

IMMIGRATION PROBLEM WAS DISCUSSED AT THE CONVENTION

Paper Upon This Important Subject Read by Superintendent of Immigration Wilmot at Farmers' and Dairyman's Convention—An Earnest Effort to be Made to Attract Desirable Settlers—Interesting and Instructive Addresses on Seed Selection and the Growing of Potatoes and Turnips.

The proceedings in connection with the annual session of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association were resumed Thursday morning, with the reading of the reports of the various county vice presidents. Unfortunately but three of these gentlemen put in an appearance, and this did not include York's representative.

Interesting reports were received from St. John county, Charlotte and Sunbury counties, the latter of which was reported by Mr. Smith as follows:

Sunbury County.

Mr. President, it is with pleasure I submit a report for Sunbury county. Root crops gave a good yield and were of fine quality. Turnips are receiving quite a lot of attention, being raised both for feed and market. Grain crops were generally light, owing to the drought in the early part of the season, late oats doing better than the earlier ones.

In the upper part of the county dairying is receiving more attention than formerly, but there is still lots of room for improvement both in the selection and housing of the cow.

Many of the cows being kept at the present time do not pay for their keep and should be disposed of. Six cows giving 8,000 to 11,000 lbs. of milk per year are worth more than twelve or fifteen poorer ones.

There are lots of things which we as farmers might accomplish to make farm life more attractive and thus help to keep the boys home. One of the greatest needs is education along agricultural lines. We as farmers need to cooperate and work together, to vote together. We have valuable franchises which have been and are being granted by our governments. We should see to it that we have independent farmers to represent us both in our Legislature and in the Parliament of Canada, representatives not carried away by party considerations, so that monopolists and capitalists shall not have matters all their own way.

Take, for example, the N. B. Telephone Co. How does the farmer fare? He has to drive from three to six miles and pay 25c. for three minutes' talk, while the "city fellow," who could not exist but for the farmer, has a "phone on his desk and his mail delivered at his office or residence twice a day. A great many of us think ourselves lucky if we get a mail twice a week.

In conclusion, let me say that we have here in New Brunswick the soil, the climate and the possibilities which, coupled with intelligent management and wise legislation, will make agricultural pursuits both profitable and pleasant.

For Victoria County.

For Victoria county Mr. J. E. Porter was called upon and urged upon the farmers the great need for co-operation in order that they might get their needs attended to. When it was remembered the great number of conveniences which the city people had the benefits of it surely would be admitted that the country, which enabled these city people to exist, should receive at least the same consideration. This was particularly the case in the way of transportation facilities, postal and telephone service and many similar subjects.

For Kent County.

For Kent county the Hon. Dr. Landry said a few words. He regretted the absence of the county vice-president, but he could not allow the county to be passed by without something being said in its behalf. He was glad to say several agricultural societies had recently been formed in that county, which was an excellent move, as such societies could not be other than beneficial. He was glad also to say that farming prospects were very bright. The weather had perhaps made the wheat and oat crop lighter than they might have been, but potatoes and other roots had been an excellent crop. He regretted that more stock was not kept on the farms. This branch of farming was most important. The advantages of pure-bred animals could not be over-estimated. He urged greater co-operation among farmers, as only by that means could efficient representation be had and effective results obtained. He complained that in the past agriculture had been starved by the government not enough money had been provided to efficiently deal with the needs of the industry. There is, said the commissioner, no better land or climate to be found anywhere in the Dominion than is the case in New Brunswick. To obtain the full benefits of these great advantages, the farmers must combine and cooperate together and thus more effectively enforce their views on the government in order that the needs of the industry might be properly attended to.

The address of Dr. Landry was most cordially received, and evoked frequent expressions of approval.

Staff Captain Jennings of S. A.

Staff Captain Jennings of the Salvation Army next addressed the meeting on the subject of the Army's emigration scheme. He said that the authorities on the other side were receiving applications from people who were anxious to come to Canada at the rate of 4,000 a week personal applications, and 3,000 more by letter.

Altogether 5,000 were brought out by the Army, and these were selected out of the whole lot of applications, any which were not considered fitted for life in Canada were not brought out. It was often said that the Army was taking out of England the best men in it, but it was useless to bring out any who were not likely to make good settlers. When these men arrived in this country the Army took them in hand and kept in touch with them even after they were placed in situations. A farmer who needed help had only to apply to the Army's representative here, who would undertake to secure him a suitable man, and if any man sent to a farmer turned out to be a misfit the Army would supply another. The opportunities for settlement were as great in this province as in any other part of the Dominion, and no man would make a mistake if he stayed in New Brunswick.

