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## Canada a Dairying Country.

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In Canada's resources, developed and undeveloped, the field, the forest, the fishery, the mine, manufactures and commerce, all occupy no mean place. It is, however, no depreciation of the other resources to say that both in actual results and in future promise, the first named stands highest in importance. Our exports are an illustration of the fact. In 1887 our agricultural exports amounted to more than half of the total exports. The industry which, by virtue of export, is second in importance is that of the forest, and the exports of the latter were less than half those of the field. In round millions of dollars, our total exports, in 1887, were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| The field | $41,000,000 |
| The forest | 20,000,000 |
| Fisheries | 7,000,000 |
| Mines | 4,000,000 |
| Manufactures | 3,000,000 |
| Furs | 2,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $78,000,000 |

In this classification I have made a departure from that of the trade and navigation tables. In the "field" (agriculture) I have included "animals and their products," except "furs," which I have classified separately.

These figures, striking as they are, do not fully express the relative importance of agriculture. Among the considerations which emphasize that expression are the following:—1. The forest products exported are more nearly in a raw state, like deals, planks, etc., and do not represent the employment afforded that field products do, the latter including such products as cattle, cheese, butter, grain, etc. (2.) Forest products belong only to the new phase of the country, and must wane with its development, while the field is the present backbone and the future promise of the country; and our highest prosperity of the future will be contingent upon its best and continuous expansion and improvement, which both are possible.

Now, an analysis of the exports of our most important and valuable agricultural resources will show there is one special branch of the industry which overtops the other branches, even as agriculture itself stands higher than our other resources. We exported in 1887 in round million dollars:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cheese and butter | $ 8,000,000 |
| Horned cattle | 6,000,000 |
| Barley | 5,000,000 |
| Wheat | 4,000,000 |
| Peas | 2,000,000 |
| Flour | 2,000,000 |
| Horses | 2,000,000 |
| Eggs (nearly) | 2,000,000 |
| Sundries | 10,000,000 |
| Total | $41,000,000 |

The dairy exports here stand highest of all. Indeed, they exceded our combined exports of sheep, fruit, bacon, hay, oats, hides, potatoes and wool! They were nearly 20 per cent. of all the agricultural exports, and over 10 per cent. of our total exports!

These facts indicate, so far as exports have any meaning, that the dairy is a factor in our industrial economy which is second to no other. It is such a facter in a sense not indicated by figures, for milk production rather than being unduly exhaustive to the soil is favourable to a system of cultivation which will help to renew the fertility of soil already impoverished by grain cropping. It is the Canadian experience that the intelligent production of milk and the skilful manufacture of its products, bring prosperity to the agriculturist.

The manifest advantages of dairying and the large place it has in our industrial economy, bespeak a condition of things favorable to the future prosperity and progress of the country.

Unhappily, a further analysis of our dairy exports will greatly modify any self-congratulations. While in a general splendid expansion and rapid growth of our exports, our dairy products, as a whole, have kept pace with the most important of our other exports, one of these dairy products has been steadily falling behind in a most marked degree. The years 1872 to 1887, which increased our total exports from 61 to 78 million dollars, or 22 per cent., increased our cheese and butter exports from $5,500,000 to $8,000,000 or 48 per cent.; while our butter exports, instead of showing their share of increase, have actually fallen off from three and a half millions to one-million dollars, or no less than 73 per cent.! It, of course, follows that the exports of cheese must have had an almost phenomenal expansion, in order to have given the combined exports so good a showing as they have made. And the actual increase of our cheese exports have, indeed, been something striking. From less than two million dollars in 1872, they have grown to over seven million dollars in 1887, an expansion of about 286 per cent.!

The actual reputation abroad of Canadian cheese, compared with what it was before the trade began to assume noticeable proportions, is a flattering confirmation of the conclusions which naturally follow from a study of the above figures. At one time Canadian cheese was exported under an American brand, to give it a better hold upon the English market; to-day it is to be feared that shrewd Americans know too well that American cheese will sell better in England if put upon the market as Canadian. The reputation of Canadian cheese is now second to none, and the success of the Dominion in cheese production has already awakened considerable enquiry as to our methods among our competitors. Both in Denmark, the present butter country *par excellence*, and in Holland, the premier country for milk production and dairy exports, I saw indications of a disposition to study the reason of Canada's success. Incidentally I might remark that for four years the southwestern counties of Scotland have been steadily improving the quality of their cheese under the personal instruction of Canadian cheese-makers, who are introducing the Canadian system. The first season the canny Scots were content with the importation of one instructor; but now they are not satisfied with less than two of our best men, whom they secure in the most practical, business-like way, by liberal remuneration for what they find to be exceedingly valuable service.

