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**CHIEF FORESTER L. S. WEBB  
DEALS WITH THE GREAT FOREST  
RESOURCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

St. John, Oct. 5.—Declaring that all citizens of New Brunswick were shareholders in the forestry industry of the province, L. S. Webb, chief forester of New Brunswick gave many interesting statistics and details of the work of his department in the course of an address before the Saint John Rotary Club yesterday. Next to agriculture, said Mr. Webb forestry was the most important basic industry to the welfare of the Dominion and especially to the province of New Brunswick. History showed that countries which destroyed their forests in the past were the decadent nations of today.

Forestry development in New Brunswick the speaker said took definite shape in 1907 when a large forestry convention was held at Fredericton. The next year the Forestry School was started at the University of New Brunswick.

**Praises N. B. Foresters.**

Mr. Webb paid high tribute to the ability of the forestry graduates of New Brunswick. The present enrollment has 24 students. The school he said, has established a splendid reputation. In addition to the various forestry subjects, the student must study such subjects as languages, economics, surveying, mechanics, drafting, hydraulics, mathematics, physics, geology and mineralogy. He was thus well equipped for his life work when graduated.

**Graduates Employed.**

After graduation they went into the federal forest service or with pulp companies in Quebec and Ontario, the speaker continued. All secured positions and nearly all remained in Canada, very few going to the United States. The chief forester of British Columbia and several of his district foresters were graduates of the U. N. B. Forest School. There were also several in the federal forest service in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but the pulp and paper companies in Quebec practically all of whom were developing forestry departments to manage their extensive timber limits were taking most of our men today.

**N. B. Forest Resources.**

"New Brunswick is essentially a forest province," said Mr. Webb. "Seventy-five per cent of the area is forest land. To the average Canadian passing through the province by railroad, to the tourist speeding over our own people this is hard to realize. Our railroads, for the most part, pass through the agricultural sections, our river valleys and settled areas. Only our lumbermen, guides and sportsmen penetrate to the vast forested areas in the northern and central parts of province. But the forestry industry is the second largest industry and New Brunswick ranks fourth among the provinces in the Dominion in production of both lumber and pulp."

"The production of long lumber in 1924 amounted to 466,929,000 board feet and distributed \$3,513,093 in wages, while the pulp mills in 1925 produced 137,869 tons of pulp and distributed \$1,603,692 more in wages. The total capitalization of the forest industry in New Brunswick stands at \$40,000,000. In addition some 150,610 cords of pulpwood of 30 per cent of the annual cut of pulpwood, valued at \$150,610 was exported to the United States in 1925."

**Crown Forests.**

"The Crown forests amount to about 7 1/4 million acres. The territorial revenue for the past ten years has averaged nearly a million dollars annually (984,597 to be exact), or an average of about 14 cents per acre per year. It is a very large and very important part of the provincial revenue. It is very important that it should continue without depleting the forest capital. Compared to well managed European forests this revenue is not large. In Germany I was told that the state forests of Baden produced a revenue of \$8 per acre per year and that the revenue from the spruce forests of Saxony was even larger. Sweden for example produces two-thirds as much pulpwood as the United States on one-eighth of the area. Compared to many of the states of the Union where forests are largely privately owned and have been largely denuded of timber by lumbering and fire, we are much better off indeed."

**18 Rores Per Person.**

"Figured on a per capita basis there are about eighteen acres of Crown forest land to every person in the province. With a revenue of 14 cents per acre the per capita income is about \$2.50 per year. Of this \$2.50 about twenty per cent on an average of 50 cents is turned back as expense of administration. We are all shareholders in this public domain. It is

important that this revenue continues otherwise this money would have to be raised through taxation. Of late more interest has been shown by the public in the administration of the Crown forests. The press has strongly supported the campaign for forest fire prevention and one hears such matters an annual cut, annual growth and total stand discussed oftener."

**Decline of Lumbering.**

"With the growth of the pulp and paper industry and the decline of the lumber industry more interest has been created. Large sawmills at the mouths of our larger rivers closed down forever has caused considerable comment. The predicted change of the manufacture of spruce from lumber to pulp and paper should be welcomed. Pulp and paper mills run continually day and night for the whole year. Permanent towns are established about these mills, whereas sawmills close in the winter time and the men must seek work away from home. In addition cutting for pulpwood means closer utilization; smaller tops, dead and defective trees are used, and the forest left in much better condition for re-growth. The main concern of course is not to over-produce and thus reduce the forest capital. This requires a careful compilation of available supplies and rate of growth."