Every settler was advised to take a place on a farm to avoid adding to the congestion in the towns, and he would say that this advice was usually acted upon. There had been few failures. Experience had proved that the immigrants who came through the Salvation Army's agency were the most satisfactory class of settlers who came. The reason was that only picked and suitable men were brought out, and the failures did not amount to 1 per cent. The Army had a competent staff of officers all over the world, and they were all experienced men. They undertook the work for the good of humanity solely; the Army did not want a single dollar of profit out of the business in a whole year. There were absolutely no religious or denominational questions belonging to the business; all were treated alike provided their moral characters were good. There was a party of emigrants on the way to this country at the present time, and any farmer wanting help could obtain it by making application to the officer in charge.

Immigration Problems.

Mr. A. B. Wilmot, superintendent of immigration, then gave an address upon Immigration Problems. He said, in part:

The subject upon which I have been requested to address you suggests that the bringing of new citizens to New Brunswick and placing them on our lands as settlers, and upon our farms as laborers, is not all plain sailing, but must be the result of carefully planned organization, of the expenditure of considerable money, together with the untiring energy of those entrusted with the work.

This morning I shall refer to the two problems of immigration which have come most directly to my notice during the short time that I have been at the Provincial Immigration Office.

First, How to meet the demand for farm labor and at the same time please the farmer and satisfy the laborer. I have in mind the statement of a farmer who, addressing the Agricultural Commission at St. John, said that he had to reduce his farming operations because there was no help available for the spring, summer and fall work. He also remarked in answer to one of the Commissioners that he required no assistance in the winter. Herein lies the difficulty. The farmer has a grievance against labor because the supply is limited at certain seasons. Labor has a grievance against the farmer because the employment offered is only temporary.

Here I wish to suggest for the serious consideration of the agriculturists of New Brunswick this proposition: Is it not possible and feasible for our farmers to so increase their output of stock and farm produce that the

Employment of Labor the Year Round Would be Profitable.

Take the case of a manufacturer; the fixed charges against his plant are pretty much the same, whether the factory is running at half or full capacity. Therefore the manufacturer will endeavor to use a full complement of men. He pays more out in wages, it is true, but he has a clear profit on the work of each man employed in excess of the number required to earn the fixed charges against the business.

Can we not apply this principle to the business of the farm? The plant on most farms, which includes barns, farming implements and machinery of all kinds, is sufficient to justify a much larger operation. Then enlarge the business, work the farm at its full capacity by employing labor for the twelve months of the year, and I believe that the farm will respond to the same methods that make profits for the manufacturer possible. I wish to keep the point I am trying to make clear and to emphasize it, viz., that the agricultural wealth of the province depends largely on farmers so directing their skill and energy as to lead to a doubling and trebling of the volume of the farm business.

Immigration Office Useful.

Here we propose making the Immigration Office useful. I know from both experience and observation that one of the discouraging features of any effort that might be made in the line of increased production has been

the probability of the farm hand leaving when he is most required.

It is therefore the intention and the determination of our department to spare no effort in having available for the farmers a class of labor that has been accustomed to farm work. I cannot leave this branch of my subject without making reference to a letter—the one dissenting voice—in which the writer took exception to immigration in any form. He suggested that the boys should be so encouraged as to remain on the farm instead of bringing outsiders in to take their places.

I contend that an immigration policy properly directed is an important step in the direction of keeping the young men on the farm, because by the employment of labor he is relieved of some of the routine work, thus giving him a better opportunity to exercise his executive ability and develop his commercial instincts in an undertaking that requires brains as well as labor every hour of the day. If you keep the boy at a steady grind on a one horse farm it will be a matter of time only when he will come to the conclusion that any change will be for the better.

What Others Are Doing.

Let us look around us and see what some of the other provinces are doing in the matter of immigration. Ontario a few years ago numbered her immigrants by the hundreds. Last year 20,000 came, and nine-tenths of them went to the farms.

Nova Scotia, with an immigration policy two years old, increased her agricultural citizenry in 1908 by nearly 400 men, with as many more women and children. Showing that the farmers in these provinces are getting satisfactory results from the introduction of farm laborers.

