

than the supply. Farmers had not been equipped to take full advantage of the great opportunity which had come to them, and in view of the fact that prices for some time to come would probably continue at much the same figure as at present, he urged his hearers to increase their production to the utmost. Combined with greater production should come greater co-operation, and the result would be considerably to their own advantage and the good of the community.

After the usual civic welcome to the city, tendered by the Mayor of Fredericton, which was replied to by H. H. Smith, the Association's Treasurer. The Hon. J. A. Murray, Provincial Minister of Agriculture addressed the meeting. After touching upon conditions brought about by the war, he said he believed that the prosperity which the province was now enjoying was an evidence that it was coming in to its own. The advantages which it has to offer were becoming more and more widely known, proof of which statement could be found in the ever increasing number of enquiries daily being received from all parts of the continent as to the facilities for farming here. Agriculture was undoubtedly making great strides in the province, and his Department was sparing no effort to give all the assistance possible to those engaged in the industry. As examples of this Mr. Murray referred briefly to some of the forward steps which his Department had taken to provide better facilities for farmers, instancing the purchase of a clover huller, lime rock crusher and ditching machine which had been made, the facilities for the purchase of fertilizer ingredients for home mixture, the work of the Women's Institutes, the building and equipment of agricultural schools and the courses in vocational and elementary agricultural education which were now available to the people. He invited the co-operation and assistance of farmers in working out the best policy to be followed to make the agricultural industry as great a success as possible.

Some very interesting reports were read from the several county vice-presidents, all of which referred in gratifying language to the progress which is being made by farming interests all over the province. In some districts the war had withdrawn considerable numbers of men which made the labor question a somewhat difficult one, otherwise conditions had been all that could be desired.

On Tuesday morning the topic for discussion was the condition of the Sheep Industry, which was led by G. E. O'Brien of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture. His address, while very interesting and instructive, did not tell the farmers much more than they knew before. No one in the province appreciates the advantages to be gained from sheep raising more than the N. B. farmers, and many would embark in that line if the dog nuisance could be got rid of. Several speakers related how their flocks had been destroyed just as they were getting to be valuable, and very little hope was expressed for the revival of the industry until some adequate form on protection could be provided at small cost. Ultimately a committee was appointed to draw up a resolution to submit to the Government, calling for some drastic legislation regarding the control of dogs, one farmer stating that he would cheerfully move a resolution calling for the destruction of every dog in the province.

Pork and bacon production occupied the attention of the meeting in the afternoon, W. W. Baird of the Experimental Farm at Nappan, N. S., giving some very timely and valuable pointers on the subject. The demand for both pork and bacon he said was enormous not only for home consumption but for export, the British market alone being good for \$50,000,000 worth a year. Unless the Canadian farmer bestirs himself

and takes advantage of the opportunity thus offered, the farmers of the United States would step in and take the market. The British market requires a type of hog, long, deep and smooth, possessing a light head and shoulder and fair width of back. He should be evenly fleshed, long and deep from back of shoulder to ham, ribs well sprung and dropping down almost at right angles to the underline, and without any flabbiness, and standing on good strong but not coarse legs. This type could best be found in the Tamworth and Yorkshire breeds. Mr. Baird also dealt with the breeding and management of pigs generally, and a very interesting general discussion followed.

The homely "spud" was the topic for consideration at the evening session and valuable papers on the subject were read by G. C. Cunningham, Dominion Plant Pathologist for New Brunswick and his assistant, Geo. Partridge, also by W. W. Hubbard, Supt. of the Experimental Farm. The diseases which the plant is subject to were fully dealt with by Mr. Cunningham and the remedies pointed out. Incidentally he stated that owing to the greater care that farmers were now giving to the crop and to the better knowledge they possessed of the potato, the yield per acre had increased during the past five years no less than 80 per cent. Three hundred bushels per acre was, he declared, a comparatively small yield in proportion to what could be produced under the conditions the farmers of the province have at their disposal. Mr. Partridge dealt with the subject of "Blight and its Control by Spraying," and detailed the results of certain experiments carried out under the Department's direction, which showed conclusively that the crop can be doubled in yield when systematic spraying is practiced as against results attained when no spraying, or even mere perfunctory spraying is carried out. Mr. Hubbard discussed the matter of the "Cultivation and Fertilizing of the Potato Field," and went fully into the conditions which experiments at the farm have shown as being most suitable for this province. Incidentally the use of a potato cutter was condemned for the reasons that pieces were likely to be cut in some instances without any eyes, and it was impossible to weed out sets that were infected with disease of some sort or other. To keep clear of disease the sets should be cut by hand, as each one was thereby necessarily examined and its suitability ascertained. The absolute importance of frequent and thorough cultivation was also emphasized.

