

THE REVIEW

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FARMERS' PARLIAMENT.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The Farmers and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick met in annual convention at Fredericton on the 25th inst. President B. R. Violette, of St. Leonards, presided, and there were about 150 delegates present. Seated upon the platform were His Honor Lt. Governor McClellan and Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for Agriculture.

President Violette in opening the meeting welcomed the delegates and expressed the hope that the meeting would prove very useful to our agricultural interests. He thought that provision should be made by the Government to prevent subsidizing cheese and butter factories that were cutting into the territory of a previously established factory.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor was then introduced. He urged the development of the butter industry to a par with the cheese business, and thought more attention should be given to fruit-growing. He believed the conditions of New Brunswick in most parts of the Province to be highly favorable for apple-growing, and urged the establishment of a fruit growers association as a step toward creating greater interest and spreading more knowledge. He also dealt at some length upon the importance of more and better education along the line of nature study and warmly commended Sir Wm. McDonald's plans as outlined by Prof. Robertson.

Hon. L. P. Farris, Commissioner for Agriculture, followed. He was glad to note the constantly growing interest in their business among the farmers of New Brunswick. During the past year his department had made strong efforts to keep abreast with the times, and aided by the Dominion Agricultural Dept. they had held some 167 meetings, attended by over 10,000 people, at which improved methods of agriculture were discussed.

An effort had been made to compile the agricultural statistics of the Province and he submitted the figures obtained:

WHEAT.		
Acres	Bushels	Bus. per Acre.
26,010	478,888	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.		
37,527	4,077,498	108.6

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TURNIPS.		CHEESE.	
7,633	2,099,940	275.1	
1,932,432 lbs.	Increase, 50,000 lbs.		
BUTTER.			
562,606 lbs.	Increase 100,000 lbs.		
AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.			

The first question taken up was that of credit for the farmers. W. W. Hubbard was the first speaker. While much had been done and was being done to educate the farmer, while strong efforts were being made to help him market his products, there yet remained a matter where the small back country farmer was at a tremendous disadvantage, viz., in securing credit to improve his farm and buildings, or for his business operations. If he wants a mortgage of \$500, it would cost him \$50 to get it, and it was almost impossible for him to use our commercial banks for ordinary business operations, as he was unknown. As a consequence, he was at the mercy of men whom he owed and oftentimes was ground down till, in despair, he abandoned his farm and left the country.

Prof. Davison, of the University of New Brunswick, gave a most interesting address upon our banking system and compared it with that of other countries. He stated that, while it was not altogether adapted to agricultural needs, it was nevertheless, more so than the banking systems of any other country. He outlined what was being done in Europe, in New Zealand and elsewhere, and advised hesitation before adopting any of them in Canada.

Geo. E. Baxter, Andover, N. B., followed, suggesting that if the farmers would form themselves into a corporation, subscribing their farms as capital stock, that they would be in a position to sell bonds and secure money as well as railroads, cities, etc.

The following Committees were then appointed:

Nominating Committee.
J. S. McGirren, St. John Co.; H. H. McIntyre, Kings Co.; Thos. Hetherington, Queens Co.; Henry Wilmot, Sunbury Co.; J. G. Douglas, York Co.; John Ronald, Carleton Co.; C. E. Pickett, Victoria Co.; Donald Daigle, Madawaska Co.; Alex. Dickson, Northumberland Co.; Felix Michaud, Kent Co.; T. T. LeBlanc, Westmorland Co.; G. M. Killam, Albert Co.; Geo. Mowatt, Charlotte Co.

Finance Committee.
Frank Turaer, H. H. Smith, Charles Smith.

EVENING SESSION, JAN. 28TH.

The session opened with an address by Mayor Crockett, of Fredericton, who extended a cordial welcome to the members of the Association. "Agriculture," said Mayor Crockett, "was the basis of the country's wealth and the general welfare of the community was very largely dependent upon the prosperity of the farmers." He was glad to note the growing interest in agricultural education, and paid a warm tribute to the generosity of men like Sir Wm. C. McDonald, who by their munificence were making it possible to introduce a course of nature study in the rural schools of the country. He wished the Association every success in their efforts to further the interests of its members and farmers throughout the Province.

A. G. Dixon, of Chatham, replied to the address of welcome, thanking the Mayor for the hearty reception which had been accorded the members of the Association.

Alex. McNeil, Walkerville, Ont., was then introduced and gave a most interesting address on "Apple Culture." He began his remarks by stating his conviction that as far as he had been able to observe the conditions here, that apples could be grown successfully in very many sections of New Brunswick, and advised the farmers to turn their attention to this important branch of agriculture. In his opinion, five acres of apples of the right varieties and well taken care of, will yield a larger cash return than five acres of orange grove in either Florida or California. Every one hundred acre farm in New Brunswick ought to have at least five acres devoted to orchard, choosing, if possible, a Northern or Eastern exposure. In selecting trees for planting care should be taken to secure them from a reputable nursery firm. He would advise buying vigorous stock of either Duchess of Oldenburg or Talman Sweet and to grafting this stock with the varieties best suited for the market, and the different localities in which the orchard is situated. If ever asked to recommend a list of varieties, he would name Baldwin, Ben Davis, Greening (Snow) McIntosh Red and Spy. He defended the Ben Davis most warmly, stating that while not first-class in quality,

it was a grand shipping sort, owing to its keeping qualities and handsome appearance.

