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Jan. 19, 1906	DAILY HERALD
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PROMINENT LAWYER DEAD.

**Ald. Thomas Millidge, Well Known St. John Barrister,
Succumbs to Attack of Heart Disease---
His Career.**

St. John, Jan. 24.—(Special)—Alderman Thos. Millidge, K. C., died today from a lingering illness, from heart disease. He was 61 years of age and unmarried.

He has been a member of the council since 1894, except one year, when he was defeated by W. S. Daley.

He was one of the best known and highly respected citizens of St. John.

He received the B. A. and M. A. from the University of New Brunswick, and was a barrister of long standing. He was at one time a member of the law firm of Hanning-ton Millidge & Wilson.

He took a deep interest in civic

affairs and was recognized as an authority on sewerage matters.

His grandfather, Thos. Millidge, was a representative in the House of Assembly for seven years for the City and County of St. John. His father Thos. E. Millidge, was an extensive ship builder and owner, and the village of Millidgeville, near here, was named after him.

Deceased leaves six brothers and three sisters. One brother is Rev. James W. Millidge, rector at Oak Bay, Charlotte county, N. B.

Mr. Millidge's death has cast a gloom over the city.

A FOOL PROPOSITION.

**Bill Introduced in Ohio Legislature to Make Legal the
Chloroforming of People Suffering from
Incurable Diseases.**

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 24.—(Special)—A painless death for pain-racked sufferers, who have no chance of recovery, and who desire to live no longer, will be possible, if the bill introduced yesterday in the General Assembly passes.

Under its provisions persons suffering from incurable diseases, or from injuries from which there is no hope of recovery, may be legally chloroformed to death, or killed in any other painless way which physicians may deem.

The measure was introduced by Representative Hunt of Cincinnati, at

the request of Miss Anna Hall, who has for years been a student of the subject.

Her interest was aroused first by the illness and death of her mother from cancer of the liver.

Miss Hall sat in the House and witnessed the voting down of a motion to reject her bill. The vote was 73-22, and she left when she saw her measure was to be received and sent to a committee.

Miss Hall is a woman of wealth, and is a member of a highly respectable family. Her father, who was an Arctic explorer, died a few years ago.

MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL.

New York, Jan. 24.—(Special)—A Chicago despatch to the Times says: "The great bulk of the estate of Marshall Field, according to his will, which was read to the family Saturday night, will be held undivided under a trusteeship for the benefit of the three children of the late Marshall Field, Jr., according to one of the members of the family present at the reading of the will. The estate has been estimated at from \$100,000-000 to \$150,000,000.

To the people of Chicago, the dead merchant carried out his implied promise by leaving \$8,000,000 to the Field Columbian Museum.

Mr. Field's only daughter, Mrs. David Beattie, of England, received \$8,000,000.

To his sisters and nieces Mr. Field leaves cash gifts of \$1,000,000 or less.

Sums are also left to various charitable institutions, in which Mr. Field was interested and old family servants are also remembered.

The members of Mr. Field's family who received bequests are: Mrs. Henry F. Dibblee and Mrs. L. D. Dames, sisters; Mrs. John C. King, Mrs. Albert A. Sorazne, Mrs. Preston Gibson, Mrs. Thomas Stanley Field, and other members of the family of John Field, a brother-in-law.

The fact that Mrs. Marshall Field, senior who, as Mrs. Arthur Caton,

married Mr. Field, last September, is not included, so far as known, among large bequests, apparently confirms the story that she received a wedding present of a large sum of money from her husband. That sum is said to have been \$2,000,000, being given with the provision that Mrs. Field should surrender her dower rights.

The chief beneficiaries of the will are Marshall Field, 12 years old; Henry Field, 9 and Gwendolyn Field, 4 years old.

Marshall Field III, was thrown from a pony in Berkshire Hills two years ago while suffering from inflammatory rheumatism. He was restored health at Lake Wood, N. J.

Mrs. Beattie's husband is a captain in the British army. She was formerly the wife of Arthur Tree, son of Judge Lambert Tree.

"All work that is being done regarding the will, is being done here," was the statement made at the office of W. G. Beale, Mrs. Field's attorney. "It is not yet in shape for any announcement."

No indication could be obtained from Mr. Beale as to identity or number of the trustees, who are to direct the vast estate during the minority of the heirs. It is hinted, however, that Mr. Beale, John G. Shedd, and possibly Norman Britan are named.

DYING IN SHACKS.

Port Arthur, Ont., Jan. 24.—(Special)—Isolated from the world, ill and without food, Charles Hawkins, an Englishman, lies alone in a fragile little shack in the Lake Nepigon district, awaiting food, medicine and a rescue party which is being hurried to him from the Nepigon headquarters of the transcontinental survey.