On the other hand, the actual reputation abroad of Canadian butter to-day, compared with what it was at one time, is of a less flattering character. Indeed, it is a question which has fallen off the most, our exports of butter (which we have seen has gone down 73 per cent), or our reputation for making it!

So much for the past of our dairy industry. What is its possible and probable future? To myself, in spite of the discouraging aspects of one branch of our enquiry, the outlook is hopeful.

First—The country is remarkably well adapted for dairying. The success of the cheese industry is abundant proof of adaptation for the production of milk, and of one at least of the milk products. Our failure in butter exportation is not necessarily proof that the country is not adapted for butter production. The quantity of butter which we export is small in proportion to what we consume at home. The Canadian people are light consumers of cheese but heavy consumers of butter. Our butter consumption is to a very considerable extent of an exacting character, and it absorbs a larger proportion, if not nearly all, of the very best portions of our whole make. Local prices for the best of our butter are usually sufficiently high to force the exporter to handle quantities of cheaper and inferior butter. One butter maker within a mile of my writing has sold no butter for years at less than 20 cents per pound. He always has "his price," and a few years ago his price was 25 cents per pound. This butter has usually been sold directly to some of the many consumers always on the lookout for good butter at any reasonable price. Doubtless not a single tub of it ever found its way into the exports, for the reason that it was always spoken for, and usually at figures which forbid its export. The person referred to has just sent one tub to a Montreal family, whose head writes that it is "very fine butter." One tub has gone to Kingston, Ont.; one goes to Ottawa, and the balance is spoken for by a Montreal retailer. There is nothing exceptional in this instance, it is merely illustrative of a condition of things which bears upon the question of the grade of our whole butter production.

Again, the faulty condition of butter in a foreign market is not always a proof that the butter was devoid of quality when first made. It may not have been packed to provide for the trying conditions of its subsequent handling. It may have been unfairly tested in its transportation or by speculative "holding."

As a matter of fact, in every province of the Dominion, and very likely in every country, more or less butter has been and is being made, which would be considered fine in any market. It is unlikely that in Ireland itself better butter can be made than in our own Prince Edward Island—equally green and beautiful. "Gilt-edged" butter may be made almost anywhere in maritime Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with their rich marshes and grassy slopes, kissed by Atlantic seabreezes. Quebec has its Eastern Townships, the very name of which is synonymous with the best butter of the country. It has, too, its Kamouraska district, which though it has shipped enough bad butter to spoil the best reputation, did it in spite of cattle, grasses and atmosphere which have produced some, and might have produced more, of the finest milk and butter in the world. Ontario being more of a wheat-growing country, has had less of the advantage of having made butter-making in some degree a speciality, but it is not to be doubted that in every one of its rich counties excellent butter has been made, though tons of it have been spoiled by bad mixing and store packing. As for our glorious Western heritage—the prairies—there may be some parts of it lacking the abundance of pure water essential to the production of finest butter, but they are probably only a small proportion of the whole, and where there is water there are the added advantages of superb dairy cattle, rich, sweet prairie grasses, nature's purest air, cool summer nights, and, let it be added, a people of enterprise and intelligence, the pick of everywhere. If Canada does not take first rank as a dairy country, it will not be because she is not favored by nature with all the essential conditions of grasses, water, climate, etc.

Doubtless there are districts in Canada, because of natural conditions or circumstances, not so well adapted for butter as for cheese production. This may be true of some of our wheat growing, water-scant Ontario counties, or some of our rich low clay lands of our Quebec parishes; but these districts will confine themselves more closely to cheese production, as a profitable specialty, making butter only in a supplementary way, and mainly for consumption more or less local.

