

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Manager Robertson of Experimental Farm

DISCUSSED DAIRY CATTLE

Mr. N. S. Dow Talks on the Care of Milk.

EVENING SESSION WAS DEVOTED TO A DISCUSSION ON FRUIT GROWING.

At Wednesday morning's session of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association Mr. A. B. Kitchen, deputy livestock commissioner of Ottawa, delivered a very excellent address on the selection, feeding and housing of beef cattle. He spoke for over an hour with an ease and fluency that denoted a perfect mastery of his subject.

Mr. Robertson said they had been very successful in growing horse beans among the corn at the Maritime Experimental farm.

Mr. Spark said there was no better feed to put muscle on a horse than horse beans.

Mr. Robertson said that in the year 1902, the average yield of turnips per acre at the experimental farm was 105 bushels per acre, whereas last year the yield was 935 bushels.

Mr. Kitchen said it was customary in Ontario for the farmers to buy steers to fatten, but there was a good deal of speculation about the business. It is very important that beef cattle should be fed regularly, they should be kept quite comfortable and well bedded. It is a mistake to use as feed, straw and rubbish that should be used as bedding. Beef cattle do well turned loose in a box stall, after being deborned.

Mr. Jones said the custom when he left Scotland 29 years ago was to tie beef cattle up in the fall and keep them that way until spring. When he last visited his old home he found that the plan had been abolished and the animals were turned loose in a pen.

Mr. Kitchen said that it did not matter how many cattle were turned loose in a box so long as they were not overcrowded.

Mr. Robertson said he was always an advocate of box stalls for beef cattle but he was bound to admit that it required about twice as much straw.

Mr. Kitchen condemned the practice of gooding and annoying steers, and declared that a man of quick temper had no place around the stable.

Mr. Duncan Anderson of Rugby, Ont., followed Mr. Kitchen with an interesting address. He dwelt on the great importance of working up the waste products of the farm and converting them into cash. He did not believe in mixed breeding and thought that there were two many beef herds in New Brunswick showed a Jersey strain, which was not the right thing, where good results are wanted. He gave some valuable advice as to the feeding of calves and answered a large number of questions on the subject. He was confident that he could raise two year old steers to a weight of 1000 pounds at a cost of \$37 each. He hoped the day was not far distant when the farmers of New Brunswick would give the attention to their farms that they now devote to lumbering. Canada's export of cheese last year amounted to \$28,000,000; butter was exported to the value of \$70,000,000, and the hog product amounted to \$18,000,000. This made a total of \$51,000,000, practically all arising from the dairying industry.

Before adjournment a resolution was passed thanking the Frost & Wood Company for badges supplied to the association.

Wednesday Afternoon.

At the afternoon session Mr. Robertson, manager of the Maritime Experimental farm, delivered a practical address on the selection, feeding and

housing of dairy cattle. At the outset he spoke of the pleasure he derived from being present and once more meeting the farmers of New Brunswick. The dairying industry he believed to be of the greatest importance and he was pleased to know it was prosperous in New Brunswick. If we are to be successful in agriculture, it is essential that we become manufacturers of the natural products of the farm. There are a great many chances of slip in making the dairy business profitable and it is important to have the right kind of a machine to start with. Dairying is the industry for this country and the bridge which carries us over is the one we ought to praise. The beef raising business was also of importance, and he was glad to know did not interfere with the success of the dairying business. He believed that the backbone of New Brunswick was agriculture. Politicians tell us this once in four years and forget it the rest of the time, but as for himself he believed it all the time. Farming is a business that should be attended to six days in the week and fifty-two weeks in the year, and allows no time for sporting. The lumbering industry is an important one in New Brunswick but he believed it would be better for the province if less of it were done and more attention given to farming.