"There are many who believe the annual cut of 250,000,000 on Crown lands is too large especially since the spruce budworm damage which destroyed an amount equal to 20 years' cut, and the serious forest fires of 1923 when 350,000 acres of Crown lands were burned. The Pulpwood Commission in 1923 after a careful study of existing information stated that 'upon the ultimate exhaustion basis the supplies in New Brunswick might suffice for about 24 years.' Ultimate exhaustion is defined as the result obtained by dividing the annual consumption into total supplies with out considering annual growth. It is claimed by many that annual growth is offset by loss through storms, insects and fires and during the period budworm attack the loss was estimated at for times the growth aside from the annual cut. Since 1923 loss from insects and fire have been very low. This commission maintained that 'some economic adjustment in consumption of the two industries is imperative.'"

**Conservation Practiced.**

"Time will not permit detailed discussion of the administration of the Crown lands. It is sufficient to state that every attempt is being made with the facilities and moneys available to administer this public domain so that the forest capital will not be depleted. It is encouraging to note the decrease in the number of forest fires and fire damage during the past three years. Instead of 200 or 300 fires per year the total number during the past season only reached 60. As shareholders of this public domain the public must take more interest in forest conservation and thus help in reducing the forest fire losses. Our climate and geographical position is such that new growth will come naturally if we can only keep our forest fires and we will not have to resort to the costly method of reforestation through planting."

**PUT ESCAPED  
BOA BACK  
IN THE CAGE**

London, Oct. 4.—Lady Richmond Brown and Frederick A. Mitchell Hedges, explorers who have just returned from Central America today battled with an 18-foot boa constructor in their collection which had broken loose from its cage at Haddington Station.

Lady Brown and Mr. Mitchell Hedges captured the reptile and heaved it by main force back into its cage averting a bad panic in the terrified crowd in the station. While spectators scattered in all directions. Mr. Mitchell Hedges caught the snake by the neck, while Lady Brown caught it by its middle, avoiding the great coils which could have crushed her easily.

**Sent to Industrial Home**

Supt. Parker of the Boys' Industrial Home, Saint John, this morning took charge of Roy Martin who was arrested some days ago for theft at Miss A. M. Schleyer's where he had been employed. The boy had escaped from the Industrial Home. The police magistrate ordered him returned to the Home.

**FIRE PREVENTION WEEK IN  
CANADA A PROCLAMATION  
ISSUED BY GOVERNOR GENERAL**

(From the Canada Gazette.)

BYNG OF VIMY

[L.S.]

CANADA

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,

Greetings:

A PROCLAMATION

W. STUART EDWARDS, Deputy Minister of Justice, Canada.

WHEREAS it is shown by authoritative statistics that the amount of the average annual loss of insurable property by fire in Canada exceeds forty-five million dollars and that in addition more than three hundred and fifty persons annually lose their lives as a result of fire:

AND Whereas the waste thus occasioned, represented in terms of human life, money, labor, time and natural resources, cannot be re-created but is an absolute and irrevocable loss largely distributed over the entire population through the agency of fire insurance which imposes an inescapable and burdensome tax upon industry and thrift and substantially adds to the cost of living;

AND Whereas it is shown by reliable statistics that at least eighty per cent of the fires which occur originate either directly or indirectly through inexcusable ignorance and neglect and are therefore preventable and that the exercise of reasonable prudence and proper carelessness on the part of responsible individuals would reduce losses by fire in Canada to the comparatively insignificant proportions of losses in other countries;

AND Whereas economic and humanitarian considerations imperatively demand that human life and material resources in Canada be so far as possible conserved in order that the national prosperity may be maintained and that the general welfare of the people may be measurably increased; AND Whereas it is desirable that the attention of the public be directed to the extent and underlying causes of the preventable loss of life and property by fire and to the best and most practicable means for its control and that a specific period of the year be set apart and properly designated for the dissemination of such information;

NOW Know Ye That We, by and with the advice of our Privy Council of Canada, have thought fit to appoint and do appoint the week commencing Sunday, the third day of October, and ending on Saturday, the ninth day of October, in this present year as "Fire Prevention Week," and we do recommend to all Our Loving Subjects that at some time during the week as may be found most practicable.

