

RED ROSE COFFEE

For particular people—
Pure as the breezes of the mountain gardens where it grows—not a trace of any adulterant in this delightful coffee.

R. K. TRACEY'S ABLE ADDRESS

(Continued from first page)

last for a great many years. I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister of Public Works that the patrol should not be put to work at the first of May or the first of any other month, but just as soon as the roads in any part of the Province needs attention and that all the roads built be patrolled from the time they are completed as this is the only way they can be kept up by a patrol because if left too long the work is too great and is too expensive.

The Hon. Minister of Public Works has very kindly asked for the co-operation of all the Members of the House to carry out the patrol system. Would it not be better to ask for co-operation of the Members for the carrying out of the whole system and instead of taking advice and getting information from defeated candidates, and in some cases candidates who really represent the people here, their confidence and I wish to say that a representative of the people who would betray the confidence of any Government on such a problem as the maintenance of roads in the Province of New Brunswick today is not worthy of the confidence of the people he represents.

I would make the assertion that if this were done, the members doing the work throughout different Counties that they should be doing it all, for the expenses of the Dept. would be greatly reduced, and the road machinery of the Province would be much better taken care of, and the Members would be earning the indemnity that they receive. I would like to suggest to the Dept. of Public the placing of sign boards at railway crossings to warn the traveller and that they be placed far enough away from the crossing to give him time enough to stop before he reaches the crossing and to have the sign conspicuous enough so that it can be read from a moving car.

I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister of Lands and Mines on reducing the expenses of his Dept. during the last year and while he has been fortunate regarding forest fires he has shown that it is possible to reduce expenses and I believe that this would apply to all Departments of the Government. A reorganization of the different Departments perhaps would mean the dismissal of some of the employees and perhaps the Government might lose a few friends but for everyone else it would make ten as the people are looking for the Government to practice economy in every way possible without cutting down the efficiency of the service.

I also notice that the Hon. Minister of Health has reduced his expenses and I wish to say to him "keep this up until the benefits are on a par with the cost of administration and when this time arrives the people of this province will stand shoulder

PUTS HEALTH AND VIM INTO WOMEN

So Says Mrs. MacPherson of
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Brantford, Ontario.—"I was always tired and the least exertion would put me out for a day or two. I had a pressing pain on the top of my head, pain in the nape of my neck, and when I stooped over I could not get up without help, because of pain in my back. I did not sleep well, and was nervous at the least noise. I kept house, but I was such a wreck that I could not sweep the floor nor wash the dishes without lying down afterwards. A friend living near me told me what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for her so I began to take it. With the first bottle I felt brighter and got so I could wash dishes and sweep without having to lie down. Later I became regular again in my monthly terms. I have taken ten bottles all told and am now all better. I can truly say that your wonderful medicine cannot be beaten for putting health and vim into a woman."—Mrs. JAMES H. MACPHERSON, 809 Greenwich St., Brantford, Ont.

If you are suffering from a displacement, irregularities, backache, or any other form of female weakness write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., 250 South Main St., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. for a free booklet, "All the Women's Book" upon "All the Women's Diseases." It is a wonderful little book.

to shoulder behind the Health Act." I would like to talk for a few moments on Agriculture or matters in connection with Agriculture. It has been made very plain that the farmers of this province and especially in some Counties are in a bad financial condition. The Hon. Premier of the Province and the Hon. Ex-Premier do not seem to agree on this matter as the Hon. Ex-Premier gave out in a newspaper report during the winter that the people of the province were prosperous and contented except in a few districts where the farmers were engaged in the highly speculative raising of potatoes. The Hon. Premier tells us that all industries were badly affected as well as the farming industry. I am rather inclined to agree with the Hon. Premier as we are all aware that the lumbering industry was hard hit but has recovered sooner than the farming industry. I do not pretend to know the conditions but believe from all reports that they are bad.

I wish to object to the terms "highly speculative raising of potatoes," which is frequently used other than to say that any article whose price is governed by supply and demand is to a certain extent speculative. I will admit that we specialize in potatoes. But does not Kings Co. specialize in the dairy business? Does not Westmorland specialize in small fruit to a certain extent? Does not the Annapolis Valley specialize in the raising of apples, and do not people specialize in the dry goods business, hardware, in groceries and many other things? And why do they do so? Because the conditions are favorable for doing so.

The government tells us that we must get back to mixed farming, in order that we get upon our feet again. While I will agree that the people of United States and Canada are raising too many potatoes at the present time, I would like to inform the Members of this House that the people of Carleton and Victoria counties have not gone altogether out of the mixed farming as any one will see that has visited the Agricultural fairs that are being held through these two counties. The farm exhibits of these fairs are second to none in the Maritime Provinces and if you will look at a picture in the Agricultural report of 1922 you will see a good sample of a dairy herd shown at my home town. And I would just like to say in passing that the people of Carleton appreciate very much the treatment they have received from the present Minister of Agriculture, and I trust that he will not be in favour of cancelling grants and that he will continue to encourage the smaller farms to a reasonable extent as I believe that a great benefit has resulted from the holding of the country fairs.

Grant that we are raising too many potatoes and that we should take up mixed farming to a greater extent. Before we advise too strongly on this point let us look at conditions for mixed farming as they exist today. I would like to ask the good people of Kings Co. if they would care to follow the dairy business as they do if they could not find a market for their milk with transportation facilities in the city of St. John, and were forced to manufacture their products at home and depend on the country store for a market?

