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FARMERS IN SESSION.

Cheaper Money Discussed by Dr. Davidson, G. E. Baxter and W. W. Hubbard.

HON. L. P. FARRIS DFALS WITH WORK OF HIS DEPARTMENT.

Apple Culture Discussed at Evening Session.

DELEGATES HEARTILY WELCOMED TO THE CITY BY MAYOR CROCKET.

Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for Agriculture, in his speech at the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association meeting Tuesday afternoon, said he thought it augured well for the success of Agriculture in this province that so many intelligent farmers were ready to leave their homes and spend two or three days in conference on matters pertaining to their calling. Some time ago the department over which he had the honor to preside had adopted the plan which had been found to work well in Ontario, and had inaugurated farmers' institute meetings in this province. They had decided to carry the gospel of Agriculture into the different localities of the province, and the result so far had exceeded their expectations. He was much gratified at the very cordial reception accorded the speakers in different parts of the province.

Dry weather had been experienced in many localities during the past season, but on the whole the conditions for farming were not unfavorable, and there had been good returns. From information received through the secretaries for the different school districts of the province he was able to present the following statistics on crops for the past year:

	Acres	Bus.	Bus per acre
Wheat.....	26,010	478,886	18.4
Oats.....	184,114	4,944,992	26.8
Barley.....	4,396	99,540	22.6
Buckwheat..	70,114	1,479,477	21.1
Potatoes....	37,525	4,077,478	108.6
Turnips.....	7,633	2,099,940	175.1

The cheese output for the year was 1,932,432 lbs an increase of 50,000 lbs, and the butter output was 562,606 an increase of 100,000 lbs.

Continuing his address the commissioner expressed the hope that the farmers of this country would give more attention to butter making in future. At present Canada supplied about seventy per cent of the cheese used in the old country, and only eight per cent of the butter. He thought there was a chance for improvement in this direction. During the year 85 institute meetings had been held with a total attendance of 5000 people. There had been twelve special meetings with an attendance of 1,000, and the dairy superintendents had held 70, making 167 in all with a total attendance of over 10,000 people. He thought the result of the meetings had been satisfactory, and had awakened a greater interest in agriculture. He announced that another series of meetings would commence next October and they would be held as far as possible in districts, where no meetings were held this season. With the assistance rendered by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, they had been able to supply a fairly good lot of speakers and so far as he was aware they had given good satisfaction.

In conclusion Hon. Mr. Farris announced that he was present to listen to the discussions and find out if he could what the farmers believed to be in their best interests. He was firmly convinced that agriculture was the backbone and mainstay of our province, and if the farmers were enjoying prosperity, the country will be prosperous. The minister returned thanks for the hearty reception accorded him and resumed his seat amidst applause.

Agricultural Credit.

W. W. Hubbard in a short speech introduced the subject of agricultural credit and was followed by Dr. Davidson of the U. N. B., who spoke at some length on the subject. The doctor first addressed himself to the present Canadian banking system, and showed how it assisted the manufacturer, lumberman and the farmer. The business of the farmer differed materially from that of the others named,

inasmuch as he was usually a man of little capital. Accordingly all the disadvantages were against him and he was not able to borrow from the banks on the same terms as the others. No banking system did more for the farmer than the Canadian banking system and the fact that there was no silver agitation in Canada showed that the farmers were well served. They served him by making money plentiful when he had crops to sell and by bringing banking facilities to his door if he would use them. The doctor discussed several propositions, and arrived at the conclusion that the Canadian banks were doing all that could be expected of them and that nothing was to be gained by tinkering with the present system. He spoke of the mortgage banks of Europe and told what was being done in New Zealand for the encouragement of the farmer. In New Zealand the government practically marketed the farmer's produce for him, and such a plan as had been adopted there might do in times of prosperity, but it was a question in his mind how it would work under less favorable conditions. In conclusion the doctor expressed the opinion that the government could do more for the farmers by educating them to follow better methods in the pursuit of their calling, by improving the facilities for cold storage and cheapening transportation than could be done by making experiments with a view of getting them cheaper loans.