Mr. Robertson spoke of what was being accomplished at the Nappan farm in the way of experimenting as to the best methods of farming, and emphasized the fact that their labors were for the benefit of the farming community. He believed it was an easy manner for the farmers of the maritime provinces to raise roots for six cents per hundred. They had found a difference of \$30 a year in the profits arising from the poorest and best cows at the experimental farm. He had been in the dairy business all his life and believed that there was more profit in it for both the farmer and the country than there was in the beef business. If he was compelled to drop either summer or winter dairying, he would rather drop the former. He had demonstrated by experiment that the cow that came in in the fall, made a profit of \$10.75 greater than the cow that came in in the spring. If ends could be made to meet with cows coming in in the spring, it would certainly be more profitable, to have the cows come in in the fall. To achieve success in dairying it is necessary to try and make the cows yield a revenue the whole year round. There is not sufficient margin in the dairy business to justify a man engaging in it without procuring the very best dairy animals he can find. A beef strain in dairy cows has been the curse of the dairy business in this country.

The care of a dairy cow should begin two years before she becomes a cow. A heifer can be spoiled as a dairy cow by getting her into the habit of putting the greater portion of her food on her back. It is the most important that there should be regularity in feeding of the young dairy animal. He was not the originator of the idea of feeding twice a day, but he had never heard of it being done until he tried it himself. He found that he could get better results from a certain amount of food given twice a day than from double the amount given irregularly. He had demonstrated this before he had any idea of filling a fat government job, where there was nothing to do but draw checks. He believed in kindness in the care of cows and thought that it could not be overdone. If it was important, as Mr. Anderson says, to have quietness in the stable where beef cattle are kept, it is ten times more important to have quietness among the dairy cattle. Experience satisfied him that a cow's stable should never be colder than 60 degrees. Plenty of bedding means dollars and cents for the man who owns the cow.

Mr. Robertson said he did not know how to emphasize the importance of cleanliness in dairying. In other matters cleanliness is said to be next to Godliness, but in dairying it is second to nothing; it is absolutely indispensable. A person engaging in the dairying business should go into it deep enough to be able to keep a man around his stable all the time. He thought it benefitted dairy cows to give them an occasional rub with a brush, it certainly did them no harm. He had seen no bad results from allowing cows to stand in the stables from fall till spring. He had always advocated private separators for the farmers as against sending

the milk to the creameries. Mr. Robertson, in conclusion, returned thanks for the attentive hearing and resumed his seat amidst applause.

Care of Milk and Cheese.

Mr. N. S. Dow of Woodstock, was the next speaker, his subject being the care of milk for cheese and butter. He spoke of the importance of the dairying industry and of the great strides it had made in New Brunswick in recent years. There were one million families in Canada, he said, and their average consumption of dairy products amounted to about \$10 each. Then Canada exported last year dairy products to the value of \$20,000,000, making the total dairy output of the country worth about \$68,000,000. It could readily be seen from these figures that dairying was one of the most important industries in the country. All dairymen agree that milk usually suffers greatly before being taken away from the stables. Bad ventilation in the stables is detrimental to the health of animals, and should be carefully guarded against if the milk is to be kept pure. Milk taken from clean stables does not in his opinion, require aerating.

President Rogers told of an experience of his while in charge of a cheese factory, when a can of milk had been received which was found to have been exposed to the flavor of lilacs. It contracted the flavor and it was found impossible to get rid of it even after the milk had been made into cheese.

Mr. Dow, continuing, spoke of the importance of covering the milk cans with canvas while en route to the factory, if the contents were to be kept pure. He also gave some advice as to the proper care of cream, and in this connection disented from the opinion of Mr. Robertson that every farmer should have his own separator. A hand separator should be kept clean and should not be abused.

Mr. Tompkins said he would like very much to hear the opinion of Prof. Ehrhart on the aeration of milk. He had great faith in the professors of Cornell and was sure that Prof. Ehrhart would give them the required information.

Prof. Ehrhart, on taking the platform, told of the pleasure he had derived from being present at the meetings. In regard to the aeration of milk he did not think it was absolutely necessary in cases where the rules of cleanliness had been observed in the stables. If he were running a cheese factory and had the general farmer to deal with he would insist on aeration, and would also have the milk cooled immediately after being taken from the cows. He agreed with Mr. Dow that it was important to cover the milk cans with canvas while taking them to the creamery. It is also necessary to have the cow thoroughly cleansed before using. He believed the Province of New Brunswick has a great future before it in the dairy line, and he had so expressed himself to the minister of agriculture. He spoke of a valuable pamphlet lately issued by the dairy department at Washington, and promised to send copies of it to New Brunswick on his return home. A company had lately been organized in New York to supply condensed milk to both the Japs and Russians, and he thought they stood to make a lot of money. He did not see why something of that kind could not be started here, and a good trade done through the port of St. John.

