

# FARMING

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## FARMING

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## TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

### Our Clubbing List.

|                                     | Regular price. | With FARMING. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|
| Canadian Magazine.....              | \$2 50         | \$2 50        |
| Toronto Weekly Globe.....           | 1 00           | 1 50          |
| Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire..... | 1 00           | 1 40          |
| Farm and Fireside.....              | 1 00           | 1 40          |
| Montreal Daily Witness.....         | 3 00           | 3 00          |
| Toronto Morning Witness.....        | 3 00           | 3 00          |
| Montreal Weekly Witness.....        | 1 00           | 1 60          |
| Family Herald and Weekly Star.....  | 1 00           | 1 75          |
| London Weekly Free Press.....       | 1 00           | 1 75          |
| London Weekly Advertiser.....       | 1 00           | 1 40          |
| Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press.....  | 1 00           | 1 60          |
| Howard's Dairyman.....              | 1 00           | 1 75          |
| Rural New Yorker.....               | 1 00           | 1 85          |

### Professor Craig's Successor.

Mr W. T. Macoun has been appointed horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to succeed Prof. Craig lately resigned. Mr Macoun is a son of Prof. Macoun of the Geological Survey, and has been a member of the Experimental Farm staff for many years, having had charge of the experimental plots under Dr. Saunders' special direction. In this department he gave special attention to experimental work in horticulture and more particularly in connection with small fruits, which should enable him to do effective work as Prof. Craig's successor.

### A Butter Bonus.

At Ottawa last week a motion was presented to the House of Commons asking that the Government grant a bonus of one cent per lb., to be paid to the farmers direct, upon a specified quantity of creamery butter to be exported to Great Britain while fresh and in a condition to make a name for itself. All expenditures of money, which have for their object the development of an important industry are to be commended, but when it comes to granting money in the way of a bonus the development of the industry is put upon a wrong basis. There is no more need for a bonus to develop our export butter trade than there is for one to develop the trade with the Klondike. If our creameries turn out a good quality of butter, and every facility is provided in the way of cold storage on board the car and boat for transporting it direct from the producer to the British consumer, there is not the least need of a bonus in order to develop the trade. True, a bonus might serve to stimulate the export butter trade for a while, but as it could not be continued for many years, the reaction when it was removed would be disastrous. Its effect would be akin to that pro-

duced on some "boom" town after the boom has ceased.

If our export butter trade cannot be developed without the aid of a bonus it would be better not to attempt to develop it at all. Our cheese trade developed from an almost obscure beginning to its present large extent without the aid of a bonus, and there is no reason why the butter trade should not do the same thing if properly managed. Besides, there is not the least ground for alarm in regard to its growth. Our export butter trade has made rapid progress during the past three years, having almost trebled in that time, and the prospects are that the present year will witness a wonderful expansion of this trade. If the quality is right and shipments are regularly made the trade is bound to grow. Then why talk about a bonus.

### The Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Now that the result of the election in Russell County has made it certain that the present Government will remain in power for the next four years, there can be no two opinions as to who should be Minister of Agriculture. We believe that we are voicing the wishes of the large majority of the farmers of this province when we state that the present incumbent of that office, the Hon. John Dryden, should be retained. It is a matter of deep regret that an element of doubt has arisen in regard to the matter as a result of the uncertainties of a general election, but the Government has it within its power to open up a constituency for him, and we believe that it is due to the important agricultural interests of this province that it should do so if Mr. Dryden is willing to remain in office.

The Hon. John Dryden has served his native province faithfully and well, and we have no hesitation in stating that no one in Ontario has done more for the advancement of our agricultural interests than he. Being a practical and successful farmer, as well as a thorough business man, he has combined liberality and an intimate knowledge of every branch of the work in his management of the Department of Agriculture. This has enabled him to deal generously with its various branches, and at the same time to expend wisely and effectively the moneys allotted to his department.

In looking over the legislation of the past few years in the interest of agriculture, we find his guiding hand in every portion of it. Among the acts of legislation introduced by him may be mentioned an act for the prevention of yellows in peaches, and of black knot in cherries and plums; an act for the prevention of the spraying of fruit trees while in full bloom, in the interests of beekeepers, an act for the protection of fruit trees from the San Jose scale, passed at the last session. In addition he has by amendment improved many of the acts on the statute books relating to agriculture, the whole tending towards more effectiveness and greater consolidation. Mr. Dryden has during his administration been instrumental in greatly enlarging the scope of work at the Ontario Agricultural College, and making it more effective. He has given every encouragement to the dairy industry by grants to the various dairy associations, by inaugurating the travelling dairy, and by establishing successful dairy schools at Guelph, Strathroy, and Kingston. He has established twelve fruit experimental stations in the province, and organized a spraying outfit to give the fruit-growers practical lessons on the advantages of spraying. Other acts of his, worthy of note, are the appointment of a Provincial Road Instructor, the improvement of the Farmers' Institute system and placing it in charge of a permanent superin-

tendent, the development of Northwestern Ontario, and the establishment of the Pioneer Dairy Farm at Wabigoon, the distribution of more reports on agricultural subjects among the farmers, and the assistance rendered Hon. Mr. Fisher in removing the quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States. All these acts will be of lasting benefit to the Ontario farmer.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, it would be a serious mistake to deprive the province of Mr. Dryden's services at this juncture if they can be had, when there is so much more to be accomplished in developing its agricultural resources. A new man would be at a decided disadvantage till he had become thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the work which would require a year or two, and meanwhile the farmers' interests would suffer. Our agricultural interests are of the utmost importance, and we believe it to be the duty of the Government, now that it has a new lease of power to make a special effort to retain the present Minister. Mr. Dryden is as yet a comparatively young man and capable of carrying on the good work he has been doing, for many years to come. His wisdom and excellent judgment not only enable him to inaugurate legislation, but to carry it to a successful issue.

There is much more that we could say, but we have said sufficient to show our views in regard to the matter and which we believe to be the views of every unbiased person who has the interests of Ontario agriculture at heart. We have no axes to grind nor favors to ask in taking this view of the situation, and only take the stand we do because we have the best interests of the farming community uppermost in our thought. We have no political leanings in the matter, whatever, and had the Opposition been returned to power we would have felt just as free to advise appointing the best man the party could furnish as we are now free to advise retaining Mr. Dryden, whom we consider to be the very best man for the position on the Government side of the House.

### Farming in New Brunswick.

By COL. D. McCRAE, Guelph, Ont.

It is difficult in a hurried winter visit to form a good idea of the farming capabilities of such a province as New Brunswick. The mornings are taken up with a run on the train or a drive in a sleigh. The fields are deeply covered with snow, so deeply sometimes that the fences are covered. Afternoons and evenings are devoted to farmers' meetings, and one finds there from the discussions that the modes of farming in the province by the sea differ from those in vogue in western Ontario. The land is hilly and rolling, the timber small, and the clearings have not recently been much extended. There is still a large part of the province uncleared. Of the seventeen million acres only some ten millions are claimed and much of this owned by lumbermen. About seven million acres are still in the hands of the Crown. The country is more after the style of Muskoka than of any other part of Ontario, just about as hilly but with fewer outcrops of rock. Much of the soil is very good, clay loams and sandy loams, the former not yet thoroughly drained. While there is in some parts much good land, it is often in small fields broken by hills and valleys. There is much beautiful scenery—it is a land of evergreens. Many kinds of spruce, fir and pine abound, and they grow readily everywhere.

With many farmers, farming is only a part of their work. Formerly wooden ships were built on almost every creek. It was a paying trade, and