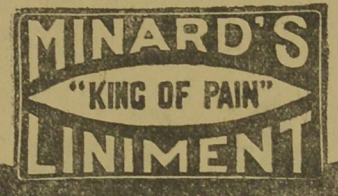


Warm the liniment, spread it on brown paper and cover the affected parts. It eases pain, relieves stiffness.

The family medicine chest.



## SALE OF FISHING LEASE HAS BEEN POSTPONED

Saint John, March 10—The Saint John branch of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association has received from Hon. C. D. Richards Minister of Lands and Mines, a letter under date of March 8, in regard to the proposed lease of the Big Tracadie river against which the Association has been protesting.

Hon. Mr. Richards says that while he thinks there must surely be some misapprehension of the facts in regard to this particular lease, his department has no desire to prejudice the rights of the public generally in connection with fishing privileges, and, in order that there may be no question as to where the public interest lies, the proposed sale of the Big Tracadie river, which was originally fixed for March 11, will be postponed, in order that the applicant, Mr. Gilbert, and representatives of the Protective Association may be heard in the matter.

There is no way to describe the feelings of a householder when he realizes that he is going to have coal left in the bin when spring comes.

## EXPERIMENTAL FOX RANCH ESTABLISHED IN P. E. ISLAND TO DEAL WITH PROBLEMS

Since the pioneers of the silver fox industry first demonstrated, twenty-five years ago, the financial possibilities connected with raising silver foxes in captivity, fox farming has made rapid strides and, in Canada, has already taken its place among the leading live-stock industries. It is estimated that there are now well over 100,000 silver foxes in captivity in the Dominion. Fox farming has rapidly spread to other countries, particularly the United States where Canadian silver foxes are being eagerly sought, and where, already, the silver fox industry has reached such proportions that it stands second only to that of the Dominion. Fox ranches have been started in Norway, Japan, Scotland, England, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, and other countries, and in each instance Canadian foxes are being used as foundation stock. From time to time representatives of these countries visit various fox ranches in Canada to ascertain the possibilities of the industry and to obtain information regarding the care and management of silver foxes in captivity.

The stimulus which created the silver fox industry and caused its rapid spread is the high price which can be obtained for the pelt of a prime silver fox. What effect the increased production of silver fox pelts will have on the price and to what extent the industry can be developed, without lowering the price of pelts below the margin of reasonable profit, are questions which naturally arise when discussing the future of the industry. While it is impossible to predict the future conditions of any particular industry, yet it will be of assistance to consider a few factors which have a bearing upon developments. The rapid decrease in wild fur-bearing animals and the ever-increasing demand for pelts has created a situation which it is questionable if any systematic attempts at raising fur-bearing animals in captivity will be able to meet. The superiority of ranch-bred silver fox pelts to those of wild-caught foxes was early established and since then the former have brought the higher prices. The de-

mand has always been for the high grade silver fox pelts, the supply of which has never been sufficient to meet the requirements. The industry has reached the stage where it is obvious that it is only possible to make a success by ranching silver foxes of high class and desirable qualities.

The leading fox breeders of this country are making great efforts, at no little expense, to improve the standard of silver foxes being raised in captivity. In co-operation with the Canadian National Live Stock Records and with the assistance of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association has been working out a system for registering high class pedigreed silver foxes. In order to encourage this work persons, whether experienced or inexperienced, when buying silver foxes for breeding stock should purchase only those registered in the Canadian National Records.

In order to stimulate the growth of fox farming along lines calculated to better ensure the financial and economic future of the industry, the Breeders Association has established a modern ranch at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, the centre of silver fox ranching, where the various problems connected with the industry will be studied. This experimental ranch is equipped with seventy breeding pens and there still remains adequate space for further expansion. The breeding pens have been fitted with all modern improvements and the ranch has been stocked with high-class animals, registered and pedigreed, supplied by breeders in the vicinity of Summerside.

Realizing the importance of developing the silver fox industry and eliminating unnecessary wastage and loss, the Department of Agriculture is co-operating wholeheartedly in this move to build up the fox-ranching industry and has undertaken to operate the ranch as a part of the Experimental Farms system. A large laboratory building, which will be equipped to control the operations of the ranch has been constructed on the ranch property, thus enabling the investigation of all the biochemical, physiolo-

## DEVELOPMENT IN THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY; METHODS OF GATHERING HAVE CHANGED

Chemists long ago called attention to the curious and important fact that wood, sugar, and starch all contain the same chemical elements. The theory is that the differences in the commodities are due to the various ways in which the atoms of the elements are combined. For fifty years chemists have sought to find the key to change cheaply one combination into another, for as soon as that be found the major part of the food problem, they say, will be solved. Many Canadian chemists have made sugar from wood but the cost has, up to the present, always been prohibitive. So far, they have failed to do it economically—all except one, for in spring the oldest of them all, Dame Nature, touches the Canadian maple with her wand, out flows the sap and behold the sugar!