Geo. E. Baxter of Andover then gave his views upon the question. The matter of cheap money had always been one of his hobbies, and he regretted that Prof. Davidson's views on the question were not in accord with his. It was a fact that while corporations and municipalities could borrow money at four per cent, the farmer had to pay 7 and 8 per cent. He thought that a change might be brought about by legislation. It was impossible to tell what the mortgage indebtedness of New Brunswick was at the present time. The census man asked lots of questions but he did not ask the amount of mortgage on a farm or the rate of interest. That was information the government did not want to know. He said it was not the well to do farmer who was anxious to secure cheap money, but the one who was carrying a burden of debt. He thought the farmers might improve matters somewhat by banding together and securing an act of incorporation. In that case, if the government would guarantee the interest, they would be able to borrow money at 3 per cent and loan it to the members at an advance of one per cent. Treasurer Fawcett submitted the following report, which was received and referred to the finance committee:

RECEIPTS.

T T Tandy.....	\$ 5 05
Refund hall rent.....	10 00
Bal on hand, 1900.....	14 43
Membership fees, 198 at \$1.....	198 00
Grant from Government.....	267 64
Membership St John Sun.....	1 00
	\$496 12

EXPENDITURES.

McMurray & Co, book.....	65
J H Crockett, adv.....	11 75
J R Taylor, expenses.....	13 00
W W Hubbard, telegrams, etc.....	28 59
W W Hubbard's salary, cor sec'y 1899.....	100 00
Jas Biggs.....	3 00
Herald Pub Co, adv.....	6 35
H D White, magic lantern.....	2 50
Telegrams to Gov General.....	2 08
Treasurer's expenses.....	13 00
D Carry, canvassing members.....	2 00
W W Hubbard, reporting.....	20 00
W W Hubbard, part salary, 1901	40 00
Discount on check.....	64
Co-operative Farmer, 1900 meeting.....	82 50
Co-operative Farmer, 1901 meeting.....	100 00
Telegraph Pub Co.....	9 75
R J Robinson & Co, bill heads...	2 50
Total.....	\$496 12

A resolution was adopted authorizing an amendment to the bye-laws to empower the association to hold its annual meeting at some other place than Fredericton.

A delegate in seconding the motion said he hoped that the next meeting would be held at a place where a warm hall could be procured. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following nominating committee was appointed:

St. John—J S McGivern.
Kings—H H McIntyre.
Queens—T Hetherington.
Sunbury—Henry Wilmot.

York—James G Douglas.
Carleton—John Ronald.
Victoria—E E Pickett.
Madawaska—D Daigle.
Northumberland—A Dickson.
Kent—P Michand.
Westmorland—T T LeBlanc.
Albert—G M Killam.
Charlotte—G W Mowatt.

Finance Committee—Frank Turner, H H Smith, Charles Smith.

The death of Mr. Kenny, of Gloucester, was feelingly referred to by Messrs. T A Peters and W S Tompkins, and Mr. Baxter announced that a committee had been appointed to draft a suitable resolution.

Adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The chilly state of the hall during the afternoon furnished a fruitful topic for conversation among the delegates and there was considerable grumbling. It is understood that the fires were not lighted until after one o'clock and the place was so uncomfortable that the delegates were afraid to remove their overcoats.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, after routine, President Violette introduced His Worship Mayor Crockett, who in a brief address heartily welcomed the delegates to the city. He said the object of the association commended itself to all classes, and he hoped the deliberations and discussions would be profitable to its members. He spoke of the great benefit derived from agricultural colleges, and paid a tribute to Sir William McDonald for his munificence in establishing technical schools in the Dominion. He hoped the new subjects would be incorporated in the school course in such a manner that they would not jeopardize the chances of procuring a good common school education in this province. In conclusion His Worship returned thanks for the cordial reception given him.

A G Dickson thanked the mayor for the kind words extended to members of the association, and assured His Worship that they met with the hearty appreciation of the audience.

