POOR DOCUMENT

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FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Annual Meeting Opened at Fredericton Yesterday.

There Were About One Hundred and Fifty Delegates Present—Addresses Delivered on Important Subjects.

President Campbell's Report.

FREDERICTON, March 28—The annual meeting of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick convened in the Y M C A hall at 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, with the president, Major Campbell, in the chair. Upwards of 150 delegates, in addition to the lieutenant governor and aides, were present.

President H Montgomery Campbell made the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association:—

It is to me an honor and a pleasure to call you together and to welcome you to this hall for what I may hope to be a profitable convention. In electing me to the posit on of president one year ago you placed upon me responsibilities that I felt unprepared to take up, and the occasion of this address is not the least among them.

During the past year our membership has been much larger than ever before in the history of the association and the interest taken in work by the farmers has been steadily growing. Upon this fact and upon the measure of prosperity attending the farmers of the province I congratulate you.

Our efforts as an association have been devo ed during the year to a continuation of educational work through a series of meetings in every county in the province, commonly known as Farmers' Institutes.

As you know the provincial department of agriculture has been working hand in hand with us in this matter and the officers of that department as well as we ourselves can claim credit for the success which has attended these meetings. Our corresponding secretary, to whom fell the supervision of this work, will report to you fully upon what was done, and the treasurer's report will show you the cost.

During the summer a number of meetings were held under the direct management of the commissioner of agriculture, and as the officers of our association only lent their assistance to that gentleman and took no share in the responsibility of the expenditures it has been thought best that they should be borne directly by the department and not go through our accounts.

In connection with the development of this institute work, I am impressed with the fact that our association can not only greatly assist the government in keeping it free from political partizanship, but also that the passage of the accounts before our finance committee will help in making the service as economical to the province as it can be made consistent with high class work.

In July last, in company with our corresponding secretary, I attended the meeting of the provincial teachers' institute in St John where, by invitation, Mr Hubbard introduced the subject of agricultural education to the assembled teachers. His address elicited a warm discussion, which, I hope, with the address, may be the means of drawing some attention to this all important subject.

As in the two preceding years, the directors of the St John Exhibition Association invited all the officers of our association to attend their exhibition, providing us with complimentary admission and a room in the agriculture building. From an agricultural standpoint last year's exhibition was a great success, the display of live stock, exclusive of horses, was undoubtedly the best ever seen in the province, and the grains, the vegetables and fruits were, we are told by men who have visited a large number of exhibitions, unexcelled by any similar display on the continent. As an educational factor along agricultural lines the St. John exhibition gives good value for its cost to the province. During the exhibition our executive committee met to discuss our institute work and to make arrangements for this meeting.

During the past year our crops throughout the province were a fairly good average, and the hay crop was so exceedingly large as to be unprofitable to men who were depending upon hay sales for their revenue. Everywhere we hear of an excess of hay. With this we have a sc rcity of beef, mutton and dairy produc s. This seems to suggest that more stock should be kept. While we are making some advance in dairy work the production of beef has not kept pace with it, and there are many districts in the province where undoubtedly beef can be as cheaply produced as anywhere outside the western ranges. Cheap beef cannot be produced, however, with dairy bred st ers or old cows. The beef type of animal must be had, and there is a great work before The Maritime Stock Breeders' Association in educating our farmers to realize what breeding and feeding can do in the production of cheap beef, mutton, pork and dairy products.

There is today a quick home market for all meat products including poultry and eggs and an almost unlimited foreign demand for such products when the quality is right.

The dairy business is, however, our premier industry and we must continue to give it our best attention. I am glad to note our cheese product last year madeja substantial increase on the year previous and that winter butter making is on the increase. As a Kings county farmer I am glad to say that Kings is still the banner dairy county and makes more cheese and winter creamery butter than all the rest of the province. The dairy school at Sussex must be one of the important factors in helping our dairy development and I am glad to tell you that there is a large and intelligent class of students now in attendance, and that the department of agriculture has provided a building admirably adapted to school purposes.

