

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN PROVINCE SUBJECT OF INTERESTING ADDRESS

E. F. Pineault, of Caraquet, District Livestock Promoter, Gave the Following Address on the Sheep Industry of New Brunswick This Morning Before the Sheep Breeders Meeting in Conjunction With the Sessions Here of the N. B. Farmers' & Dairymen's Association.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: It not for the dog menace. I have come in contact with a large number of farmers whose flocks have been practically destroyed by dogs during recent years and I recall to mind particularly a very small district in which it was calculated that 82 head of sheep had been killed in one summer. In addition severe harm was done to remaining flocks. While there exists a law which provides protection to sheep breeders against the dog menace, it is a regrettable fact that due to its non-application sheep breeders are receiving, as far as I know, no protection, and one would be inclined to conclude that dog raising has been considered more important than the sheep industry.

Parasites, though they have been for many years unsuspected, have, I believe, contributed much to the decline of the sheep population. They have been responsible for a large number of our flocks of sheep becoming unthrifty and a poor paying proposition, and have discouraged farmers who could not seem to make a success of their sheep enterprise from keeping sheep at all. During the past few years the ravages of sheep parasites have been recognized and treatment has been given quite successfully where it has been followed up, and sanitary measures as regards changing of pastures adopted. The pasturing of sheep year after year on the same pastures is, I believe, the most important cause of the spread of this disease. In one case in particular I examined a flock that had been pastured on the same land for 15 years in succession, and the flock was so badly infected with worms that it was almost a hopeless case to try treatment. I am of the opinion that if a farmer decided to avoid pasturing sheep two years in succession on the same land that he would go far towards maintaining his flock free from parasites. I will not presume to deal with the subject of parasite control, as we have on the programme an authority on such matters in the person of Dr. Conklin. I will be looking forward with eagerness to learn what he has to say on this important question.

There is a decided tendency in our Province to farm with insufficient livestock, and to underestimate the importance of livestock as a means of conserving soil fertility. The result is thousands of dollars must be spent each year by farmers for commercial fertilizers, when it would be better business to conserve soil fertility than to buy it back. There are many districts selling hay which in normal years does not bring a return sufficient to compensate for the time, labor, expense and fertility involved. This hay in many cases is cut on hill-sides which it is very difficult to work satisfactorily, and there is no doubt in my mind that it would be a more paying proposition to feed this crop standing, conserve the fertility, and eliminate the large amount of labor necessary for harvesting, pressing, hauling, storing, and marketing.

It must be conceded that low prices have had their effect in contributing to sheep depopulation yet I do not feel that it has been one of the most important factors, because, while wool and lamb prices have gone quite low, we have noted corresponding if not more severe drops in the prices of pork, poultry products, and dairy products without the same reaction occurring in the case of these products. The abandonment of the domestic arts, the tendency to buy manufactured woolen garments rather than to manufacture them at home has exerted possibly a greater influence in many districts than the direct question of prices of wool and lamb.

While sheep, from an economic standpoint are no doubt at their best on wide ranges, where land is cheap and where they can be kept cheaply, there is a place for sheep on most farms in New Brunswick. On mostly every farm there are areas that are

rough and difficult of cultivation which are not satisfactory for pasturing of cattle, and from which revenue can best be obtained through sheep. Sheep can also very advantageously be used on most farms in keeping down weeds. There are times when sheep can be pastured on land in the regular rotation when they will graze down the weeds growing along the dikes and fences. Due to the small amount of labor involved in keeping sheep they can advantageously be used on many farms where due to a shortage of labor, the required number of livestock could not otherwise be kept. Finally, in an agricultural country such as Canada it does not seem logical that we should be producing only one quarter of the wool that we use, or that in the Province of New Brunswick we should be producing only one seventh of our requirements, and spending the huge sum of money which we spend for the purchase of a product which we could ourselves produce with advantage.

As to sheep management practices which, if generally adopted would tend to improve the situation in the sheep industry, I would have no hesitation in stating that treatment for parasites possibly offers the most justification for apoplexy. I have seen a large number of farmers who have obtained very satisfactory results from drenching with bluestone and mustard against internal parasites, particularly when these men have in addition practiced rotation of pastures. The favourable results obtained has changed the attitude of these men from one of dissatisfaction to one of satisfaction with their flocks because their flocks have regained their appearance of health and thriftiness, and the returns have increased in proportion. I have also met a number of farmers who have had much less satisfactory results from drenching, and in some of these cases at least, I have found that treatment was not accompanied by rotation of pastures. I do not think that treatment can be successfully carried out without this.