APPLE CULTURE.

A. McNeill, of Walkerville, Ont., in opening the discussion on "apple culture" made a few happy remarks, in which he referred to the pleasure it gave him to meet the farmers of New Brunswick for the first time. He thought the farmers of New Brunswick were most happily situated. It was sometimes said that the farmers were getting too much from the government, but he did not agree with this view. The government no doubt felt that agriculture was the mainstay of the country, and that whatever proved beneficial to agriculture would benefit all other classes. From the display of fruit he saw before him, he was convinced that the people here took an interest in apple culture. He thought that Fredericton was right in the apple belt of the country, and if good apples were not grown in New Brunswick, it was because the people did not try to grow them. He had made the assertion in Ontario, and the same would apply here, that an acre of apples well pruned, well packed and well sold, would yield as much profit as five acres of oranges in Florida or California. To grow apples successfully, however, one must go about it in the right way. He did not believe there was a farm here that did not have five or six acres adapted to apple growing. In order to grow apples it was not necessary to abandon other branches of farming. Beef could be raised just the same, and butter could be made. He was not going to give them a treatise on apple growing, but wanted to emphasize one or two points which had been brought out by apple growers of experience. He would advise them to purchase stock noted for its hardiness such as the Talman Sweet or the Duchess, set it out, and after four or five years top graft it with the varieties that do best in the locality. He believed that to be the very best method of securing an orchard. Farmers should be careful from whom they buy trees. Avoid the ordinary agent who has no interest in the country, or you are liable to get swindled. If you can't buy from a reliable agent go to one of the large nurseries and buy your stock direct. Now as to apples, he would point out that every nurseryman's catalogue had 150 varieties listed, and something good was said of each variety. The King was not looked upon as a good apple in Ontario, but he believed that it did fairly well in some parts of the lower provinces. However it was not looked upon as a very prolific bearer. He would recommend the Northern Spy, provided their grandfathers had planted it for them. His advice to them was to grow

such apples as they find prolific in their own neighborhood. The Wealthy was a fairly good apple but it could not stand a windstorm. The McIntosh Red he would put among the better classes of desert apples, but he would advise great care in the culture of it. The Ben Davis is the apple that makes the money, but it only fits one particular season, from February to June. He thought a light clay loam well underdrained was the best for this variety of apples. Perhaps when the cold storage system, now being carried out by Prof. Robertson and his department, reached a higher state of perfection, there would be better facilities for marketing early apples. The Ben Davis apple, if eaten in the right season, was not such a bad apple after all.

(CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND CURES THE SICK.

The Only Medicine That Gains Marvellously in Fame and Popularity.

We make the affirmation with all sincerity and honesty that "Paine's Celery Compound Cures the Sick." Do not for a moment entertain the idea that because you have failed with one or more of the common patent medicines that your case is a helpless one. Let this blessed assurance cheer your heart. Paine's Celery Compound has raised up thousands whose condition was as serious as yours, to a new and happy life. In proof of this, we point to the marvellous gain in fame and popularity all over the world made by Paine's Celery Compound while other medicines have sunk into obscurity and forgetfulness. If you are a sufferer truly desiring renewed health, lose no time in trying the wonderful life-giving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound; no disappointments; no failures. Mr. H. Bull, Chataam, Ont., tells of his rescue from death:

"I was so seriously ill I was obliged to take to my bed, where I laid for four months. The doctors here and in Toronto said my trouble was Addison's disease of the kidneys, and told me I would never walk again. I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. After using a number of bottles I was enabled to attend to business, and felt like a new man. Before using the compound I was very much reduced in flesh; today I weigh over 200 pounds. I can affirm with confidence and honesty that Paine's Celery Compound saved my life."

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Mail states that the two dogs already trained to assist in life-saving in connection with the Paris waterside police force have been reinforced by five more Newfoundlanders, and in addition to their duties in the water the animals will be taught to hunt for tramps, thieves and other undesirable concealed about the quays and sheds at night, where the police have a difficulty in following them. The dogs will also be taught to protect the agents of the law, should they be attacked in the performance of the duty.

