

## WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE TO LATE JAMES DUFFY

Was the Last Survivor of a Family of  
Twelve--Had Been in ill Health for  
Ten Years.

An esteemed correspondent has sent The Mail the following for publication:

The death of the late Mr. James Duffy which occurred at Lower St. Marys on the 31 ult. has brought to a close a life so well spent that it needs more than a passing notice. The late gentleman passed away at the family homestead where his father, the late Mr. John Duffy established himself early in the last century and where a singularly hospitable and happy home has ever since been maintained first for many years under the control of the father, and since his death thirty years ago by his family which originally consisted of six sons and six daughters of which James was the last survivor.

During the last ten years of his life, he was forced through ill health to live in retirement but before that time and for many years of his long life of over eighty years he was known both far and wide for his many rare and estimable qualities of heart and mind. While naturally quiet and unassuming in his disposition, he lacked nothing in fervor and zeal for the well-being of his fellow man, and no ordeal was too severe for him to undergo in the service of aiding neighbors and friends in need, and while ill health has kept him from public view during recent years, yet many survive him still who remember him in his more active life, news of his death to contemplate his and who doubtless will pause at the many virtues and in simple justice to his memory will say that a truly good and Christian man has gone to his reward.

## IMPORTANT POINTS IN HERD BUILDING

1. Milking clean--to obtain all that a cow can give, and to prevent early drying off.
2. Use of pure bred sire--from strain of large producers, to acquire good qualities and perpetuate dairy tendencies. Of what value is a "scrub?"
3. Regular and careful feeding--as to time, quantity and quality, adjusting the grain ration to the production of milk and butterfat; to get the utmost value for the foodstuff grown or purchased.
4. Providing succulent feed--as roots, ensilage and soiling crops, to sustain and prolong the flow of milk.
5. Culling out poor cows--no one wants them either to feed or breed from. Beef them.
6. Good care--including kind treatment, and everything conducive to comfort, cleanliness and health so as to give the cow an opportunity to work to the best advantage. Better methods, not necessarily much outlay of cash.
7. Keeping records--all the foregoing naturally hinges on records; a knowledge of each cow's performance and capacity is the prime necessity for increasingly profitable production, a mere estimate may be far astray and gives no basis on which to work intelligently, guess work is not business-like, but a careful record supplies information of the utmost value free on application to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa.

C. F. W.

Ottawa, April 13, 1910.

### LOWER PRINCE WILLIAM.

April 15.--Miss Hazel Hoyt is spending a few days with Mrs. James O. Steeves.

Tyler Sawyer, who has been away for several months, returned home last week for a short vacation.

H. L. Lounsbury is visiting friends in Boston, Mass.

Miss Ella Kelly was the guest of Mrs. James Miller a few days last week.

Our popular teacher, Miss L. A. Jewett, spent Tuesday evening with Miss M. P. Sawyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Warden are occupying the Baptist Parsonage at present.

The death of Miss Mary Brooks occurred at the home of Mr. John Moor where she had been living for the last few years, on Tuesday morning from consumption. The deceased was a daughter of the late Charles Brooks of Mangerville. She was nineteen years of age, and well liked by all. The funeral was held on Thursday. Rev. Mr. Barton conducted the service at the house and grave.

The rafting season has opened. W. W. Boddy being the first in this section to dispose of his lumber.

"What's that you call your mule?" "I call him 'Corporation,'" answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?"

"Fum studyin' de animal an' readin' de papahs. Dat mule gets mo' blame an' abuse dan anythin' else in de township, an' goes ahead havin' his own way jes' de same."

# SHAW'S SUGGESTIONS HAVE RAISED STORM OF PROTEST

## Idea of Abolishing Class Distinction for Purpose of Improving Breed of Human Race Not Well Received.

George Bernard Shaw, the Irish dramatist, has centred the criticisms of the Christian world on himself.

"His astounding utterances on free love," is the way the papers of Europe refer to a recent address made by him.

His advocacy of a dissolution of marriage ties and the mating of the human animal without regard to class for the improvements of the race has aroused pulpits, editors and the forum.

Following are some of the principal utterances.

It must be obvious to everybody that before we can begin to breed the human race with a view to its improvement we shall have to go farther in the direction of political revolution than the most extreme Socialist at present advocates in public.