To maintain and increase our dairy business we must produce the best quality of cheese and butter and have our factories managed upon better principles than at present. It seems to me our dairy superintendents or some official should make a monthly audit of the books at each factory, see that the milk is correctly tested, and call the patrons of each factory together at least twice in the season to report to them the condition of the business. As matters stand at present here is but little confidence in the milk test and patrons do not understand why one man's milk is worth only 49 cents per 100 pounds while another's is worth 75 cents. In many factory districts some of the best farmers will not patronize the factories on account of the lack of confidence that exists. The dairy superintendent should also make regular inspection of the farms from which milk is supplied to the factories with a vie to having it go forward in better condition, and they should be empowered by law to enter into any factory or upon the premises of any patron of a factory and to compel the fulfillment of such conditions as will ensure a good quality of cheese and butter being produced.

I make these recommendations because it seems to me that to have the business grow we must have the confidence of the people, and to be able to profitably sell the increasing product it must be of a quality that will command it a place upon any market in the world.

We are now at a critical period in the agricultural history of our province. Our people are awakening to the fact that we must move on with the procession or be left in the race, and it is most important that we as an association shall be guided in our action by the best thought and most careful deliberation.

We speak for the organized farmers of the province and in the future as in the past I feel that our reasonable wishes will be met by our governments and that they will have in such measures the hearty support of o r representatives in parliament, irrespective of party lines.

In conclusion, allow me briefly to call your attention to the programme of this meeting. It has been prepared after careful consideration by our committee and in carrying it out we have to thank for assistance both the dominion and provincial depnrtments of agriculture.

The question of pork-raising is one that is of great importance just now. Our province today imports large quantities of pork and pork products, yet many of our farmers claim they have no satisfactory market for their pigs. I hope a discussion of this subject will create a better understanding of the question.

For some years the raising of horses has not been generally profitable and we hope that a discussion upon horse-raising may lead up to a clearer understanding of the exact condition of the business and perhaps show us that there are some lines of breeding which can be profitably prosecuted.

A comparison between co-operative and private dairying will be given, and we hope that a general discussion of this question may result in improvement in both factory management and private dairy work.

The great question of cultivation of the soil and the maintenance of fertility will be discussed by our friend Prof. Shutt of Ottawa, and we know from his previous addresses to us that he has valuable information to give.

We are glad to welcome back to our conventions Prof. J. W. Robertson, of Ottawa, who comes to speak upon matters in connection with the growth of crops, which, though they may not be new to us, yet we do not practice them to the extent we should; and I hope that his advice will find a hearty response among our farmers.

In connection with the improvement of our live stock the standard for judging at our exhibitions is an important matter, and we are to have this question discussed by two eminent authorities, Dr. Twitchell, of Augusta, Me., and Mr. Robertson, of the experimental farm at Nappan.

Last, but perhaps the most important question upon the programme, is that of agricultural education. You are all invited to express your opinion upon this subject and we have requested the presence of the superintendent of education and other members of the educational board at the discussion.

In accordance with the generally expressed wish of the members of the association that more time than heretofore should be afforded for discussion upon matters not upon the programme, we have arranged for only one subject on the Thursday day sessions and hope that reasonable time may be found for the business from individual members.

It is felt by many that our fruit growing abilities in New Brunswick are among our main natural resources. To bring this question before you our committee has deemed it wise to offer a small sum in prizes and we have here a very creditable display of long keeping fruit that shows we can hope to enter foreign markets so soon as we raise an adequate supply.

I will not venture here upon a discussion of the work which lies before our association, but I trust that we may take such counsel at this meeting that plans may be formulated which will enable our organization to successfully carry on a work in the best interests of the important profession which we are representing here today.

At the evening session Mr J J Ferguson, of Smiths Falls, Ont, delivered an address on Pork Raising for Bacon Purposes.

A W Gridley, of the Eastern Townships, Quebec, also delivered an address along the same lines. The latter gentleman has only returned from England and info med the association of the conditions under which they would have to compete in the English market.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose, Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

MAINE'S LUMBER YIELD.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLION FEET ON THE TWO LARGER STREAMS.