Other addresses were given by John Woods and other speakers in favor of draining operations as essential to the successful cultivation of the soil.

"Clover and Timothy production" was very fully dealt with by O. C. Hicks and S. J. Moore, who urged the desirability of farmers producing their own clover seed as much as possible. The Provincial Department, having purchased a clover huller, there should be no difficulty in farmers being able to thresh their own seed, and the excellent response which has already been given to the Government's offer of the use of this machine wherever necessary was most encouraging. Already last year several hundred bushels of clover seed had been grown, which was a very good showing for a start. When such excellent seed could be grown at home there was no sense in buying from outside sources. Mr. Hicks also dealt at some length with the importance of a thorough preparation of the soil for crop growing, and a most interesting discussion on the subject ensued.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Opera House under the chairmanship of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, when the question of patriotism as exemplified by extra production by the farmers was the topic of several addresses by the Bishop of Fredericton, the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Attorney

General, Professor Cumming of Truro, and the chairman.

On Thursday the proceedings opened with an address on "How to make poultry pay" from the farmer's standpoint. In the absence of F. C. Elford, of Ottawa, Seth Jones, the Provincial Poultry Superintendent, took his place, and dealt most exhaustively with the subject. In view of the present enormous demand for poultry and eggs, any farmer who neglects to produce even small supplies of these articles is losing a very profitable source of income, and Mr. Jones thoroughly explained the simple means which the farmer should adopt to attain success in poultry raising. J. B. Daggett, the Provincial Secretary for Agriculture, while not strongly in favor of poultry keeping as a specialty, advocated it being conducted as a side line in conjunction with mixed farming under which conditions it could be made one of the most reliable and satisfactory sources of the farmer's income.

In the afternoon Professor J. W. Mitchell, the Live Stock and Dairy Superintendent, gave a most instructive address on matters relating to those subjects and spoke highly of the prospects for mixed farming in the Province. The soil and climatic conditions made possible a large and profitable development of dairying and other branches of husbandry. Speaking of conditions in Manitoba, he said they had not got much in the way of results there until they secured the co-operation of the farmers, and he expected it would be the same in New Brunswick. For that reason he made a strong plea for their co-operation and assistance. H. N. Flewelling of the Dairy department, and Mr. McDougall Dairy Superintendent followed along the same lines and emphasized the need and value of systematic cow testing work.

In the evening the Committee on Resolutions brought in their report in which they advocated a strict enforcement of the Dog Law and asked for legislation authorizing the municipalities to collect a tax of one dollar for each dog and ten dollars for each bitch in the Province, and that any farmer losing sheep by dogs should be entitled to recover from then municipality the amount of his loss. Considerable discussion followed on this, but it was eventually carried by a large majority.

The Nominating Committee recommended the following as officers for the ensuing year:

President, Isaac Baird, Chipman, Queen's Co.; Vice-President, R. R. Patchell, St. John; Recording Secretary, C. M. Shaw, Hartland, Carleton, Co.; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Wetmore, Clifton, King's Co.; Treasurer, H. H. Smith, Hoyt, Sunbury Co.

Friday was spent by the delegates on a visit to the Experimental Farm when practical addresses were given by E. S. Archibald of the Federal Department and others on live stock matters, illustrated by the stock at the farm. The delegates were also treated to a demonstration of the clover huller, which promises to be in much greater demand next year.

During the week The Provincial Seed Fair was held and it furnished a striking example of the greatly increased interest which is being manifested in agricultural matters in the Province. Two or three years ago the exhibits could be counted by the score. On this occasion they were there by the hundreds and the quality was pronounced by S. J. Moore of the Dominion Seed Department, who acted as judge, as being equal to the best produced in any province of the Dominion.

S. BIDLAKE.

New Agricultural School.

Announcement has been made by the Provincial Government that a new agricultural school and farm of 100 acres will be started at Liskeard, New Ontario, this spring.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, February 19, consisted of 75 cars; 1,226 cattle, 185 calves, 1,279 hogs, and 104 sheep and lambs. Slow market. Good to choice butcher cattle 25 cents higher than close of last week, common cattle slow at last week's decline in price. Cows and bulls firm. Lambs, sheep and grass calves steady. Veal calves 75 cents lower. Hogs—last weeks prices. Packers quote for balance of week, \$13.25 f.o.b.; \$13.75 fed and watered.