The English "Society for the Prevention of Consumption" presided over by the Prince of Wales, was recently addressed by Sir William Broadbent, who stated that it was definitely known that every case of consumption began with a germ communicated from some other case. There is no such thing as inherited consumption. There may be local weakness which tends to consumption, but the germ has absolutely to be planted in that weak spot before consumption can ensue. This ought to comfort thousands of people who have "weak chests" or "weak lungs." They are not foreordained victims of this dread disease. All that is needed to bid absolute defiance to this deadly scourge, is to be able to strengthen the weak lungs, and build up a strong body. The answer to this need is found in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It so purifies the blood and increases the blood supply, that disease is thrown off, and the weak organs are nourished into perfect health, which defies germs of every kind. People, given up by doctors, emaciated, bleeding at the lungs, with obstinate, lingering coughs, are being cured every day by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery." It is a strictly temperance medicine containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

AN ASTHMATIC'S STORY TOLD.

Sleepless nights, suffocating sensations, difficult to even breathe. "I can scarcely describe all I suffered from asthma," writes Mrs. F. P. Cavanaugh of Colborne. "Spasms of coughing would come on that made me weak. Nothing did me any good until I used the fragrant, healing Catarrhzone. I am delighted to recommend this remedy which cured me of chronic asthma, after scores of good physicians had given me up. Catarrhzone is better for asthma, gives quicker relief than any remedy I know of. My cure is a perfect one." Try Catarrhzone, it never fails to cure asthma. Complete outfit \$1.00; trial size 25c.

As to hand separators he did not know just what to say, but from his experience, he would prefer to do his own separating. It must also be some advantage to the farmers to be able to retain the skim milk. They should not however, neglect the main product for the bye-product.

After a few further remarks along this line, the professor resumed his seat amidst applause.

A nominating committee was then appointed after which the meeting adjourned.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Practical Addresses on Fruit Growing by Messrs. McKinnon and Vroom.

Mr. P. C. Powys of Kingsclear, occupied the chair at the evening session and in a brief speech introduced Mr. W. A. McKinnon, chief of the fruit division of the agricultural department at Ottawa. In an entertaining manner Mr. McKinnon told of the work being done by the fruit division of the agricultural department. He said the fruit division was established in 1901, as the result of a law passed for the protection of fruit growers. The act only requires that the grower will put his name and the variety on the outside of packages of fruit for export and also designate the grade of the fruit. He thought the audience would agree with him that it was a very simple and business like proposition. The marks of grade were numbers 1, 2 or 3, or 1x, 2x or 3x. The law takes no notice of grades below No. 1, so plenty of latitude is allowed the shipper. His advice to them was not to hesitate to mark all fruit over which they have any doubt, below No. 1. There is no stipulation as to size in No. 1 variety, except that the fruit must be well grown and of good quality. There was nothing in the fruits mark act for the shipper to be afraid of if the apples were honestly packed. The officials of the division had other work to do in addition to enforcing the fruits marks' act. The inspectors attended institute meetings in the winter season and in the summer they held orchard meetings. The orchard meetings had been very successful, and should be taken advantage of by all farmers within reach. Bulletins on fruit growing are issued by the department as occasion may require, and may be obtained free of cost by applicants. At present the department is arranging for a corps of correspondents in the fruit districts of Canada to make reports on the state of the crops. These reports will be distributed free of charge. He thought co-operation was a most important matter to the farmers of the country. It is greatly to their advantage for the farmers to meet and exchange ideas. Don't fail to convey to your neighbor the story of your successes and failures. Co-operation with organization will enable you to purchase your varieties of fruit in bulk and enable a specialty to be made of any variety in one district. An organization can also insist on a proper system of pruning and spraying. A word as to spraying. The government now has a power spraying outfit in Quebec, another in Ontario, and a third would shortly be sent to Nova Scotia. Under this system the work was done at actual cost to the orchardist. It was a case of helping those who help themselves. Fruit growers were much

