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THE FARMERS' CONGRESS.

New Brunswick Farmers and Dairymen in Session.

MANY TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PRES. FAWCETT.

A Practical Address by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

OTHER SPEAKERS, MAYOR PALMER, N. S. DOW, MR. ANDERSON AND PROF. SHUTT.

The 29th annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association opened in the Church Hall Wednesday evening with the president, Mr. B. M. Fawcett, of Sackville, in the chair. The attendance was not quite up to the average, only about fifty delegates being present at the opening. Among those who occupied seats on the platform were Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner of agriculture, Mayor Palmer, Vice-President Dow, Secretary Dickson, and others.

The president in his address heartily welcomed the delegates to the 29th annual meeting of the Association. He believed that farmers were gentlemen in every sense of the term, and he offered no apology for addressing them as such. The Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, he said, was formed at Burton in 1876, and he thought the result achieved had more than justified the efforts put forth by the founders. Continuing, he said:

"The time, perhaps, was once when we as a people were forced to hew down the forests and turn over the soil with implements very crude; indeed, then the muscle of man was more required than it is today. In those times of such physical strain it is a wonder that we were looked upon as ignorant men. No time for study, it was work from day to day month after month, and year after year, with only a very plain existence. I say today we should have every respect for the big muscled, grand charactered men of by-gone days, who gave us our very existence."

"We can thank ourselves that the governments of our country are taking such an interest in our pursuit. The Honorable Mr. L. P. Farris, of the government of our province has and is doing all in his power to advance our interests. They are willing to spend money in institute work and exhibitions, and that is for our interests."

Continuing, the president said that the exhibitions held last year at Chatham and St. John were very successful, no doubt, but it was a question in his mind as to whether fakirism was really uplifting to humanity in general. He said the stock of the country had improved during the last ten years, but there had been very little improvement during the previous decade. He referred to the shipments of beef cattle made from the maritime provinces to England twenty years ago, and regretted that the trade had practically been wiped out. While the beef raising industry had declined, the dairying industry seemed to have forged ahead.

The province of New Brunswick was now importing hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of flour, and also bran and feed, from other parts of Canada. Why cannot we grow sufficient grain in our own province. Is it because so many of our young men have gone to the United States or the Canadian west?

After a brief allusion to the lumbering industry and the rush of immigration from the east to the west, the president went on to say that there were thousands of acres of land in New Brunswick just as good as was to be found in the west. Only in wheat raising alone could the west beat New Brunswick, while in the matter of raising roots there was no comparison.

In regard to fruit growing he thought there was a great opening for the farmers of New Brunswick. Nova Scotia had made wonderful progress in that direction in the last twenty years and there was no reason why New Brunswick should not

do something. In the matter of poultry raising too there seemed to be a good opening, and in this connection he remarked that turkeys had sold in the towns and cities of the province during Christmas week at 25 cents per pound. He believed that horse raising should receive more attention, and he strongly urged the farmers to raise Clydesdales. He suggested that the government do something to encourage the breeding of this class of draft horse. The president closed his admirable address with a patriotic outburst, in which he alluded to the movement for church union as the morning star of the millenium, and referred to Canada as the right hand colony of the British Empire.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Palmer on being called upon, delivered a brief address in which he cordially welcomed the delegates to Fredericton. He was not much of a farmer and could therefore not say much to interest the farmers. He then quoted from the Fredericton Herald, a Manchester, England, despatch, showing the great increase that had been made in the exportation of Canadian farm produce to Great Britain in recent years. His worship thought the governments of Canada and New Brunswick, were doing a splendid work in encouraging trade with Great Britain and inducing the farmers to adopt new and approved methods of farming. In conclusion he heartily congratulated the president on his able and patriotic address and resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. T. B. Kidner, director of manual training, was next introduced and delighted the gathering with a vocal solo, Miss Bessie Williamson, playing the piano accompaniment. He was very heartily applauded.

MR. DOW'S REPLY.