The sap of all maples contains sugar and in pioneer days, in times of scarcity, even the Manitoba maple, the least productive of the family in this respect, was tapped for the purpose of boiling the sap to obtain sugar. In commercial practice, however, only the hard or sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*) is tapped for sugar-making. In passing it may be noted that it is the leaf of this tree, the sugar maple, which is Canada's national emblem.

When Jacques Cartier came to Canada he found the Indians making sugar. They cut the bark with hatchets, and by wooden spouts directed the flow of sap into birch-bark pails (called "casos" or "rocans" by the Indians) and boiled it down in earthenware pots. The first white settlers learned the art of maple-sugar making from the Indians and the industry has been carried on from that day to the present. In Indian and pioneer days in Canada when the maple was almost the only source of saccharine matter, maple sugar was a necessity; today it is esteemed as a delicacy or luxury and sells for two or three times as much per pound as cane or beet sugar.

The early settler improved upon Indian methods by substituting metal kettles for the clay pots, and wooden buckets for birch bark ones, and today still further improvement has been made by the use of modern evaporators installed in buildings, and by the collecting of sap in tin receptacles. With each change there has been an improvement in the quality of the product. This is now much lighter in color than of old and its delicate maple flavor is unmingled with that of smoke, ashes, or other foreign substances.

In many districts, of course, the keeping by a farmer of a "sugar bush" and the making of maple sugar is but a passing phase of agricultural development, but there are others where, owing to particularly suitable conditions, sugar-making bids fair to become as permanent as apple orcharding. These conditions include a maple grove situated on a hillside of considerable extent and too steep or too stony to be suitable for field culture. In such a situation, where the owner intends to maintain a permanent sugar bush, the evaporator house is placed at the bottom of the slope. In the spring when operations are to begin an array of bright tin tubes, two inches or so in diameter, and totaling hundreds of yards in length, are brought out from storage and erected in long lines radiating from the eva-

porator house up the hill and extending to all parts of the grove. The sap is collected in tin pails hung against the trees. These are provided with covers which keep out rain or snow, dead leaves and dust. When a pail is full the worker replaces it by an empty one and empties the full pail into one of the runnels fixed at convenient intervals along the tubes. From the tubes the sap pours into a tank inside the evaporator house, and from this it is drawn off as required through taps placed over the evaporator pans. The sap is then evaporated to the syrup or sugar stage as desired. By this means the product is kept free from foreign substances, also the amount of labour required is reduced to a minimum. Wood is generally used as fuel and it is customary to go over the grove in the winter and cut out all dead and undesirable trees and to skid these down the hill into the workshop for the spring operations. In permanent groves provision is also made for planting saplings and encouraging young trees to fill open spaces or take the places of trees that have died.

The chief centre of the maple sugar industry is that part of Quebec south of the St. Lawrence known as the Eastern Townships. The other provinces in which maple sugar is made are Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, in the order named.

The quantity of maple sugar produced in any year is affected by a number of factors including prices of other sugars, state of trade and the climatic conditions which increase or decrease the "run" of sap. The output in 1925, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was larger than in 1924, but owing to lower prices the value was somewhat less. The average price was 17 cents per pound for sugar and \$2.05 per gallon for syrup. The following tables give the figures for 1925.

Province	Sugar lb.	Syrup gals.	Value
Quebec	9,549,837	954,984	\$2,332,893
Ontario	78,322	704,903	1,716,047
N. S.	89,910	10,139	54,146
N. B.	73,290	2,067	29,735
Totals	9,791,359	1,672,093	\$5,132,821

## BISHOP WARNS SOCIETY OF THE DIVORCE EVIL

New York, March 10—Censuring many high social eladers as setting morally destructive examples, Bishop William T. Manning of the diocese of New York believes that the time has come for church unity to stamp out the evils of divorce.

### Cites Figures.

In a lenten sermon yesterday, Bishop Manning asserted that many tendencies in modern divorces were leading directly to the abolition of monogamy and the substitution of polygamy.

"I think the time has come when all churches—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—should join in common effort for the preservation of marriage and the home," he said. "I should like to see the whole united influence of religion exerted in this great common cause."

The bishop quoted figures showing one divorce for every five marriages in Ohio; one to 3.9 in Texas, one to 5.8 in Michigan and 1000 divorces to every 9900 marriages in Nevada. There is now one divorce to every seven marriages, he said.

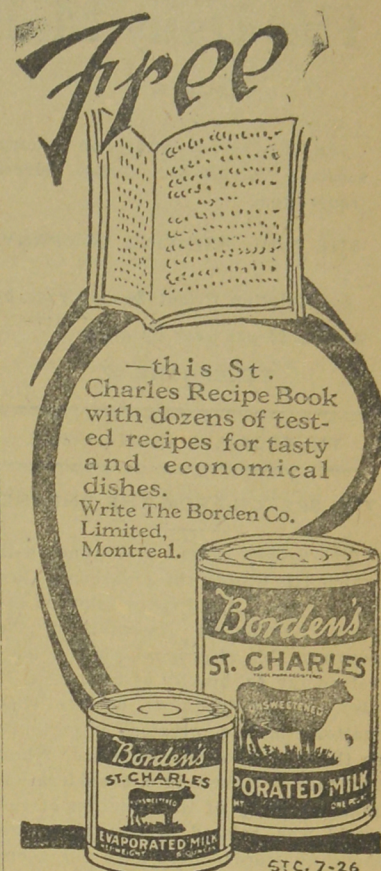
### Menace to Nation.