A BLOATED STOMACH

Distention and pains from indigestion are cured quickly by Nerviline. When you get an attack of stomach trouble take a stiff dose of Nerviline, which is perfectly harmless but marvellously quick in effecting a lasting cure. "I was once taken ill with stomach trouble," writes Edward Rowell of Rochester. "I was in great pain and distress but half a teaspoonful of Nerviline fixed me up in a few minutes. I can recommend Nerviline for sick headache, and cramps and consider it an invaluable household remedy. Try it yourself. Price 25c."

interested in the work, and in some districts they were already co-operating for the purchase of spraying outfits for their own use. The machine could be purchased for about \$300 each, and had a capacity of about two hundred gallons.

Mr. McKinnon urged the farmers to co-operate for the purpose of placing their fruit on the market. This method has been tried by the Niagara Fruit Growers' Association and had worked very satisfactorily. A secretary was employed, whose duty it was to watch the markets and keep the farmers posted as to where the best prices can be obtained. There was a very good chance in England, he thought, for Canadian cider if reasonable freight charges can be procured. An individual is not very powerful in an appeal to a transportation company for better freight rates, but with co-operation their representations would be attentively listened to. Co-operation will also be found very valuable to the farmers in the matter of advertising in the old country. To anybody interested in fairs he would be pleased to read some suggestions as to how to make the fruit exhibit more attractive and practical.

Mr. H. T. Scholey, a loquacious delegate from Centreville, next took the floor and warmly complimented Mr. McKinnon on his address. He also took occasion to impress his own views on the convention. He said he had raised eleven beautiful children, and next to them he liked his old orchard better than anything else in the world.

A delegate—How about the wife? Mr. Scholey—She is just a daisy, and with all the children she has had is as pretty a woman as can be found in the city of Fredericton today. (Applause and laughter.)

Officers for 1904.

Mr. Dow from the nominating committee presented the following report of the nominating committee:

President—B. M. Fawcett, Sackville.
Vice-president—N S Dow, Woodstock.
Recording Secretary—A G Dickson, Sackville.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Fisher, Chatham.
Corresponding Secretary—W W Hubbard, St. John.
The list of county vice-presidents was named as follows:
Madawaska—P R Violette.
Victoria—Wm McPhail.
Carleton—Wm J Owens.
York—C H Giles.
Sunbury—J W Stephenson.
Queens—J W Shes.
Kings—E L McIntyre.
Albert—S S Ryan, M P P.
Westmorland—O F Alward.
Kent—R Lennox.
Northumberland—Wm Murray.
Gloucester—P J Power.
Restigouche—J E Stewart.
Charlotte—Rev J H Boyd.
Rev. Mr. Boyd declined to act as vice-president for Charlotte on the ground that he was not a farmer and at his request James Russell, ex-M. P. P., was named in his place.

Mr. Peters thanked the convention for relieving him of the duties of corresponding secretary. He had given his best attention to the work, but found it interfered with his official duties.

Mr. Tompkins spoke of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Peters, as corresponding secretary, and regretted that he was not in a position to continue the work. He thought it only right that the convention should show tangible appreciation of Mr. Peters' services, and would move that he be paid the sum of \$25.

Mr. Owens seconded the motion. Mr. Peters said he did not want remuneration for what he had done, and if the convention passed Mr. Tompkins' resolution, he would donate the amount to the association, as its funds were not in a healthy state.

(Continued on Fourth page.)

POSSIBLY YOUR WIFE

Doesn't look so young and pretty as she used to. If her cheeks are hollow and pale, if she is tired and nervous she needs Ferrozone which is noted for restoring the bloom of health to sickly girls and women. Complexion quickly becomes rosy, spirits rise, and strength increases daily. Health and vigor will soon return to your wife or daughter if Ferrozone is taken. It's the best tonic made, and costs 50c. at druggists.

"No," said Mr. N. Peck, "the hand that rocks the cradle is not the hand that rules the world. I don't rule a small part of it."

When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder) will remove the grease with the greatest ease, as