Every settler who will take the bringing in of settlers who will take up land in New Brunswick. The necessity for some policy of the kind will be apparent when I state that there are at the present time 3,254 vacant farms, and 2,112 occupied farms for sale, making a total of 5,366 farms on which it would be possible to place families.

There is being formulated at the present time a policy having for its object the systematic advertising of the resources of New Brunswick in every community from which we may draw desirable immigrants. It has been truly said that the individual or state which does not advertise is apt to be lonesome. In these days a neglect to advertise is all the more marked and noticeable, because other provinces and states are spending large sums of money for the purpose of making known their attractions to the world. Moreover, I have yet to hear of a government which has tried the experiment and has not received full value for the investment.

C. P. R. Co-operation.

New Brunswick will be advertised by the different methods which have proved to be most effective, and I am glad to say in this connection that the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which of itself insures results.

At the Immigration office at St. John we are listing farms, vacant land, water powers and other industrial offerings, that are for sale, which when completed will be printed and distributed through our London office and among our advertising agencies. We are also getting in touch by various methods with the employers of farm labor throughout the province. Our object is to perfect a provincial immigration organization by which we can quickly and to the best advantage place laborers and settlers in any part of the province.

We have a steady correspondence with people from other countries who are desirous of information about New Brunswick, and as a result several of them are on their way here. We have already placed in the country about fifty people, nearly all immigrants, who have applied at the office.

Locating New Settlers.

When the new settler arrives it is my duty to look out for him and under conditions which will be fair and just to all concerned. I believe that a bona fide letter from a satisfied and prosperous settler is the most effective advertising literature we can get. If he comes with a few thousand dollars he will not be advised to invest all his capital in a farm, but rather to make his purchase and begin operations in that careful, prudent way which will bring no regrets later.

It is a good omen and significant of the earnestness of purpose with which the immigration question is being approached by the government, that prominent gentlemen as the Agent General for New Brunswick, the Industrial Commissioner and Executive Agent of the Canadian Pacific.

In conclusion I would express the hope that when you assemble here at the next annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairyman's Association our immigration work will have become an active factor in the general scheme for the improvement of agricultural conditions in New Brunswick.

The Evening Session.

At the evening session, the question of seed selection was discussed. Mr. S. J. Moore of Truro, N. S., opened the discussion, and referred to the enormous amount of good work done by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. At the present time there was no other source than the members of that association from which farmers could obtain clean seed grain. In connection with this association were the seed fairs, where this pure grain was exhibited and offered for sale. Many of the farmers in the province, experienced men though they might consider themselves, really did not know what pure grain was. The good results of the competition in fields of growing grain were rapidly becoming apparent; farmers were being led to take more interest in the matter of good seed; nothing was more discouraging to a farmer than to find the poor returns which

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STARTS TO-MORROW,
March 20th, at 9.30 a. m., Sharp.

This is a Forced Sale. In order to realize a certain amount of money we are forced to have this Sale and our customers will benefit by it. Everything in our store will be Reduced to Cost and Less than Cost, in order to have our stock sold and the amount of money we need realized.

Take advantage, as it means lots of savings to every one taking advantage of this sale.

JUST A FEW LINES OF OUR OFFERINGS:

\$5.00 Ladies Blk. Silk Waists for	\$2.69	\$8.00 to \$10.00 Overcoats for	\$4.50
\$1.00 to \$2.00 Lawn Waists for	69c. and 89c.	\$12.00 and \$15.00 Overcoats for	\$6.50
\$5.00 to \$10.00 Ladies Coats for	\$3.75 to \$4.00	\$7.00 to \$10.00 Stylish Suits for	\$4.95
25c. to 50c. Ladies Belts for	19c.	\$10.00 to \$12.00 Stylish Suits for	\$6.79
35c. White Aprons for	19c.	\$3.50 to \$5.00 Boys Suits for	\$1.99
50c. White Aprons for	29c.	\$4.00 to \$6.50 Boys Suits for	\$2.99
\$1.00 White Aprons for	59c.	\$1.50 to \$5.00 Men's Pants, 89c. to	\$2.75
25c. to 50c. Ladies Wool Gloves for	17c.	\$3.50 Boys' Reefers for	\$1.75
All kinds of Dress Goods cut to half price.		Boys New Pants at Bargains.	
25c. Ladies Summer Vests for	12c.	85c. to \$1.25 Good Overalls for	59c.
\$6.50 Ladies Latest Net Waists for	\$5.49.	50c. Suspenders for	25c.
Children's Dresses for	50c. only.	25c. Suspenders for	13c.
Ladies' Hose Supporters for	17c.	5 and 10c. Men's Handkerchiefs for	3c.
8c. to 18c., all kinds of Embroidery at one price for	5 1/2c. only.	JOB FANCY SHIRTS.	
75c. Ladies Fine Wool Linters for	43c. only.	75c. to \$1.50 Shirts for	49c.
\$1.50 Ladies Umbrellas for	79c.	50c. Flannellette Shirts for	29c.
All kinds of Flannellette, Prints and Gingham at		White Unlaundered Shirts for	29c.
Great Bargains. Don't let this opportunity go by you. Money saved is money earned.		Men's Underwear at Great Bargains. Special in	
		Men's Balbriggan Underwear from 25c. to	
		50c. Worth double.	

