

NEW BRUNSWICK IS WELL ADAPTED FOR SHEEP RAISING

Some Valuable Information Given Out by the Provincial Superintendent of Live Stock--Great Britain and United States Afford an Unlimited Market--Sheep and Lambs Can be Raised Here at a Handsome Profit.

(By Thos. Hetherington, N. B. Supt. of Livestock.)

One often hears from an outsider the expression: "What a splendid sheep country New Brunswick would make." This is very true and we all know it but have not realized it, and our sheep population has declined very rapidly. Often we get in a rut like this and pursue the even tenor of our ways oblivious to our natural advantages. However, there was a time when wool and lamb prices were very low and the sheep men became disgusted and dropped out of the business, but now and for a long time to come no one need fear any serious drop in prices. It is a well known fact that meat consumption is increasing and meat producing animals are decreasing in numbers the world over. Let us analyze the various sheep countries of the world and see what they have to offer. The Australian supply of mutton and wool is uncertain. The country is subject to drought and this is sure to affect the sheep crop. Then they are situated a long way from the principal wool and mutton markets of the world, viz., London, Boston and New York. This disadvantage offsets many of the natural advantages in favor of Australia as a sheep breeding country. Argentina is probably the most important exporting country in the world; that is to say, they export a bigger per cent. of their product than is the case of any other country.

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In 1914 this number had decreased to 121,739, that is a decrease of about 40 per cent. in five years. In 1914 Canada imported 5,610,812 pounds of mutton and lamb, and 7,252,119 pounds of wool. In the same year Canada exported 65,167 pounds of mutton and 2,841,184 pounds of wool. In the same year Canada exported about 20,500 head of live lambs and sheep. This is the situation in Canada and it is a very good index to the situation in the United States. To sum it up properly we have been going backwards for eight or ten years, and have finally arrived at the stage where we import more than we export.

Why New Brunswick Farmers Should

Stock Up.

One might say that there is an unlimited market for mutton lambs at home and abroad. During the next few years the United States can easily take the entire product of Canada. The same thing applies to Great Britain or France. In the spring of 1917 wool sold for 60 and 65 cents a pound in New Brunswick. Next year it won't be any lower and no doubt will reach the 70 cent mark. Lambs are easily worth \$10 this fall.

People engaged in the sheep business haven't suffered to the same extent from high priced labor as have other branches of farming. The labor involved in sheep production comes at a time when there is very little other work to be looked after. The lambing, shearing and dipping season covers the big end of the labor involved. Throughout the summer little if any real labor is required. The feed bill is not very large—mixed timothy and clover hay or preferably pure clover hay supplemented with Swede turnips, with a handful of oats is the best winter ration and incidentally a cheap one. Hay prices have been low during the last two years and farmers can profitably winter more sheep instead of selling hay. Summing up one might say that sheep raising offers one of the best investments obtainable for:

1. Mutton, lamb and wool prices are good.
2. There is very little labor involved in sheep farming.
3. It is a most profitable way of marketing our hay crop.
4. We have in New Brunswick good upland pasture and plenty of water.
5. We have easy access to the best markets in the world, Great Britain and the United States.
6. The investment involved is a small one and the turnover is big and quick. The wool crop is marketed in the spring when very little money is coming in to the farmer.

What the Department of Agriculture Has Done and Is Doing.

Probably one of the greatest curses to the sheep industry has been the dog nuisance. The old dog law has been amended so that it is now up to the sheep breeder of the district to say whether the dog shall be controlled or not. It depends on the enterprise of the sheep breeder whether he has dog protection or not. The Livestock Division of the Department of Agriculture has been acting as an exchange between breeders and purchasers. Breeders who have stock for sale communicate with us, likewise those

Preserved Pears are Economical

EVERYBODY likes preserved pears because they retain so much of the refreshing quality of the raw fruit. Owing to the absence of sharp acid they can be preserved in light syrup with excellent results. Pears will possibly be good and abundant this year and the ten pound sack of Lantic Sugar will preserve a fine supply.

