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20 lb. Pail	\$3.40

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Small Bags \$1.28 and \$1.35

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Try our Fresh Ground Chase  
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57 Cents a Pound  
Fresh Ground while you wait

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25 cents a dozen up

# YERXA GROCERY CO.

2 STORES

York St. Queen St.

# More Work on Farms with More Product is Advocated

Prof. J. M. Trueman of Nova Scotia Agricultural College Says the Farmer Wants Too Much From Too Little Work—Necessary to Have Enjoyment on Smaller Scale Than Some Want It—Dr. J. H. Grisdale Federal Deputy Minister Also Spoke—Delegates Visited Experimental Station Wednesday Afternoon.

The New Brunswick Farmers' & Dairymen's Association Wednesday night heard two addresses from men well known in agricultural departmental work in Canada. They were Prof. J. M. Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College at Truro and Dr. J. H. Grisdale of Ottawa, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Both urged greater application to mixed farming with production of more live stock.

Prof. Trueman discussing Maritime conditions made a remark startling to some when he said that one of the fundamental difficulties with farming at the present time was that too much was wanted from too little work. No man deserved a car more than did the farmer but when he got one the temptation to use up time with it was great. There would have to be enjoyment on a scale smaller than some wanted. The same speaker advocated increased production by means of a shorter rotation with the product of the soil worked up on the farm in live-stock. This he said would provide more work and keep the boys and girls on the farms. When a member asked how the farmer was going to do this with prices of products as they were Prof. Trueman drew attention to the fact that in Nova Scotia pork by the carcass was bringing almost twenty cents a pound and there was no pork for sale. That showed another trouble. The farmer jumped into something and then jumped out and was always just one jump behind the price.

Dr. Grisdale dealt with agriculture in Canada in a general manner. He dwelt on the marked improvement in Canadian farm products in the past few years with result that foreign markets were being regained. Quoting statistics for the past two or three years he said they did not look good as far as New Brunswick and the Maritimes were concerned. There were good points including increased production per acre more swine and more poultry. Dr. Grisdale stressed the failure of this part of Canada to meet local needs in farm produce and pointed out that in such items as cheese, swine and lambs the opportunities were as good as anywhere in Canada if not better. Prices for farm produce lately had been at their highest point and it might be doubted if the high level could be maintained.

Address by C. F. Bailey.

Wednesday afternoon the New Brunswick Farmers' & Dairymen listened to an excellent address by Experimental Farm officials upon problems connected with farm management and application of Lime. C. F. Bailey, Supt. of the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, discussed "The Importance of Lime and Clover in New Brunswick Agriculture". He described the use of lime to correct sourness in soil and the use of clover as a means of increasing fertility also the value of the latter as stock-feed.

French Session.  
The latter part of the afternoon was devoted to a French Session. There was a large attendance. Addresses were delivered by Rev. L. Guertin and A. J. Gaudet of St. Joseph J. E. McIntyre Agricultural Representative at Bathurst and Antoine Goguen of Moncton Assistant Poultry Promoter.

At the Experimental Station.  
In the afternoon while the French session was in session the other delegates visited the Dominion Experimental Station. The French session visited the Experimental Station today.

Nominating Committee.

The nominating Committee was named as follows:—

Albert, J. W. Gaskin; Westmorland, W. H. Anderson; Kent, Telesphere Arsenault; Northumberland, Guy Traer; Gloucester, Albert Payne; Restigouche, D. G. Stewart; Madawaska, William Cormier; Victoria, Frank Henderson; Carleton, W. S. Hay; York, Earle Saunders; Sunbury, Hedley Kirkpatrick; Queen's, W. M. Starkey; King's, Roy Raymond; Charlotte County, A. T. Reid.

Scrub Bull Resolution.

For the Resolutions Committee H. H. Magee reported the decision to introduce but one resolution at that session, to permit sufficient discussion.

The resolution presented was one calling upon the Provincial Government to curb the nuisance caused by scrub bulls.

Mr. Magee speaking to the resolution said that the suggestion was that the government enumerate all serviceable bulls, and classify the scrub bulls. Parish clerks could be used to make the enumeration.

The Parish Clerk of Welsford said he would have quite a job. He would like to know how he would classify the animals.

Another member advised postponing this rehash of an old matter and hearing Dr. Trueman instead.

President Gray said that the subject having been introduced, the program could be resumed.

PROF. J. M. TRUEMAN.  
Advised Short Rotation, Heavier Yields and More Work Done On Farm.

Prof. J. M. Trueman of the Nova Scotia Agricultural Society, Truro, said he could not claim the title "Doctor". He was more at home with the title "Professor". He would begin with the scrub bull. In Nova Scotia legislation had been passed defining the limits of each Agricultural Society. Within those limits no scrub bull could be used except on the farm of the owner. However if communities persisted in the use of scrub bulls after so much had been said about the value of good sires, the fault was with the people, not with the bulls. Personally he put little dependence in legislation. Instruction was what was needed. Nova Scotia had appointed a Commission on Agriculture which was inquiring from the farmers themselves what was wrong with the farm. Until the farmers themselves could say what was wrong legislation would be useless.

Interesting Departure.

In the Roman Catholic Diocese covering Eastern Nova Scotia at a meeting of clergy and laymen had decided to raise \$2,500 each year for five years to send twenty-five boys for a three months' course at Truro to learn what could be used in farming. It was an excellent idea. It would help although not solve all problems. It might be extended to New Brunswick.

Prof. Trueman said he had discussed breeding as means of improving dairy stock before that convention previously. He would discuss feeding. Prof. Archie Leach of Guelph had experimented and decided that breeding was more important than feeding. That showed that both were important, as it would be useless to feed a cow not bred to produce milk. Use of the scrub bull never would produce good stock. Not old pure bred bulls would either. There must be proper selection.