A hundred or more miles to the northwest, in a lonely trapper's shanty, separated by many days' travel from friends and medical aid, J. Boemer lies battling with what may prove a fatal attack of typhoid fever.

Both men were members of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway survey, and, owing to a quarrel with the engineer in charge, decided to walk to civilization. They left camp on Dec. 12, in company with a man named Wilson. On the afternoon of the second day the ice gave way as they were crossing a creek which empties into Lake Wawong. After struggling about in the icy water for some minutes they managed to reach the shore, and there collected a quantity of dry sticks with which to build a fire. Then they discovered that

their matches had been spoiled, so they were obliged to wring the water from their clothes and continue their journey as rapidly as possible to prevent freezing. After ten hours of agony they reached a trapper's shanty, and the exile inhabitant of that lone hut received them with open arms.

The following morning they were too stiff to move, but on the next day Hawkins and Wilson were able to continue their journey, leaving Boemer in the trapper's care raving in delirium. For three nights Hawkins and Wilson wandered about in the bush trying to find their way, each night taking turns to sit up to keep the fire burning. On the 10th day from camp Hawkins slipped, going down a steep bank, and injured himself so badly that he could not move. For several miles Wilson carried the injured man, and at last came to a deserted shanty, where he made Hawkins as comfortable as possible and again set out for assistance, and in two days met a survey party, whom he directed to the two lone shanties.

Small hopes are entertained of finding either of the men alive.

SUBJECT OF BEEF RAISING.

**Interesting Discussion at the Farmers and Dairymen's
Meeting this Morning.**

TODAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

At this morning's session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association Mr. Rennie continued the discussion on seeds and replied to many questions. He stated that many farmers in Ontario were able to raise squash which weighed as high as four hundred pounds. From a single seed it was possible to produce a ton of squash. To do this it was necessary to cultivate according to the laws of nature, and keep the soil well pulverized. To raise one big squash for exhibition purposes it was necessary to trim off some of the smaller ones. It was not necessary to feed a squash on milk or to use chemical fertilizers. The well rotted manure was the best to use in a garden. It is important in spreading the manure that the ammonia should not be allowed to escape.

Mr. Rennie continued his interesting talk at some length, imparting much valuable information.

MR. IVAN T. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson, manager of the maritime experimental farm at Nappan, N. S., delivered an address on Beef Production. At the outset he gave expression to the pleasure he felt at being once more able to meet with the farmers of New Brunswick. He had a warm side for beef raising, and was glad that he had been asked to say something on the subject. He believed that the beef industry was of a great deal of importance to New Brunswick, as it meant the converting of the raw material of the farm into finished product. Dairying was so of great importance to the farmer and there were districts in New Brunswick well adapted to it.

Beef raising should be adopted by the farmer as a means of using up the raw material of the farm. He was not one of those who considered commercial fertilizers a panacea for all the ills to be found on the farm. There was perhaps more need of using commercial fertilizers in the maritime provinces than in Ontario, but they should be used judiciously. It is not always lack of fertility in the ground that is responsible for poor crops, but lack of humus in the soil. Commercial fertilizers will stimulate land of this kind, but will confer no lasting benefit. There is no other way of keeping up the fertility of the soil than can equal the raising of stock. Successful beef raising while it depends largely on the kind of animals used, depends much more on the ability of the man to raise crops cheaply. He must be a brainy man who can raise beef in New Brunswick at a profit and import his fodder from Ontario and the west.

The farmers of the west are much more favorably situated for beef raising than those of the east, which means that the eastern man has got to use his brains to make the business profitable. Of course the eastern man is not entirely handicapped as he has the market right at his door and can thus make quite a saving in the matter of transportation. In beef raising a man can use up a great deal more of the rougher foods of his farm than he can in dairying.

The speaker then went on to give some results in experiments made in beef raising on the Maritime Experimental Farm. They had always been able to buy cattle in the fall, and sell them in the spring at a profit, with the cost of fattening added. The manure was allowed to offset the cost of the labor. They raised the very highest quality of beef and were able to sell it at an average of \$5.90 per hundred live weight. Animals kept until they were three years old cost them \$6.30 per hundred, so it could be seen that there was not a great deal of profit. Of course, the farmer could improve on this by charging for the foods what it actually cost to produce them instead of charging it up at the market price. There was no danger of not finding a market for high class beef. Steers finished at two years old cost 51 cents per pound on the Experimental Farm. To make a profit at these figures some method would have to be found for producing food cheaply. There is nothing in the way of manure so valuable to the farmers of New Brunswick as the clover crop. It may be that through the judicious use of barn yard manure and clover the cost of food for beef cattle may be lessened, so that beef can be raised at a profit.

