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NO. 70

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Interesting Address by Commissioner of Agriculture.

MR. D. W. HAMILTON ABLY DISCUSSED THE BAC- TERIA QUESTION.

A Practical Talk on Horses by W. S. Spark of Can- terbury, Eng.

Hon. L. P. Farris, commissioner of agriculture, was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Farmers and Dairymen's association Tuesday afternoon, and delivered a vigorous and eloquent address of fifteen minutes duration. He said in part: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to meet once more with the farmers and dairymen of New Brunswick. There are not so many here as on former occasions, but that is largely due to the fact that we have divided our meeting up, and have arranged to hold seed fairs next week at Woodstock, Sussex and Chatham. I am deeply interested in agriculture, not only as a member of the government, but from a personal standpoint, as it is the only business I follow.

I am glad that the president in his admirable address had a good word to say for the provincial department of agriculture of which I have the honor to be the head. With the somewhat limited means at our disposal I can assure you that we have done the best we could to advance the cause of agriculture, and it is gratifying to know that our efforts have been appreciated. In regard to the growing of wheat, while it is true that less was sown in the province last year than in the previous year, there was a gratifying increase in the number of bushels produced per acre. It goes to show there has been a proper cultivation of the soil which is a source of much encouragement.

It is very gratifying to note that the dairying industry continues to make rapid strides in New Brunswick. Although the industry is comparatively young here, we have beyond a doubt one of the best provinces in the Do-

A SPRING MESSAGE.

To All Who Are Weak, Easily Tired and Out of Sorts.

Spring should be the most joyous season of the year. It is the harbinger of sunshine, and birds and flowers; it breathes of freedom and out-of-door life. But unfortunately there are thousands who cannot enter into the spirit of the season. Close confinement during the long winter months has left them weak, dispirited and oppressed; the appetite is fickle; the blood is sluggish with impurities; the eyes lack the lustre of health; weariness and lassitude have taken the place of vigorous energy. What is needed at this season by such people is a health-renewing, blood-making tonic—something that will send new, rich red blood coursing through the veins, bring brightness to the eye, a healthy appetite, and a clear skin free from pimples and eruptions.

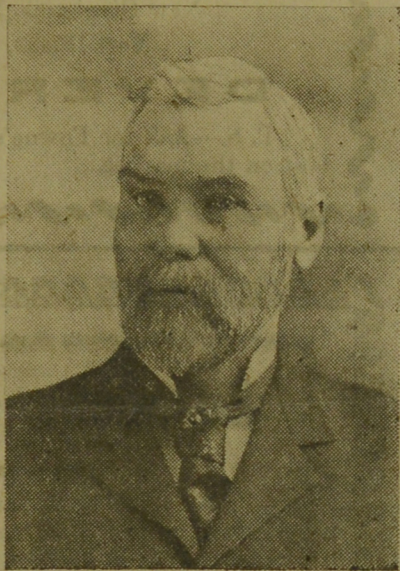
In all the world there is nothing can do this so effectively and so thoroughly as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose creates new blood, strengthens the nerves, and up-builds the whole body. Here is a bit of strong proof, given by Mr. John Burke, of Elmedale, P. E. I., who says: "I was left an almost hopeless wreck by an attack of pneumonia, my nerves were almost paralyzed and though under the care of an excellent doctor I found I was not regaining my health. My wife urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have reason to be thankful I took her advice, for under this treatment my system has been built up and I am again well and strong."

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minion for that important branch of farming. We have good water, good pasturage and a good climate, which are essential elements for the success of the dairying industry. In the county of Kings particular attention has been given to dairying, and the farmers are finding the business a very profitable one.

I am very glad to know that the farmers throughout the province are taking a greater interest in the raising of beef cattle, and are improving their herds by importing new stock from the upper provinces. The farmers are beginning to understand that it is of little use to have good stock unless it is well cared for and there has been an awakening in that direction. I see by the program that Mr. Sparks of Ottawa, is to address you on horses, and I am sure you will be interested in what he has to say. I am glad that the farmers are paying more attention to the raising of horses, which is a matter of great importance. They are leaving the raising of trotting horses to the sports, and giving more attention to the breeding of good carriage and draft horses, which are more in demand.

Last year the output of the 55 cheese factories of the provinces exceeded, by 919, 271 pounds the output of the previous



HON. L. P. FARRIS.
COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

year, and the 22 butter factories exceeded by 144 175 pounds their output of the previous year. We have in all 22 roller mills and in the districts where they are located the people are taking a greater interest in the growing of wheat and find it profitable to do so.

We have endeavored to educate the farmers in the newest methods of agriculture by holding institute meetings throughout the province. The Dominion Department of Agriculture, presided over by Hon. S. Huey Fisher, has sent us some excellent men and we have learned a great deal from them. As a province we are not yet quite up to Ontario in agriculture, but we are learning a great deal from their experience. Last year 162 institute meetings were held and 14 orchard meetings. A very good man was sent to us from Ottawa in Mr. McNeill, and we also had the assistance of Mr. Vroom of Nova Scotia. They went right into the orchards and demonstrated to the farmers the proper method of spraying and pruning trees.

