

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1998**

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☒ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed / Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached / Pages détachées
- ☒ Showthrough / Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to ensure the best possible image / Les pages totalement ou partiellement obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure, etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à obtenir la meilleure image possible.
- ☐ Opposing pages with varying colouration or discolourations are filmed twice to ensure the best possible image / Les pages s'opposant ayant des colorations variables ou des décolorations sont filmées deux fois afin d'obtenir la meilleure image possible.

A horizontal number line with 16 equal segments. The top labels are 10x, 14x, 18x, 22x, 26x, and 30x. The bottom labels are 12x, 16x, 20x, 24x, 28x, and 32x. A checkmark is placed in the 10th segment from the left, which corresponds to the value 22x.

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

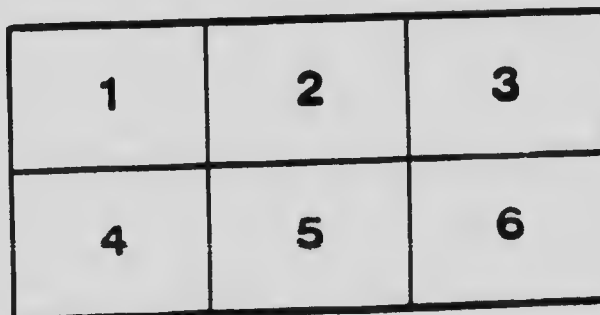
Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche sheet contains the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

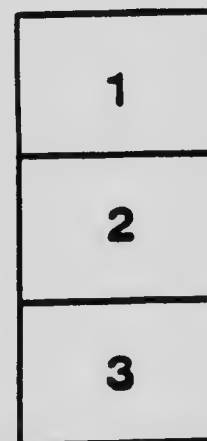
Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

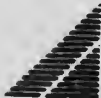
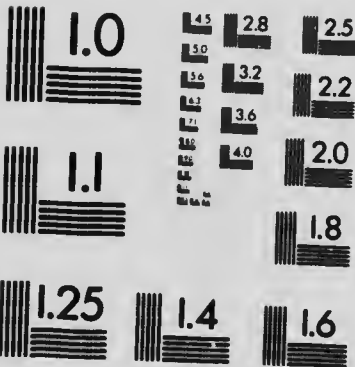
Un des symboles suivants apparaît sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "À SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.



# MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)



**APPLIED IMAGE Inc**

1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, New York 14609 USA  
(716) 482 - 0300 - Phone  
(716) 288 - 5989 - Fax

gwp.

## ONTARIO PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS, 1902

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

---

Number of Farms in Ontario.....	175,000
Value of Farms in Ontario.....	\$1,000,000,000
Net Products of Ontario Farms, 1900.....	\$158,274,403
Grants for Agriculture, 1872 .....	\$70,858
Grants for Agriculture, 1901 .....	\$275,422
Total Grants to Agriculture since 1872 .....	\$5,142,226

In 1900 730 meetings of Farmers' Institutes were held, attended by 131,653 persons.

---

The climatic conditions of the Province of Ontario are specially favorable for agriculture in the widest sense of the term. The soil is fertile and well watered.

As evidence of the room for agriculture on an extensive scale the following comparisons may be noticed :—

Area of the Province of Ontario..	126,000,000 acres
Area of Great Britain and Ireland .....	77,426,560 acres
United area of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania....	103,721,600 acres

#### *Area Under Cultivation.*

To show the present condition of our agricultural development, the following figures are submitted :—

Area of the whole Province.....	126,000,000 acres
Number of acres surveyed .....	40,000,000

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Number of acres of farm lands assessed.....	23,568,104
“ “ cleared land.....	13,297,206
“ “ swamp, marsh and waste.....	3,143,535
“ “ woodland.....	7,127,363

*Capital Invested in Farm Lands, Buildings, Etc.*

(From the latest report of the Bureau of Industries).

Value of farm lands.....	\$574,727,610
“ buildings.....	219,488,370
“ implements.....	57,324,130
“ live stock.....	123,274,821

Total .....\$974,814,931

These figures show that capital to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000,000 has been invested by the farmers of Ontario, on which it is important that they should obtain a reasonable return.

*The Improved Condition of Farmers.*

That farming is being conducted on a more extensive scale than formerly is evident from the table herewith given :—

Farm lands have increased in value since 1897 by .....	\$20,673,000
The buildings used for farming purposes have increased by.....	13,398,000
Farming implements by.....	6,025,000
Live stock by.....	29,625,000
The area under crop of all kinds (including pasture) has also increased in the past four years by .....	129,603 acres
The increase since 1891 is.....	934,059 acres

*Cheese Factories.*

The following statement shows the growth of cheese factories during the last 10 years :—

	1890	1900
Number of cheese factories.....	817	1,173
Number of lbs. of cheese produced.....	79,364,713	127,789,543
Value of cheese produced .....	\$7,189,957	\$13,023,025

*Creameries.*

The growth of creameries is as significant as the increase of the cheese factories, as the following statistics show :—

	1890	1900
Number of creameries.....	39	308
Number of lbs. of butter.....	1,398,580	9,041,468
Value of butter produced.....	\$269,154	\$1,819,290

(N.B. —These figures do not include home made or dairy butter).