Second.—The genius of the people of Canada is equal to the special needs of successful dairying. Here I have touched upon an important factor of success. Natural advantages, though necessary to completest success, are almost less than half the battle. We are coming more and more into the days of stiff competition, in which intelligence, enterprise and skill will play the fullest part. Scientific investigation, to discover nature's secret; experimental work, leading to perfection of method; ingenious inventions, to perfect necessary appliances; originality and push in enterprise—all are necessary to success in the strong competition already upon us. In pushing to the front in cheese making, Canada has shown herself peopled with a race possessed of the necessary qualifications for success. The growth of the cheese industry, if carefully studied, will be seen to be not an accident nor a spurt, but a real growth, due to the intelligent enterprise of the people most intimately connected with that growth. It is the united action of the pioneers of the industry in Ontario, in association, assisted, in a moderate degree only, by Government, which gave the first impetus to what is now our great factory system of cheese making. Quebec followed closely upon Ontario, and now other provinces are on the move. The cheese industry is now so well in hand that there can be little doubt of such steady progress that the Dominion will lead all competitors in the race.

The good judgement of the Canadian cheese makers is well indicated by their temper on the question of the adulteration of cheese. All the plausible arguments to greedily resort to the tempting profits of robbing the milk of its cream, and substituting something cheaper, are always met by a unanimous, even impatient opposition by our associated cheese makers. The wisdom of this disposition becomes more and more apparent in the ever-improving reputation of our cheese in Great Britain. In a recent official examination of, I think, nearly 300 samples of Canadian cheese in England, not one was found to be adultrated.

In butter production, while there are no evidences of marked success, while there are rather evidences of failure, the genius of our people must be equal to the needs of the situation, even as it was in the case of cheese production. But the people shall set themselves at once and heartily to the task. What has been done already in this connection will show that the temper of the peopla is for improvement and progress, but not enough has been done and not enough attempted. I do not claim that the task is a light one; I claim, only, that the genius of the people is equal to the need, if it will assert itself here as it has done elsewhere. What action must needs be taken, it is not within the scope of the present writing to discuss.

The agencies which are already working for improvement of dairying in Canada are, mainly, the following:—

The Western and Eastern Dairymen's association of Ontario, and the Dairymen's association of Quebec, have been more than all else instrumental in building up our great cheese industry, and making it what it is. The Ontario Creameries association, of recent organization, is promising of much help to the butter industry. The Nova Scotia Dairymen's association is a live organization, and for about five years has done good pioneer work. There is an association in Manitaba, of whose practical work I cannot speak from personal knowledge. The Ontario Agricultural college, at Guelph, has made a good beginning with its working creamery, but it doubtless has its best work yet to do. It is now doing good experimental work, and perhaps better lecture work outside among the farmers, and the head of this department has abilities of the highest order, which fit him well to do a great work for general Canadian dairying. The Dominion experimental farm at Ottawa has not yet put itself on the record of things accomplished, but it may be made to do a most important and much needed service in the line of experiment and education. Canada has an excellent agricultural press, which has done, and is doing, a grand work educating its readers. The ordinary newspaper itself is keenly alive to its own power to reach and impress the masses in the direction of improvement. The Dominion and some of the provincial governments have made a beginning by circulating dairy literature specially prepared. As the writer of some of the pamphlets issued, I am glad to have substantial evidence that it has done good work.

In view of our natural advantages, the genius of our people, what has already been attained, and an awakened disposition throughout the country to make greater progress, there is surely reason to hope for the dairy industry in Canada

A GRAND FUTURE.

W. H. LYNCH.

Danville, P. Q., Nov. 24, 1888.

## La Planche Stock Farm.

AMHERST, N.S., 26th Nov., 1888.

Ed. Post, Sackville.

DEAR SIR:—Among the thirty-days' butter test recently reported by Messrs. Smiths, Powell & Lamb, was Clothilde 2nd, who made 105¼ lbs. of unsalted butter in thirty days. She is the dam of our stock bull Clothilde 2nd. Artis, the great Clothilde, is grand dam, with her enormous record of 26,080 lbs. of milk in a year, and 28¼ lbs. of butter in seven days. The average daily milk record of dam and G. D. is 99 lbs.; annual record, 24,800 lbs.; weekly average butter record, 26 lbs. 13 ozs.; average thirty-days' record, 100 lbs. of butter. We believe there is no other bull living, of any breed, whose dam and g. dam have such a large average milk and butter record.

