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Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods.—dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings.

The Direction Book with each package tells plainly how to diamond dye over any color that you can not make a mistake.

To match any material have the drug list show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Death at Upper Gagetown

William Christie, aged seventy years who for some years has made his home at Upper Gagetown died there Monday. He is survived by a widow. The deceased formerly lived in Chelsea, Mass., and was a native of Ireland. The funeral took place Thursday, Rev. Mr. Dunlop conducting the service.

Appeal Court

The Appeal Division Supreme Court Wednesday heard argument in the case of The King vs. W. E. Dean ex parte Adelaide Dean. B. L. Gerow supported an appeal from a decision of Chief Justice McKeown in habeas corpus proceedings. S. B. Bustin contra. Court considers. Two cases were heard Tuesday afternoon. In The King vs. R. J. Ritchie, police magistrate of the City of St. John ex parte E. J. Broderick, P. J. Hughes showed cause against a rule nisi to quash conviction. Wm. M. Ryan supported rule. Court considers. In the King vs. the City of St. John ex parte George Carvill, Order nisi to quash and order nisi for mandamus were argued together. J. B. M. Baxter K. C. showed cause against rules. F. R. Taylor, K. C. supported rules. Court considers.

Every now and then someone says he can see the peak of high prices—but the peak has always proved a mirage.

REPORT ON EGG LAYING CONTEST AT CHARLOTTETOWN

Twenty Pens Competed Three of Which Were From New Brunswick—160 Hens Laid Over 20,000 Eggs in Eleven Months—The Heavy Breeds Did the Best in the Fall and Winter Months—Net Profit Per Hen Was \$1.65.

(By J. A. Clark, B. S. A.)

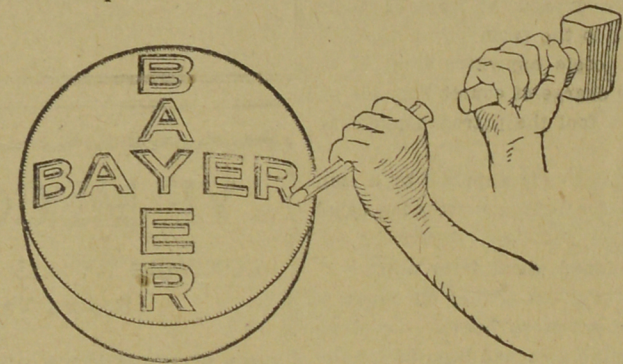
It took years of patient, persistent work before the Charlottetown Egg Laying Contest became an accomplished fact. The authorization came through just after the writer had sailed for overseas military service. The plans, however, had been completed

and only the construction and publicity work needed to be done. Those in charge did this quickly and well.

Ten shed-roofed contest houses, 10 feet by 12 feet, were constructed to hold the twenty pens of the contest. Each pen was provided with a yard 12 feet by 50 feet. The houses were

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WEEPING ECZEMA SOON RELIEVED

A Perfect Treatment For This Distressing Complaint

WARRING, ONT.
"I had an attack of Weeping Eczema; so bad that my clothes would be wet through at times. For four months, I suffered terribly I could get no relief until I tried 'Fruit-a-tives' and 'Sootha Salva'.

The first treatment gave me relief. Altogether, I have used three boxes of 'Sootha Salva' and two of 'Fruit-a-tives', and am entirely well."

G. W. HALL.

Both these sterling remedies are sold by dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Fruit-a-tives" is also put up in a trial size which sells for 25c.

built on runners, so that they could be easily moved. They were made light and airy by having a window with four lights 12 inches by 18 inches and a large square of cotton in the front of each pen. Each house is divided into two pens by a 2-inch mesh wire partition. The pens are provided with a complete equipment, including supply hopper, dry mach hopper, grit shell, beef scrap and charcoal hopper, traps, dropping board, roosts, stand for water bucket and an egg chart for the wall. The floors were made with double ply rough boards with paper between. The outside walls were constructed of stained sheathing. The back wall and the ends as far front as the edge of the dropping-board were sheathed over building paper on the inside. The doors on either end and one in the centre partition enabled the contest manager to do his work quickly. The houses were cleaned and disinfected regularly. Deep litter was always kept on the floors.