It might be well to say a word also regarding the treatment for external parasites, the sheep ticks and lice, through treatment for these external parasites is being carried out much more generally by the majority of sheep raisers than treatment for internal parasites. Contrary to the opinions of some farmers there is not only the large tick which affects the sheep, there are also several other kinds of lice, which are very small and very often go unobserved. Some of these small ones do in many cases the greatest degree of harm, in that they are the cause of the sheep losing their wool, which only happens after the sheep have been subjected to great discomfort from an itchy condition. These external parasites can be very successfully controlled by dipping with Cooper's Sheep Dip. I consider Cooper's Sheep Dip superior to many of the liquid dips which are on the market, because this dip does not dissolve in preparation, but remains in suspension in the liquid. After dipping it attaches itself to the fibres in the fleece, leaving the fleece a distinctly yellow color. This material dissolves gradually through the action of the oils and sweat of the animal, and will kill the young insects as they are born in addition to having destroyed the adults. On good dip with Cooper's after shearing will under ordinary conditions be sufficient to control external parasites. If sheep are observed to be infested with ticks in winter when dipping is not practical, very good results may be obtained by treating with Cooper's Dry Kill Powder. Both of these preparations can be obtained through your own organization or through the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative, Moncton, N. B.

The adoption of systematic breeding practices could also do much to improve the sheep industry in New Brunswick, and in adapting it to market requirements, for after all it is as necessary for sheep raisers as for all other producers to endeavour to produce what the market requires. Today the greatest part of the revenue from sheep raising is derived from the marketing of lambs, and wool, except in districts where it is manufactured at home, forms a relatively small portion of the total revenue from sheep. It is important therefore, that in deciding on the breed of sheep that is to be kept, that the development of good mutton qualities be kept in mind, particularly since, as a general

rule, along with good mutton qualities are associated wools of the qualities most desired by the market. In districts where wool is mostly all used domestically, and there are still many such districts in New Brunswick, I consider it well to try to compromise on a breed desired for home manufacture, and at the same time conserve the mutton qualities of the lambs as far as possible. While I do not like to be too specific as to the breeds of sheep which will meet these requirements, from my observation as to the suitability of the different breeds to meet in so far as possible both of these requirements, I am inclined to favor the Oxford Down sheep with an occasional Shropshire cross. The use of the Oxford alone, while it will meet the requirements as to wool, has a tendency to produce lambs that will have a large bony frame, but will mature late and at weights somewhat higher than the market desires. The use of Shropshire blood will tend to give a blockier lamb which will mature earlier and will produce a more desirable carcass.

The importance of good pure bred rams as a means of improving farm flocks seems to be very much underestimated in New Brunswick, if one is to judge by the small number of pure bred rams which breeders sell each fall. There is no faster nor surer way of improving the flock than by the use of a good ram, and there is no better investment that a sheep raiser can make than to invest in a pure bred ram rather than keep a ram from his own flock, as many are doing, or to exchange with a neighbor who has an improved flock. With the assistance that is being offered today under the Dominion Ram Club Policy and by the Provincial Department of Agriculture there is no reason for a man using an inferior ram. The financial assistance offered brings the price of a good pure bred ram practically to the same level as the price of a good market lamb, and there is no comparison as to their relative value as a breeding proposition.

In conclusion I should like to repeat that in normal times when the price of hay is at a normal level that it is very poor business for an upland farmer to sell hay and buy commercial fertilizer. I believe that if the farmer realized that for every ton of mixed hay which he sells, he is selling about 30 lbs. of pure Nitrogen, 7 lbs. of Acid Phosphate, and 30 lbs. of Potash and that it will cost him \$6.00 to \$7.00 to replace this fertilizer that more hay would be sold off the farm through sheep and other livestock.

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Of Interest to the Women

GOOD FROSTING

(By Frances Blackwood)

A good cake is, after all, only as good as its frosting. And of all frostings, after the plain boiled white icing, chocolate frosting probably gives the most heartaches.

I will give a suggestion or two that may transform your plainest everyday cake into a veritable Cinderella!

