

FARMERS AND DAIRYMEN.

Harvey Mitchell Speaks Hopefully of Dairy Outlook in New Brunswick.

ABLE ADDRESS BY PROF. CUMMING ON AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

Dr. J. R. Inch and Dr. Brittain also Spoke on the Subject.

A Resolution Fathered by Messrs. Baxter and Hubbard Promptly Bowled Out.

When the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association resumed on Wednesday afternoon, President elect Innes was escorted to the chair. He made a brief speech in which he heartily thanked the Association for the honor conferred upon him. He had been a farmer all his life and would do all he could to advance the interests of the association.

DAIRYING.

Harvey Mitchell, dairy superintendent, was introduced by the chairman and spoke on the dairy outlook in New Brunswick. He said that dairying had made rapid strides in this province during the past ten years and the outlook for the future was encouraging. The following figures would show the cash value of the output of cheese and butter factories in the province during the last ten years:

1896	.....	\$76,156
1897	.....	170,507
1898	.....	145,642
1899	.....	215,999
1900	.....	284,325
1901	.....	286,248
1902	.....	341,776
1903	.....	387,639
1904	.....	339,869
1905	.....	344,026

Mr. Mitchell went on to say that the year 1903 was the best in the history of the province for dairying. The conditions in that year were much more favorable than they had been since. He regretted that the increase had been confined to a few counties, notably Kings, Queens and Madawaska. There had been a falling off in the counties of York and Carleton, which was largely due to a lack of co-operation on the part of the farmers. It seemed to be impossible for the farmers to unite on one system of operating a factory. Some had their milk manufactured at so much per pound, some sold their milk outright, and others co-operated. In the section of country between Woodstock and Centreville the farmers admitted that they could not raise the crops they did ten years ago. This he believed, was due to the fact that they sold the raw products of the farm. In King's county the factories are all operated on the co-operative system and there is but one salesman for every factory. This goes away with competition in the district and highest prices are obtained. He believed that if this system were adopted in other sections of the province it would be very much better for the farmers. Last year very little cheese and butter from New Brunswick was supplied to Great Britain. The local and West Indies markets took the entire output. The average price recorded for cheese was 10.61 cents, while western cheese brought 10.50 cents per pound at Montreal. The average price obtained for butter in New Brunswick was 21.34 cents per pound. These figures went to show that the market was all right, the only trouble being that the farmers did not have sufficient to sell. The West Indies market had proved satisfactory last year.

The speaker believed that dairying could be improved in New Brunswick by greater co-operation on the part of the farmers. He believed that it would tend to improve the dairy herds of the province if an association for taking the records of cows was formed on the lines suggested by Prof. Reddick. Dairymen should be interested in procuring animals that gave a large flow of milk for the improvement of the herds.

President Innes warmly congratulated Mr. Mitchell on his address. The discussion on dairying was opened by Mr. N. S. Dow of Woodstock. He was deeply interested in the subject of dairying, having been engaged in the business for a number of years. The statement had been made that dairying did not pay. There was no great undertaking in the world that had not received stiff opposition, and this was true of dairying. Since coming to Fredericton he had heard a lot of talk about a sewerage system. He was surprised to learn that Fredericton had not such a system long ago. Woodstock was in advance of Fredericton in this respect by several years. The same arguments that were now being used in Fredericton were heard in Woodstock years ago. He believed that the dairy industry had a great future in Canada. The fact that dairying had been discarded by some districts did not prove that the business was unprofitable. The reason that dairying did not pay in some districts was due to the fact that the people were unwilling to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. The introduction of hand separators had at first been opposed, but the farmers bought them and the others soon adapted themselves to the change. He was not sure that dairying was going behind in Carle-

ton County. The up river districts were near the American line, and, consequently, this made wages high, because of the competition offered by the farmers of Aroostook County. Many farmers in Carleton County had made money by selling the raw products of their farms, but nobody would say that every farmer in the province should follow this method. The man with a small farm has a much better chance to succeed as a dairyman than he has as a beef raiser.

The speaker said that he believed that a lot of good would result if the farmers of New Brunswick would stop grumbling about the hard lot of the farmer. The farmer might not dress as well or drive as nice a horse as the city man, but outward appearances were sometimes deceiving. The farmer owned his horse, while that driven by the city man was perhaps hired from the livery stable. The speaker said that he had himself left the farm because he had found another occupation which he thought to be more profitable. He was looking forward to the day when he would be able to buy a farm.