Carl, four years old, a son of our cow Carlotta, and a full brother to our young bull Carlotta's Netherland, took first prize at the recent Iowa State fair, without a dissenting voice, competing with Tritornia's Mercedes Prince, for which his owner paid $2,100.00 at the great Wales sale. This bull was never before beaten since calfhood. Our Holstein herd, now numbering twenty head, will be supplemented this week by seven, owned by Chas. Annand, which we are going to handle.

Yours, &c.,

J. E. PAGE & SONS.

—A special to the New York *Herald* from Washington says that the latest report from the congressional districts make the figures stand 162 Democrats, 162 Republican and one Independent, Coleman, of Louisiana. Mr. Coleman was endorsed by the Republicans of his district but it is claimed that his election was secured by Democrats who were displeased with the so called ring that has run New Orleans politics for years. His Democratic friends say he will never go into the Republican caucus. The special adds that the probability is that the Republicans elected two of the four West Virginia members which would give them a bare majority of one.

—G. E. Morrow, of the University of Illinois, says that the experiences of the past two years have caused much uncertainty in the minds of farmers as to cattle feeding. The unprecedented receipts at Chicago and other great markets keep down prices, except for best qualities. At Chicago over 71,000 were received in one week, 200,000 in three weeks, and almost 260,000 in the month of September. At rates now prevailing there is more profit in feeding hogs than cattle.

—Thirty-two bushels of corn to each inhabitant is the average given by the department of agriculture for the crop of the past season. The average yield per acre in the great corn-growing States is as follows: Ohio, 35.2 bushels; Indiana, 35; Illinois, 36.2; Iowa, 37; Missouri, 31; Kansas, 27, and Nebraska, 36. These seven States produce 64 per cent. of the crop aggregate. The general average will fall somewhat under 27 bushels.

—"Do not let be said that the Dominion of Canada mistrusted itself".—Lord Stanley's words to the Ottawa St. Jean Baptiste society, are full of meaning to Canadians just now, no matter by what party name they call themselves, and will be a long time in losing their applicability. Faith in the country by the people is the sure guarantee of its progress; and Canadians have ample reasons to have faith in their home.

—"There are in the valley of the Sascatchewan, says *Bradstreet's*, "wheat lands of an extent equal to eight states, each as large as Ohio, awaiting settlement. The Canadian Pacific Railroad is aiding in such settlement, and along its line are fourteen grain elevators for handling grain, and nine are building. These fourteen elevators have a storage capacity for 1,788,000 bushels of wheat."

—The New Glasgow *Enterprise* says: Reports from many sections of the country tell of an enormous increase in liquor drinking. This is especially true of Stellarton and other towns. Would it not be well for our temperance friends to make a vigorous effort to enforce the stringent laws we have, instead of clamoring for others which my also become a dead letter?

—What a shame it is! Here is the Kentucky Distillers' Association complaining of the danger of over-production of whiskey, though but seven millions of gallons are manufactured this year. Why don't some of the old topers nerve themselves to drink a little more the coming year, so that this whiskey "industry" will not be "crippled!"—*Maine Farmer.*

—The sweepstake prize for the best shorthorn at the American Fat Stock show at Chicago was awarded to an animal from the Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ont.

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SMOKING TOBACCO
FINER THAN EVER.
See
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In Bronze, on
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## Not Quite Digested.

It was on an outward bound ocean vessel. A goodly number of ministers of the Gospel were on board, and it was decided to hold a experience meeting in the saloon.

An elderly minister presided, and he called upon a young preacher, who had been one of the promoters of the meeting, for his experience. The latter began:

Brethren, as I was lying in my berth last night, thinking of the great ocean on whose bosom we are floating, a beautiful thought came to me—

Then he stopped. His face began to assume a paler often noticed on ship-board and, placing his hand on his watch pocket, he left in great haste to commune with the bounding deep.

My friends, remarked the presiding minister, I think we had better let our beautiful thoughts digest.

Then the meeting adjourned.