## BUILD UP ONTARIO

*Value of Field Crops for 1900.*

The following table gives the production and estimated value of the field crops for 1900 as compiled by the Bureau of Industries :—

Field Crops.	Bushels.	Estimated Value.
Fall wheat .....	23,369,737	\$15,517,505
Spring wheat.....	6,940,333	4,684,725
Barley.....	16,909,751	6,577,893
Oats .....	89,693,327	23,768,732
Rye.....	2,357,635	1,143,453
Peas .....	14,058,198	8,027,231
Buckwheat .....	1,874,261	819,052
Beans .....	820,373	817,912
Potatoes.....	21,476,439	5,605,351
Mangel-wurzels .....	24,728,525	1,978,282
Carrots.....	3,469,123	433,640
Turnips .....	59,330,395	5,933,040
Corn for husking (in the ear).....	27,093,561	8,588,659
Corn for silo and fodder (green) tons	2,147,532	4,295,064
Hay and clover, tons .....	3,133,045	26,568,222
Apples, bushels.....	36,993,017	

*Total Value of Live Stock, Poultry, Eggs, etc., sold in 1900.*

From the report of the Bureau of Industries, it is estimated that the sale of stock for 1900 is as follows :—

Horses.....	\$3,774,480
Cattle.....	18,017,989
Sheep.....	2,872,609
Swine.....	15,800,799
Poultry.....	1,176,740
Eggs.....	2,850,000
Total.....	\$44,492,617

*Grand Total Products of the Farms of Ontario for 1900.*

The following is the estimated value of the total products of the farms of Ontario for the year 1900 :—

Value of field crops.....	\$114,758,761
“ orchard and garden crops.....	12,000,000
“ live stock sold.....	44,492,617
“ cheese.....	13,023,025
“ butter, creamery and dairy.....	8,500,000
“ milk and cream.....	7,500,000
“ farm woodland products.....	15,000,000
“ wool, flax, honey, hops, tobacco, etc., etc..	3,000,000
	\$218,274,403
Less value of field crops fed to stock.....	60,000,000
Net products of the farms.....	\$158,274,403

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

These figures in the main have been compiled from returns made by the farmers themselves, and underestimate rather than exceed the values in some cases, as doubtless little regard is paid to those portions of products that are consumed at home. An average production of only \$1,000 per farm would amount to \$175,000,000. Some years ago the Dominion Statistician estimated the value of the annual products of Canadian farms at \$500,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 came from Ontario. All things considered, \$200,000,000 may be considered as a fair valuation of all the products of our farmers, fruit growers, and market gardeners.

### *Importance of Agriculture.*

From the preceding statements it is seen that the Department of Agriculture has to deal with a capital investment by the farmers of the Province of \$975,000,000, which, under existing conditions, yielded last year over \$158,000,000. Any improvement, therefore, in the raising of live stock or in methods of agriculture, whether applied to the farm, the dairy, or the orchard crops, adds to the income of the farmers of Ontario, now numbering about 175,000 persons.

### *Farmers' Institutes.*

Farmers' Institutes were first established in 1885 and have grown in importance every year since that date, as the following table shows :—

	No. of Regular Meetings.	Total Cost of Institutes.	No. of Persons in Attendance.
1885.....	12	\$ 502	
1890.....	77	5,387	
1895.....	303	7,667	
1896.....	666	10,522	102,461
1897.....	659	7,487	125,177
1898.....	677	9,891	119,402
1899.....	715	11,187	138,982
1900.....	730	10,323	131,653

### *Comparison with the United States.*

At a meeting held in Buffalo during the Pan-American Exhibition, the value of Farmers' Institutes was discussed by leading Americans.

The following references to the work carried on under the Department of Agriculture in Ontario are worthy of consideration :—

W. L. Hutchinson, Director of Farmers' Institutes in Mississippi, at the close of the meeting of American Association of

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**



National Library  
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale  
du Canada



Farmers' Institute Workers, made a special trip to Ontario to examine into the workings of our Farmers' Institute system. "I have heard a great deal about your system," said Director Hutchinson to Superintendent Creelman, "and about the way you conduct your Institute work in this Province, and since I have attended the convention at Buffalo and heard the reports from the various States of the American Union, I am firmly convinced that you have the best system for the management of Farmers' Institutes now in vogue on this continent." Mr. Hutchinson spent two days studying the details of the work, and expressed his intention of adopting our ideas, and establishing the work in Mississippi upon our plan.

Prof. W. L. Amoss, of Maryland, also visited Ontario about the same time with the same object in view. Mr. Amoss, after looking into our system, expressed himself as being of the opinion that Ontario had the best system of Farmers' Institutes, and was doing more for the farmers of Ontario than any other state on the continent. "I shall as soon as possible," said Mr. Amoss, "change my system so as to include many of the features of your work." "Under no other system," said Mr. Amoss, "do I see how you could minister to the wants of the individual farmers as you do by taking the meetings to the people and encouraging them to take part in the discussions."

Prof. C. D. Smith, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for the State of Michigan, in his address at the convention referred to the Ontario system as the "mother system" of the State of Michigan. "We have," said Mr. Smith, "adopted almost in its entirety the Ontario system of Farmers' Institutes. It works well, and we propose to continue it along the lines laid down by that Province."

"We find that the Institute speakers in Michigan as in Ontario derive much benefit by coming in contact with the bright farmers of the State, and hence they frequently consent to attend Institute meetings for remuneration much below what their time would be worth at home. Ontario holds more meetings at smaller expense than any other Institute system of which I have any knowledge."

#### *Comparative Statement.*

Comparison between the amounts appropriated by the Legislature of Ontario and certain States of the Union and the attendance at Farmers' Institutes:—

### **BUILD UP ONTARIO**

	Amount Appropriated.	No. of Meetings.	Attendance.
New York.....	\$20,000 00	300	75,000
Ohio .....	16,346 00	274	98,210
Minnesota .....	13,000 00	59	22,600
Pennsylvania.....	12,500 00	308	50,000
Wisconsin .....	12,000 00	127	55,000
Ontario (1899) .....	9,900 00	677	119,402

The attendance at the meetings in the Province of Ontario are not mere estimates but from actual count. For 1901-2 arrangements have been made for 740 meetings and the expenditure is estimated at \$11,000.