The total receipts of live stock at the City and Union Stock Yards for the past week were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	58	440	498
Cattle.....	830	4,294	5,124
Calves.....	44	546	590
Hogs.....	615	9,681	10,296
Sheep.....	187	742	929
Horses.....	107	1,545	1,652

The total receipts of live stock at the two markets for the corresponding week of 1916 were:

	City	Union	Total
Cars.....	40	461	501
Cattle.....	565	5,618	6,183
Calves.....	16	586	602
Hogs.....	740	8,686	9,426
Sheep.....	58	582	640
Horses.....	149	1,346	1,495

The combined receipts of live stock at the two markets for the past week show a decrease of three cars, 1,059 cattle, 12 calves, and an increase of 870 hogs, 289 sheep and 157 horses when compared with the corresponding week of 1916.

With over 2,200 cattle on sale Monday all classes sold about steady with the close of the previous week, which was much lower than the previous Monday. On Tuesday, with only 484 cattle on sale, trade in butcher steers and heifers was slow, draggy and 15c. to 25c. lower on choice, and 25c. to 35c. lower on common to medium cattle. In some cases prices were even lower than the above figures, but they fairly represent the trade. Cows and bulls, however, remained steady. For the balance of the week the runs were very light, and trade slow, draggy and prices a shade lower. Packers claim they are unable to move their beef, and are completely blocked on account of the railroads. Milkers and springers were steady throughout the week; best cows selling at from \$90 to \$110, and extra choice cows at \$114 to \$122. Trade was much improved in stockers and feeders, extra choice feeders, 850 to 1,000 lbs., sold at \$8.50 to \$9; good feeders, 750 to 850 lbs., at \$8 to \$8.75; choice yearlings, 650 to 750 lbs., at \$8 to \$8.75; stocker steers,

600 to 700 lbs., at \$7.25 to \$7.75; common stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., at \$6.50 to \$7. There was no change in sheep and lambs; choice grain-fed lambs selling at from \$14 to \$15; light handy sheep are selling strong at \$9.50 to \$10.50, and a few extra choice sold at \$11. Calves of all classes sold steady to stronger, choice veal selling at 13c. to 14½c. per lb., while a few extra choice sold at prices 15c. to 25c. higher. Packers maintained their price of \$14.40 for fed and watered hogs, and \$14.65 weighed off cars, but speculators bought a number of carloads at prices 10c. higher than the above.

Live-Stock Quotations.—Good heavy steers, \$10.25 to \$10.50; butchers' steers and heifers, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.25; good, \$9.25 to \$9.50; medium, \$8.50 to \$9; common, \$7.50 to \$8.25. Cows, choice, \$8.50 to \$9; good, \$8 to \$8.25; medium, \$7.25 to \$7.75; common, \$6 to \$6.50. Canners and cutters, \$5 to \$5.50. Bulls, choice, \$9.25 to \$9.75; good, \$8.50 to \$9; medium, \$7.50 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7. Stockers and feeders, best, \$8.50 to \$8.75; medium, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Milkers and springers, best, \$90 to \$110; medium, \$65 to \$80. Lambs, choice, 14c. to 15c. per lb.; culls, 9c. to 11½c. per lb. Sheep, light, 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; heavy, 8c. to 9c. per lb. Calves, choice, 13c. to 14½c. per lb.; medium, 9c. to 11½c. per lb.; heavy fat,

7c. to 9c. per lb.; grass and common, 6c. to 8½c. per lb. Hogs, fed and watered, \$14.40 to \$14.50; weighed off cars, \$14.60 to \$14.75.

Less \$2.50 off sows, \$4 to \$5 off stags, \$1 to \$2 off light hogs, one-half of one per cent. government condemnation loss. Hogs weighing 130 lbs. and under are called light.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, according to freights outside, No. 2 winter, new, in car lots, \$1.71 to \$1.73; No. 3 winter, new, \$1.69 to \$1.71. Manitoba wheat (track, bay ports)—No. 1 northern, new, \$1.90½; No. 2 northern, \$1.87½; No. 3 northern, \$1.82½; old crop trading 4c. above new crop.

Oats.—Manitoba, all rail, delivered en route; No. 2 C. W., 72c.; No. 3 C. W., 71c.; Extra No. 1 feed, 71c.; No. 1 feed, 70c. Ontario oats, according to freights outside, No. 2, white, 63c. to 65c. nominal; No. 3, 62c. to 64c., nominal.

Peas, according to freights outside, No. 2, \$2.40.

Barley, according to freights outside, malting, \$1.20 to \$1.22.

Buckwheat, according to freights outside, nominal, \$1.28.