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E 235

## PRODUCTION CONFERENCE MET WITH ENTHUSIASTIC RESPONSE

(Continued from page 2.)

government supervision must immediately devise means of increasing and conserving food supplies. Armour urged the cultivation of every available acre. The food shortage, he said, is world wide. European production is cut in half. The Argentine Republic has suffered droughts. Canada and the United States must wake up.

### Object of Conference.

Now the work of this conference is, through an interchange of ideas, to arrive at the best possible means to put this motion for greater production into immediate action in every part of this province. The clergy will do their part in awakening a more patriotic and national sentiment into a national service. The boards of trade by giving countenance, sanction and encouragement to the movement inducing the business men to lend every assistance to the farmer who is laboring to carry on the work. The municipal councils to call special sessions to pass resolutions that will bring renewed effort. The public press should forget its party allegiance and unitedly throw the powerful weight of its influence into the movement. The Government will back up and support the action of this convention in carrying into effect the best methods that can be adopted to make every cultivable acre of land produce and every acre under cultivation produce more.

The convention will organize the movement into concrete form for carrying on the work, a provincial committee will be formed who will elect an executive to work out the policy of the convention and the Government through the department of agriculture will finance the expenses.

### W. B. Snowball.

Mr. W. B. Snowball of Chatham who meanwhile had taken the chair, said that this act of the government in stimulating industry had met with the approval of all the people of New Brunswick. In Chatham a start already had been made toward enlisting the services of the school children. Mr. R. P. Steeves was to be there on Monday night next to address the town council. He felt sure that good would come from the conference. He then called upon Major L. P. D. Tilley.

### Major L. P. D. Tilley.

Major L. P. D. Tilley, director of National Service for New Brunswick, was the next speaker. A crisis in the life of the Empire had been reached, not only in a military sense but in every other sense. The Board of National Service on that account was heartily in accord with the movement in New Brunswick. He had conferred with the Minister of Agriculture and knew he had a programme to submit which would meet with the approval of all. The situation demanded the hearty co-operation of all. Such small things as party politics and kindred matters must be forgotten in an effort to assist the Empire (applause.) Major Tilley also made an appeal for the abandonment of any spirit of carping criticism.

### DR. W. S. CARTER

Chief Superintendent of Education  
Submits Three Propositions—  
Deals With Matter From Educational Viewpoint.

Dr. W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education, was the next speaker. He informed the conference that he had three propositions to submit to the conference for assistance of the schools and Education Department toward increased production. They were:

1. That all pupils in good standing May 1st, 1917, who with the consent of their parents shall volunteer to aid in increased production, shall be allowed their standing for the present school year, if so decided by the local committees.

2. The local committees shall consist of three members each and shall be organized by the inspectors of schools for their inspectorial districts in one or more of the most populous or central places in each county, and shall consist of the chairman or some member of the school board designated or appointed by the Board, the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Women's Institutes or Agricultural Society in order named.

3. The inspectors of schools shall apportion the territory to be under the control of each local committee which shall organize itself into a bureau to receive applications from volunteer pupils, and from all parties desiring their services and which shall distribute the available labor according to their districts. Volunteers are not to be at liberty to change work or employers without the consent of the chairman of the local committee.

4. Conditions or difficulties to be dealt with by the local committee.

5. Funds for clerical work to be granted by the Province.

Dr. Carter said he hoped that too much would not be expected from this but he believed that it would be an excellent beginning. It had been followed out in Ontario to a considerable extent.

He also proposed that the school in-

spectors be relieved of some of their duties in order to aid in the campaign for increased production. Another suggestion he made was that teachers of domestic science be permitted to go throughout the province to instruct in home canning and domestic economy. All realized the enormous quantities of vegetables and fruit which went to waste each year.

### PROF. M. CUMMING

Principal of Nova Scotia Agricultural College Tells of Conditions in Sister Province.

Prof. M. Cumming, principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N. S., was heard. He referred to the serious shortage of beef, mutton and pork, which not only was a Dominion wide problem, but also an all-American problem. In the Nova Scotia legislature one member realizing the seriousness of this beef situation introduced a bill to make it illegal to slaughter a calf for veal purposes during the war. The bill received little support but it showed his line of thought. In order to attain the same goal a large number of people in Nova Scotia had adopted the slogan, "We Eat No Veal." If the movement was generally adopted the beef problem and the butter problem would be nearer solution.

Discussing the wheat situation, Prof. Cumming said that the Maritime Provinces should not attempt to grow wheat but to increase production in potatoes, oats, beans and live stock. He particularly emphasized beans.

Prof. Cumming mentioned the use of school children in Nova Scotia to assist in working farms. It had been successful there and it was expected it would be more successful. The National Service Sunday also was an important matter. Food production had got beyond the point of business. It had been placed upon a moral plane. Prof. Cumming also pointed out that city men could assist increased production by the purchase and loaning of agricultural machinery.

### Committee Appointed.

On the motion of Hon. C. W. Robinson the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the chairman of this meeting appoint a nominating committee of five who shall name a Provincial Committee, which shall co-operate with the Agricultural Department and assist by every means possible the work of increased production in New Brunswick."

The following committee was named: M. A. McLeod, Sussex; T. H. Estabrooks, St. John; H. V. Dickson, Kings county; Rev. Father Guertin, St. Joseph's; H. S. Thompson, Hillsboro. This committee returned and named the Provincial Committee, which is given elsewhere.

The conference then proceeded to the adoption of resolutions.

### Stimulation of Seed Production.

The following was adopted on the motion of Mr. F. E. Sharpe, of Kings county:

"In order to further stimulate the production within the province of high grade seed oats, wheat, potatoes and possibly other crops to provide for the seed needs of next year, this convention recommends that a large prize list for field crops be offered for the current year and that a vigorous campaign be undertaken to give publicity to these competitions."