#### *Dairy Schools.*

In 1893 a Dairy School was established at the Agricultural College, Guelph. In 1895 the Government took over the Eastern Ontario Dairy School at Kingston, and in the same year a third was opened for Western Ontario at Strathroy.

The object of these schools is to give instruction by short terms to farmers' sons and daughters in the manufacture of butter and cheese.

Since their establishment these three schools have been attended by 1,616 persons.

The number at Guelph	was.....	732
" " " Kingston	" .....	724
" " " Strathroy	" .....	175

The total expenditure on Dairy Schools, since their establishment (1893 to 1900), has amounted to \$78,276.

#### *Travelling Dairies.*

For the purpose of diffusing as widely as practicable a better knowledge of butter and cheese making, Travelling Dairies were introduced in 1891, with the most satisfactory results. They were continued every year until 1898. By this time the Dairy Schools were in good working order and doing such good work that it was thought advisable to discontinue the Travelling Dairies.

#### *Pioneer Farm in Algoma.*

In order to test the agricultural qualities of the soil and climate of Algoma, the Minister of Agriculture established a pioneer farm at Lake Wabigoon, half way between Port Arthur and Winnipeg. The success of this experiment has been phenomenal. Al-

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

ready there are settlers in six townships, with a population, including the town of Dryden, of 700 persons and 37,000 acres have been located for settlement.

#### *Experimental Fruit Stations.*

In order to test the suitability of the different parts of the Province for fruit growing, the Minister of Agriculture established a number of Experimental Stations. Owing to the extent of the Province and the different climatic conditions as well as differences of soil, it was thought desirable to ascertain with some degree of certainty what fruit would yield the best results at different points of the Province. The report from the different stations has greatly aided fruit growers in setting out orchards adapted to these conditions, and thus greater certainty has been secured and consequently greater profit in fruit growing. There are fifteen such fruit stations located in different parts of the Province, including St. Joseph Island and Wabigoon, in Algoma.

#### *Agricultural Societies.*

Agricultural Societies were first established in Ontario in 1830. Their increase in the past 33 years is shewn as follows:—

	1868.	1901.
District Societies.....	81	96
Township and Horticultural Societies.....	253	383
Grants by the Legislature .....	\$ 54,074	\$76,650
Total grants to Agricultural Societies, 1868 to 1871 .....		215,113
“ “ “ “ 1872 to 1901 .....		\$1,932,725
Aid given to other Agricultural Associations since 1872..		512,204
All other Purposes.....		2,709,588
Grand total aid to Agriculture since 1872.....		\$5,154,517

#### *Other Associations.*

The extent to which the Department of Agriculture encourages the various industries committed to its care may be seen from the following table:—

	Grant in 1871.	Grant in 1901.
Fruit Growers' Association.....	\$ 500	\$ 1,800
Entomological Society.....	500	1,000
Eastern Dairymen's Association.....		4,000
Western Dairymen's Association.....		4,060
Can. Horse Breeders' Association.....		2,000
Dom. Sheep Breeders' Association.....		2,000
Dom. Swine Breeders' Association .....		2,000

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

Dom. Cattle Breeders' Association .....	2,000
Ont. Experimental Union .....	1,400
Eastern Ont. Poultry Association .....	1,060
Ont. Poultry Association .....	1,000
Ont. Bee Keepers' Association .....	1,100
Agriculture and Arts Association .....	10,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$11,000      \$23,300</b>

The significance of these figures is best shown by the fact that in 1871 there were only two Associations receiving aid from the Government, outside the Agricultural Societies and the Provincial Fair, conducted by the Agriculture and Arts Association, viz., the Fruitgrowers' Association, which received a grant of \$500, and the Entomological Society, which received a grant of \$500, or a total of \$1,000 per annum, as compared with a total of \$23,300 per annum of the Liberal Government.

#### *The Ontario Agricultural College.*

Hon. John Carling, while Minister of Agriculture, selected the lands known as the Mimico farm as a site for an Agricultural College which he proposed to establish. When the Liberals came into power in 1872 this site was discarded as unsuitable to the purpose, and what was regarded as a better site was chosen in 1872 on what was known as the old Stone farm at Guelph.

The College was first opened in November, 1874, with 28 students. The following statement shows the attendance, at intervals of ten years, since 1884:—

	From Ontario.	From other Provinces	From British Isles.	From U.S.A.	From other places.	Total No. of Students.	No. of Special Students included.
1874....	23	1	4	—	—	28	—
1884....	120	32	32	2	2	188	26
1894....	242	14	19	2	6	283	103
1897....	238	17	16	2	2	242	63
1898....	323	17	10	2	3	323	110
1900....	291	24	11	2	14	342	83
1901....	297	29	9	4	23	347	81

#### *Course of Instruction.*

The College course of instruction consists of lectures by the different Professors of the College, and of experimental work on the farm. The staff consists of lecturers in the following sub-

### **BUILD UP ONTARIO**

jects:—Chemistry, Dairying, Veterinary Science, Physics and English, Biology and Geology, Agriculture and Farming, Horticulture and Experiments, Bacteriology and Mathematics. A full course consists of four years' instruction. Short courses have been established in dairying, live stock judging and in poultry work. Students who take the full course and pass the required examination are awarded the Degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of the Science of Agriculture), by the University of Toronto. Since the affiliation of the College with the University 178 students have obtained this Degree. The attendance at the College during the winter months of 1901-2 has been as follows: regular course, 176; dairy courses, 85; poultry and domestic science course, 28; special live stock courses, 220. Total, 509.

Several of the graduates of the College are on the staff of the College and the Dairy Schools. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes is a graduate. Several are engaged in agricultural journalistic work. A few are filling important positions abroad, but the demand at home for trained and well educated men is increasing.