1. All dwellings and their surroundings be carefully inspected by their occupants and all conditions likely to cause or promote the spread of fires removed.

2. All public buildings, stores, warehouses and factories be inspected and cleaned of rubbish in order to reduce fire hazards and maintain health and safety.

3. All hotels, theatres, asylums, hospitals and other institutional buildings be inspected and provision made for all changes necessary to protect the occupants from danger in the event of fire.

4. Fire drills be held for the children in all schools, for the inmates of all institutions and for the employees in all large stores and factories in order that a greater degree of safety may be ensured by acquainting the occupants with the best and expeditious mode of exit in time of danger.

5. Special instruction on the subject of fire prevention be given by the teacher and by municipal officials in the schools and that such appropriate literature as may be made available be distributed to the pupils.

6. Boy scouts leaders give instructions to the troops under their control as to the best means of co-operating with municipal fire departments in the prevention and extinguishment of fires and especially as to the desirability of qualifying for the fireman's badge.

7. All legislation and regulations enacted or issued by Dominion, provincial or municipal authorities dealing with fire prevention be given publicity by the municipal officials and that by public meetings or otherwise as may to them seem most fit, they endeavor to impress upon the citizens the national importance of safe-guarding life and property from loss by fire. Of all which Our Loving subjects

and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed.

WITNESS: Our Right Trusty and Well-beloved Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, General on the Retired List and in the Reserve of Officers of Our Army; Knight Grand Cross of Our most Honorable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Member of our Royal Victorian Order; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in our City of Ottawa, this fourteenth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of Our Reign.

By Command,  
THOMAS MULVEY,  
Under-Secretary of State.

**Here and There**

Vancouver.—According to statistics prepared by the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, the foreign trade export of the port has increased 400 per cent. in the past five years, while the import trade has increased 51 per cent.

In a recent report from the Canadian Pacific Agent at Shanghai received at Montreal it is stated that the summer in vicinity of Shanghai has been trying on account of drought. This may have a disastrous effect on the crops. The long and intense heat wave was only recently broken by a typhoon which struck the Coast near Shanghai.

A plan is projected by the Osaka Prefectural Government authorities in Japan for the promotion of a large exposition in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the restoration of world peace. It is expected that the exposition will be opened in Osaka in 1929. The plans for the exposition, which will be carried out at tremendous cost, have been approved by the Prime Minister.

So successful on Canadian farms have been young bachelors, who, prior to residence in this country were students in agriculture at the Hodleigh Salvation Army Schools in Essex, England, that the Army will shortly receive into those institutions their first classes of married men destined for farm lands in the Dominion. The course will be given during six months, and will mean a thorough training in branches of agriculture, particularly adapted to conditions in Canada.

Prospects for the establishment of an air route in Japan for mail and passenger service have brightened with the announcement that the Ministry of Communications have included an appropriation in the budget of the Communications Department for such a service. It is anticipated that there will be enough passengers willing to pay double the railroad fare for the sake of speed between Osaka and Tokyo, the leading cities of Japan.

The Hebridean emigrants who are leaving their lone shellings and misty islands for a new life in Canada have, curiously enough, hitherto been ignored by the novelist, although the romance of this migration, extending over a hundred years provides a wonderful field for fiction. The extent of this field has now been realized, however, in the new novel "Eyes of a Gypsy," by the Canadian writer John Murray Gibbon, who is the well-known author of "Drums Afar", etc., and Dean of Publicity of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Action should be taken by the authorities in the Province of Quebec to shorten the open season for hunting deer and moose, according to Ozark Ripley, well known writer on animal and wild life and prominent hunter and angler. Mr. Ripley also believes that the deer season is too early as in September the deer are still in their red coats, and their numbers are only conserved through their ability to hide amongst the leaves of the underbrush which have not yet fallen. He believes that a scarcity of this game will result from the lengthy season.

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