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☞Young and growing children thrive on Puttner's Emulsion. For sale by all dealers at 50c.

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—Two revolting tragedies from drink are reported from Halifax. Eliza Nixon, aged 35, wife of Thomas Nixon, a blacksmith, drank herself to death, leaving a family of little children. William Summers, an old soldier, got drunk and beat his wife. She ran into the next door neighbor's to escape his ferocity. Summers then smashed his stove and all the furniture, followed his wife and continued to beat her in the neighbor's house. This was objected to by Frank Norgrain, the neighbor, and the two men clinched. Summers got his grip on Norgrain's throat and when he let go the latter exclaimed, "My God I'm dying," rolled over and died. He was a respectable man, aged 55, a native of Sweden, Summers is a worthless, drunken scamp of 35. He was arrested.

—They are a queer people at Sydney, C. B. Failing to collect a debt owing him by a poor woman, a man named McLean seized her fifteen months old child and kept it three days. He was arrested and will probably spend a lengthy vacation at Dorchester.—*Enterprise.*

—Mrs. Veneering De Puyser (in a bric-a-brac store, to daughter)—There is an elegant vase, Clara, and it's marked only sixty dollars. I think I will take it. (To clerk)—What is your lowest price on this vase, sir? Clerk—Sixty cents, madam. Daughter—Come on, ma.

—Rains have greatly improved the Indian crop prospects.

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THE QUEEN HOTEL,
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VISITORS to Halifax will find the QUEEN HOTEL the best house in the city. Being fitted throughout with all modern improvements, furnished with new and handsome furniture. The CUISINE is the best in the Maritime Provinces. SAMPLE ROOMS a SPECIALTY. Private and Public Parlors, Gent's Writing and Reading Rooms. Building of Solid Brick and Stone, with improved FIRE ESCAPES. The location is convenient to Post office, Parliament Buildings, and the principal business houses of the city. A fine view of the harbor is obtained from its windows.
A. B. SHERATON,
oct28 MANAGER.

SACKVILLE HOUSE,
Opposite I. C. R. Station,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
THIS Large and Commodious House has just been finished and furnished throughout in first-class style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and every effort will be made to ensure the comfort of visitors.
Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travellers.
A first-class Livery Stable in connection.
Terms moderate
A fair share of Public Patronage is respectfully solicited.
CLIFFORD CHAPPELL,
PROPRIETOR.

## Railways, &c.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1888 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after Monday, November 26th, 1888, the Trains will run daily (Sunday Excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:

| | |
|---|---|
| Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave | 7.42 |
| Accommodation for Moncton | 8.30 |
| Express for Halifax and Pictou | 13.25 |
| Express for St. John | 17.05 |
| Accommodation for Spring Hill Junction and Oxford | 18.00 |
| Express for St. John and Quebec | 23.15 |

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:

| | |
|---|---|
| Express for Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave | 8.15 |
| Accommodation for Moncton | 12.00 |
| Express for Halifax and Pictou | 18.25 |
| Express for St. John | 14.20 |
| Accommodation for Spring Hill Junction and Oxford | 18.17 |
| Express for St. John and Quebec | 20.45 |

☞All Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
November 23rd, 1888.

N. B. & P. E. RY.

1888—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—1888

ON and after Monday, July 2nd, 1888, Trains will run as follows:—

Leave Cape Tormentine for Sackville daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M.

Returning, will leave Sackville for Cape Tormentine at 2 P. M.

Trains run on Eastern Standard Time.

JOSIAH WOOD,
President
Railway Office, Sackville, June 28th, 1888.

JOGGINS RAILWAY.

WINTER TIME-TABLE.

GOING WEST:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Leave | Maccan | 7.40 14.10 |
| " | River Hebert | 8.00 14 30 |

GOING EAST:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| " | Joggins | 6.30 11.30 |
| " | River Hebert | 6.45 11.45 |

W. C. MILNER,
Nov. 21st, 1888. Sect'y.

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It has been on the market OVER 30 YEARS, and continues unsurpassed.
Its price suits all pockets.

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WE handled 60,000 Bushels Potatoes last Season and made money for our Shippers, having decided to sell in small lots from Store, to get out-side prices, we want a few more good shippers. Write us and ship to
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