To further encourage the growing of fruit in this province the department of agriculture is arranging to establish several orchards in different parts of the province by way of experiment. We will procure the trees, which will represent the best varieties of winter fruit and set them out and the owner of the land will enter into a bond to give them the proper care for ten years. When this meeting adjourns most of the speakers will proceed to Woodstock, Chatham and Sussex, where the seed fairs are to be held, and practical lessons will be given on the judging of horses and cattle.

I want to congratulate you on the good crops and good prices of last year. I feel that the standard of the farmer has been elevated in this province, and he can now hold his head as high as any other man. It was formerly the custom to send the smartest boys away from the farm, but this custom is happily dying out. It is now felt that the farmer needs as much education to enable him to carry on his work as anybody else. I want to say as a member of the government, that any

suggestions that the members of this association have to make, if you will be good enough to hand them to the deputy commissioner we will endeavor to meet your wishes and carry them out as far as the means in our hands will permit. (Applause.)

Mayor Palmer.

on being introduced by the chairman delivered a happy address cordially welcoming the delegates to Fredericton on behalf of the citizens. He thought the government of the province was to be warmly commended for the encouragement and assistance it had given to the cause of agriculture. His Worship was not much of a farmer, but he was pleased to read by the signs of the times that the industry is in a flourishing condition in New Brunswick. He was glad to have the association meeting in Fredericton and hoped it would return next year.

Vice President George J. Dickson responded in a witty speech to the address of welcome and expressed the hope that the convention would be beneficial to the farmers.

Mr. Hamilton's Address.

Mr. D. W. Hamilton, principal of the MacDonald Consolidated School at Kingston was next called upon and delivered a most practical and carefully prepared address on "Bacteria in relation to the Farm." At the outset he expressed his pleasure at being present, and then briefly told of the work which it was proposed to carry on at the consolidated school. It was hoped, he said, to make the school of more practical benefit to the youth of the province than the schools now in vogue, and he felt sure that the change would result in great benefit to the farming population. The speaker in an entertaining manner then told of the origin of bacteria, which he described as the smallest of living things as well as the most powerful. The presence of bacteria could only be discerned by the aid of a powerful microscope, but they multiplied remarkably fast. He showed that bacteria could live in ice as well as in the water that produces it. They can flourish wherever there is moisture, and milk is an ideal food for them. They are also able to thrive in the human body. So small is bacteria that it requires several millions of them to make a line across the head of a pin.

After dealing exhaustively with the technical side of his subject, Mr. Hamilton proceeded to discuss the relation of bacteria to milk, and his remarks along that line were followed with interest and astonishment by all present. He said that one cause of the presence of bacteria in milk was due to a diseased condition of the udder of the cow. Milk from a healthy cow can be kept longer than milk from an unhealthy cow. All ordinary changes in milk are due to the presence of bacteria. After milk is drawn from the cow it is generally contaminated with bacteria, and to what extent depends on the cleanliness of the drawer. The rapidity in which milk turns sour depends on the number of bacteria, therefore it ought to be of importance to the dairymen to reduce as far as possible the number. The first washout of milk from a cow contains the largest quantity of bacteria and should be thrown away.

"More haste, less speed," and "hasten slowly," are proverbs born of experience that some things can't be hurried without loss and waste. That is especially true of eating. The railway lunch habit, "five minutes for refreshments," is a habit most disastrous to the health. You may hurry your eating. You can't hurry your digestion, and the neglect to allow proper time for this important function is the beginning of sorrows to many a busy man. When the tongue is foul, the head aches, when there are sour or bitter risings, undue fullness after eating, hot flushes, irritability, nervousness, irresolution, cold extremities and other annoying symptoms, be sure the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition have "broken down." Nothing will re-establish them so active a healthy operation so quickly as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, nourishes the nerves, purifies the blood, and builds up the body. It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol or other intoxicant.

Given away. Dr. Pierce's great work, The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing and costume. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered books, or 50¢ stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Some cows are seldom groomed and a single hair, or particle of dust from one of these animals may contain thousands of bacteria. The milk pails must be thoroughly scalded or bacteria will remain in them. The rapid souring of milk can generally be attributed to unclean milk cans. It is a mistake to feed cows before milking them as it disturbs the dust. It is important also that the milker should have clean hands. Bacteria grows rapidly under high temperature so milk should be cooled as quickly as possible after being drawn. The two principal sources of typhoid fever are milk and water. Water that has been contaminated by the excreta of typhoid patients will certainly contain typhoid germs. Water is responsible for most cases of fever and that is no doubt the case in Fredericton. You should make it impossible for water to be contaminated by drainage and no person suffering or recovering from a contagious disease should be allowed to handle milk. Sealing jars of preserved fruit is not done to keep out air, but bacteria. No absolutely satisfactory method of preserving eggs from bacteria has yet been discovered. The bacteria enters the eggs through the pores of the shell. Eggs can be preserved for a time by submerging them in thick syrup or vasoline.