PRUNING.

This should be commenced when the tree was small, and should be done with a view to keeping the head of the tree compact and comparatively open, so that the sun could reach all parts of the tree. He advised low heading of the tree, to facilitate picking the apples. Pruning can be done any time when the tree is dormant.

CULTIVATION.

Thorough culture of the orchard was all important. Thorough working of the soil should commence as soon as the land is fit to work in the Spring and kept up till about the first of August, at which time it is best to cease cultivation, and sow the land to clover, either Man moth, late red or Cujmon. Cultivation is stopped at this time to prevent late growth of wood, as such a growth of unripened wood might be apt to become frozen in the Winter and, consequently, injure the tree.

PACKING AND MARKETING.

At present the barrel is the almost universal package, but, in the speaker's opinion, the time is soon coming when the finer grades of apples will be shipped in boxes. This is being done to some extent at present, with most gratifying results. Carefulness in grading and proper pressing, to avoid bruising in the package, was necessary.

W. Saxby Blair, Horticulturist at the Nappan Experimental Farm, next gave an instructive talk on "Spraying for Insects and Fungus Growth." Spraying is no experiment, but has been found to be absolutely necessary in securing first-class fruit. Insect pests were divided into two general classes, i. e.—those which injure the fruit by biting, and those which suck the juice of the fruit. To destroy the first or biting insects poison must be applied, for this purpose Paris Green has proved most efficient. To combat the sucking insect it is necessary to use some caustic preparation which shall kill by coming into contact with the bodies of the insects. For this purpose the so-called "Bordeaux Mixture" is used. This is composed of four pounds of copper sulphate (blue stone), four pounds of lime and forty gallons of water. The speaker gave a practical demonstration of how to prepare the mixture, showing that to get a perfect compound the ingredients should be mixed in solution. Dissolve the copper sulphate and put it into the barrel then add the lime slacked in water and fill up with the forty gallons of water. A first-class pump, which will give a steady pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch, should be used, as on the steadiness of the pressure depends the evenness, and consequently, the efficiency of the spray. Do not drench the trees, but cover all parts of the leaves with a thin and even coating.

The conlin moth, which causes wormy apples, and the apple scab or black spot are the two greatest pests to contend with. For the latter, four sprayings should be given, the first just before the blossoms open in the Spring, another immediately after the blossoms fall, a third about ten days later. If heavy rains should occur after the spraying, it would be necessary to repeat the operation. The addition of Paris Green (4 oz. to 40 gals. of water) to the Bordeaux Mixture will effectively destroy the codlin moth, so that it and the apple scab may be exterminated at the same time by mixing the Paris Green with the Bordeaux Mixture.

For external sucking insects, such as the common oyster shell bark louse, a spray either of kerosene emulsion, lime mixture or potash solutions will be most effectively applied just as the young insects are hatching out, usually about the first week in June.

W. G. McKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, on being called upon, gave a short address dealing with the Fruit Marks' Act. This is an act to prevent the fraudulent packing

of apples, which it was the intention of Government to rigidly enforce next year. The present season has been largely occupied by the inspectors in familiarizing the farmers with the requirements of the Act.

Ralph S. Eaton, Kentville, N. S., gave an interesting talk on orcharding, and the great profits to be derived from it. He enumerated a number of profitable apple orchards in the Annapolis Valley and strongly urged the Farmers of New Brunswick to go into orcharding, assuring them that by so doing they would very largely increase the income of their farms.

A resolution regarding the establishment of an Agricultural College, strongly recommending Kings Co., Nova Scotia, as its site, was moved by Chas. Smith, of Woodstock and seconded by Thos. Peters, Deputy Commissioner Agriculture, but the motion was deferred for further discussion.

MORNING SESSION, JAN. 29.

The first matter taken up was the reports of the different Vice Presidents. All Counties reported a more than usually good year for agricultural operations, though in the North Shore Counties a very severe drought prevailed and interfered with all fodder and grain crops.

It was reported that the Restigouche Agricultural Societies had met at Dalhousie and passed resolutions asking the Provincial Government to import some stallions and lease them to the various Counties as the demands arose.

