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GOVERNMENT MEMBERS' ANSWERS
TO ENQUIRIES IN THE LEGISLATURE

Great Increase in Butter and Cheese Making—Cost of Farmers' Institute and How It Was Distributed—Bonds to Cover Freshet Expenditures—Information by Hon. Messrs. Farris and LaBillois.

Frederickton, N. B., March 22.—The following are answers to enquiries made in the house of commons to require made in the house.

Dairying.

Answer to enquiry by Mr. Smith Hon. Mr. Farris said: (1) There was paid during the last fiscal year for the encouragement of dairying as follows: By way of bonus to cheese and butter factories and dairymen, \$2,196.74. For salaries of three dairy superintendents \$1,500 each, \$4,500. For expenses of dairy superintendents, \$2,250. N. S. Dow, services, \$50.77. There was paid out to encourage stock raising for 1912-13, \$1,546.38. To the C. F. I., one-half of W. W. Hubbard's salary, \$200. To Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, \$500. A portion of the Farmers' Institute expenses, the exact portion of which is impossible to estimate, nearly all the speakers had been produced on their behalf, and the same were audited by the committee, or by the local institutes.

Cost of Farmers' Institute Meetings.

The following is the answer of Hon. Mr. Farris to enquiry by Mr. Smith: 1. How much has been paid each year during the last three years for Farmers' Institute meetings and speakers who come from outside the province? Answer—The total payment for farmers' institutes in the fiscal year of 1912 was \$4,500. Sixty-one local farmers' institutes received a grant of \$15 each out of this amount, totalling \$915.00. Receiving a balance spent for lecturers, advertising, and all other expenses of \$1,579.77. Total payments in 1912 were \$4,500.00. In 1913, local institutes received a grant of \$15 each, totalling \$885.00. Leaving the balance spent for all other services, including speakers, \$1,546.38. Total payments in 1913 were \$1,420.00. In 1914, local institutes received a grant of \$15 each, totalling \$885.00. Leaving the balance spent for all other services, including speakers, \$550.00.

Freight.

All this information is set out in detail each year in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Answers to Enquiries.

(2) What was the name of each speaker and how was the account of his services rendered? The names of speakers engaged in this service are: Daniel Drummond, of Miramichi (Ont.); W. F. Chapman, of Front River (Que.); James Sheppard, of Queenstown (Ont.); W. S. Fraser, of Bradford (Ont.); T. G. Haynes, of Rose Hill (Ont.); Duncan Anderson, of Rugby (Ont.); Robert Ness, of Howick (Que.); Dr. G. M. Whitehead, of Augusta (Me.); Simpson Reardon, of Millville (Ont.); Andrew Elliott, of Galt (Ont.); Henry Davidson, of Miramichi (Ont.); Prof. J. H. Grisdale, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; G. H. Clark, chief seed division, department of agriculture, Ottawa; F. D. Ware, chief poultry division, department of agriculture, Ottawa; W. W. Mitchell, of the Dominion Dairy Department; W. S. Blair, Experimental Farm, Napton (N. S.); Alex. McNeill, chief fruit division, agriculture, Ottawa; W. F. Broderick, seed division, Ottawa; Geo. H. Yrrom, Dominion Fruit Inspector, Middleton (N. S.); R. Robertson, Experimental Farm, Napton (N. S.); S. Sprain, Canterbury (Eng.).

Results.

4. What results to the province in the increase at any line of farm produce can be shown in the past three years as a result of this work? The Farmers' Institute system was established for the purpose of disseminating information in regard to agriculture. In a general way, the adult farmers cannot afford the time or expense of attending agricultural colleges; and even if they could the accommodation at the college would not be sufficient. The Farmers' Institutes carry to a certain extent, the college to the people. One of the main benefits is to induce organization and co-operation among the farmers, whereby they may compare notes, exchange experience, and thus become more conversant with the best and most profitable methods of farming, stock raising, dairying, etc. The speakers sent out have been selected from practical farmers in our own province, who are successful on their own farms, and experienced farmers-institute workers from Ontario and Quebec, as well as professors and experts on the several subjects from the agricultural colleges and experimental farms. It has been found, after years of experience in this province of Ontario, that farmers' institutes have been of immense advantage in improving the general condition of the agricultural community. In this province, the system is comparatively speaking in its infancy, still, marked improvement is advisable in the improving

and care of animals, a marked increase in the quantity and quality of pork suitable for bacon, more attention is being given to the project of raising the pig, a gradual increase of dairy products, a better knowledge being given to the diseases of insects and how to combat them, more attention being given to the cultivation of fungus diseases on fruit trees and potatoes, more interest is being taken in the poultry industry. These are some of the financial improvements in which may be clearly traced the benefit of the Farmers' Institutes.