The breeds in the 1918-1919 contest were: one pen Anconas, three pens Rhode Island Reds, three pens White Wyandottes, five pens Barred Plymouth Rocks and eight pens of White Leghorns. Ontario sent one entry, Quebec four, New Brunswick, three, Nova Scotia five, and Prince Edward Island seven. The contest was open to all Canada and filled up quickly. The birds were all in their pens for some time before the contest started so that they might be accustomed to their houses.

The board of management were: The Dominion Poultry Husbandmen, Superintendent, Charlottetown Station, Contest Manager, and the Poultry Representative of the Dominion Live Stock Branch. There were eight hens to each pen, and spares were allowed in case of birds dying. The contest lasted eleven months from November 1st 1918 to September 30th, 1919. The awards made from time to time as the contest progressed and the final awards have all been published in the press throughout the Dominion. Much valuable data was secured and forwarded to the owners of each pen. A number of summaries of general interest are here given:

The total eggs laid by 160 hens in eleven months was 20,654, an average of 123 eggs each. Fifteen hens did not lay any eggs until after March 1st, 1919, and fifty-four did not lay more than 10 eggs until after that date. One hen only laid 52 eggs during the contest, four laid less than 50, fourteen less than 75, thirty-eight less than 100, and eighty or one-half of the hens in the contest laid less than 125. This shows that there is still room for great improvement among some of the best flocks in Eastern Canada. One of the finest looking pens only averaged 68 eggs per hen during the contest. On the other hand, the eighty hens that laid over 125 eggs more than made up for their unprofitable contest mates and brought the average per hen up as stated, to 123 eggs. Forty-five of these laid over 150 eggs and are eligible for the Record of Performance. Two hens laid over 225 eggs.

The heavy breeds led in the percent production during the autumn and winter. Towards the end of February the light breeds broke even and afterwards passed the heavy ones holding a lead until the last of July. The heavy breeds then won out and maintained their lead until the finish. During the entire contest they laid an average of 2 1/4 eggs more per hen than the light breeds. This fact no doubt had much to do with the type of birds that form the population of the present contest.

With the exception of one pen, splendid gains were made in the weight of the individual hens during the contest, this amounted to a little over half a pound or 8.6 ounces each. Seven hens died, one pen losing two birds. The average value of the eggs laid per hen was \$4.52. The cost of feed for the average hen was \$2.77

FREDERICTON FIRE ALARM

- 6 Shoe factory.
- 12 Corner Westmorland and Aberdeen Streets.
- 12 Corner Northumberland and Sanders Streets.
- 14 Corner Brunswick and Smythe Streets.
- 16 Corner Charlotte and Smythe Streets.
- 18 Corner George and Northumberland Streets.
- 17 Corner King and Northumberland Streets.
- 21 City Hall.
- 23 Corner York and George Streets.
- 24 Corner Queen and Westmorland Streets.
- 26 Corner Brunswick and Westmorland Streets.
- 26 Corner Charlotte and Westmorland Streets.
- 27 Corner King and York Streets.
- 28 Corner Sanders and York Streets.
- 31 Corner Queen and Regent Streets.
- 32 Corner Needham and Regent Streets.
- 34 Corner Queen and Carleton Streets.
- 35 Corner Brunswick and Carleton Streets.
- 36 Corner Charlotte and Carleton Streets.
- 37 Corner George and Regent Streets.
- 38 Corner King and Regent Streets.
- 41 Corner Queen and St. John Streets.
- 45 Corner Brunswick and St. John Streets.
- 46 Corner Charlotte and St. John Streets.
- 51 Corner King and Church Streets.
- 52 Corner George and Church Streets.
- 53 Corner Union and Church Streets.
- 54 Gas House.
- 55 Intercolonial Railway Station.
- 56 Lansdowne and Waterloo Row.

NEWS AGENTS IN CITY.

THE DAILY MAIL IS ON SALE

In the City of Fredericton at the places of business of the following:

D. LENIHAN, 522 King St.
D. H. CROWLEY, 612 Queen St.
ALONZO STAPLES, 100 York St.
MISS QUINN, 147 Westmorland St.
E. A. EARDLEY, 704 King St.

