

# Labor Day Visitors at The Experimental Station

Excursion Under the Auspices of the Farmer's and Dairymen's Association Was a Great Success--Speeches by Supt. Hubbard, Hon. J.F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture and Others ---Demonstration Work by Experts---Farmers Urged to Raise More Sheep.

The excursion to the Fredericton Experimental Station on Labor Day was favored by fine weather and was participated in by upwards of one thousand people. The morning train from St. John brought many visitors from outside points, and the number was greatly augmented by arrivals from points on the Valley Railway, the Gibson Branch and the I. C. R.

Many York county farmers and their families made the trip by auto and quite a number from points in Sunbury drove in by horse and carriage. A special train with about four hundred people on board, including many citizens of Fredericton, put out of the I. C. R. station at 12.15 o'clock, reaching the Experimental Station a few moments later.

The crowd of visitors was much larger than was generally anticipated, and the ladies of the Fredericton Women's Institute, who had charge of the catering, found themselves with a big contract on their hands. They began serving dinner in one of the farm buildings at 11 o'clock and were kept steadily on the job for five solid hours. The opportunity to get a meal at the expense of the government does not come very often, and all of the hundreds of visitors seemed very anxious to take full advantage of it.

## Couldn't Accommodate All the City People.

At the end of the first hour the call went forth to cut out the Fredericton people and give the farmers and their families a chance, and the order was promptly obeyed by the man who had the tedious job of registering the names and issuing the dinner tickets. Some of the visitors had left home at an early hour in the morning, and therefore had no trouble in working up a good appetite. In their efforts to get that appetite appeased they lost all interest in the various demonstrations which were put on during the afternoon for their edification by fertilizer and live stock experts.

The ladies of the Women's Institute served dinner to upwards of 1,000 people, and were pretty well "tuckered out" when they got through with the job.

The experimental station was looking at its best, and the visitors found much to instruct and interest them in the fine buildings, the flower beds and the shrubbery, the livestock on poultry, and the growing crops.

## The Speech Making.

At 2.30 o'clock Mr. Isaac Baird, of Chipman, president of the F. and D. Association, called the gathering to order, and made a brief address. He was pleased to see such a large gathering and hoped all would enjoy themselves.

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Always bears  
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Signature of *Dr. H. H. H. H.*

## Visit Halifax

September 12th to 20th

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION DATES

Never in the history of the province was a visit to the Ancient Capital more interesting than at present, with the thousands of soldiers, His Majesty's Warships and the scores of neutral ships lying at anchor in Bedford Basin.

All the leading features that have characterized the Annual Fair in the past will be in evidence, together with many new ones.

Particulars announced later. Reserve these dates.

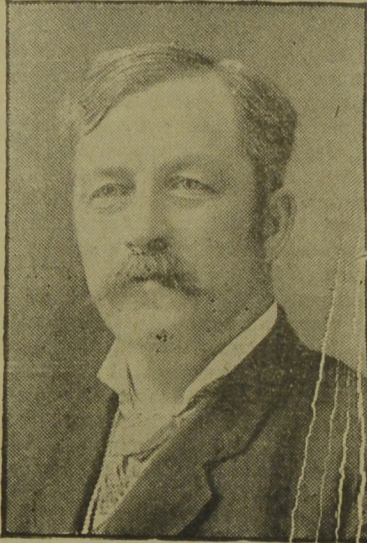
September 12th to 20th

M. McF. HALL

Manager and Secretary,

P. O. Box 339.

HALIFAX



HON. J. F. TWEEDDALE.

that would be of benefit to the farmers.

## Hon. J. F. Tweeddale.

The Minister of Agriculture was called upon and delivered a vigorous address, which was followed with the closest attention. He said he was pleased to see so many farmers present, and felt sure they would derive much benefit from their visit. He went on to say that when the new Provincial Government was formed in April last he had been entrusted with the portfolio of agriculture. He felt that a great responsibility had devolved upon him and he was determined that party politics should be eliminated from the work of the department.

They recognized the right of every man to exercise his franchise as he saw fit, and the department staff had been instructed to disregard politics in the discharge of their duties.

With respect to agriculture he wished to call their attention to the fact that the export of farm products from Canada exceeded that of the fisheries, the mines and the forests combined. Last year farm produce to the value of \$180,000,000 was exported, while the exports from the fisheries, mines and forests aggregated \$343,264,631, a difference of \$136,735,369.