Mr. Hamilton's address was received with very hearty applause.

On motion of W. S. Tompkins, seconded by W. W. Hubbard, a hearty vote of thanks was presented to Mr. Hamilton for his admirable address. Both gentlemen took occasion to warmly congratulate Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Hubbard spoke highly of the proposed consolidated school, and thought the subjects to be taught there by Mr. Hamilton would not only be very interesting but intensely practical to the youth of the province.

H. F. Scholey said he had listened to Mr. Hamilton's address with a great deal of interest, and thought the question was one of the highest importance. It emphasized the great importance of cleanliness, especially in the dairy.

Mr. Tompkins asked for an expression of opinion in regard to cheap fertilizers.

A Cornell Professor.

Prof. E. N. Ehrhart of Cornell University, being called upon by the chairman briefly addressed the meeting. He said he had accompanied Dr. Von Hagen to the city on some mining business, and attended the meeting upon the invitation of the commissioner for agriculture, whom he had had the pleasure of meeting. He had listened to the addresses with much interest, particularly that of Mr. Hamilton. He was somewhat interested in dairying and believed the industry had a great future before it in the country. He entirely agreed with Mr. Hamilton that there was the utmost necessity for cleanliness in the dairy. He believed the main source of bacteria was in the milk pail. They had in New York what was known as a milkman's mission, an organization that provided pure milk and sold it for as high as 18 cents a quart.

Mr. A. B. Ketchen, of the live stock commissioners' staff, Ottawa, was introduced by the chairman and made a brief speech. He was very glad to be present

and meet the farmers of New Brunswick. He did not pose as a chemist, but could say that neither salt nor plaster were plant foods but only served as stimulants to the soil. Without the addition of plant foods in some other form they would only exhaust the soil.

Mr. C. F. Alward of Butternut Ridge, wanted to know what means would be adopted to obtain milk absolutely free from bacteria. According to the speaker it was to be found in the cow's udder, in the air, and in the pail.

Prof. Ehrhart expressed the opinion that milk could be sealed up and kept in cold storage in such a way that it would be impossible for the number of bacteria to increase. He did not know how to get milk entirely free from bacteria.

Prof. Robertson of the Nappan Experimental Farm, said that the best results were obtained in the maritime provinces by rolling land and afterwards going over it with a light harrow.

Mr. Bliss Fawcett had been much impressed by the address of Mr. Hamilton on bacteria, and said it was a great surprise to him to learn that there were so many of these hairy monsters floating about in the air. He thought steps should be taken to exterminate them.

At five o'clock the meeting adjourned until 8 p. m.

Evening Session.

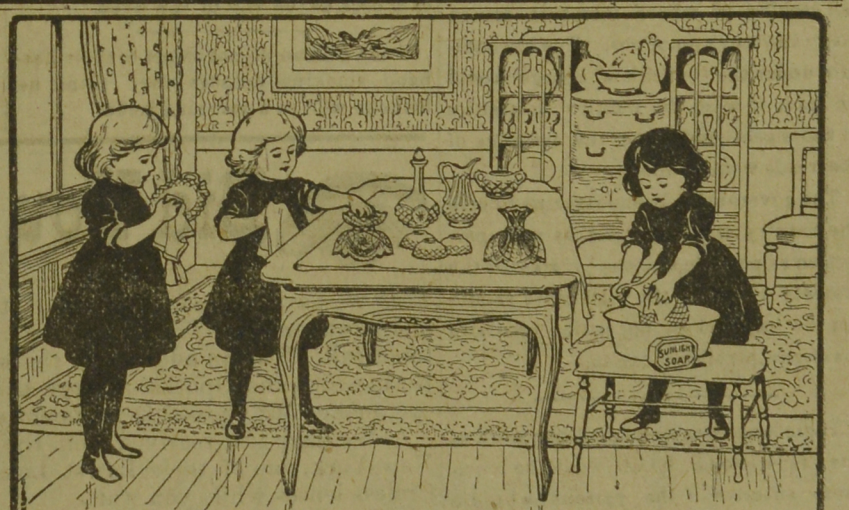
There was a good attendance at the meeting on Tuesday evening, when a most interesting address was delivered by Mr. W. S. Spark of Canterbury, England, on "the breeding, feeding and care of heavy and light horses." He illustrated his subject with stereopticon views thrown on a large square of canvass.

The proceedings opened with a vocal solo, admirably rendered by Mr. Bliss Fawcett of Sackville, Miss May Babbitt playing the piano accompaniment. Mr. Fawcett's effort was very heartily applauded and he was compelled to respond to an encore.

Mr. Spark was then introduced by the chairman and addressed the audience at considerable length in a very entertaining manner. He said the horse was first heard in the year 54 B. C. during the time of Julius Caesar, who had made a complimentary reference to the British horse. The Clyde and Shire he regarded as the most suitable horses for draft purposes. He believed that King Edward VII had done more for the improvement of the breed of horses than any other monarch. (Continued on Fourth page.)

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