IF INTERESTED

If interested in children you are interested in Scott's Emulsion. As a remedy for consumption and other forms of lung and throat diseases Scott's Emulsion has won such fame that its value as a children's medicine is sometimes forgotten. It is worth remembering

There is nothing like Scott's Emulsion for bringing strength and health to drooping children. It always has this general action.

But notice!—that for rickets, scrofula, tubercular disease, whooping cough, St. Vitus's dance, coughs and colds—Scott's Emulsion has a direct effect. Food and medicine all in the same dose.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Slowly Dying From Catarrh

Thousands are in this terrible condition and don't realize their danger. If you have the slightest taint of Catarrh, would it not be wise to commence Catarrhzone treatment now and be perfectly cured in a short time? This pleasant remedy cures without the use of drugs, atomizers or snuff. You inhale the medicated vapor which spreads to all parts of the breathing organs, kills the germs and heals the inflamed surfaces. Catarrhzone cleans the throat and nose instantly, and never fails to cure the most obstinate catarrhal lung and throat troubles. A trial will demonstrate the value of Catarrhzone which sells for \$1.00, small sizes 25 cts., at Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

In a despatch from Vienna the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that the newspapers of Athens report the celebrated St. Paul monastery on Mount Athos to have been burned last Thursday night, and that the prior and nine monks perished, while 20 others were seriously injured. The occupants of the monastery were sleeping at the time the fire broke out, according to the Athens papers, and the monastery itself was damaged to the extent of £80,000.

Birth-marks which mark and mar the outside of the body are a grief to every mother whose children may bear them. But for every child who bears a birth-mark on the skin there are many who bear an indelible birth-mark on the mind. Nervous mothers have nervous children and many a man and woman owes an irritable and despondent temperament to those days of dread when the mother waited the hour of her maternity. The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription strengthens the mother for her trial. With strength comes a buoyancy of spirits and quietness of mind, which is one of the happiest gifts a mother can bestow on her offspring. By giving vigor and elasticity to the delicate womanly organs "Favorite Prescription" practically does away with the pain of maternity and makes the baby's advent as natural and as simple as the blossoming of a flower. There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic contained in "Favorite Prescription."

It is charming to see the way the various nations of the European continent are denying that they ever had any intention of taking up arms against the United States in favour of Spain. Nothing succeeds like success.

During the hot summer season the blood gets over heated, the drain on the system is severe and the appetite is often lost. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies and invigorates the blood, tones up the system, and restores lost appetite.

Mayor Low, of New York, says he is going to keep the saloon closed on Saturday as much as practicable. Tammany kept them closed except where it paid to leave them open. It all depends upon what view one takes of "practicable," but under any circumstance the visitor to New York will never be likely to die of thirst.

Nervous Dyspepsia.

How it shakes one up, invades sleep, destroys strength, adds a real misery to life. Not the stomach but the nerves are affected. Starved nerves make the whole trouble. You need Ferrozone because it's a nerve food. It supplies the elements that are needed to make rich red blood. This is the savings bank of health. The richer the blood in red cells, the richer you're sure to be in health. Ferrozone quickly makes blood, strengthens the nervous system, strengthens the digestive organs and, presto! the nervous disturbance disappears. Sold by C. A. Barchill. Price, 50c.

The inhabitants of the Danish West Indies are showing decidedly bad taste in objecting to have the country annexed to the United States. The inhabitants of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines were similarly unmindful of the blessing held out to them, and Cuba's people still prefer an outside seat. Is it worth while spending money saving people who prefer to be lost?

PASSED 15 WORMS. I gave Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my little girl two and one-half years old; the result was that she passed fifteen round worms in five days. Mrs. B. Roy, Kilmanagh, Ont.

The tea kettle boils and bubbles, And I forget my troubles. For Beity Ann will soon attend And bring a cup of UNION BLEND.