It is evident we need an entire abolition of property and marriage, as we understand it, almost as a preliminary step. I do not see any way out of that.

### PROPERTY AND MARRIAGE.

I need not bother with the argument about property. Everybody knows the inevitable result of property, which means we have a great mass miserably poor, brought up in wretched conditions, educated a little but living in such a way that education is no use to them, and at the other end of society we have equally miserable and idle people. Let us only get rid of property and we shall get rid of all that.

I want to concentrate myself a little on the question of marriage. What is the experience of all of us in regard to marriage? As a rule, people find that instead of living in a great and spacious community with an enormous number of marriageable people of their own age, they find as a matter of fact that there are about three people within their reach and they don't like any of them. But they have to make the best they can of one of the three.

They are driven into marriage and consequently their marriage hardly ever represents their natural impulse in the matter. I want to point out that natural impulse appears to be the only thing we of the present time can trust to for the improvement of the race. There is a great difference between the problem of breeding the great political man, the man of the future, the super man and breeding animals. If we take to breeding animals, we always know precisely what we want, but when we come to the question of what sort of man and what sort of woman we want to breed we have not the slightest idea.

### SEXUAL SELECTION.

Suppose we convinced people tomorrow that we ought to be allowed to try experiments and we were empowered to pick out 100 young men and 100 young women all over the country and set to work to pair and couple them together in order to breed human beings. What should we select? I think we would be very much puzzled to make a beginning and the only thing we should be able to do would be to let the young men and women choose each other as best they could.

That throws us back on sexual selection. I suggest that eugenic politics should be politics directed to widening the sphere of sexual selection and making the entire community intermarriageable. That is the beginning and the end of my wisdom of the matter.

Of course, the means by which this must be brought about are very elaborate. The state would have to provide incomes for everybody, and see that each person earned the income.

That would involve a revised view of the sacredness of human life. We should find ourselves committed to killing a great many people whom we now leave living and to leave living a great many people whom we at present kill. It is right if a man cannot be trusted to go about in society without injuring other people that he should be killed. But a man may commit murder and be a perfectly safe and desirable citizen afterward. It might be that it was desirable to have removed the man he murdered.

### LETHAL CHAMBER.

A part of eugenic politics would finally land us in an extensive use of the lethal chamber. A great many people would have to be put out of existence simply because it wastes other people's time to look after them.

A man should be allowed to commit a certain number of crimes, just as we allow him to have a certain number of illnesses.

I said glibly at the beginning of my speech that we should have to get rid of marriage, but probably we shall never nominally get rid of it. Suppose property had been abolished, and the whole community made intermarriageable and a department of eugenics established. This department in making its experiments might introduce a man to a woman and tell him he was to marry her.

The man might object that she had a bad temper, and he did not therefore wish to live with her. The department would reply: "Her temper is the very reason why we wish you to marry her. We think a cross of her temper with your temperament would produce a highly desirable temperament."

## FROM THE RURAL DISTRICTS

### CHIPMAN.

April 14.--The cold weather of the past few days has caused much anxiety to those lumbermen who are driving in small brooks. So far only two or three are reported safe, among them the veteran lumberman, John Hughes.

Sayce & Holley's lumber mill began operations for this year on the 12th inst.

The King Lumber Co., will make its trial cut today.

Robert VanBuskirk of Fredericton, was in the village a few days assembling carriages at the branch store here.

The store has a car load of implements and more are expected from the consignor, James F. VanBuskirk.

The E. E. Crandall house has changed hands. The consideration is said to be about \$2,500.

The topic of conversation has been the amalgamation of the various interests of the King Lumber Co., and those of R. D. Richardson. Mr. Richardson has closed his store at Gaspereaux Forks and has removed his family to Chipman.

Senator King has returned to Ottawa.

The condition of the passenger bridge is causing much concern to those who make use of it as a thoroughfare. By a staunch supporter of the Hazen policy this bridge was recently branded as "a monument of disgrace," and "a mark of mismanagement of the Hazen party." Truly, never was seen such a pitiable exhibition of repairing as was witnessed last spring, when a number of the faithful essayed to repair the damaged structure. At the present moment the highway bridge resembles a serious railway wreck. A terrible accident is liable to result at any time.

