more thorough course than has been given in previous years. The opening date will be early in the month of July, the exact date has not yet been set. There will be four instructors and the course will cover nature study as outlined for grades six, seven and eight and the students may select other topics than those in the courses mentioned. Special courses for advanced students may also be arranged and it is possible that a refresher course in physical training will be held. Plans are being made to organize the rural science camp so that the staff and student body at the school may live under canvas and enjoy many forms of recreation.

Mr. Gorham has also made further announcements regarding the rural school grounds competition of the Horticultural Council of Canada. He states that the silver cup offered by the Council in the competition for the beautifying of rural school grounds in this province has already been received.

The cup will become the property of

the school winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. A certificate of award will also be given which may be framed and kept in the school. When the cup and certificate is being presented an address on a horticultural subject will be given by the person making the presentation and the pupils will be asked to write an essay on the matter dealt with by the speaker. For the best essay from the school, as determined by the teacher, the council will give a prize of \$5. Each provincial prize essay will be allowed to compete with the prize essays from other provinces and for the best of these a further prize of \$10 will be awarded.

There is neither fee nor obligation upon any school entering the competition, with the exception that the school will be required to provide a photograph, snapshot will do if not too small, of the school grounds with the letter advising of the intention to enter the competition. A number of schools have already written.

Mr. Gorham advises the teachers and scholars to enlist the sympathies of the folks in the different homes in the neighborhood and see if they will not contribute some house plants for hardy plants. He recommends the planting of shrubs at the corners of

WANTS MOOSE KILLING STOPPED FOR 3 YEARS

Correspondent of Kings County Record Advocates That all Territory South of the C. N. R. From Saint John to Petitcodiac be a Closed Area For Three Years.

A correspondent of the Kings County Record has the following to say regarding the killing of moose in New Brunswick, and advocates a closed area in Albert county, and portions of Westmorland and Kings counties.

"The future of the moose and deer of New Brunswick is in the hands of every New Brunswicker who looses sight of his personal interest taking into consideration the future best interest of New Brunswick. Then the question is where and how to build up, in place of destroying the moose and deer. Then surely the following suggestion must appeal to every fair-minded citizen. The territory south of the C.N.R. from Saint John to Petitcodiac thence the south side of the Petitcodiac river through to the Bay which holds the finest foundation stock of moose in New Brunswick, to be a closed area for three years, not a game reserve but to be open for shooting in 1929—closed for the seasons of 1926, 1927 and 1928. Any opposition can only be offered by parties seeking their own interest at the expense of New Brunswick's future general best interest. If this splendid foundation stock can be allowed its natural increase New Brunswick will benefit very quickly, any other territory will take at least three years to equal one in Albert County with the adjoining Kings County portion.

The above territory takes in part of Westmorland, Kings and Saint John while including all of Albert county. Stop and think that Albert county, the smallest in the province, contributed one fifth of the 1,048 moose killed in N. B. in 1925; figures Albert county nearly 250, Northumberland 93, Albert county and Kings will loose their game

by the concentration of hunters if left open, as the auto can go to within five miles of any moose in it. Two auto loads will hunt the one moose, coming in on him from two sides and the only sure way to save the moose is to close the area for three years.

Safety first. Just imagine that this territory had been closed in 1925, saving 300 moose in all. What a great start. Does it mean and it very likely does that the mob of hunters in killing nearly 250 bulls killed more than their natural increase. Make sure and stop it for three years. Figure the splendid results to be obtained. Can any fair minded citizen in New Brunswick fail to recognize the benefit of this to the province? This suggestion, Mr. Editor, has not been given the publicity it should have backed up by a comparison of figures per county to make or set the people thinking. The people who have this privilege at the door do not prize it nor will until too late unless the press call their attention to it repeatedly. Too many are not interested and some too much. Look out for the too much men. This game when in big quantities is a wonderful thing to me, but when depleted, desolation. We have a wonderful fall climate and splendid forest making a paradise when well stocked with game, but a terrible silence and lonesomeness without the game. What does this mean to the tourist? The moose killed in New Brunswick in 1925 numbered 1048. Tabulated in counties the summary was as follows: Resigouche 7, Gloucester 54, Northumberland 31, Kent 65, Westmorland 28, Albert 243, St. John 78, Charlotte 139, Kings 120, Queens 69, Sunbury 49, York 122, Carleton 8, Victoria 8, Madawaska 7.

the school or in front or on each side of the gate and near the shrubs some flowering perennial plants. He also suggests planting trees to screen unsightly places or to ornament the grounds and points out that the rural fields and woodlands should supply the strong young trees suitable for this purpose.