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P. S. Watch for Further Announcements.

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Makes Blood, Strengthens the Nerves.

Invigorates, Builds up, Braces. Like Electricity, you will feel the new blood coming into your veins and the nerves getting strong. The wrinkled and pale faces will put on a natural color. VITOL GIVES ENERGY AND SOUND, LASTING HEALTH.

Almost Instant in its Wonderful Results

VITOL cures all diseases arising from a poor and watery condition of the blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, lack of ambition, anemia, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath on slight exertion, coldness of hands or feet, pain in the back, nervous headache, and all forms of female weakness, tardy or irregular periods, suppression of the menses, hysteria, sciatica, rheumatism, locomotor ataxia. Vitol is for sale everywhere or direct from The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont. Price 50 cts. box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

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PIANO BARGAINS!

WE have an hand for the Holiday Trade, a large stock of Pianos made by Heintzman & Co., Bell Gouley and other makers, which we will sell at Special Prices for Cash, the balance of this month. It will pay you to call and look them over, and see our stock and Special Prices. These Pianos are guaranteed to be the Highest Grade Pianos made in Canada. This offer is for this month only. We employ no agents.

McMURRAY & COMPANY
Dec. 6th, 1908

resulted from the use of poor or mixed seed. No better grain could be produced on the continent than could be grown in the Maritime Provinces. It only needs determination on the part of the farmers and they can soon produce all the good seed that is necessary without going to the western provinces to buy his seed. He urged all farmers present to earnestly consider this subject and fall in line with those other farmers who were endeavoring to get the best seed possible.

At this stage a male quartette consisting of Messrs. Kidner, E. Holder, C. Holder and F. L. Cooper, treated

(Continued on Page 7)

<h1 style="text-align: center;">SPECIAL LOW RATES</h1> <p style="text-align: center;">SECOND CLASS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">DAILY DURING MARCH AND APRIL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TO</p> <h2 style="text-align: center;">British Columbia</h2> <p style="text-align: center;">AND</p> <h3 style="text-align: center;">Pacific Coast Ports</h3>	<h1 style="text-align: center;">CANADIAN PACIFIC</h1>		
<p style="text-align: center;">The Canadian Pacific route is the Shortest, Quickest and most advantageous. No Changes or Transfers. Direct Connections.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">From Fredericton, N. B.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"> <p>To Vancouver, B. C.</p> <p>Victoria, B. C.</p> <p>Portland, Ore.</p> <p>Seattle, Wash.</p> <p>Nelson, B. C.</p> <p>Trail, B. C.</p> <p>Rossland, B. C., Etc.</p> </td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: center; vertical-align: middle;"> <h1 style="font-size: 3em;">\$56.65</h1> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>To Vancouver, B. C.</p> <p>Victoria, B. C.</p> <p>Portland, Ore.</p> <p>Seattle, Wash.</p> <p>Nelson, B. C.</p> <p>Trail, B. C.</p> <p>Rossland, B. C., Etc.</p>	<h1 style="font-size: 3em;">\$56.65</h1>
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<p style="text-align: center;">Equal Low Rates</p> <p style="text-align: center;">From and To Other Points</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">EQUALLY LOW RATES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">From and To Other Points</p>		
<p style="text-align: center;">Local Agents: J. P. HOWARD, D.P.A., O.P.R., St. John, N.B.</p>			

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