The minister informed the gathering that while he had been born in Fredericton the greater part of his life had been spent on the Tobique River. He went there when he was 21 years of age and engaged in farming, and had ever since followed that occupation, and he was pleased to say with some measure of success. It was the purpose of the department over which he had the honor to preside to give the farmers every possible assistance. The agricultural societies had done good work but in order to increase their efficiency and bring them into closer touch with the department a superintendent had been appointed. In some sections of the province the farmers gave close attention to dairying while in other districts the people took hold of other branches of farming which were a gamble to some extent as compared to dairying. The government hoped to awaken a greater interest in the production of butter and cheese and to bring the quality of those products up to a higher standard. A plan was now on foot to group the various counties and es-

(Continued on page 3.)



I was cured of terrible lumbago by

Minard's Liniment  
—Rev. Wm. Brown.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by

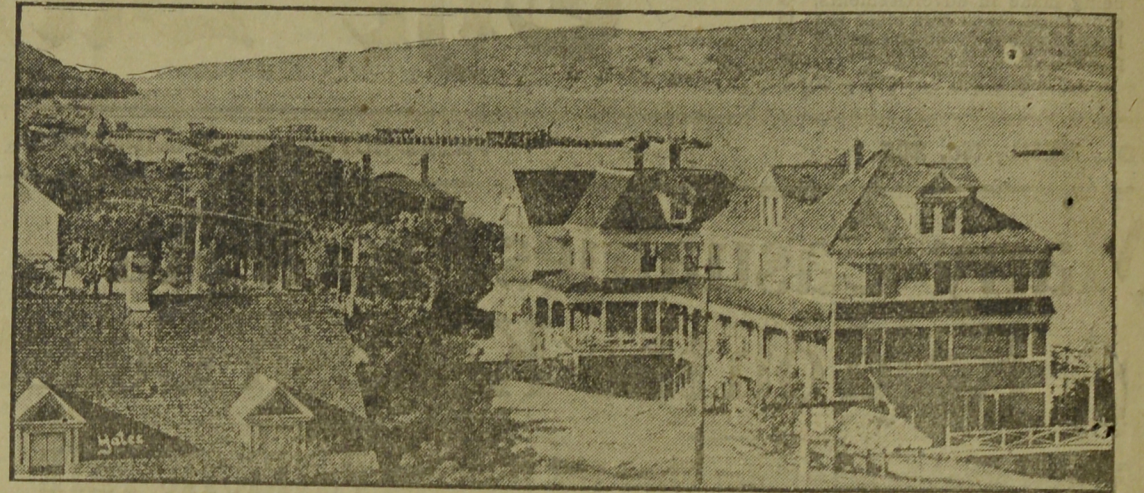
Minard's Liniment  
—Mr. S. Kaulbach.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by

Minard's Liniment  
—Mrs. S. Masters

Manufactured by the  
Minard's Liniment  
Yarmouth, N.S.

## A Haunt of Legend and Romance



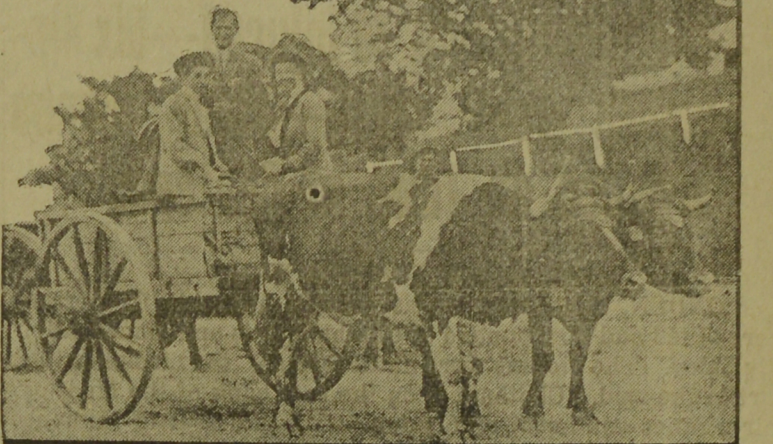
Digby Basin and Long Pier, Nova Scotia.

PARRSBORO Shore with its rock bound coast of lofty crags and high walled jagged islands washed by mighty tides, the scenes of Indian legends and the struggles between the French and English, and the residence of a more modern race of hardy voyagers, is a name little known to the tourist, but one that has an ineffable charm for him who has visited this nook of Nova Scotia.