"FAILING SCHOOLS"

Under the above heading Mr. W. E. Maclellan, writes very interestingly in "The Dalhousie Review" for April, on the Public Schools. Several aspects of the question are referred to at more or less length. In discussing the unnecessarily strict adherence to the prescribed "readers," it is pointed out notwithstanding the present cheapness and abundance of books, no unprepared book is put in their hands or discussed with the individual or the class.

"It seldom dawns," he says, "even on teachers in the set 'reader' may be, and often that a pupil who can read fairly well is quite incapable of reading intelligently or intelligibly a simple newspaper paragraph. The ordinary child knows only the language of the 'readers,' and is lost amid the printed words of everyday life. If a pupil of exceptionally enquiring mind happens to want to know the meaning or the pronunciation of a word, he 'asks teacher.' The dictionary is a sealed book to most schools. The pupils usually do not even know how to find a word in it. They have not the remotest idea of how to ascertain from it the pronunciation of words. It is the same with other facts. It is always 'ask teacher,' never 'find out for yourself.' How many schools are equipped with either dictionaries of value or encyclopaedias? How many pupils are taught the habit, and show how to go to the printed sources of information to acquire knowledge for themselves?"

That faults exist are apparent, at least from the point of view of the writer in the Dalhousie Review, who has given much thought to his subject and who concludes that reasons for these faults might be found in "irrational grading, destructive written examinations, cramping rules of attendance, too long terms, and incompetent 'teachers' themselves the victims of the system under which they work and by which the path to education is barred and diverted to 'learning things,' that examinations may be 'passed.' Reform to this reformer, and he has many followers, lies in a return to real educative means and methods, reading, investigating, enquiring, thinking, and acting as individuals with individual minds. Good literature, correct speech, the habit of writing, that is, composition, of thought, of expression—all these mean mental development and rational independence of thought and action, but, says the Review:

"While that way is persistently blocked or disregarded, in order that children may be 'taught,' much as parrots are, for their own improvement alone and not for their own improvement, happiness and usefulness to the community, why should we be surprised that our schools are not doing more valuable public work?"

FOR CLEANER HOUSES

One of the inconveniences of a community having a universal moving day is that the incoming tenant has no opportunity of determining whether or not the flat into which he is entering is clean. The new tenant makes a superficial examination of the place when he agrees to lease it for a year, but he cannot pry into the family history of all the inmates to see if any of them is suffering from tuberculosis or other communicable disease, or has so suffered during recent months. There is no opportunity for fumigation, which should be a sine qua non when change of tenancy occurs, and while the presence of insects and pests would be enough to allow the incoming tenant to break the lease before entering on possession, yet there are many degrees of cleanliness between absolute filth and hygienic sanitation.

The outgoing tenant is required by his lease "to leave the house in the like condition as when taken possession of," and it should be a point of broadest possible fashion. Every practical effort should be made to leave the house in sanitary condition and at least something more than a desultory sweeping at the last minute should be undertaken.

In those cases where tenants do not have to bring their furniture to their new homes on the same day that the late tenant is moving out, common prudence demands that there should be a thorough fumigation of the premises. If this is done thoroughly the spread of disease will be checked and the community generally will benefit.

NEWTOWN

May 3—Spring is here, the snow is fast disappearing in this locality.

The work in the factory here has been completed and will open on May 10th. Daniel McCormac is cheese maker.

Miss Mildred Manning has returned home, after spending a few days in Fredericton.