CHOCOLATE FROSTING AND FILLING NO. 1

4 squares of bitter chocolate
1-2 cup of milk
2 well beaten egg yolks
1-2 cups of sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Shred the chocolate, add it to the milk. Set over a low fire and cook, beating with rotary egg beater, until smooth and well blended. Beat the egg yolks with three tablespoons sugar. Add the rest of the sugar to the milk mixture and cook, stirring as needed, for about 12 minutes, or until sugar is all dissolved. Add butter and stir into the egg mixture gradually beating all the time. Add vanilla. Cool. Beat until thick and creamy. It will make enough icing and filling for 2-nine inch layers.

SEAFOAM FROSTING

2 egg whites
1-2 cups (firmly packed) brown sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
2 squares bitter chocolate
2 teaspoons butter
5 tablespoons water
Pinch of salt
Combine unbeaten egg whites, su-

NOTICE OF SALE

To: DARIUS DICKINSON of the Parish of Southampton in the County of York, farmer, and ROSAMUND M. DICKINSON, his wife, and all others whom it may concern. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 28th day of December, A.D. 1926, and registered in Book 201 of York County Records on pages 41 to 44 as No. 79233 and made between the said Darius Dickinson and Rosamund M. Dickinson, his wife, as mortgagors and the undersigned Henry Duthie of the Parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, farmer, as mortgagee, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the same, be sold at public auction in front of the office of Jones & Jones, barristers, in the TOWN OF WOODSTOCK in the County of Carleton, on MONDAY the 11th day of FEBRUARY next at the Hour of TWO OF THE CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, the lands and premises conveyed by the said indenture of mortgage, that is to say:

Lot D in Campbell Settlement in the Parish of Southampton in the County of York, granted by the Crown to Justus Dunham containing 60 acres more or less. ALSO the eastern portion of the sixty-five acre lot of land conveyed to one Charles Dunham by George Clynick by deed dated the sixth day of July, A.D. 1882, registered in the York County Records in Book S number three on pages 481 and 482 the twelfth day of September, A.D. as Number 32570, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the base line of the lot of which the sixty-five acres is a portion of the rear, one-half way between the easterly corner of the said Clynick lot and the westerly corner of what is known as the Way lot; thence running southerly parallel with the easterly line of the said Clynick lot to the southern line thereof; thence easterly along the southern line thereof to the east line thereof; thence northerly along the eastern line thereof to the northeastern corner thereof or the base line of the River lots; thence westerly along the base line to the place of beginning, containing fifty-five acres more or less. TOGETHER with the buildings and improvements thereon and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this Fourth day of January, A.D. 1935.

HENRY DUTHIE,
Mortgagee

JONES & JONES,
Solicitors

gar, salt and water in top of double boiler. Beat them with a rotary egg beater until thoroughly mixed, then set on stove over the bottom of the double boiler filled with rapidly boiling water that comes well up around the bottom of the upper pan. Beat constantly with the rotary beater for minutes or until the frosting will stand in peaks when beater is lifted from it. Take from fire (and from the double boiler), add vanilla if necessary, continue to beat until of a proper consistency to spread. Spread between layers, on top and around sides of cake. (It will be enough to bedeck 2 nine inch layers). When it is nicely spread over the cake turn your attention to the chocolate. Shred it, put it in the double boiler (cleaned of course) with the butter and melt them together. Pour it over the top of the iced cake letting it run down in irregular decorative driplets over the side.

A MARBLE FROSTING

Prepare the Seafoam frosting above. Work quickly with the detail of melting the chocolate. When it is melting, drop on in small amounts and using a fork draw it lightly into swirls and lines to give a marbled effect. But don't try this unless the underneath frosting is soft enough to permit it without cracking.

BEGINNER'S DELIGHT

2 squares unsweetened chocolate
1 package of soft cream cheese
2 to 4 tablespoons cream
2 cups of sifted confectioner's sugar
Melt chocolate in top of double boiler. Let cheese stand at room temperature so that it is soft enough to beat. Beat the cream and sugar and a pinch of salt into it alternately until perfectly smooth and light. Add the chocolate and beat thoroughly. Spread on cake.

CORN STICKS

2 cups fine white corn meal
1 teaspoon salt
1-2 teaspoon soda
2 eggs
2 cups thick sour milk or butter-milk
1-4 cup melted fat
Sift corn meal with salt and soda. Beat eggs, add milk and beat together. Stir in corn meal and bacon fat. Turn at once into well greased hot pans and bake in a hot oven, 425 degrees Fahrenheit, until brown about twenty minutes.

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"And sometimes by the company he promotes".

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