Mr. N. S. Dow of Woodstock, the secretary of the association replied to the address of welcome in appropriate terms. He said the subject touched upon by His Worship was a most important one. It was a fact that colonial butter had to travel half way around the world to reach the English market, while it was reached by Danish butter in a few hours. The farmers of Canada were now making more use of their intellects than formerly and the result was most satisfactory. The best methods of farming were being followed and the quality of the dairy produce sent to the English market was greatly improved. He referred to the great increase in bacon exports of England in recent years, and of the benefit it was to the country to have money coming in from abroad in exchange for farm produce. Many years ago the man who wanted to use his brain invariably adopted a profession, but during recent years it had been discovered that a man could study and still remain on the farm. As a result of this all successful farmers were now students.

In closing, the speaker remarked that he had listened to Mr. Kidner's solo with great pleasure and hoped the programme would include further musical selections.

HON. MR. FARRIS.

In introducing the Commissioner for Agriculture the President spoke of him as a man honored and esteemed by the farmers of New Brunswick—a man whom they looked upon as one of themselves, and appreciated the grand work he was doing for the province.

Hon. Mr. Farris, who was very heartily applauded, thanked the president for his kind words, and complimented him on his able address. He also complimented Mayor Palmer and Mr. Dow on their addresses. He then went on to say that the Department of Agriculture did not pretend to be perfect, but they were doing the best they could. Of late they had been giving some attention to fruit growing and last season had set out seven illustrations

CONSUMPTION IS SCOURGING CANADA.

Year by year the White Plague steadily gains headway, and why? Because careless people let their colds run into catarrh which in turn becomes consumption. Victims of catarrh needn't be discouraged, for fragrant healing Catarrhzone permanently cures every type of catarrh. The soothing vapor of Catarrhzone immediately kills the germs that cause catarrh and prevents them from again entering your system. Relief will be quick, cure will be certain, absolute freedom from any trace of catarrh follows the use of Catarrhzone. It is a scientific remedy warranted to cure lung trouble, bronchitis and catarrh. Cure guaranteed with two months' treatment. Price \$1.00; sample size 25c.

orchards in different parts of the province. The number would be increased until there was at least one in each county in the province. He was convinced that fruit growing could be made a great success in New Brunswick. A very creditable fruit exhibition had been made by our farmers at the Maritime Winter Fair, held at Amherst in December.

Hon. Mr. Farris said he was pleased with the programme prepared for the meeting. He was glad that some attention had been given to the production of beef. He was sure that in many sections of the province beef raising could be successfully carried on, but it should be confined to beef sections and not mixed with the dairy industry. He believed that sheep raising could also be profitably carried on in New Brunswick, and he hoped the farmers would take it up on a more extensive scale. Horse raising should also receive greater attention.

The past season has been one of the most unprofitable for agriculturists that has been known for many years, due largely to a combination of circumstances over which they could exercise very little control.

The extremely cold spring and very dry summer, with low temperature prevailing throughout, coupled with low prices for many farm crops, were responsible for a poor yield and in many cases, poor quality, which necessarily meant small profits. Any one who has carefully studied the conditions of the summer since May last, and carefully noted the number of hours of sunshine during the months of June, July and August, and the amount of rainfall, together with low temperatures, would have no reason to suppose that the returns from farm crops would be any different from what they were. As an example of this, during the month of May there was 4½ inches more rain than the average for the past 31 years, and the temperature during this month never exceeded 80 deg. and never went down as low as 30 deg. It is needless for me to say that during May all farm crops are put into the ground, but with such conditions prevailing, it was almost impossible for farmers to plant as large an acreage as they would under more favorable conditions. Then, during the months of June and July, with a larger average of hours of sunshine than prevailed for years, and with 4 inches less rain fall than we usually have, together with low temperatures, you can readily see that the seeds sown during the month of May could not germinate rapidly and a slow growth resulted. But to follow the season into the month of September, I might mention the fact that the early frosts proved very destructive to many of the crops. However, this province was not the only one working under these conditions, for on examining the trade returns for 1904 I find a shortage in wheat alone for Canada of over \$11,000,000. In the province of Ontario the yield per acre was 15.1 bus., this year as compared with 25.9 bus. for 1903. This report is for fall wheat, while the returns for spring wheat show a decrease in yield of 3 1-3 bus. per acre and a decrease in production of 1,125,000 bus. The same may be said of many of the other farm crops grown in every province of the Dominion, and I merely mention these facts to show that the farmers of this province are not working under any more unfavorable conditions than their brethren in other provinces.