Friends of Melborne Wilcox are glad to see him out again after his recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCormac have taken up their residence here.

Bob Murray, teacher at Mt. Pisgah, spent the week end with Cecil Hart.

James Coates, of Smiths Creek, spent Sunday with A. S. Mace.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Whalen were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dan McCormac.

Miss Garda Marr, of Jordan Mt., spent Saturday with Miss E. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Thorne spent Monday at Mrs. Thorne's home, Smith's Creek.

Mrs. Silas Schofield and children, spent Monday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Robinson.

Miss Frances Keith returned to St. John after spending a few days at her home here.

A large number attended the sale at Hartley McKnight's on May 3rd.

Harry Flieger spent Sunday at the home of James Fennell, Jordan Mt.

Bruce Hall left on Monday last for Salmon River.

MOTHER'S DAY

Sunday, May 9

It's Message To Mankind

When Miss Anna Jarvis, in loving memory of her mother, arranged for a service in her church on the second Sunday in May for the general adoration of all mothers, both living and those who had passed on, she uncovered the germ of a wonderful idea and laid the foundation of the greatest of all floral holidays.

The one to be particularly honored was one's own mother, "the Best Mother that Ever Lived," and flowers were chosen as the medium of tribute—to be worn in her honor and presented to her if living or to adorn her picture or be laid on her grave if she had passed away.

Miss Jarvis' mother had loved carnations, so her daughter's thought was that they should be used profusely in decorating the church with sufficient, provided that one could be given to each member of the congregation to wear and to all the children in the Sunday school. Interesting several wholesale florists she was given all the white carnations she wanted and they were a drug on the market and could scarcely be sold at any price.

The church celebration proved a great success and then came the thought that it might be made an annual event, even a national event in all churches throughout the country. To bring this about Miss Jarvis worked hard writing to church bodies, mayors of cities, governors, editors of papers, pastors, etc., all of whom gave her loyal support in proclamations, editorials and general publicity that helped to make the day popular in all sections of the country.

Next Sunday will be observed throughout the continent as Mother's Day. Out of love of our mothers, and the hallowed memory of those who have passed into rest, everyone who can will wear a white carnation or other white flower. This token of love and esteem will be a slight evidence of thoughtful appreciation. A loving, good mother is a treasure of an earthly nature, as she never feels any sacrifice too great, any over-whelmingly terrible, as to transcend the endurance or crush the power of a mother's love. Under an invincible inspiration, when danger threatens her children, she knows no fear, death affrights her not, she extends her arm to arrest every approach, offers her own breast as a shield against bullets, and counts it a privilege to lay down her life in defense of those loved ones. O loyalty, supreme, sublime, immortal! Thy name

is mother's love. Her very existence is interwoven with her children, their counselor, comforter and guide; therefore we should highly prize and sacredly cherish that valuable possession, so dreary when we are bereft of mother, yet so few appreciate her as we should, for what is home without a mother?

The White Carnation

Was it for this through all the countless years poured the sun and dew poured spices in your cup? Was it for this with patience and with tears, you garnered all your price-less incense up?

Oh, white carnation, symbol of the flesh, your burgeoning at last has found its own; Today we break your ointment to refresh Our memory of mother and of home.

It may be with soft fingers close entwined, A golden head against your bosom now, It may be distance or a grave she finds, A man with burrowed face and silvered brow, But they are still her little ones as when she braved the pangs of death that they might live; She perilled all her life for them, And then her overflowing heart had more to give.

And we! What have we done to fill her years, How have you paid her sacrifice and pain? Oh, Father, for her love, her hopes, her fears, Have we a gift of recompense not vain? My mother, take these fragrant flowers today; In giving them I pray that I might be To you—ere God's still touch take you away— All, all that you have ever been to me.

And if too late to win your loving smile, And you have risen pure and white and true, 'Twill only be for me a little while, Till I may come to be at rest with you.

And when my eyes close in my last long sleep, To strains of that sweet song, your lullaby, Let me but place my head upon your breast— My mother—then 'I'll know that God is nigh.