Many of the graduates are engaged in the work of Farmers' Institutes and are among the most successful farmers and dairy-men of the Province.

#### *Experimental Work.*

Experiments are carried on at what is known as the Experimental Farm, in testing varieties of grains, grasses and roots, and packages of grain are sent out to the farmers, when called for, that they might conduct similar experiments on their own behalf.

In 1900, 3,354 farmers of the Province had experimental plots of grains and grasses, reports of which are sent to the Agricultural College. There were also 709 experimenters in fruits. Experiments are also conducted at the College in the feeding of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, the results of which appear in the Annual Reports of the College.

#### *Extensions of the College.*

The original cost of the farm used as a site for the Agricultural College, including barns and outhouses, was \$75,043. Since that time there has been expended on model barns, on buildings connected with the Dairy School, Assembly Hall and Gymnasium, and Chemical Buildings, \$409,975; total investment in buildings, etc., \$485,018.

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

*Graduates of the Agricultural College.*

The question is often asked, What becomes of the students of the Agricultural College? Do they leave the Province? Do they go back to the farm? The officers of the students' organization, the Experimental Union, have lately undertaken to compile a list of the graduates of the College, and the following are some of the results. In the years 1890-1900, 739 students passed through the regular courses of the Institution; of these 622 have been located. 438 out of the 622 are to-day living in Ontario; the other 117 being deceased or unlocated at present. Out of the 622 no less than 429 are to-day engaged in agriculture in some form. In other words, seventy per cent. are to day resident in the Province, and seventy per cent. are engaged in the pursuit for which the College is intended to equip them. It is a question whether any other educational institution in Ontario can locate seventy per cent. of its graduates of the past ten years within the limits of the Province. This, however, is certain, that no other agricultural college in America can point out seventy per cent. of its graduates as engaged in agriculture.

*An American Opinion of the College.*

Prof. W. L. Amoss, Director of Maryland Farmers' Institutes, and Professor at the Maryland Agricultural College, on returning from a visit to the O.A.C., at Guelph, writes to say:—"I shall long entertain pleasant memories of my visit to Guelph. Dr. Mills' institution is, I think, the best of the twelve I have visited in the United States and Canada, *for educating the farmer's son for the farm.* Each member of the Doctor's faculty seems to thoroughly understand his work and to be doing all in his power for the young men under his charge. The neatness of the place is also very noticeable. I quite agree with the Doctor in keeping before the students a high ideal in farming. In this respect, when compared with some of our northern institutions of the same kind, there is a very noticeable contrast."

*Mr. Hart A. Massey's Bequest.*

In 1901 the trustees of the estate of the late Hart A. Massey very generously undertook to erect a library and museum on the college grounds in fulfilment of their late father's request that a sum of money set apart in his will should be decided for some educational purpose. The buildings are all but completed and

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

will be a valuable addition to the equipment of the college. They are estimated to cost \$40,000.

*The Macdonald Gift.*

In addition to the Massey gift, reference should be made to the magnificent proposal of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, who has offered the Ontario Government \$125,000 for the erection of buildings at the Agricultural College, Guelph, for the purposes of giving special instruction to rural school teachers in agriculture, and also for giving instruction to young women of the farm in domestic science. A suitable site has been purchased adjacent to the college and plans are now being prepared. The buildings will be erected this year. These gifts from two such public-spirited, shrewd men of means, are the finest and most substantial commendations ever paid to such an institution.

*Cost of the College Work—1900.*

College staff salaries and expenses, less revenue from students	\$31,374
Cost of farm, including experiments in the field, the dairy, the orchard and garden, instruction in the Dairy School, Poultry and Mechanical Departments, less revenue from the farm and dairy	24,666
Repairs and maintenance	4,975
Total cost	\$61,015

Having regard to the amount of capital invested in agriculture and the value of our farm products, the sum of \$61,015 is a very moderate contribution for the education of the future farmers of Ontario.

*Expenditure for Agriculture since 1872.*

1872.....	\$ 70,858	1887.....	\$147,358
1873.....	149,984	1888.....	151,610
1874.....	109,315	1889.....	186,445
1875.....	105,988	1890.....	152,973
1876.....	111,746	1891.....	186,396
1877.....	117,598	1892.....	218,427
1878.....	111,631	1893.....	210,483
1879.....	105,090	1894.....	210,074
1880.....	230,201	1895.....	240,724
1881.....	190,686	1896.....	243,079
1882.....	163,951	1897.....	198,757
1883.....	166,540	1898.....	233,631
1884.....	188,596	1899.....	251,022
1885.....	133,791	1900.....	239,640
1886.....	152,201	1901.....	264,131
Total .....	\$5,142,226		

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

In the foregoing statement of expenditure for the various years are included the following: Department of Agriculture (civil government), general agriculture (miscellaneous grants), maintenance of Agricultural College (under "Repairs and Maintenance," in Public Accounts), and all expenditures on capital account at Agricultural College (under "Public Buildings," in Public Accounts). The item based on Royal Commission Report (see p. 112 of this pamphlet), "Agriculture and Arts, \$4,647,945.21," includes only the second lot of grants referred to in this note as "general agriculture."

*What the Department of Agriculture has Done in the last Ten Years.*

1. Enlarged the course of study and investigation in the college and farm.
2. Conducted for five years courses of instruction by means of Travelling Dairies.
3. Established Dairy Schools at Guelph, Strathroy and Kingston.
4. Distributed reports and bulletins with respect to agriculture.
5. Established Farmers' Institutes, also Women's Institutes.
6. Established an extensive system of Experimental Fruit Stations.
7. Conducted investigations in the dehorning of cattle, tuberculosis, and scale insects in fruit.
8. Conducted instruction of farmers and fruit growers in spraying.
9. Established a Pioneer Farm in Algoma.
10. Appointed a Commissioner to give instruction in good roads.
11. Assisted in the development of a large and very remunerative trade in pure bred stock with Manitoba, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.
12. Inaugurated the most successful Farmers' Fair in America—the Fat Stock and Dairy Show held annually at Guelph.