Mr. Esmund of the Maritime Farmers' association made an announcement in regard to clubbing rates for his publication. He said that a prize in the shape of a collection of farm books was to be presented to the club sending in the largest list of members. The acting treasurer reported receipts during the year amounting to \$308.09, and the payments to \$170.64. The balance on hand was given at \$137.95. The report was adopted.

EVENING SESSION.

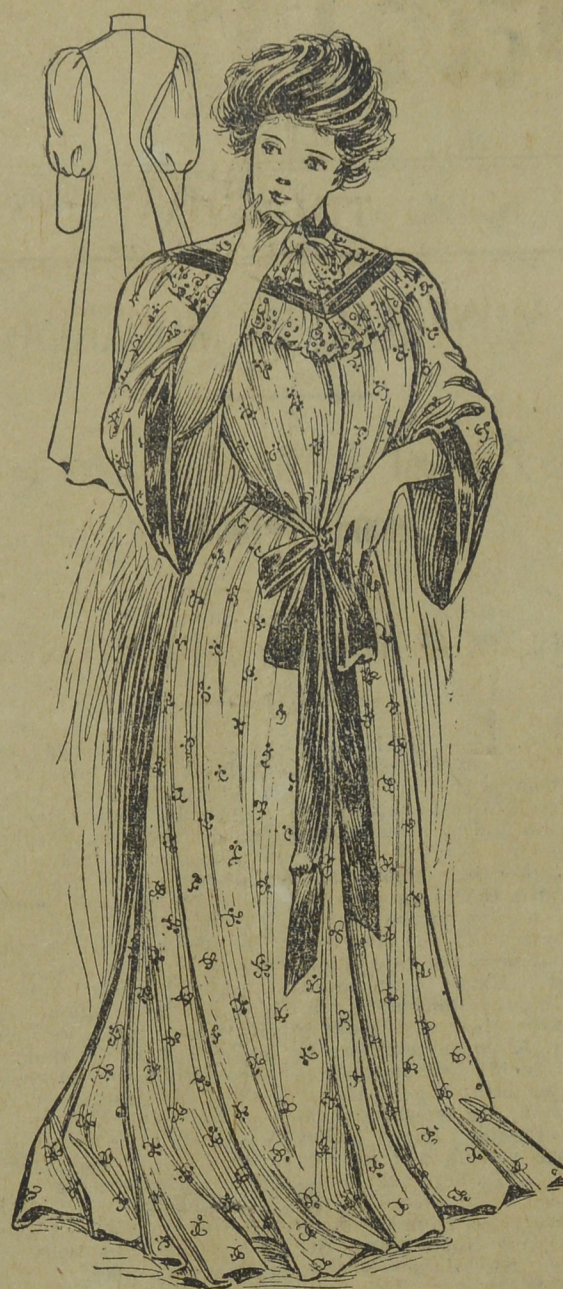
Mr. Rideout of Simonds, Carleton County, was much interested in the discussion on dairying. He was quite sure that it could be made a success in Carleton County. He was a believer in the general purpose cow, as such an animal was adapted for both dairying and beef raising. The Aroostook counties were prosperous, and were able to make money by keeping a little stock. Their principal farming was the raising of potatoes, hay and clover. The potatoe industry in Aroostook attracted the young men at digging time and made it difficult for Carleton County farmers to obtain help.

Mr. C. F. Alward of Havelock said that he had been greatly interested in the discussion on dairying. He had last year visited one of the chief dairying districts in Ontario and found that many of the dairies there were conducted on the pool system. He thought in this respect New Brunswick was ahead of Ontario. The butter fat test he believed to be superior to the pool test, and had adopted it in the Havelock factory. He believed that the fundamental principle in connection with dairying was co-operation. Bdt for the men with back bone who had stood by the industry it would have gone down in the province. The cream separators were coming in and would likely cut down the profits of factories during the next four years. Dairy men could to some extent control the market, by turning out the very best products and creating a demand for it. Dairy made butter had a certain standing, which butter made in private creameries could not have. His company had been offered twenty-five cents per pound for the January output of butter. One of the problems that New Brunswick had to face today was how to keep up the fertility of the soil, and this could be solved by keeping live stock. The mission of the farmer today was to build up his country and leave his farm in a better condition than he had found it. He believed that in nine cases out of ten the men who went to the Northwest and made the money was the speculator. One of the greatest mistakes that New Brunswick farmers made today was in not taking their sons into their confidence in the financial affairs of their farms.