Shorter Rotation.

Feed raised on the farm must be good. Long hay rotation would mean little clover and would be poor for dairy or beef cattle. That rotation had been too general. There should be shorter rotation to provide more and better feed. He would advise a rotation including ensilage, if possible. Roots, grain and two years of clover hay should follow. If considered impractical it should be followed as closely as possible. He knew it was futile for a man to stand up and lecture, laying down rigid rules. They could not always be followed. He strongly advocated fall ploughing. He had seen farmer after farmer make no use of fine October and November days. There should be an organized day on the farm. One of the fundamental difficulties with agriculture of the present was that too much was wanted for too little work. (Applause.)

"You do not all applaud I notice," said Prof. Trueman amid laughter. No man should have a car more than the farmer but the temptation to use up time with a car was great. There would have to be enjoyment on smaller scale than many would like, if civilization was to continue.

Favored Barley.

Prof. Trueman favored more barley as it could be used more generally in feeding. Barley was a richer grain than oats. Buckwheat was not as valuable as barley.

Oats, vetches and peas cut as hay, would be better than anything but clover hay.

Rotation such as he suggested would give more labor than the present methods. The latter covered the greatest possible area with the least possible labor. Immigration would not be necessary if the boys were kept on the farm.

The Question of Prices.

A member asked what could be done unless prices became better.

Prof. Trueman replied that if they thought prices were everything they were fooling themselves.

Another member asked if prices had ever been better.

Prof. Trueman replied that in Nova Scotia today a carcass of pork would bring about twenty cents a pound and there was no pork for sale. That was the trouble. The farmers jumped into something and then jumped out and he always was just one jump behind the price.

Federal Deputy Minister.

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Federal Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was the next speaker. He drew attention to the fact that Canadian farms produced a value of a billion and a half dollars last year. In spite of prevailing prices the average income of a farmer was \$1,500 per year in addition to maintaining his farm. Canada was surpassed as an exporting country only by Great Britain, United States, Germany and France. Farm products accounted for more than half of Canada's export. Canada's exports were improving in quality and increasing in quantity.

In farm products wheat was the leading item but animal products were important. Wheat was of value because long ago grading was determined and adhered to. Recently grading had been applied to Canadian bacon with the result that in three years Canadian bacon on the British market had pulled up even with Danish bacon. The quality of bacon hogs all over Canada had improved and at the last Maritime Winter Show he had seen the finest hogs he ever had seen in the Maritimes. He felt sure that Canada would drive out the Danish product. However it was necessary to spread out the pork products over a greater period of the year.

Question of Cheese.

In cheese the quality of Canadian product had improved so that it showed the New Zealand product out of first position in the British market. There were great possibilities in dairying. New Brunswick made cheese as good as any part of Canada but she should make ten times as much.

Best Prices Ever.

Concerning prices he would say farmers were getting the best prices they ever did. He did not wish to be a pessimist but he could hardly believe they would keep up. It had been a good farming year everywhere in Canada. The Maritimes had had a good year.

The quality of butter and eggs had improved. Unfortunately Canada did not produce enough eggs for local consumption. In this particular the Maritimes were far behind.

Speaking of beef cattle Dr. Grisdale said that there should be more to eat roughage. The depressed hay market was the serious part of the farming situation. There were not enough cattle and sheep to eat the hay.

Dr. Grisdale strongly advocated the use of good bulls for improvement in dairy and beef breeds.

Statistics Quoted.

The speaker proceeded to quote statistics of agriculture in the past twenty-five years. They were not encouraging as far as the Maritime Provinces were concerned. There had been a decrease in acreage in New Brunswick, also in horses, cattle and sheep. Swine and poultry had increased. In faxes there had been an increase from 458 in 1919 to 7,287 in 1926. Production per acre had considerably increased.

Dr. Grisdale said he was pleased to observe an awakening in farming in the Maritime Provinces. There was no part of the Dominion which had better opportunities.

New Brunswick's Chances.

New Brunswick, he said had a climate as good as Great Britain's to produce Cheddar Cheese. The lamb was the best in Canada and the swine were of a superior type. What was wanted was population. That could be obtained by keeping the boys and girls here.

Henry Ford is trying to revive old dances, old fiddlers and old romance. He isn't doing a thing for old history, having once declared himself on that subject.

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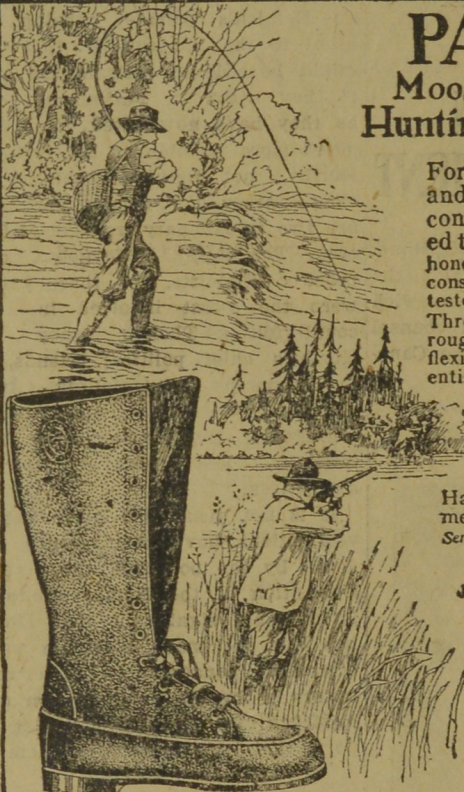
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Little Gents 6 in. Horse Hide Indian Draw String 'packs	\$1.50	\$1.25

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