*Reports and Bulletins.*

Within the last five years the Department of Agriculture has issued bulletins on the following subjects:—

- (1) Injurious insects.
- (2) Instruction in spraying (several).
- (3) Does it pay to spray?
- (4) Tuberculosis in cattle.
- (5) Plans for the construction of cheese and butter factories.

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**



- (6) Plans for the erection of cold storage buildings.
- (7) Experiments with wheat and other grains.
- (8) Foul brood of bees.
- (9) Sugar beets.
- (10) Lists of books for farmers.
- (11) The teaching of agriculture.
- (12) The weeds of Ontario.
- (13) The birds of Ontario.
- (14) The San Jose Scale.
- (15) The feeding of live stock.
- (16) Lucerne.
- (17) Farmyard manure.
- (18) Dairy bulletins (several).
- (19) Fumigation of nursery stock.

*Reports.*

The following reports are issued annually by the Department:—

- (1) Report of the Bureau of Industries, including crop bulletins in May, August and November.
- (2) Ontario Agricultural College.
- (3) Ontario Experimental Union.
- (4) Entomological Society of Ontario.
- (5) Fruit Growers' Association.
- (6) Fruit Experiment Stations' Report.
- (7) Dairy Report.
- (8) Bee-Keepers' Report.
- (9) Poultry Associations' Report.
- (10) Live Stock Associations' Report.
- (11) Farmers' Institute Report.
- (12) Report of Registrar of Live Stock.

---

## Pan-American, 1901

---

### LIVE STOCK.

The following is the statement of the prizes (cash, medals and sweepstakes) won by Ontario live stock at the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo in 1901. The exhibit was made under a joint arrangement between the Dominion and Ontario Depart-

### BUILD UP ONTARIO

ments of Agriculture. For comparison the statement includes the winnings of live stock from other Canadian Provinces and also from the United States in the same classes in which our stock competed. There were also, of course, prizes for other classes in which Canadian Stock did not compete; these are not included in this statement. The column headed "All Canada" includes Ontario.

*Cattle.*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Shorthorn.....	\$823 40	\$1,001 60	\$418 40
Herefords.....		345 00	740 00
Aberdeen-Angus.....	72 50	72 50	480 00
Galloways.....	212 50	212 50	277 50
Guernseys.....	130 00	130 00	710 00
French Canadians.....		402 50	187 50
Ayrshires.....	22 50	430 00	130 00
Holsteins.....	412 50	412 50	930 00
Devons.....	35 00	35 00	525 00
Fat Cattle.....	60 00	110 00	
	<hr/> \$1,738 40	<hr/> \$3,151 60	<hr/> \$4,368 40

*Sweepstakes.*

In addition to the above Canada won *eleven* medals and sweepstakes prizes of which *six* came to Ontario, and the United States won *nine*. Ontario entered 174 animals, the other Provinces of Canada 169, and the United States 546.

*Sheep.*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Southdowns.....	\$ 48 75	\$257 50	\$211 87
Shropshires.....	157 50	157 50	148 75
Leicesters.....	406 25	406 25	
Lincolns.....	396 25	396 25	
Oxford Downs.....	60 00	60 00	552 50
Hampshires.....	210 00	210 00	246 25
Dorset Horned.....	345 00	345 00	206 25
Yearling Rams....	70 00	70 00	
Best Fitted Flock....	50 00	50 00	Silver Plate.
	<hr/> \$1,743 75	<hr/> \$1,952 50	<hr/> \$1,365 62

*Sweepstakes.*

Canada won *six* medals and sweepstakes, of which *five* came to Ontario, and the United States *seven*.

There were 401 entries from Canada, of which 344 were from Ontario; there were 261 from U. S. Canada did not compete in Merinos and Cotswolds.

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

*Swine.*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Berkshires.....	\$ 70 00	\$ 70 00	\$140 00
Yorkshires.....	173 75	173 75	18 75
Tamworths.....	203 75	203 75	6 25
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 447 50	\$ 447 50	\$ 165 00

All the Canadian prizes in the above three classes came to Ontario.

Ontario also won *four* medals and the United States *one* in the above classes. Ontario entered 121 animals, the United States 136.

*Horses.*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Clydesdales .....	\$357 50	\$395 00	
Shires .....	127 50	127 50	
Thoroughbreds .....	37 50	87 50	
French Canadians.....	40 00	225 00	
Hackneys .....	105 00	105 00	535 00
Standard Bred.....	82 50	82 50	322 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 750 00	\$1,022 50	\$ 857 50

*Sweepstakes.*

The medal for best mare of any breed came to Ontario. Ohio got the medal for best stallion. Ontario won two other medals also. It will be seen that in the heavy horses Ontario carried off the honors.

*Poultry.*

The results of the competition in poultry have not yet been published in complete form—the results are approximately as follows: Ontario entered 1,000 birds and captured \$1,100.00 in prizes; the United States entered 2,000 birds and captured \$1,200.00.

*Summary of Prizes.*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Cattle.....	\$1,738 40	\$3,151 60	\$4,368 40
Sheep.....	1,743 75	1,962 50	1,365 62
Swine.....	447 50	447 50	165 00
Horses.....	750 00	1,022 50	857 50
Poultry.....	1,100 00	1,100 00	1,200 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,979 65	\$ 7,674 10	\$ 7,956 52

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

*Sweepstakes—(Medals).*

	Ontario.	All Canada.	United States.
Cattle .....	6	11	9
Sheep .....	6	7	8
Swine .....	4	4	1
Horses .....	3	3	1
	<hr/> 19	<hr/> 25	<hr/> 15

*Horticulture.*

The Ontario exhibit received a silver medal for installation. The only other country receiving similar recognition was the State of California. The Ontario exhibit received the gold medal for "general display of fruits of superior excellence." New York State excelled us in quantity, that is in number of varieties of fruits, but Ontario stood first in quality. The following statement shows how well our exhibit stood. We got awards in all classes of fruits, the most noteworthy being in connection with apples of 1900 held over in cold storage.