BANGOR, Me, March 28—Maine's two great lumber rivers, the Penobscot and the Kennebec, will have about 250,000,000 feet of logs this year, of which about 50,000,000 feet will be for the supply of pulp mills. The Penobscot cut is as follows: West branch, 50,000,000; feet; East Branch, 32,000,000 feet; Mattawamkeag, 22,000,000 feet; Piscataquis, 15,000,000 feet; Passadumkeag, 9,000,000 feet, making a total of 128,000,000 feet.

This cut does not include certain small brook drives or the logs held up last season, which latter include some 4,000,000 feet belonging to Cornelius Murphy in Grand Lake.

Of the Penobscot cut more than 100,000,000 feet are for saw logs, the balance going to feed the pulp mills.

On the Kennebec the cut is approximately as follows:—

East Branch and Main river, 13,350,000 feet of saw logs and 7,000,000 feet of pulp logs, Dead River region, 23,050,000 feet of saw logs and 1,800,000 feet of pulp logs; Moose Head Lake, 24,900,000 feet of saw logs and 9,400,000 feet of pulp logs; Moose River, 15,5,475,000 feet of saw logs and 6,150,000 feet of pulp. This reaches a total of 77,675,000 feet of saw logs and 24,000,000 feet of pulp logs making the grand total of this year's cut run 101,675,000 feet.

The cut on the Penobscot is about the same as has been the case for several years past, while on the Kennebec it is considerably larger than in 1898. Kennebec lumbermen report conditions favorable, but on the Penobscot the operators say that it has been, on the whole, a hard winter for hauling. Early in the season, with the aid of a fair amount of snow, there was a good chance to haul to the yards, but later in the winter on account of the depth and dry quality of the snow, the roads were rendered almost impassable, and with poor footing for the horses the work has been greatly retarded.

MORE GOLD AREAS.

CROSS CREEK PROSPECTORS ARE STILL COMING IN.

FREDERICTON, March 28—The rush for areas in the Cross Creek gold district continues unabated. During the past two days eight hundred additional areas have been taken up.

The marriage in January last at Portland, Maine, of Mary Elsie Sewell to Francis C D Bristowe, organist in the cathedral has been announced for the first time. It is understood that Mr Bristowe has tendered his resignation.

At the conclusion of the Gilks-Armstrong case, in which the judge reserved judgment, Judge Wilson took up the case of George Doherty vs John Moore, an action for material provided. This case is still before the court.

J R McDonald, a wealthy New York capitalist, is registered at the Queen. Mr McDonald and his associates are arranging to form a joint stock company with a capital of a million dollars to develop the coal and oil deposits of the province. The proposed company expects to handle a thousand tons of coal per day before fall.

Died at Canterbury.

On March 9th, 1899, Mrs Jane Hilman, aged 66, wife of Nehemiah Hilman, passed away at Canterbury. She was a faithful wife and mother, and left a kind husband, three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss. She professed religion many years ago when quite young, and was baptized by Rev. Mr. Knowles, of the N. S. F. C. B. Though upon a bed of tedious illness for several weeks, it was her abounding consolation to expect to meet with her Lord. The funeral took place at Southampton, being one of the largest ever seen in that place. The sermon was preached by J. W. S. Young, it being her request.

Winter Fruits

are scarce. Fruit is not only delicious to the taste but necessary to the health. The salt extracted from the juices of pure fruits is the basis of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Its use promotes health. 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents. Of all druggists.

A PLEBISCITE ASKED.

Should a Vote of the Citizens Be Taken Each Year?

Should a Grant Be Made in Aid of the Exhibition Association?

Letter to the Executive Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH.

The following letter was laid before the executive committee of the Exhibition Association, held yesterday afternoon, and after consideration it was directed to have it published:—

ST JOHN, N B, March 27, 1899.

To the Executive Committee Exhibition Association:

Gentlemen,—I observe that a bill from the city council is to be presented to the provincial assembly, now in session, providing for the taking of a vote of the citizens each year: "Shall a grant be made in aid of the Exhibition Association?"