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NO. 1 EXTRA LARGE	NO. 1 LARGE	NO. 1 MEDIUM	NO. 1 SMALL	NO. 2
EXTRA TO AVERAGE	EXTRA TO AVERAGE	EXTRA TO AVERAGE	EXTRA TO AVERAGE	AS TO SIZE QUALITY

MINK	Fine, Dark Usual Color Pale	40.00 to 32.00	28.00 to 22.00	20.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 13.00	15.00 to 8.00
		30.00 to 25.00	20.00 to 17.00	15.00 to 13.00	12.00 to 10.00	12.00 to 6.00
		22.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 13.00	12.00 to 10.00	8.00 to 7.00	8.00 to 4.00

RACCOON	Black, Heavy Furred, Ordinary	30.00 to 25.00	22.00 to 16.00	15.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.50	10.00 to 6.00
		20.00 to 16.00	14.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.50	8.00 to 6.50	8.00 to 5.00
		15.00 to 12.00	10.00 to 8.00	7.50 to 6.50	6.00 to 4.50	6.00 to 4.00

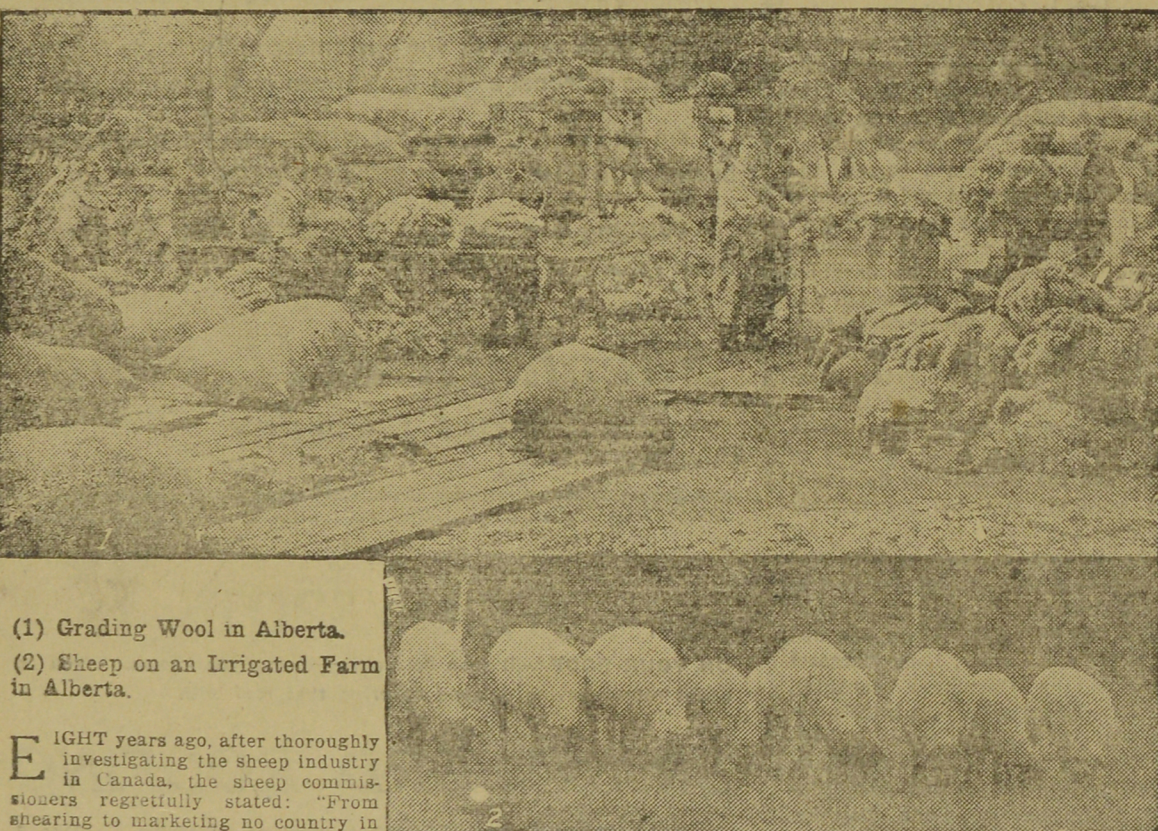
RED FOX	50.00 to 40.00	35.00 to 30.00	28.00 to 22.00	20.00 to 16.00	20.00 to 10.00
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These extremely high prices for New Brunswick Furs are based on the well-known "SHUBERT" liberal grading and are quoted for immediate shipment. No. 3, No. 4 and otherwise inferior skins at highest market value. Ship your furs now—when we want 'em. You'll get "more money" and get it "quicker" too.

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THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
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Handling Wool Co-operatively



(1) Grading Wool in Alberta.