Mr. Robertson, in conclusion, heartily thanked the audience for the attentive hearing given him.

In reply to Mr. Wilmot Mr. Robertson said that he invariably sold beef cattle at live weight, as he believed it was by far the most satisfactory method. Farmers should not allow themselves to be bluffed or brow beaten by butchers. Unless the animals were sold by live weight the butcher invariably got the best of the transaction.

Mr. Tabor C. Everett was to have led the discussion on beef raising, but not being present, Mr. B. M. Fawcett of Sackville, started the ball rolling. He said that with the keen competition of the west and the scarcity of farm labor, the outlook for beef raising in the Maritime Provinces was

not as bright as he would like to see it. According to Prof. Grisdale, the farmers of the Maritime Provinces lost money on every three year old steer fattened for market. That was so he (Fawcett) was at a loss to know how the deficiency was made up. He thought that it was not much wonder that our young men were going west when we had to import our flour from Ontario and a good part of the beef used in the province. He had in the past advocated the general purpose cow, that would be suitable for both beef and butter making. The president of this Association and Dairy Superintendent Mitchell had differed with him in this. Before the embargo was put on Canadian cattle farmers in Westmorland and Cumberland Counties were able to ship beef to England at a profit. He believed that if the general purpose cow was used, the Maritime Provinces would ultimately raise their own beef supply.

Mr. Frank Trueman of Point de Bute, spoke briefly on the same subject. He was a beef raiser and had been able to derive a good living from it. He was a believer in the general purpose cow.

Mr. Robertson said he believed the secret of success in farming was in being able to put the produce of the farm on the market at the top prices.

Mr. Strong of Carleton County, said that he had carried on mixed farming for a number of years and had made a fair success of it. He had made money by selling the raw products of the farm, but he also kept a live stock. He had also made money out of beef, although it was a bye product with him. June beef in Carleton County generally commanded about the best price. They could realize five cents per pound live weight for it in the local market, while at this season of the year they could not get more than five cents dead weight.

Mr. Robertson, in reply to Mr. Trueman, said that one year he had made a profit of \$17 a head on beef cattle fattened at the Experimental Farm. He had bought the cattle at an exceptionally low figure in the fall and sold them at a high figure in the spring. In 1904 the profit was only \$2.07 per head.

Prof. Cumming, principal of the Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., in response to a call from the chair, spoke briefly and was heartily applauded.

Mr. Henry Wilmot could not see how farmers could import beef for stock and realize a profit on it. He was a beef raiser. He approved of selling beef by live weight and regretted that method was not carried out in this section. The people of his section used the Shorthorn bull and found grade cattle very satisfactory.

Rev. J. Hunter Boyd presented the report of the nominating committee, which recommended the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Donald Innes, Tobique River.

Vice President—F. E. Sharp, Midland, Kings County.

Recording Secretary—B. M. Fawcett, Sackville.

Corresponding Secretary—T. A. Peters, Fredericton.

Treasurer—Harvey Mitchell, Sussex.

County vice presidents:
Restigouche—J. E. Stewart.
Gloucester—P. J. Power.
Northumberland—William Murray.
Kent—James Lawson.
Westmorland—Frank Trueman.
Albert—S. B. Ryan, M. P. P.
St. John—Frank H. Richardson.
Charlotte—R. Richardson.
Kings—J. T. Crawford.
Queens—George McAlpine.
Sunbury—H. H. Smith.
York—N. E. Hoyt.
Carleton—James Good.
Victoria—David Currie.

Madawaska—Rev. Father Babineau. It was recommended that the vice presidents each present a brief report at the annual meeting; also Mr. David Currie be appointed to solicit subscriptions for the Association.

Mr. George E. Baxter regretted that the farmers of the province did not attend the Association in sufficiently large numbers to permit of officers being elected independent of government officials. He thought the Association was run too much by the government.

Mr. Peters said he was perfectly willing to allow another man to take the office of corresponding secretary.

A delegate suggested that perhaps Mr. Baxter would take it.

Mr. Baxter said that he did not want the job.

Mr. Fawcett thought it was a good thing to have the government at the back of the Association. Hon. Mr. Farris and Mr. Peters were very successful in securing the co-operation of officials of the Dominion department of agriculture. In case the Association ever got into a hole financially it was likely that Hon. Mr. Farris would see them through.

President Alward spoke highly of the service rendered the Association by Mr. Peters.

The report was finally adopted and the meeting adjourned.