In reply to Mr. C. P. Bull, Mr. Alward said that he believed that there were farmers in New Brunswick today who were buying chemical fertilizers and allowing the best of the manure to run away by throwing it out into the rain.

Mr. Geo. E. Baxter of Perth, was inclined to differ from the other speakers. He said that the farmers of Aroostook were able to keep up the fertility of their soil without keeping stock. The dairying industry had been fostered in New Brunswick, and yet people were going out of it. A few years ago the farmers were told that manure ought to be hauled on the snow. They say now that it should be kept in the sheds until it rots. It is difficult to say what the next doctrine should be.

THE HERALDS FASHION PLATE.



THE FITTED PRINCESS WRAPPER.

A pretty chalis makes this comfortable and slightly house gown, which may be fashioned either with or without a fitted lining. The back sets closely to the figure, while the full fronts are adjusted with a ribbon belt that is caught into the side seams. A pointed yoke of lace is used for the front, this edged with velvet ribbon topping a lace frill. The sleeve is of the loose pagoda pattern, flaring widely at the wrist, and finished on the edge with the same ribbon as makes the smart sash that ties in front.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard was strongly in favor of the farmers of New Brunswick having some system by which they could test their cows.

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Prof. Cumming of the Truro agricultural college delivered an address on agricultural education. He said that the subject was one of great importance and he hoped that his address would be discussed. He said that it was during the latter part of the 19th century that schools for applied sciences had sprung up, and from these agricultural colleges had sprung. The Ontario agricultural college at Guelph was the first institution of the kind organized in Canada. Its history dated back a period of thirty years. In Canada they owed a great debt to Prof. Robertson, to whose efforts the school in Nova Scotia owed its existence. In Manitoba a college was being erected and would be in operation in another year. This would make four agricultural colleges in the Dominion of Canada. In the United States they had one in nearly every state in the union. There were also a number of such institutions in Great Britain. In old times there was little need for an agricultural education as it was not then considered a difficult matter to till the virgin soil. The same conditions did not prevail today and there was need for the agricultural press as well as the agricultural college.

In reference to agricultural education interest centred around the agricultural college and he proposed to tell what was being done at the Truro institution. This institution was formed along the same lines as the college at Guelph. It became quite evident that the two years' course was more satisfactory to farmers' sons. Such a course was being conducted at Truro. A student completing his second year at Truro can, if he wishes to continue his studies further, enter upon his third year at Guelph. Provision had also been made for a short course at Truro, to accommodate farmers who could not get away for a longer period. The next course of this kind would commence on February 1st. Last year sixty-eight students, ranging in ages from 16 to 70 attended the special course. The best instructors were secured and the course is made as thorough as possible, and special attention is given to practical work. Special emphasis is to be given to live stock, as he looked upon that as the back-bone of the farming industry in the maritime provinces. Cattle would be brought into a pavilion and competent stockmen would give demonstrations in judging them. Horse breeding would also come in for a share of attention and it was certainly a most important subject in the east. Anything that can be done to educate people about horses will be a great advantage to the live stock industry in the maritime provinces. Field

(Continued on third page.)

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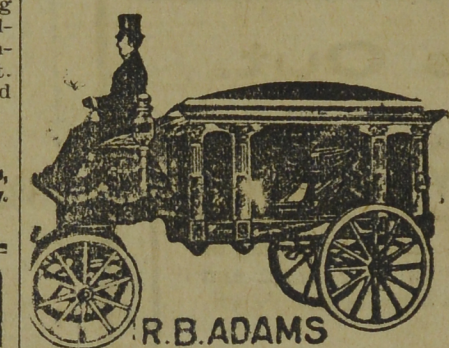
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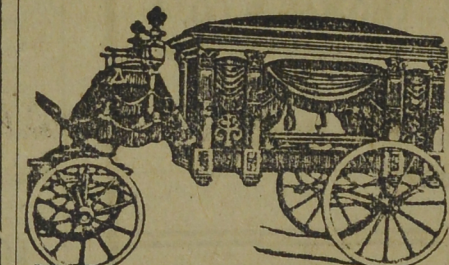
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