	Gold Medals.	Silver Medals.	Bronze Medals.	Honorable Mention.
New York.....	42	47	103	173
Ontario .....	20	33	38	89
Oregon.....	12	11	40	14
Washington .....	12	11	16	17
Illinois.....	12	5	20	14
Michigan .....	5	10	18	26
Missouri.....	8	2	82	3
Florida .....	7	5	5	
California .....	6	3	6	8
All others.....	25	27	132	116

The exhibit of flowers made by individual floriculturists of Ontario attracted a great deal of attention. Two gold medals two silver medals, three bronze medals and one honorable mention came to Ontario.

**THE DAIRY.***Model Dairy.*

A six months' test was carried on from May 1st to October 31st. Ten herds of five cows each were entered. Of these ten herds five came from Canada (Ontario and Quebec). It was a test of breeds. Four competitions were considered. In two cases United States herds stood first and in two Canadian.

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

*Cheese and Butter.*

Ontario entries were made in two competitions, June product and September product. These exhibits were sent forward by the Western Dairymen's Association acting under arrangement with the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

In all cases our export cheese has scored high and the only gold medal awarded for cheese was made to Ontario.

In butter we took second place, New York and Wisconsin alone scoring higher than Ontario.

The Dairymen's Association was awarded a silver medal, in addition to the gold medal to the Province.

*Honey.*

The Department of Agriculture arranged with the Ontario Beekeepers' Association for a display of honey. To this exhibit was awarded a gold medal, the only gold medal awarded for honey. The only other gold medal awarded in this department was to one of the States for an exhibit of working bees.

*Forestry.*

The Ontario Bureau of Forestry received a silver medal for general forestry products. Two silver medals and three bronze medals were awarded to individual exhibitors, and there were nine "honorable mentions."

*Minerals.*

Twenty-one awards in all were granted to the Ontario exhibit as follows:—three gold medals, seven silver medals, six bronze and five "honorable mentions."

The exhibit as a whole was awarded a gold medal as a display of "economic ores and minerals, maps and photographs illustrative of the mineral resources of Ontario." Maryland was the only State of the Union obtaining a gold medal for a like display, most of the other exhibiting States receiving silver medals, only some of them bronze. Bolivia, Chili, Brazil and Mexico also obtained gold medals for similar exhibits.

A gold medal was awarded Ontario for installation of the exhibit, the only one of the kind granted in the Mines Building.

"Installation" includes aim and scope of display as well as effectiveness and appropriateness of arrangement and decoration, etc.

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

In addition to these two, a third gold medal was adjudged the Mica Boiler Covering Company, of Toronto and Montreal, for the merits of their boiler and steam pipe covering as compared with those of magnesia, asbestos and other materials used for a like purpose.

#### *Archeology.*

The exhibit made by the Department of Education in the Department of Archeology was awarded a silver medal.

#### *Legislation.*

The Legislation of the past twenty years in respect to agriculture has been well considered, progressive and up to date. Many Acts, such as those referring to municipal matters, deal with rural affairs quite as fully as with town and city life. There are many Acts, however, that refer to the farming classes only. The following is a brief statement of the most important legislation in behalf of agriculture :

- 1888. *An Act respecting the Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture and other Industries.*
- 1888. *An Act to provide for the incorporation of Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
- 1888. *An Act respecting Creameries.*
- 1888. *An Act to provide against fraud in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufacturers.*
- 1889. *An Act to prevent the spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses and other Domestic Animals.*
- 1889. *An Act for the protection of Insectivorous and other Birds.*
- 1889. *An Act to amend the Act to prevent the spread of Noxious Weeds, and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
- 1890. *An Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*
- 1890. *An Act to make further provision for preventing the spread of Contagious Diseases among Horses.*
- 1890. *An Act for the suppression of Foul Brood among Bees.*
- 1891. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
- 1891. *An Act to amend the Act to prevent the spread of Noxious Weeds and of Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
- 1891. *An Act to encourage the Breeding of Trotting Horses.*
- 1892. *An Act for the further protection of Bees.*
- 1892. *An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese or Butter Manufactories.*
- 1892. *An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

- 1892. *An Act to amend the Act to encourage the destroying of Wolves.*
- 1893. *An Act for the better prevention of certain Diseases affecting Fruit Trees.*
- 1893. *An Act to amend the Act to impose a Tax on Dogs and for the protection of Sheep.*
- 1893. *An Act to prevent fraud in the Sale of Milk.*
- 1894. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
- 1894. *An Act to amend the Act providing against frauds in the supplying of Milk to Cheese and Butter Manufacturing.*
- 1895. *An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.*
- 1895. *An Act to consolidate and amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
- 1895. *An Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons.*
- 1895. *An Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
- 1896. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Veterinary Surgeons.*
- 1896. *An Act revising and consolidating the Acts to encourage the Planting and Growing of Trees.*
- 1896. *An Act respecting the Inspectors of Fruit Trees.*
- 1897. *An Act to further improve the Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.*
- 1897. *An Act to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act, 1895.*
- 1897. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations.*
- 1897-8. *An Act to prevent the spread of the San José Scale.*
- 1897-8. *An Act to prevent Gambling and Games of Chance at Agricultural Exhibitions.*
- 1899. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations and Companies.*
- 1899. *An Act respecting Cheese and Butter Exchanges.*
- 1899. *An Act to further improve the San José Scale Act.*
- 1900. *An Act respecting Provincial Aid towards the establishment of Municipal Cold Storage Buildings.*
- 1900. *An Act to amend the Act respecting Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Associations and Companies.*
- 1900. *An Act to provide for the incorporation of Co-operative Cold Storage Associations.*
- 1900. *An Act to amend the San José Scale Act.*
- 1900. *An Act for the prevention and destruction of certain Noxious Insects.*
- 1900. *An Act respecting the Barberry Shrub.*
- 1901. *An Act to amend the Agriculture and Arts Act.*
- 1901. *An Act respecting the encouragement of the Sugar Beet Industry.*