This was the home of Glooscap, mighty god of the Micmacs. Here one finds the Five Islands, lofty and steep-sided islets in the Basin of Minas, pebbles dropped by the mighty Glooscap, so says the folk lore of the simple Redman. Attracted by their isolation, it is believed that Capt. Kidd, the infamous and successful pirate, buried here his treasure trove, and many are the deep yawning holes to be seen in these wild and cyclone islands where the bold have braved the guardian spirits of the dead pirate chieftain to find out this gold and jewels, bathed in the blood of gentle women and brave men.

Spencers Island, the Indians tell you, was formed when Glooscap overturned his melting pot; and the smaller islands near by are not common islands—they are Glooscap's dogs, turned to stone as guardians of their master's melting pot. Many are the Indians still to be found here and they believe that some day the great spirit of Glooscap will return to them; and then his chosen people will again rule over the land.

And here is Partridge Island—like Lordly Blomidon opposite, rich in the beautiful amethyst—once the home of Kitpooseagunow, the mightiest fisherman of the Micmac legendary heroes. He it was who embarked in his huge stone canoe, harpooned



A Nova Scotia Limousine.

the whale, tossed it into his craft as if it were a trout; and when he landed, he it was who split the leviathan of the deep with one blow of his great stone knife, tossed one half to Glooscap, and himself ate the other.

It was from the lofty cliffs of Partridge Island that a French warrior, pursued by the English, leaped to his death on the rocks hundreds of feet below. And later, it was here a blockhouse was placed when England feared the raids of Yankee privateers in the stirring days of 1812.

With such traditions, little wonder is it that here was developed a hardy sea faring folk. Sometimes the wife and her children accompanied the sea captain as he sailed his tiny schooner to the four quarters of the earth; but more often, he sailed away alone and for months the mother reared his children alone and superintended the

farm. Here one finds beautiful farms, thick forests, save for here and there a clearing where one can get a view of the magnificent sweep of the Basin of Minas, of the islands of Blomidon, and of the shores ten miles across the sea of silver, shores dotted with orchards and the white roofs of the farm buildings.

Men who have travelled the world over have come to Nova Scotia and declared the scenery along the Basin of Minas the fairest of it all, have marvelled at the mighty surge of those wonderful tides with their unique rise and fall of sixty feet, and have spent their summers in its cool, invigorating climate. A comfortable steamboat service operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway connects St. John, New Brunswick, with this land of legends, bold and noble mountains, and with the land of Evangeline.

## Toronto's Experience



Theodore Roosevelt

says that liquor trade is "A business that tends to lawlessness on the part of the one who conducts it and to criminality on the part of those who patronize it."

PROHIBITION went into force in Ontario, September 16th, 1916. "Since Prohibition has been enforced, Toronto has become a different place from the point of view of the police," declared Lieut.-Col. H. J. Grasett, C.M.G., Chief Constable of Ontario's largest city. "The stations are almost empty, the streets are quiet."

"The number of arrests for drunkenness during the past six weeks has decreased to a marked degree as compared with the record for the same period in 1915. From September 15th to October 15th they were:

Under License, 1915 - 1,059 arrests  
Under Prohibition, 1916, 214 arrests"

Such was the immediate effect of Prohibition in the largest city in the world to be under such a wide measure of temperance law. It is always the large centres which find the greatest difficulty in enforcing Prohibition.

"Evidence of satisfaction with this era of Prohibition is being given constantly by men who were never known to be temperance advocates," said Col. Grasett.

The "Chief" stated that information had been received by himself and his men to show that the retail store-keepers were benefiting in many parts of the city as the indirect result of Prohibition.

On account of the effect of Prohibition, the City of Toronto considers it unnecessary to replace the men enlisted for the war. The force is now decreased by 100 men.

The annual cost of maintaining the police force in 1916 was estimated at \$18,000 less than that for 1915.

In February, 1917, the Chief of Police issued his annual report for 1916. Arrests for drunkenness for the three months ending December 31st were, compared with the same period in 1915:

In 1915 (Under License) - 3,347 arrests  
In 1916 (Under Prohibition) 1,022 arrests  
Decrease 69.46 per cent.!

## Help to Enforce Prohibition

No matter where you live, whether your district is under the Canada Temperance Act or under the New Prohibitory Act, you are urged to use your influence to the fullest extent within your power to aid the officers of the law in strict enforcement of province-wide Prohibition in New Brunswick.

## Dominion Temperance Alliance

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