"Also, in order to encourage the increase of all crops and the improvement of live stock, a general competition for increased farm production, with substantial money prizes, be announced."

"Also, that National Service diploma be awarded to those entering this competition who, in the opinion of the judges, make a substantial addition to food production."

### Education Department.

The following was passed on the motion of Mr. W. Frank Hatheway, of St. John:

"Resolved, that the Education Department co-operate in increased production:

"(1) By mobilizing the pupils of the schools who with the consent of their parents and the local school boards shall volunteer for the same under such regulations as may be determined."

"(2) That the school inspectors shall be released from their regular duties to co-operate in the work."

"(3) That the household science teachers of the province be engaged during the summer vacation, under direction to give instruction in the various centres regarding canning and the economical use of food."

### Labor Bureaus.

On the motion of Mr. James E. Porter, of Andover, the following was passed:

"Whereas, in order to secure all available additional farm labor, to increase production on the farms in the Province of New Brunswick, it is considered advisable to organize labor offices or bureaus within the province, "Therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting it is deemed

advisable to open a labor office or offices for the purpose of securing all available farm help, to be employed on the farms in New Brunswick, and that the executive of this organization take such action as they deem necessary to establish the same."

### National Service Sunday.

The following resolution on National Service Sunday was adopted on the motion of Dr. Borden of Sackville:

"Recognizing that this war has raised the question of production from the ordinary business plane of supply and demand to the high moral plane of national duty, this convention would recommend that Sunday, May 13th, be declared National Service Sunday, for the province of New Brunswick, and that a joint message dealing with food production be sent to every clergyman be requested to read this message and to deliver a sermon or address at one of the church services on that Sunday upon the subject of National Service, with special reference to Food Production."

### Cultivation of Vacant Lots.

Mr. C. M. Leger, M. P. P., of Westmorland, moved the following, which was adopted:

"Whereas, at the present time the need exists for a greater amount of (Continued on page 7.)

## CASTORIA

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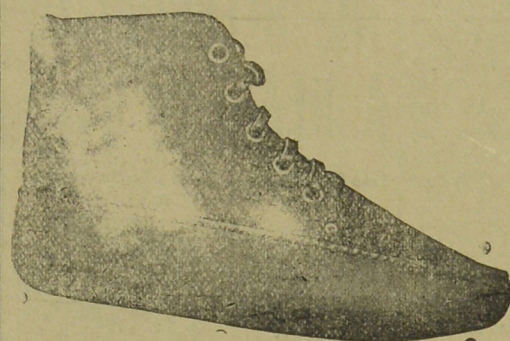
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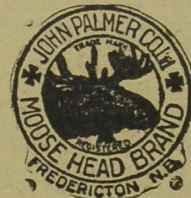
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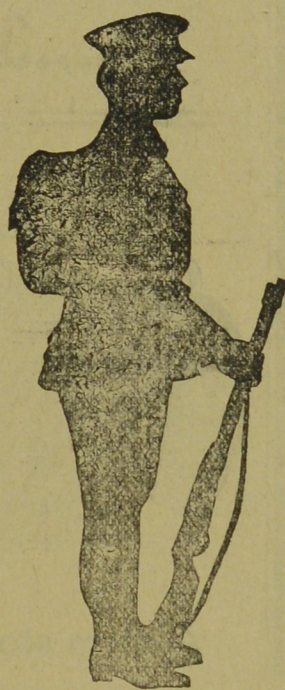
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—William Ewart Gladstone

### THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT

The policy of the Dominion Alliance is to encourage the repeal of the Canada Temperance Act (Scott Act) in counties in which it has been operating. Where this is done the new Provincial Prohibitory Law would then become effective. It is always easier to enforce one uniform law. The New Brunswick Government cannot put its new law in effect in Scott Act counties, as the latter is Dominion legislation, which has precedence over provincial legislation. Friends of temperance who live in Scott Act counties are, however, asked to co-operate in the more thorough enforcement of that Act so long as it continues in operation.

The summit of the hill at last has been won after countless futile charges. Shouts of jubilation proclaim victory. The last German has fled. Flushed with success, the soldiers' caps are flung high in the air, but the old veteran captain shouts, "Off with your tunics, boys, and dig in for your lives! The victory is yet not ours—this summit must be *held!*"

For half a century the people of New Brunswick have fought the Demon Rum for possession of the province. The summit of the last commanding position is won. The Prohibition Law in New Brunswick was finally consummated when it went into effect May 1st, 1917. Let us not shout "Victory" too fervently. We have won only the *means* to a final Victory—the power to *enforce* province-wide freedom from the Traffic. The real fight is yet to come.

Are we going to leave to a few zealous and sincere officials the whole brunt of the fight? Or, shall we let them know that they have behind them, in their duty of enforcing the New Prohibition Act, a whole province full of reserve power and vigilant enthusiasm that will help and encourage them to consolidate this glorious heritage of Prohibition for ever!

## Help to Enforce Prohibition

Licensing of the liquor traffic has had a fair trial for many years. Within a comparatively brief period New Brunswick must vote again and decide for or against a permanent Prohibitory law. In the meantime, the Prohibition law must demonstrate its worth beyond doubt. Brief though the testing time may be, we believe the people will, by their hearty and sincere co-operation, make the result *decisive*. Never again in New Brunswick shall the enemy gain a foothold!

Every man and woman in this province shares the responsibility for the proper enforcement of Prohibition—not the officers of the law alone. *Your* duty is clear.

No matter where you live, whether the Canada Temperance Act or the new Prohibitory Law operates in your district, you are urged to use every legitimate means within your power to heartily support and aid the officers in their sworn duty of enforcing the law.

## Dominion Temperance Alliance

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