I respectfully ask you to consider the situation and determine what action, if any, should be taken by the association in reference to the matter.

At the annual election of aldermen no question of expenditures, or the other powers or duties of the council, are the subject of a plebiscite.

Immense expenditures have been made during the past few years on the construction of wharves, etc., to accommodate ocean steamers carrying from Canada through this port a considerable portion of the products of the west. Desirous of making the port of St. John the outlet for European-bound freight, the city council have made our port practically free for such vessels and their cargoes. No special authority has been conferred by a vote at the polls.

If the city council is justified in thus dealing with such large expenditures, is it not ridiculous that the voters should be asked by a special vote "Shall the Exhibition Association receive a grant in aid of their exhibition?" when it is so well known that the association has received as aid from the city for its six exhibitions a total sum of only $13,000, while the cost of said exhibitions to the association amounted to $115,816 included in this cost is the payment of prizes, aggregating $22,886.

The total public grants towards these exhibitions, paid to the association, are:—

Province	$14,000
City	13,000
	$27,000

Being a little more than $4,000 beyond the amount required to pay prizes.

The city council proposes to expend a large amount of money in extension of wharf accommodation on the west side of the harbor, but the people are not to be asked to give a special vote on the question; nor do I think that they should be so asked, as the citizens are aware of the situation and the proposals.

The citizens are also aware that the Exhibition Association was organized to hold annual exhibitions. With small public grants they have been enabled to do good service for the city and province. By liberal assistance from private citizens they have been enabled to meet all liabilities.

While I fully realize the importance of the harbor works and the general desire that the attention of the outside world should be attracted to this province and port, I cannot but feel that the existence and services of the Exhibition Association, backed by the investment of the friends of stockholders on our capital stock, without hope of receiving dividends, has done much to increase our city trade, attract visitors from within and without our province, and thus fully repay our city for all assistance rendered.

In the years 1897 and 1898 the association received from the city an annual grant of $1,500. I need not enter into a calculation as to the increased tax imposed on the average citizen. Some individual taxpayers pay more than the amount of the grant each year. Since the organization of the association it has expended on grounds and buildings $27,235. The greater portion of the buildings are on city grounds, leased by the city to the association, with the proviso that all erections and improvements become the property of the city at the termination of a short lease. There is no other claim against these properties. I think that it is fair to say that the association will hand over to the city a property which is of more than sufficient value to repay every dollar of city grants to the association.

The arrangements between the city of Toronto and the Industrial Association of that city have some points of similarity with our position. The city lease to the association expired last year. The city took over all the buildings on city grounds, belonging to the Industrial Association, assuming a liability of $94,451, and permitting the association to retain a reserve fund of $10,000. A new lease of the properties was given to the association, removing all responsibility for the erection of new buildings from the association and placing it upon the city.

Recognizing the benefits accruing to the City of Toronto by the operations of the Industrial Association, the city and citizens make special efforts to assist them.

The same statement, I think, may be made in reference to Halifax and its exhibition.

I am sure that a large proportion of the citizens of St John recognize the value of our exhibitions, and desire that they should be continued. I can see no good reason why the council needs to call for a special vote on the subject.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. A. EVERETT,
Manager and Sec.

"Have you ever read the article on how to tell a bad egg?"

"No, I haven't; but my advice would be, if you have anything important to tell a bad egg, why, break it gently."

POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

KEEP AN EYE ON THE MARKET.

In the poultry business as in nearly everything else, the whole secret of success does not lie in the ability to produce a good article, although, perhaps, that is of the chief importance, but not every one who can do that can succeed in selling it at a good price. An old manufacturer attributed his success to the fact that he always had one eye on the factory and the other on the market, and that is what the producer of eggs and chickens needs to do. Of course, eggs are a cash article almost anwhere and at any time, being easily transported and not too rapidly perishable, but it would mean extra profit if we so planned as to have our largest supply at the season of high prices, and gave the hens a vacation when eggs sold for a cent apiece or less.