Prices for farm produce, with the exception of dairy products, have been and are very encouraging; but with a decrease of 2½ cents in the price of cheese during the summer and fall months, and a decrease in the price of butter for export of about 1½ cents per pound, the farmers in many sections did not feel like spending very much time or money in trying to induce their stock to produce larger quantities of milk, and on every hand throughout the Dominion we have the assurance that low prices have been the cause of a decrease in the output of dairy products of about \$2,500,000. As far as New Brunswick is concerned, we find there has been a shortage in the output of cheese, but butter shows an increase over last year.

I would strongly urge the farmers who are engaged in dairying not to be at all discouraged by the showing made last year, for they might just as well abandon the production of hay and oats because of a temporary decrease in the output as to say they will abandon dairying because of low prices for one season.

SLIGHT SPRAINS GROW WORSE

Unless promptly treated. The great strength of Nerviline enables it to quickly cure all manner of sprains and strains. "I sprained my wrist," writes Leonard E. Milford of Rockland, "while working in the mill but had to lay off, it became so painful and swelled. I rubbed my wrist thoroughly with Nerviline twice a day and put on a bandage. The pain soon went away and frequent rubbing with Nerviline soon cured it. Nerviline is undoubtedly an excellent liniment and the best pain reliever I ever used." Nerviline certainly is extra good. Price 25c.

We must remember that the prices received for dairy products have been extremely high; in fact, I am inclined to believe that had the prices been somewhat lower our conditions would be better today in the old country markets than they are, from the fact that when the price of dairy products go up beyond a certain limit in England, the tendency with the people is to find a cheaper substitute and from the best information I can get, this to a certain extent, took place last season. However, it does not take very long, especially when low prices are maintained throughout the season, to get them back again to the use of this product.

It may be thought by some that our dairy interests are not advancing, but we have encouraging reports year after year which show that the increase in butter since 1901 up to the present time has been in the vicinity of \$75,000 pounds, and the increase of cheese during this same period amounted to about \$25,000 per year, consequently, we maintain that the dairy industry is not lagging, and with the encouragement the farmers will receive from my department, the increase for the future will be most encouraging.

Hon. Mr. Farris in conclusion was able to show by the Dominion Agricultural Report that the total exports of dairy products to the Old Country from Canada last year amounted to over \$40,000,000 or about the same as that of cattle, wheat and lumber.

Mr. W. R. Wilkes was next introduced and rendered a vocal solo which was well received. In response to loud calls he gave an encore number.

MR. ANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., briefly addressed the meeting in response to an invitation from the chair. He agreed with Hon. Mr. Farris that more attention should be paid by the farmers of New Brunswick to the breeding of draft horses. He believed that there was a good opening for that kind of stock, and the farmers should certainly pay more attention to it. There were just three points to be considered in the breeding of the draft horse. First he should have sloping pastures and clean fore feet; secondly, he should have clean, smooth hocks, and thirdly he should have barrel capacity enough to hold sufficient food to run the machine. A short ribbed horse that would want his dinner before ten o'clock in the morning was not wanted. It was of the utmost importance that a horse should have a good foundation. He had found it hard in his experience as a farmer to let go of the old system, much harder than it was to take up new systems. Not until he was able to let go of an old system could he get ahead. He was now growing more clover on his farm than formerly, and as a result the fertility of the soil had increased wonderfully. He had been greatly surprised to learn that in the Province of New Brunswick that only 5,000 acres of turnips had been grown. Why they cannot raise cattle without them.