"Plainly this threatens the very existence of the family as an institution," he said. "It is destroying the meaning of marriage and it is making it only a temporary arrangement to be terminated at the whim of either party to it. Homes cannot be built and cannot endure on such a foundation. A nation cannot endure unless it preserves the sacredness of the home."

"One of the worst features of the situation is the unsocial, irresponsible, morally destructive example given by many who are regarded as holding high social position, who have had every advantage of education and whose influence should count for higher things."

A few weeks ago Bishop Manning announced his opposition to modification of the Volstead act and recently he favored a state enforcement measure.

He—Darling you seem to have changed toward me!  
She—Well, I've been reading—that people who live together get in time to look exactly alike.



## RED WAS THE CHIEF COLOR AT WEDDING

London, March 10—Red was the predominating color at the church wedding in London of Lady Ursula Blackwood to A. S. N. Horne.

The bride given away by her stepfather Lord Howe, wore her traveling costume of deep red and hat to match, while Lady Doris Gunston, elder sister of the bride wore red velvet and carried a bunch of snowdrops.

## MANY WILL GO TO CHICAGO FOR EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS

Largest Special Passenger Traffic Movement in History of Canadian Railroads is Looked For.

According to advices received by Passenger Traffic Officials of the Canadian National Railways, one of the largest special passenger traffic movements in the history of Canadian Railroading will take place in June next in connection with the Eucharistic Congress at Chicago.

Preparations are being made in Chicago for the reception of more than a million pilgrims during the Congress, which will be held from June 20th to June 24th, and the problem of transport for this multitude is already engaging the close attention of both American and Canadian Railroad Officials.

The Canadian Delegation will, of necessity, be a very large one, and will be thoroughly representative of the whole Dominion. Already the Canadian National Railways have contracted with various Organizations for ten special trains from the Maritime Province as far west as Alberta. Most of these specials will be operated from Quebec and Ontario, but already enough travel is assured from the Maritimes for a special train to leave Moncton at or about 2.30 P. M., on Friday, June 18th. This train will reach Chicago early Sunday morning. The train equipment will be of the very best, and standard C. N. R. diners will serve meals enroute. The return trip will be made by special, leaving Chicago Thursday, June 24th, allowing side trips to Niagara Falls and Ste. Anne de Beaupre, reaching Moncton on Monday, June 28th. Delegates from Saint John and all Maritime Provinces points, outside of Moncton, will make their connection with the special train by the regular C. N. R. train services.

This tour includes five days in Chicago, and a half day side trip to Niagara Falls. There will be one whole day at Montreal, and one at Quebec or Ste. Anne de Beaupre. It will be a notable tour under the very best auspices, and in the Railway Service there will be nothing lacking.

All applications for transportation, fares and reservations on this special train should be made to Reverend J. E. Brown, Secretary of the Congress Pilgrimage, care Bishop's Palace, St. John, N. B.

## Salvation Army Notice

A Tableau, "Rescue the Perishing," will be put on in the S. A. Citadel on Thursday evening, March 11th, at 8 p. m. Characters, Faith, Hope, Charity, Religion and an Outcast. This represents true religion in action. Mrs. Major Hiscock will give a reading, "The Starless Crown." This is a splendid service and very effective. Admission 25c.

## Where An American Hangs His Hat

Once a hat was not just a hat; it was also a badge of sectionalism. That was when the broad-brimmed Stetson and the nobby derby seldom met. When South, East, North, West lived differently, dressed differently, and thought differently. When a traveling American could feel like a stranger in his own land.

Before advertising—

But now Mrs. Green of Boston and Mrs. Brown of El Paso use the same vacuum cleaner, face powder, soap; Adams of Boston and Sims of Seattle are alike in the cut of their clothes. And where an American hangs his hat, within the borders of these United States, he feels at home. Advertising did that.

Advertising is still at work helping to make these states united. Here is a better bed, a handsomer shoe, a more delicious food. Let it be known from Maine to California, from Washington State to Florida! Here's a healthier way to live, another safeguard for your family, a new service of self-improvement. Spread the news everywhere!

Advertisements.

Read them. They are Couriers of Progress and Unity. Without them you'd lack half the comforts you now have. Ignore them and you'll miss many a good thing to come.

TO KEEP PACE WITH THE TIMES, READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS EVERY DAY

## Notice of Legislation

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick by the City of Fredericton for the passing of an Act authorizing the said City to issue Debentures in a sum not exceeding the sum of Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00), for the purpose of constructing permanent streets in the said City.

Dated at Fredericton this 3rd day of March, 1926.

C. FRED CHESTNUT,  
City Clerk.