F. E. Came in reporting for Charlotte County urged strongly a more systematic management of our exhibitions and moved for the appointment of a committee to formulate a plan and submit it to the Government. The following were named as such a committee: F. E. Came, St. Andrews; W. S. Tompkins, Grand View, York Co.; Thos. J. Dillion, St. John; Chas. Smith, Woodstock; Dr. J. H. Frink, St. John.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Prof. J. H. Gridale, of Ottawa, reported a five years' rotation as follows:

1. Grain seeded to Clover.
2. Roots.
3. Grain with Clover seeded.
4. Clover Hay.
5. Hay or pasture.

He believed in shallow cultivation and keeping always the humus in the soil near the surface as possible. Cultivation was all important to make plant food available and furnish a comfortable growing place for the plant, while a rotation of crops requiring different constituents of the soil and with different habits was very essential to a continued production of large crops.

THE GROWING OF CORN AND ROOTS.

Simpson Rennie, of Milliken, Ontario, spoke at some length giving in detail his experience in growing hoed crops on a very heavy clay soil. He had not been able to grow anything until he had undrained his land. He was able to grow roots of enormous size and outlined his method of deep and constant surface cultivation.

ESSENTIALS TO DAIRY SUCCESS.

Mr. Rennie's talk ran over into the afternoon session and was followed by Prof. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of Dairy Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, who spoke of some essentials to success in co-operative dairying, outlining very carefully the best methods of caring for the milk on the farm and the construction of cheese and butter factories.

WINTER DAIRYING.

J. W. Mitchell, Dominion Dairy Superintendent, next spoke outlining the necessity of keeping the cows milking at least ten months in the year. He also advocated having the cows milking at least ten months in the year. He always advocated having the cows calve in the autumn. To make winter milk profitable of course warm stables and plenty of cheap milk producing foods were necessary. The air of a cow stable should not

fall below 50° and nearer 60° would be better. A good milk ration would be Corn Ensilage, 35 lbs., Mixed Hay (half Clover and half Timothy), 8 to 10 lbs.; Mangels, 20 lbs.; Bran, 4 lbs.; Chopped Oats, 2 lbs.; Pea meal, 2 lbs.

A MARITIME AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The resolution moved by Chas. Smith, of Woodstock, in reference to a Maritime College at a previous session was withdrawn by him and the following moved:

RESOLVED, That the Farmers' Association of New Brunswick approves of the action of the New Brunswick Government for its co-operation in the proposed college, and urges the said Government to use its influence to secure an agricultural college assisted by the Nova Scotia Government, which shall be on a par with some of the best institutions of the kind on the continent; and that they shall use suitable means to arouse such interest on the part of the farmers' sons of these two Provinces as shall secure at the outset a patronage which will be worthy of the profession which it will be expected to lead and worthy of these two splendid Maritime Provinces.

POULTRY PRODUCTION.

F. C. Hare, Chief of the Poultry Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, told of the manner of raising and fattening chickens for the home and British markets.

Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes were the choice breeds. Eggs for hatching should never be chilled, and if kept it should not be longer than ten days and in a temperature above 40° and below 60°. If under 100 chickens were wanted, hens were the better, for a larger business, the incubator was of course the better. Hot air incubators and brooders were of course better than those heated by hot water. Early broilers might be raised in an enclosure with sanded bottom in a warm room. Up to 1st May, 45 cts. per lb. could be had for broilers in Montreal. For the English market a chicken well fleshed and from 4 to 5 lbs. in weight was wanted. These were better than larger ones. The most of the Plymouth Rock cockerels were too large for the market.

These export birds should be fattened in crates for 3 or 4 weeks, and on such food as fine ground oats and skim milk had been made to gain from 1½ to 3 lbs. each week in that period. They should be killed by dislocating the neck, be shaped by pressure when warm, dry plucked and left undrawn. In this condition they will bring from 14 to 15 cts. in the Liverpool market. It costs one cent per pound to ship them from Montreal, this covered all charges in England. To assist Maritime poultrymen, the Dept. of Agriculture had arranged to pay the transportation charges on export poultry to Montreal in excess of one pound. This arrangement insured the shipper against a greater cost than two cents per pound. He could, therefore, export next Fall to realize 12 cents per pound on his birds at the nearest station, which was equal to from 15 to 16 cents per pound for chickens dressed for the home market. All information in regard to this market can be obtained by addressing the Commissioner of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE NEEDS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN AGRICULTURE.

A very large audience, including a number of ladies, was present to listen to the admirable address of Prof. Robertson on "Some Needs of New Brunswick in Agriculture."

He began his remarks by stating what to his mind were some of the objects of Farmers and Dairymen's Assoc. The chief object of the Association should be to control the energies of the farmers of the Province in such a way as to bring about a better condition in agriculture. Some of the good work done by the Association was that the conventions held were a powerful factor in promoting useful and instructive discussion on questions of general interest and also in fostering a social element which is in every man's nature. Its conventions have been the

(Continue on page seven.)

ROYALTY DRINK

RED ROSE TEA!

The Tea used by the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York during their stay in St. John was RED ROSE—the gold label. All grades of Red Rose have the same distinguishing characteristics, and whether it is the gold label or any other, it is good Tea—better than other Teas at the same price. Are you drinking Red Rose Tea?