A. P. Day, the enterprising implement dealer, reports business good, despite the fact of continuous bad roads.

The country roads are reported in

a fearful condition, and the farmers are very indignant. Notwithstanding the promise of "more and better roads," by the present local administration the condition of the roads is becoming worse. To begin with it takes men of experience to build roads; and secondly work done in October is useless as it washes out with spring freshets.

Last road sale notice posted here was dated October 15, 1909.

Enoch Thompson accidentally lost part of two fingers while sawing wood. His hand came in contact with a buzz saw driven by gasoline power.

Theodore Bishop is building a large up-to-date smithy near the "May Queen" wharf. When the Queen's county blacksmiths formed a union and raised the rates Mr. Bishop refused to sign the agreement and consequently he is in a position to quote 50 per cent less on prices.

Rumor states that a new store is one of the prospects for Gaspereaux Forks.

The J. W. McManus Co. have resumed grading on their contract.

The painters have completed work on the G. T. P. bridge.

William Deuchers, merchant tailor, has imported a first class cutter and fitter from the land of the heather. In addition he has obtained the service of an experienced lady from Fredericton. Mr. Deuchers is flooded with orders from Halifax, St. John and Moncton. Long experience in constructing ladies' costumes in the "old country" has given qualifications that cannot be duplicated elsewhere, save by the "court tailors" of London.

Political parties are due to receive a surprise in Queens next Dominion campaign. Certain factors have been silently at work for eighteen months and no doubt the result will be evident before many months pass. It seems to be the desire that "no outsiders need apply."

## INTERESTING STATISTICS ON LAST YEAR'S CROP

### Over 90 Per Cent of the Grain Yield was Merchantable--All the Pro- vinces Show up Well.

Ottawa, April 13.--A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office issued today shows that at the end of March the quantity of wheat in farmer's hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 per cent. of the crop of last year. This is 30,484,000 out of 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 20.23 per cent., or 22,747,000 bushels out of harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Of oats there was 40.03 per cent. or 141,499,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels as against 43.62 per cent. or 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.81 per cent. or 16,517,000 out of 55,338,000 bushels, as against 33.56 per cent. or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels, last year. Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50 per cent. as against 29.03 per cent. or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,153,000 bushels last year. Of corn, which was nearly all produced in Ontario, there were on farms at the end of March, 3,604,000 bushels out of a total crop of 19,257,000 bushels. Of potatoes, there was 43,289,000 out of 99,087,000 bushels or 43.68 per cent., as against 44.10 per cent. or 32,542,111 bushels out of a crop of 73,790,000 bushels last year. Of turnips and other roots there was 15.93 per cent., being 17,166,000 out of 107,724,600 bushels, as against 39.18 per cent. or 39,671,000 bushels out of 101,248,000 bushels last year. Of hay and clover there was 23.51 per cent., being 2,793,000 out of 11,877,100 tons, as against 34.51 per cent. or 3,952,000 tons out of 11,450,000 tons of the crop of 1908.

It is estimated that 95.87 per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 159,868,000 bushels was of merchantable quality; of oats 90.86 per cent. being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley, 92.87 per cent., being 51,449,000 bushels; of rye 89.98 per cent., being 1,543,000 bushels; of buckwheat, 87.42 per cent., being 6,825,000 bushels; of corn, 81.04 per cent., being 15,606,000 bushels; of potatoes 79.86 per cent., being 79,140,000 bushels; of turnips 86.17 per cent., being 92,833,000 bushels of the total yield. Three of the crops were over 90 per cent. in quality, four ranged from 80 to 90, and only one was under 80 per cent.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the quantity of wheat on farms at 31st March was 18.90 per cent., being 26,682,000 bushels out of a total product of 147,482,000 bushels as against 17,391,000 or 18.93 per cent. out of 91,853,000 bushels last year. Of oats there was 45.44 per cent., being 84,254,000 out of 185,439,000 bushels as against 44,425,000 or 45.93 per cent. out of 96,718,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 37.68 per cent., being 10,818,000 out of 31,358,000 bushels as against 7,722,000 or 33.68 per cent. out of 22,928,000 bushels last year.

The report of the Department of Trade and Commerce shows that there had been inspected at Winnipeg and points West for the seven months ended March 31, 69,514 cars or 74,032,410 bushels of wheat, 12,154 cars or 23,092,600 bushels of oats, and 3,118 cars or 3,741,600 bushels of barley. At the same date last year the figures were 61,098 cars, or 64,152,900 bushels of wheat, 9,152 cars or 16,473,600 bushels of oats, and 2,576 cars or 3,091,200 bushels of barley.