## Mr. Whitney and Agriculture

Mr. Whitney in his speech at the Victoria Hall claimed that Sir John Macdonald had really suggested Agricultural Schools in the early forties. From an examination of the Journals of the old Parliament of Canada it appears that the first suggestion for a course in Agriculture came from the Agricultural Societies of the Province, the proposal being the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University. No action was taken with regard to these petitions until 1849, when provision was made by Robert Baldwin in the University Act of that year for the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture and authority given to the Commissioners appointed under the Act "to consider and report upon the best means of making the Chair of Agriculture established in the University more effective and useful." Sir John, then leading the Opposition in the House, had an alternative scheme in which the subject of agricultural instruction was included, but like Mr. Whitney's amendments and speeches, it was an afterthought. The real leader in agricultural education was the Hon. Robert Baldwin, and the first Act upon the Statute book, looking to that end was introduced by him into the Legislature and carried through in face of the opposition of Sir John Macdonald and his Conservative allies, just as progressive legislation is now carried through in spite of Mr. Whitney and his allies. It is rather instructive to notice how history repeats itself.

### *Minister of Agriculture.*

Then in 1868, or about twenty years after the establishment of a Chair of Agriculture in the University, Sir John Carling proposed, very properly, the establishment of an Agricultural College, which was the natural evolution of Mr. Baldwin's original idea. In order to make the instruction in Agriculture still more effective, twenty years later or on the 23rd of February, 1888, Sir Oliver Mowat moved the second reading of a Bill for the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. In the course of his speech, among other things, he said: "By this Bill it is proposed hereafter to place in the hands of a Minister *specially and exclusively* all subjects relating to Agriculture and such matters as are connected therewith." This language is so explicit as to leave no doubt respecting the intentions of the Government. In

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**



opposing this Bill Mr. Meredith said "he did not dispute the importance of giving attention to agricultural matters, or oppose the appointment of a Commissioner of Agriculture, but he entered his protest against the increase of expenditure which must result from the addition of another Member to the Cabinet, and the provision of machinery of a department to be carried on as proposed. He did not know why the gentleman to be brought in, a farmer, should not take charge of the finances of the Province as well as the Department of Agriculture." The *Mail* of the same date, in commenting on the proceedings of the House, summed up Mr. Meredith's opposition to the Government measure in these words: "There was nothing to show why any one of the present Members of the Cabinet should not conduct the Department of Agriculture, as had been done in past years."

It is quite evident, therefore, that the Opposition did not favor the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, but that, on the contrary, they believed that the farming interests would be sufficiently served by attaching the duties which such a Minister would be expected to discharge to some other Department of the Government.

#### *Mr. Meredith's Amendment.*

On the third reading of the Bill, which took place on the 20th of March, Mr. Meredith moved an amendment:—

"That while this House concurs in the proposition to give greater attention to the agricultural interests of the Province, it is of opinion that that end can be attained without incurring the expense of having an additional Member of the Cabinet, and that the Bill be referred back to Committee of the Whole with instructions to strike out the third section."

The third section of the Bill provided for increasing the Government from five members to six members, so as to admit of the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, and reads as follows:—III. The Act respecting the Executive Council is further amended so far as the same restricts the Executive Council to six members.

#### *How Mr. Whitney Voted.*

The intention of Mr. Meredith's motion, confirmed by his speech as reported in the *Mail* and by the comments of the *Mail* as well, cannot be questioned, and means his distinct and unqualified opposition to the Minister of Agriculture. For this

### BUILD UP ONTARIO

motion Mr. Whitney and the whole Conservative Party voted, and yet in the face of the Journals of the House and the speeches of his friends he said in his address at Victoria Hall: "Some people with more audacity than common sense will tell you that Mr. Whitney and other gentlemen in the Legislature of the Conservative persuasion voted against the creation of the Minister of Agriculture. That is a direct, deliberate, and absolute falsehood, known to be such by those who utter it."

#### *Travelling Dairies.*

In the same speech Mr. Whitney made the following statement: "My good friend, Mr. Andrew Broder, who preceded me in the representation of Dundas in the Legislature, was the first man to propose in the Legislature of Ontario the establishment of the Travelling Dairy which was adopted by the Government, and through which they gained more or less popularity in the Province." The Debates of Parliament during the time Mr. Broder held a seat in the House, as reported in the *Globe and Mail*, have been searched in vain for any utterance by Mr. Broder that would warrant Mr. Whitney to say that he (Mr. Broder) suggested the establishment of a Travelling Dairy.

Mr. Whitney claims that in a speech delivered in the House in 1888, he favored the establishment of a course of lectures on agricultural subjects for a couple of weeks by graduates of the Agricultural College, which would pave the way for a system of agricultural schools, and now adds that he is in favor of more than one and more than four or five agricultural schools in the Province. Thirteen years have passed and three general elections have been held without a word being said about the necessity of increasing the number of Agricultural Schools in Ontario. On the eve of a general election he makes the discovery that additional agricultural schools are required.

#### *Additional Agricultural Colleges.*

If Mr. Whitney was so anxious about the improvement of agriculture, how is it that he has been voting almost constantly against the measures of the Government for that purpose.