Answer to enquiry by Mr. Smith Hon. Mr. Farris said: (3-3-4) At the date of the organization of the agricultural department in 1887, there were seven butter factories and skimming stations in operation. They were located at Oak Bay, Charlotte County; Roseville, Northumberland county; St. Louis and Beauséjour, Kent county; and Monkton, Westmorland county; butter manufacturing in 1912, 41,708 pounds, which sold for \$7,852.32. There are at present 50 factories in operation. At the date of the organization of the agricultural department in 1907, there were 47 cheese factories in operation. For details, see pages 172 and 173 of 1907 agricultural report. Cheese manufactured in that year, 1,207,281 pounds, which sold for \$26,662.28. There are at present 100 factories in operation, which turned out last year 1,994,028 pounds of cheese, which sold for \$41,224.00. In 1909 the total number of numbers of cheese and butter factories in the province was 2,094. In 1904, there were 2,447. In the district north of Fredericton, the number of dairies of cheese and butter factories in 1904 was: York county, 270; Carleton county, 220; Northumberland county, 220; Gloucester county, 220; Westmorland county, 220; Kent county, 220; and Victoria county, 220. In 1904, there were in York county, 18; Carleton county, 24; Northumberland county, 42; Gloucester county, 18; Westmorland county, 81; Kent county, 60. According to the census of 1901, there were 25,773 families in the counties north of Fredericton, viz.: York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland. Distances of 1,670 families included in the town of Fredericton, Marysville, Dalnourie, Dalnourie, Dalnourie, Chatham and Newcastle, there would be 17,882 families, this would give a proportion of one person of a cheese or butter factory for each seventeen families. Leaving out the counties of Gloucester, Westmorland and Northumberland, where there are very few factories, the other four counties would give the proportion of one person to each seven families, and as the population of each of the counties is supplied with factories, it would appear that in the districts north of Fredericton, the proportion of one factory to one person is maintained.

(7) The right of the Dominion Parliament to legislate for the province of New Brunswick, in respect of the Dominion Dairy Department, was discussed in the House of Commons on March 22, 1913. The speaker, the Hon. Mr. Farris, stated that the Dominion Dairy Department was established in 1901, and that it was the intention of the Dominion Government to give it a permanent basis. He stated that the Dominion Dairy Department was established in 1901, and that it was the intention of the Dominion Government to give it a permanent basis. He stated that the Dominion Dairy Department was established in 1901, and that it was the intention of the Dominion Government to give it a permanent basis.

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MONK AGAINST BORDEN ON SCHOOL QUESTION

Hon. Mr. Sifton to Continue the Debate This Afternoon

Discussion Shows Parties Divided on Autonomy Bill—Fielding and Laurier Take Different Views—Hon. Wm. Paterson Defends His Leader's Course—Dr. Sproule Speaks for Provincial Rights and Quotes Eminent Toronto Lawyer to Back Up His Opinion.

Ottawa, March 23.—(Special)—The feature of today's proceedings in the house of commons was the speech of F. D. Monk, a leading French Conservative, who not only declared himself against the amendment of Mr. Borden to the educational clause, but disagreed entirely with the constitutional argument of the leader of the opposition. Mr. Monk will vote for the bill.

Dr. Sproule opened the debate, and Hon. Wm. Paterson followed.

Hon. Clifford Sifton moved the adjournment of the debate, and will have the floor at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

In reply to Mr. Sloan in the house, Mr. Emmerson said there was nothing in the department of railways to show the Grand Trunk Pacific had completed necessary surveys or any portion thereof for building the transcontinental line through British Columbia. It was, however, the intention of the government to urge an early construction of that portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Mr. Fielding, replying to Mr. Bickerdike, said there was a large amount of American currency in circulation in Canada, and he was aware in the States Canadian silver was taken at a heavy discount. It was not the intention of the government this session to prohibit the use of silver in the States.

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enactment of our parliament to give it effect and, if not, no such enactment, so far as I am aware, is otherwise made necessary.

On the whole, I am of opinion that section 93 does not apply to the provinces now about to be established. Its provisions would appear to me to be intended for, and confined to, the then province and to the union formed in 1867.

There is not in any part of the Northwest Territories, as a province, any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools possessed by any class of persons, created by the province, or existing at such union, and a right subsequently established by the dominion in the past now about to be made a province. Does not appear to me to come within the enactment.

Hon. Mr. Paterson Endorses Separate Schools.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said that the best legal minds differed on the constitutional question. What he as a layman wanted to get at among all these different opinions was this. He believed that parliament, sovereign and master of the State, had no right to deal with the question of education and having that power he considered that the people who went into the Northwest and remained there for thirty years it was only just and fair to leave that with them which they understood when they had gone there and which they enjoyed until now.

Mr. Robinson, Mr. Haultain, Mr. Borden and Mr. Fitzpatrick all held different views on the question of education, and he said that there could be no doubt.

Mr. Paterson, continuing after 8 o'clock, said that he had received two letters from persons who were opposed to the education clause. He had also received one memorial from a body for which he had a great respect opposing this clause. He had also received one memorial from a body for which he had a great respect opposing this clause.

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BROCKTON A CITY OF MOURNING

Thirty-nine Victims of Shoe Factory Disaster Buried Yesterday

Business Suspended

Traffic Ceased, Schools Closed, and Populace United in One Great Tribute of Sorrow and Sympathy—Five Funeral Services Necessary for Vast Crowds.

Brockton, Mass., March 23.—All business was suspended in this city today, traffic ceased, schools were closed, and the people united in one great tribute of sorrow and sympathy on account of the explosion and fire of Monday, in which, it is believed, fifty-eight persons perished. Thirty-nine bodies, so charred and disfigured as to make identification impossible, were borne away to Melrose cemetery on Brockton Heights, escorted by a great throng of mourners, city officials, representatives of labor organizations, and fraternal societies.

Three public funeral services had been arranged; five were necessary to begin to satisfy the desires of the people and thousands had no opportunity to take an active part in the expressions of grief and sympathy.

Hon. Mr. Paterson Endorses Separate Schools.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said that the best legal minds differed on the constitutional question. What he as a layman wanted to get at among all these