Of the total production of wheat in the Northwest provinces last year, 96.48 per cent. was merchantable, of oats 95.13 per cent., and of barley 95.44 per cent. Manitoba shows the highest percentage of merchantable wheat, oats and barley, being 98.83 for wheat, 97.59 for oats and 98.13 for barley. In Ontario there was at the end of March 3,017,000 bushels of wheat as against 4,550,000 bushels last year, of oats 37,780,000 as against 44,715,000 bushels, of barley 4,920,000 as against 7,144,000 bushels, of potatoes, 13,224,000 as against 10,026,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 11,658,000 as against 32,757,000 bushels in 1909. In Quebec, at the same date, there was on hand of oats 13,677,000 as against 14,000,000 bushels in 1909, of potatoes 14,671,000 as against 7,042,000 bushels last year. In the Maritime Provinces there was on hand of oats 5,788,000 as against 6,089,000 bushels last year, of potatoes 10,970,000 as against 12,488,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 2,837,000 as against 3,673,000 bushels in 1909.

The figures for 1909 are for the beginning of March while those for this year are for the end of the same month.

The percentage of the products of the farm in 1910, which was of merchantable quality, ranks high for all the crops in all the provinces, the only exception being potatoes in the Maritime Provinces, where correspondents report heavy losses to their crop through rotting.

The condition of live stock in the Dominion at the end of March was uniformly high for all classes of farm animals, being 93.98 for horses, 91.42 for milch cows, 89.30 for other cattle, 92.43 for sheep and 92.77 for swine.

In 1909 the condition of horses was 81.40, of milch cows 78.70, of other cattle 73.79, of sheep 78.32, and of swine 74.84. The high standard condition of live stock is attributed by correspondents to the mildness of the winter and to the excellent quality of hay and other fodder, particularly

## HOME SEEKERS ATTENTION

The Grand Trunk Railway are planning Excursions to the Canadian North West. These have been christened Home Seekers' Excursions and bring to mind the thought that there are thousands of new homes yet to be found in this ever-growing country--particularly along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The Grand Trunk Pacific has acquired sufficient land to make nearly 100 towns, cities, between Winnipeg and Edmonton. The lots are now placed on the market for sale, and are being rapidly picked up.

Since last September between Winnipeg and Edmonton, the G.T.R., have been operating passenger and freight service. This is a distance of 703 miles, and all along the line there are villages and towns springing up with surprising activity.

There are four or five divisional points within this mileage that are showing marked development, and would well engage the special attention of those seeking a home or an improvement of their financial condition.

These excursions will run on April 5th, 19th, May 3, 17, 31, June 14, 18, July 12, 26, August 9, 23, September 6, 20. Good for return within two months of date of issue.

Other and full particulars may be obtained on application to J. Quinlan, District Passenger Agent, Nont real, or any other G. T. Representative.

d&wt-26

## AMUSEMENTS

### City Opera House FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 16

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

### Davis & Knapp

—Offer—  
The Great Moral Comedy  
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KING STREET

Open Day and Night

OYSTERS IN SEASON

corn, and to the very general abundance of coarse grains and roots. The standard for a healthy and thrifty condition of farm animals is low.

Correspondents report an early opening for spring in all parts of Canada, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, as well as in the counties of Ontario, along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, about one-half of the seeding was finished at the end of March. A very favorable account of the condition of fall wheat is given for Ontario at the same period, but in Alberta the crop suffered to some extent from drouth at the seeding season and later from winter exposure.

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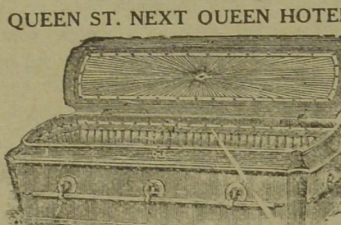
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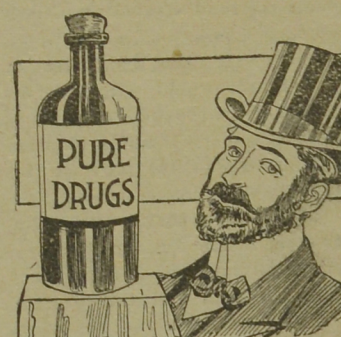
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