#### *Mr. Whitney's Record on Agriculture.*

In the Session of 1893 (see page 196 of the Journals) Mr. Marter moved, seconded by Mr. Kerns, "that the resolution respecting

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

grant in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to a Committee of the Whole House with instructions to strike out the proposed vote of \$1,500 for the salary of an assistant in the Department of Natural History, Librarian, etc., for the Ontario Agricultural College." Mr. Whitney is anxious for more than four or five Agricultural Schools now, but in 1893—8 years ago—when the Government asked the small sum of \$1,500 to improve the instruction in Natural History and for the better management of the Library, Mr. Whitney voted against this grant.

*Proposed Grant to Poultry Association.*

In 1897 (see Journals, 152) Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Kidd, "that the resolution respecting grants in aid of agriculture be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$2,000 for the farm proper of Agricultural College, and \$1,400 to the Poultry Association of Ontario. If Mr. Whitney had his way both of these items would be struck out and the Poultry Associations of Ontario, which are doing such splendid work for improving the breeds of poultry, would be crippled in their efforts. The importance of the egg industry is shown in the exports having reached a value of \$1,457,000.

*Opposed the Algoma Pioneer Farm and Western Dairy School, etc.*

In the Session of 1899 (see Journals, page 264) Mr. Carnegie moved, seconded by Mr. Little, "that the resolution (respecting grants in aid of agriculture) be not now concurred in, but be forthwith referred back to the Committee of Supply with instructions to reduce the item by \$8,100, being \$2,500 voted for instructions in fruit spraying, \$1,000 Pioneer Dairy Farm and \$2,600 Western Dairy School, and \$2,000 reduction in vote for printing." Here, again, Mr. Whitney proved himself to be an obstructionist in the development of our agricultural interests.

*Opposed the Appointment of a Road Commissioner.*

Closely allied with the development of Agriculture may be placed the improvement of our highways. In 1896 the Government placed the item of \$1,500 in the Estimates for the salary of a Provincial Highway Commissioner whose duty it would be to direct and instruct Municipal Councils in improved methods of

**BUILD UP ONTARIO**

constructing public highways. In many parts of the country, owing to the character of the roads, farmers were unable to bring their goods to market often at times when prices were most favorable. It was also found that the work done by Statute Labor was unsatisfactory, and although about \$4,000,000 a year were spent on highways in the Province, the results were far from satisfactory. Instead of accepting the progressive policy proposed by the Government, Mr. Whitney, with the other Conservative members of the House, opposed it strenuously and voted for the following motion (see page 185, Journals):

Moved by Mr. Meacham and seconded by Mr. Magwood, "that this House views with alarm the tendency of the Government to create new offices and is of the opinion that the office of Provincial Highway Commissioner with a salary of \$1,500, exclusive of expenses, is unnecessary and places an additional and useless burden on the Province."

Although it is only five years since this office was first created, the example of the Province of Ontario has been followed in the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick without any opposition, as far as known, from the Conservatives in any of these Provinces.

#### *Opposed the Appointment of a Drainage Referee.*

No one can overestimate the importance to the farmers of Ontario in a simple but efficient system of Drainage laws. Many millions of dollars in value have already been added to the farm lands in nearly every County in the Province by the facilities afforded by the Government for drainage. For this purpose the municipalities in Ontario have borrowed \$1,500,000 from the Province, the greater part at the low rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ , besides three or four times that sum raised by taxation or borrowed otherwise. The drainage of lands involved difficulties which frequently led to litigation which was both tedious and expensive. In order to avoid delays and save expense, the Government proposed the appointment of a Drainage Referee, before whom disputes might be brought and a cheap and speedy settlement obtained.

In 1891 the Government proposed dealing with the Drainage laws that had grown up from year to year previous to that time, and among other clauses the Bill contained a clause for the appointment of a Drainage Referee. On the motion for the third reading of the Bill, Mr. Meredith moved in amendment that the clause for the appointment of a Drainage Referee be struck out,

### **BUILD UP ONTARIO**

for which Mr. Whitney and his Conservative friends voted. Again in 1899, when the Estimates for that year were before the House, it was proposed to strike out the sum of \$3,500, being the sum asked for the salary of the Drainage Referee; for this motion also Mr. Whitney and his Conservative friends voted.

*Opposed the Appointment of a Municipal Auditor.*

In 1897 a return showing the defalcations and losses incurred by municipalities between 1871 and 1891 was laid before the Legislature, from which the following summary has been made:

	Defalcations.	Losses.
Cities .....	\$102,965	\$23,000
Towns .....	12,193	4,148
Villages .....	13,378	3,464
Counties .....	90,287	48,146
Townships .....	54,931	32,823
Total .....	\$273,754	\$111,581

These defalcations arose partly from the want of a proper audit of accounts and partly from defective methods of book-keeping. To prevent these losses and to direct Municipal Treasurers as to how their books should be kept, it was proposed to appoint an officer to be called a Provincial Municipal Auditor, at a salary of \$2,100 (see April 9, 1897). Against this proposal Mr. Whitney and his followers voted.

## THE BEET SUGAR BONUS.

### MR. MARTER ON MR. BOYD'S AMENDMENT TO THE BEET SUGAR BONUS.

The amendment regretted that no bonus was to be given directly to the farmers (*Globe*, April 11, 1901). Mr. Marter said that it appeared to him that the bonus asked for in the amendment was quite uncalled for. He could understand that a new industry of this kind just being launched required a bonus. If a company builds a plant it will want beets, and will not say it will not take beets. There will be competition in this as in everything else, and competition would regulate the industry. All we wanted was to get a start, and to say that the farmers should get a bonus was going too far. (Ministerial applause.)

## BUILD UP ONTARIO