I can remember when Carleton Co. had a number of cheese factories but not one remains today. It has been clearly shown that we cannot raise beef to compete with the West as they can put prime heavy beef on the market in St. John for six and seven cents per pound. For the want of an abattoir in the Maritime Provinces we are compelled to ship our cattle, sheep and hogs to Montreal to be slaughtered, and then ship the meat back to St. John or other places which under the high freight rates is prohibitive. The real thing is the bacon hog, and this might grow to be a profitable business but we are informed that all the cattle and hogs fit for slaughter in the Maritime Provinces would only last an abattoir a few days, and that one could not be built until the number of cattle and hogs are increased so that the business would warrant the building of one.

Our market for hay and oats is very limited owing largely to the great number of automobiles that have been manufactured and sold in this country during the last few years and for which the Government receives a large revenue. While I would like to be optimistic about this matter and while I have great faith in the future of our Province the fact remains that the outlook is not very promising, and it is up to us to find a remedy. To my mind the solution is wider markets and lower freight rates especially on farm products which would bring the producer and consumer closer together. If this were done I think you could leave it to the farmer to raise the stuff that markets wanted. I think the government should take steps along these lines and carry out

some of the legislation that was passed last year.

There is one thing that we must not lose sight of and that is what the loss will be to go out of the potato business, and what it will cost to get into so-called mixed farming? The farmers have equipped themselves with expensive machinery especially for the raising of potatoes, frost proof houses for storage purposes, the ship-pers have built hundreds of frost proof warehouses along the railway for storage purposes, the railways have built hundreds of cars for the moving of potatoes at any time of year, the government has built frost proof warehouses at West St. John, all of which has cost millions of money and which would be nearly a total loss if the potato industry was abandoned. To get into mixed farming on a large scale would be necessary if it is to be carried on to a greater extent than it is today. The farmer would be forced to build larger barns for stabling purposes and open large sums of money for dairy cattle and hogs if they expected to get into business in less than four or five years.

Let us look for just a moment as to what has led up to the large acreage of potatoes in these counties that are hard hit and to the conditions that exist today. During the darkest days of the war when we were threatened to be overcome by the enemy, and when Government representatives came among us and told us that the result of the war depended on whether or we could supply the armies in the field, and the starving Belgians with food, which was only too true, and urged us to produce more foodstuffs of any description that would take the place of flour and other commodities, these consisted chiefly of four potatoes. The Dept. of Agriculture brought in large quantities of seed wheat, which was bought and paid for by the farmers of the province. Perhaps the larger portion of this was taken by the up river districts, not so much that they needed it themselves but from a patriotic point of view and from the fact that roller mills were available for the grinding of the wheat.

Larger quantities of potatoes than usual were raised for consumption in the United States and Canada in order that other commodities might be sent overseas. This work was done largely by the older men, and by men physically unfit for service, and in

many cases by the women on the farm as it was impossible to get help, and these men and women played a part in the war and made sacrifices that should not be overlooked. The potatoes at certain times soaked in prices like all other commodities, but these prices were always due to a shortage and that being the case the farmer did not, generally speaking, get the advantage of the high price except in the County of Gloucester where most of the crop was held until spring by reason of the snow blockade and so the farmers of this district received the high price for their potatoes. And you must remember that what the farmer had to buy was just as high in proportion as the potatoes, and after the war the very first thing to drop in price was farm products, while farm machinery, dry goods, boots and shoes and things of this sort remained high.

Just here I would like to say that while we have the old farm machinery for the protection of the Canadian manufacturer and while that article is manufactured in Canada and the duty paid for entry into the United States and then sell that article cheaply, it can be bought in Canada there is something radically wrong, and one of the things that would stimulate agriculture in Canada would be free farm implements.

As to the future I believe the acreage for potatoes will be gradually cut down in all sections of the country and farmers will gradually give their attention to other branches of farming, but as I said before the prices of all farm products are governed by the law of supply and demand, and farm machinery and other manufactured articles.

Much has been said about giving relief to the farmers of some sections of this Province and while I agree that it is a hard problem to solve, and one over which I have given a great deal of thought, yet knowing as I do the circumstances of a great many of these men and I feel that some action

should be taken to bring relief but in doing so the interests of the Province must be safeguarded.

If the banking act was as it should be I believe this could be done through the banks of our country. It seems too bad to lose some of our very best men when we do not know who are going to take their places, we cannot afford to lose them.

In regard to the Bill which is before the House at the present time and which seeks to give relief to the farmers of the Province, I must be frank and say that after careful thought I feel that it will not be of any benefit to the farmers unless amended in some way. After consideration, I feel that greater assistance can be given along lines of exemptions, or in other words, by protecting the farmer's credit, and in this way prevent him from being put out of business and be allowed to remain on the farm. This would not only apply to the farmer, but to the fisherman or whoever needed protection.

I wish to make it plain that this would not be intended to defraud anyone or hinder the payment of an honest debt, but in cases where parties furnish seeds and fertilizers the cost of which to be a first lien upon the growing crop up to a certain cost per acre. Also that his team, necessary machinery, seeds and fertilizers should be exempted in case of judgment or such like and in this way he may be able to make good, otherwise he will be driven from the farm and the creditor will be no better off.

Now we have come down to something that seems to be a thorn in the side of the farmer, and that is the (continued on page 6)

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