Great Britain was the market of the world for farm produce, and the United States had always been our greatest competitor in the market. The time had arrived when the United States could scarcely produce enough food products to supply the wants of her own people. All her new land was taken up, and thousands of American farmers were settling in our northwest. The population of the United States was increasing rapidly, and in a few years that country would be practically out of the British market. It had been said that Asia would become a competitor in the English market, but he did not attach much importance to that view. He believed that the competition that Canada would have to meet in the next few years would come from the Argentine Republic in South America. He believed that there was no investment for a young man in Canada that would produce better results than an investment made in a good piece of farm land. Young men are wanted in every walk of life today, and in commercial life the man of middle age has no chance in competition with him. It must be remembered that the dead line is never reached on the farm, as a man can always find work to do there.

In closing Mr. Anderson paid an eloquent tribute to the hardy pioneers, both men and women, who crossed the ocean hundreds of years ago and hewed out homes for themselves in the forests of Canada. All honor to their memory.

Prof. Shutt's Address.

Prof. Shutt, who was next introduced, made a brief but pleasing speech. He had attended a meeting of the N. B. Farmers Association, and had always regarded it as the most satisfactory and useful convention he had ever attended during the seventeen years he had been engaged in the work in Canada. He was glad that in preparing the program for the meeting, that long speeches had been left out and more opportunity had been left for free discussion among the

farmers. He was greatly in favor of institute work, but at the same time he favored a central organization, as it gave the farmers of the province an opportunity to meet once a year for the exchange of thoughts and experiences. He believed the meetings should be largely in the nature of a conference, with just enough speech making to introduce a subject. His only regret about the convention was that it was held at a season of the year when it was not possible for him to learn enough of agricultural conditions in the province. He did not think the people had yet come to realize the great agricultural possibilities of New Brunswick. The lumbering business had no doubt kept agriculture back, and he did not believe that it was a matter for regret that the woods were going. New Brunswick was closer to the seaboard than Ontario, and consequently freights to the Old Country should be less. It was regrettable that beef had to be imported into New Brunswick from the other provinces. Samples of stock foods had been lately sent to him from New Brunswick to be analyzed, but he noticed that they all originally came from Ontario. He believed that the time had arrived when the government should compel manufacturers of stock food which sold at upwards of \$10 per ton, to forward samples of the same to Ottawa to be analyzed before placing them on the market. This was now done in the case of fertilizers and was certainly necessary for the protection of the farmers.

The professor in conclusion expressed his pleasure at being present and hoped that the discussions would be very profitable.

Mr. W. S. Blair of Nappan, who was down on the programme for an address, failed to arrive, and at ten o'clock the meeting adjourned.

(Continued on page 6.)

LIMBS ACHED WITH WEAKNESS.

Cheeks Were Sunken and Pale—Appetite Poor—Sleep Hard to Obtain.

FERROZONE

Made a New Woman of Mrs. Clarence Augustus of Walkerville.

When you want to get over weakness and sleeplessness without stopping work, use Ferrozone. It is the one sure medicine that brings bracing health at once.

Try Ferrozone and notice how much better you will feel. Mrs. Clarence Augustus, of Windsor, writes:

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It's the nourishment in Ferrozone that makes you feel good. It puts life into the blood, energy into the nerves, makes you dance and snap with new found health; try Ferrozone, 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50; at all dealers in medicine, or Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Will Need Our Wheat.

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Mr. C. E. McPherson, general passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway for lines west of Fort William, who is in Montreal just now, predicts that in ten years the United States will buy Canadian wheat for home consumption. "We are increasing our yield of wheat by leaps and bounds, while in the American northwest the wheat production is growing less. It is easy to see what will happen. Some of these days the United States will need wheat it cannot grow, and Canada will have the wheat to sell."

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