SKEW OR SUBSTANCE.

While the few who breed poultry solely for fancy purposes, to improve breeds and supply stock for the shows and breeding purposes, the great majority must have their eyes set on the egg basket, and here form, ability, temperament have more to do with the question than color of feather, size of ear-lobe or number of spikes in comb. The man who discards a bird because of a twisted feather in the tail or a black spot on a feather shaft, may be all right in the ranks of the specialists but not with the man seeking utility. The time is at hand when the flock of hens producing the largest number of eggs per head will be the most valuable. The day for color of switch or tongue, squirrel gray hair or black nose to hide the dairy form in a Jersey cow has gone and the higher and more practical standard of milk and butter fat values has taken possession. "What can she do at the pail or churn," is the question, and "what will she do on the nest," is sure to follow. The specialists with their arbitrary, fancy markings we must have to develop new breeds and fix characteristics, but the one controlling thought with the business poultry man must be to use the birds from the many breeds to intensify the utility purpose in all flocks, so that at the foundation the same thought and purpose must be in the minds of all who keep poultry.—[Maine Farmer.

Poultry on a free range require attention as well as those which are confined to small yards.

It sometimes happens that a flock of poultry, which are allowed free range of the farm, suffer more from the lack of variety of food than do those which are confined to small yards.

The poultry grower who keeps his fowls in limited quarters, usually knows the necessity of giving not only an occasional change of food, but he knows that the growing and the laying birds must have varied food elements, to build up the frame and to maintain the health, and to supply the material for the egg and its shell. He knows the need of gravel to aid the digestion, of lime to form the egg shell and the bone, and he provides the lime not in dust or limestone, but in wheat and wheat bran, which are rich in lime constituents. He realizes that the hen is a flesh-eating as well as grain-eating bird, and when insects are not abundant, he provides meat, either in fresh cut bone or meat meal, and he feeds corn when he desires to lay on the fat, or to enrich the contents of the egg shell.

The farmer who allows an unlimited range for his fowl thinks they find meat enough in the worms and grasshoppers which they do at certain seasons, but he seldom thinks that the meat want must be supplied when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. He sees gravel around the house, and he does not think that, as hens have been kept in the same place for years, the gravel is not as good now as it was when it was first used.

If he does not grow wheat he does not feed it, and if he feeds bran it is because it is cheaper than corn meal, and the only chance for them to get lime is from such clam shells as may have been thrown away.

Then he does not think it necessary to provide dust baths where they can reach them in wet weather as well as dry, and in many other ways the fowl are neglected. They may do better under neglect when given a chance to forage for themselves than they would if shut up in a small yard and there neglected, but careful attention can do better for them, to keep the chickens growing thriftily and the hens laying profitably than they would do if given their liberty.

Where the hen yard is not in the orchard or planted with fruit trees as it should be, a very good substitute may be contrived to furnish shade for them during hot weather by planting a double row or more of the Russian or Mammoth sunflower along the south side of the yards. When the seed is planted, it will need to be protected by wire netting until the plants are a foot high or more, as the fowl are very fond of the seed, and if they can get at them they will "come up" in less time than they would germinate. The seed should be planted about the same time as the corn would be, and plants left about three feet apart when they will make a good shade in a few weeks. The chickens will like to get there in the heat of the day, and where hawks abound they furnish a safe retreat. When the seeds are ripe they are more valuable than corn for feeding, but should be given only in small quantities at a time, as they are very oily and very heating. They are excellent to give to fowl after they have moulted, as they impart a gloss to the feathers. They are used for this purpose by those who are fitting poultry for the show bench at winter poultry shows.

In a paper on longevity, printed in the Lancet, Dr. Ainslee Hollis comes to the conclusions: First—That the primary factor in a long life consists in an inherited durability; the vital machinery is wound up to go for a given period, and but for accidents or in spite of them it will go till the time appointed. Second—That an important part of the primary inheritance is good digestive and nutritive power. Third—That temperance is necessary in the use of the nutritive functions both in eating and in drinking and in regard to all kinds of food and drink. Fourth—That an energetic temperament and active habits conduce to longeveity.