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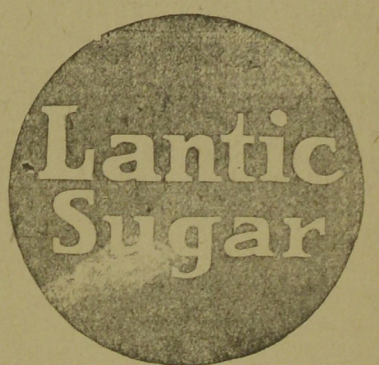
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desirous of purchasing stock, and we have been able to give material assistance to the purchasers re the location of stock and prices.

A great many people have taken advantage of this, in fact so many that our local supply of flock headers and pure bred ewes is pretty nearly exhausted. If local breeders cannot supply the demand we shall import from the upper provinces. In this latter case purchasers deposit a sum of money with the Department of Agriculture, sufficient to cover purchase price and freight charges. The Department furnishes, free of charge, a man to make the selection. To those purchasers who are stocking up with grade ewes we give similar assistance.

In closing I would say, "It is a good time to stock up with sheep." Mr. Farmer get busy. If you haven't any sheep you should get some. If you haven't any available stock in your district write to us. Use the Department of Agriculture. We are here to serve the farmers.

daily! The newspaper tourists were allowed to sample some of the cakes and cookies and vowed they were better than any London teashop serves.

Mystery Ships.

Down the Clyde we steamed all one morning, through an astounding avenue of half-built ships. Mystery ships hidden by canvas, screened submarines, huge freighters, passenger line giants nearing completion, warships of all kinds including a battleship of amazing proportions—probably the biggest that will ever be built—hospital ships, strange river steamers for Mesopotamia, tiny speed boats, destroyers and airships and tanks—these were just a few of the objects glimpsed in endless vistas as our boat chugged down stream.

Men and women workers swarmed among the half-built ships. There are 10,000 to 14,000 employees in every yard, and the shipyards are strung along the banks for over 20 miles!

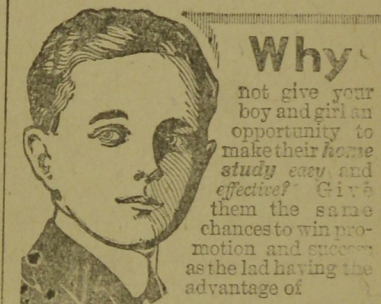
Here we were in the heart of the battle against the U-boats. And the deafening din of a myriad pneumatic hammers seemed to raise the war cry of construction against the Kaiser's policy of ruthless destruction. One of particularly useful and complex type of craft is actually sliding off the ways here and joining the fleet at the rate of four per month! Uncle Sam's total fleet isn't increased in five months by as many ships of this type as the Clyde alone turns out in one month!

One of the great plants here with 12,000 employees is turning out 6,000 six-inch shells per week, as a mere side issue, and also 100 15-inch shells weekly, more for the sake of keeping its hand in than anything else.

Workshop of the World.

The Vickers plant, which it took us a whole day to see, is a workshop of the world. Belgian refugees are running huge pieces of German-made machinery, turning out howitzers to help liberate their land from the Kaiser's talons. French and Flemish and Russians are at work. In this one plant, covering 150 acres, there are 35,000 employees, 9,000 of them women. Here are a few of the articles this shop is constructing:

Giant submarines, light cruisers, standardized merchant ships, howitzers, shells of all sizes including some that look like shrapnel, but containing something more deadly, wooden deck gratings, shell boxes, motors, tanks and gun carriages. And the



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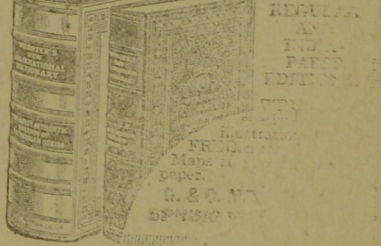
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SAFETY FIRST.

Lawyer—Your case would have been stronger if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first you would have had the law on your side. McGuire—Yes. O'ld have had the law on me! stomach, pounding the loffe out av me.

In the deepest parts of the Atlantic ocean the highest peak of the Alps might be sunk and there would still be half a mile of sea-water covering it.

Mrs. C. C. More is the richest farmer in Wyoming. She makes a business of sheep raising. As high as 35,000 sheep have been sheared in one year on her ranch.

maximum capacity of the plant has not yet been reached.

This glimpse of Britain getting ready for war reveals that on the third anniversary of the conflict she is only beginning to accumulate her utmost military might.