(2) Sheep on an Irrigated Farm in Alberta.

EIGHT years ago, after thoroughly investigating the sheep industry in Canada, the sheep commissioners regretfully stated: "From shearing to marketing no country in the world handles its wool in a worse manner than Canada. As far as the wool of mutton breeds and cross breeds go, we do not know of any country where it is handled in such an unsatisfactory way and delivered in such bad condition."

Having reached this conclusion, the commission intimated that the way was open to find a remedy for the trouble. It was soon after this that the Canadian Department of Agriculture was organized, and by 1914 the work of applying the remedy had begun. This consisted of the organization of wool growers' associations throughout Canada, the direction of their efforts in producing good wool, and in classifying it. During 1914, the first year of the work, 206,129 pounds were graded for societies organized in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta. The following year, through 19 organizations distributed over Canada, 420,000 pounds were classified and offered for co-operative sale. The season of 1916 saw 1,712,586 pounds, while in 1917 this was increased to 2,097,909 pounds.

It was early in 1917, because of peculiar war conditions, that Martin Burrell, then Minister of Agriculture, recognizing the importance of centralizing the sale of wool, and the advantages that must accrue from having one centre of operation, sanctioned the rental of suitable premises in Toronto, for the storage of the wool of the various associations where clips would be graded by the wool experts of the live stock branch, and shipped out when purchased. This led to the further step of 1918 in the organization of the Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited as the central agency for the disposal of wool shipped in and collected from all parts of Canada.

Whereas, when the central warehouse was first established, it was estimated that as much as 2,000,000 pounds of wool might be received during

1919, no less than 2,500,000 pounds of wool had been sold up to the end of August, 1918, due to the associations in the various provinces pulling together. After that amount had been sold a considerable quantity of wool remained in storage, but it was anticipated that all would be disposed of at favorable prices, which was later proved true.

Thus co-operation in a few years actual service proved the revolutionizing factor in the wool industry in Canada. Breeder and farmers were quick to learn the oft-repeated lesson that to get the best prices the best must be produced. Formerly the wool was sold in bulk for what it would bring. To-day, under the team-work plan, the wool is sorted and inspected, grade values becoming apparent, and sheepraisers are learning more and more to recognize the importance of care in selection, industry in keeping, and the exercise of intelligence in shearing, packing and shipping.

In Manitoba there has been a decided increase in the number of sheepowners who market their wool through the co-operative system. In 1915, 69,000 pounds reached the warehouse; in 1916, 154,000 pounds; 1917, 170,000 pounds, and in 1918, 363,000 pounds were received. In 1917 there were 465 sheepowners who participated in the work, while in 1918 this number increased to 817. The grading system has had a marked effect on the quality of the wool, and graders as well as grades uphold the belief that the education work in this connection is doing an incalculable amount of good, and increasing the revenue derived by the sheepowner from the sale of his wool. In former years, when wool was sold at a flat rate, the importance of keeping the wool in a clean condition and avoiding tying with binder twine, as well as mixing the black and tan with the white and tags, locks and pieces,

seedy and dead, with higher grade wool, was not appreciated, and resulted in a serious loss in revenue to farmers and a serious wastage of a product much in demand.

It cannot be gainsaid that wool sold under the co-operative system has on the average brought a much higher price than could have been obtained by farmers selling to local buyers. This fact is evident to the sheep-raiser, as evidenced by the increasing number of Manitoba patrons.

How the fire of co-operation is spreading over Saskatchewan is best evidenced by a few figures, showing the development of the industry since 1914, as follows:

No. con-	Average price,
Year shipments	Pounds per lb.
1914....179	69,404 17%
1915....318	150,323 25
1916....487	179,890 32 1/2
1917....623	233,445 65
1918....918	394,068 76

It will be noted that the 1918 business was 80 per cent over the 1917 wool shipments. The Southern Saskatchewan Wool Growers' Association handled eight and one-half carloads, besides the amount mentioned, the province being too large for one organization to handle at present. In Alberta, likewise too large a territory for one agency to handle, there are three organizations mentioned in the 1918 report, each revealing a large expansion in territory and volume of business. These associations are the Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association, the Alberta Live Stock Association, and the Pincher Creek Wool Growers' Association. These three agencies did by far the greatest business of any provincial system in Canada in 1918, when they collected, graded and shipped 1,250,000 pounds of wool of various grades. Earl W. Gage, (Breeder's Gazette),