Strong Words TO Weak Men

FREE

How can a weak, devitalized man physically meet the responsibilities of life? If he trusts to quacks and experimentors he is gone in health and purse.

If he, in honor and honesty, writes to us, we send back to him, without advance payment or C. O. D., one month's trial treatment, by the very best specialists, and a developing apparatus for toning and upbuilding. No cheap little tablets and crude, vulgar contrivance. Ours is the scientific treatment of original investigators, and if you are not satisfied, return without cost to you. If it proves just what you have been longing for, you keep it and pay our reasonable price. It has cured thousands and established robust vigor. It will cure you. In honor we offer it, with priceless information,

FREE TO WEAK MEN.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure.

TO CAPTURE BOCAVO.

Americans Will Force the Fighting Today.

The Rebels Have Lost All Taste for War—Charge of Major Howard's Battalion.

Some Incidents of American Bravery.

MANILA, March 28—Gen MacArthur and his army are resting on the plain beyond Marilao after three days scrambling in the brush, fording rivers and charging trenches in the blazing sun. The men are tired but are in splendid spirits.

The engineers are repairing bridges, the rebels having failed to destroy the iron work, and the railroad is kept busy hurrying supplies to the front.

The country to Maloios is level, with occasional streams and pa ches of wood, but there is no more jungle. The American troops will advance at daylight, taking four days rations with them and having 200 rounds o ammunition in their belts. They expect to take Bocavo, on the railroad to the east of Bulacan, tomorrow. It is a difficult position, protected by streams.

The American position is about 1200 yards from that of the rebels. Desultory shots were exchanged today.

The American reports show 20 men were killed and 61 wounded on our side yesterday. The Dakota regiment lost 10 men killed and had 27 wounded. According to prisoners in the hands of the Americans Aguinaldo's generals, Garcia, Tofree and Sacheo were with the Filipino army yesterday, and drove their followers into the first aggressive demonstrations. The rebels attempted to charge across the plain east of the railroad, but the Americans charged to meet them, and the Filipinos bolted after a few shots, leaving several men killed on the field.

The Filipino prisoners further declare that the rebels have lost all taste for fighting and their officers have to keep them in line by beating them with swords.

One of the most brilliant and costliest achievements of the campaign was the charge of Major Howard's battalion across the river. Advancing at the double they found the river beneath them and splashed across with a yell, swimming and wading with bullets splattering in the water, and rushed upon the rebel trenches. Ten men were killed and eleven wounded in the charge.

At the capture of Marilao there were several incidents showing the bravery of our troops. Some Filipinos were entrenched on an island in a band of the river. The Americans approached in a triangular formation with the third artillery in the apex and the Kansas and Pennsylvania regiments forming the sides. Col Funston called for volunteers to swim the river. Two men crossed under fire and secured materials with which a crossing was eventually effected.

Major Bell of Gen MacArthur's staff, with Company I of the Pennsylvania regiment and Lieut Abernathy and ten men engaged in similar exploits.

After the Filipinos had raised the white flag many of them attempted to run and several of them were shot for so doing.

In the churchyard of Marilao the Americans found thirty newly made graves of Filipinos and a dozen bodies were seen drifting down the river.

The prisoners are digging their former comrades graves.

Many huts are smoking ruins, having been burned by their inhabitants. The Americans are not burning any buildings. Our troops captured four Spaniards who were fighting with the insurgents.

General MacArthur was under a heavy fire yesterday.

The prisoners say Aguinaldo has declared that if the Americans can take Filipino capital he will surrender.

"I'd like to look over some of your collars," said the young man in the haberdasher's.

"Oh, then, you want to see some of the narrow styles?" replied the dealer.

Reverend A. H. Macfarlane Franktown Ont., advises all men who are weak and wrecked with a speedy and perfect cure to write to

Dr. G. H. Bobertz,
252 Woodward Ave., DETROIT, Mich.