WAR'S FOURTH YEAR FINDS BRITAIN JUST GETTING READY

(By Kenneth W. Payne, in Boston Record.)

Glasgow, Aug. 4.—After three years of war, Britain is just getting ready to fight!

That is the outstanding lesson of a tour of Britain's great war workshops which I have just made.

The best test of the future trend of the war lies not at the front, but in the organization of the colossal industries behind the front. By that test, the third birthday of the war finds Great Britain's military might only now approaching its maximum.

I have climbed around one huge northern drydock, larger than anything we have in the United States, which did not even exist when war broke out. Now over 6,000 men are kept busy there, refitting warships, and 2,000 more will soon be employed. And that is only one tiny corner of the vast, bewildering stage of the British war industries.

See Shipyards.

Our party was taken down the Clyde to see the shipbuilding yards speeding up to beat the U-boats. We found the ship-builders, while turning out an incredible number of various kinds of ships, actually were making guns and shells and tanks and airships as well, in vast quantity.

Another day we went to one of the Vickers' plants, to see big guns being made. And it turned out they were making submarines and cruisers and freighters and gas shells also.

The third day's trip, however, took us to a factory where they were sticking close to the one job they were

built for—cordite making, and hazardous enough it is for any one community to handle.

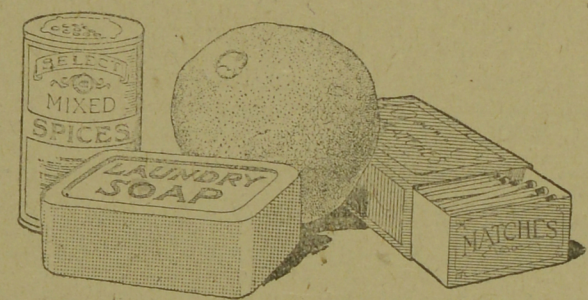
This cordite factory, near the Scottish border, extends over nine miles of land which was open pasture and ploughed land three years ago. Today it is a model mushroom town. Though still uncompleted, a full day's sight-seeing fails to uncover all it contains of thrills and interest.

Trousered Munitionettes.

More than 26,000 workers are now engaged here. The great factory buildings seem erected for eternity, and the industry is just beginning to boom as though it had only got started on the job of cordite making. And this is not a slapped-together boom town, ugly and dirty, like the mushroom powder towns I have seen in the States. It is a model village, where visitors would be quite delighted to settle down for a vacation—if it weren't for the proximity of nitroglycerine.

Trousered munitionettes, bewitching in their khaki colored garments, with red sashes and red hair ribbons poking out from under tight little caps are carrying on the greater part of the cordite making.

They are quartered in dainty dormitories when off duty. A charming clubhouse has been erected for them, with library, dance hall, theatre and sewing rooms. A central kitchen supplies the entire community. It feeds 8,000 of the girls three times a day. An idea of the size of this model village is given by the bakery figures. Over 13,900 pounds of bread are made



Enemies of Tea

If tea is left open near oranges, soap, spices, matches, etc., the tea will take on the flavor of any of these articles.

In fact, tea absorbs odors as readily as does butter. This is because it becomes so dry and brittle in passing through the firing or drying oven that it becomes very sensitive to the moisture and odors in the air.

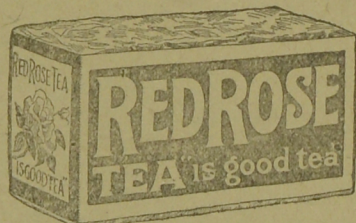
When loose in the chest or bin or bag it quickly loses flavor and strength. Tastes flat, weak, old; dear at any price.

This is why Red Rose is never sold in bulk—but always in sealed packages. The armour that keeps our dust and odors and keeps in the flavor and strength.

The price printed on the package protects you against overcharge. It is the lowest price for which a tea of Red Rose quality can be sold—a price which allows the grocer only a fair profit.

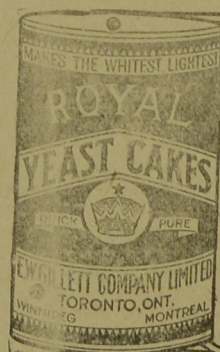
You will enjoy the distinctive flavor and rich strength of Red Rose Tea. Try a package.

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