

Adjuncts To Dairy Farming.

(Paper Read by F. G. Boyer, Esq., before the Farmers and Drivemen's Association.)

The success of dairying and its rapid extension all over this province has been so unmistakable that it requires no prophetic vision to say the dairy industry is to be the chief source of revenue in future to Prince Edward Island.

The common characteristic of our soil is to give quick returns for skillful cultivation, the first requisite being abundant applications of stable or other manures. This constant demand for fertilizers must ever be responded to by the Island farmer who hopes to get profitable returns for his labor and investments in land and other accessories to the cultivator's outfit. We have all heard of the old Scotch farmer's dying advice to his son: "Never go in debt for anything, except it be manure." The chief difficulty is in deciding the most economical way in which to buy that manure. The man who gets good milk cows and supplements his home supply of cattle feed by buying, is in that way adding to his manure heap just as certainly as he who expends cash for chemical fertilizers or drags stable manure from the town; and, if he uses judgment in his feeding operations, at no cost.

One serious loss which the dairy specialist is compelled to face is the slaughtering of the newly-born calves whose production has cost a large amount of animal strength, or in other words, food. This brings me to the first and perhaps the principal "adjunct to dairy farming." If those calves which come during the months when butter-making is going on at the factory are raised on the skim milk their food will cost but little, and their sale, either as yearling stockers for the Northwest Territories, or as well developed fat cattle, can add materially to the farmer's income without increasing that laborious and time-consuming, although but little spoken of, milking operation.

I know I am, when advising the use of the double purpose cow, talking rank heresy in the opinion of some dairy enthusiasts; but I find Governor Hoard, in Hoard's Dairyman, advises the use of the double-purpose cow. With such an authority at my back I feel safe.

RESULTS
are better than opinions, and at the risk of being tiresome I will give a few figures from the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, in which six typical fairly well matched counties are exhibited; two of these, Leeds and Hastings, are purely dairy counties. \$348,000 was made from cattle killed or sold, and \$1,450,000 was made out of milk, (or say) \$1,800,000 in all.

In the counties of Wellington and Ontario where beef production is the one consideration, about \$108,000 was got from milk and \$1,500,000 from cattle killed or sold, or a little over \$1,600,000. Difference in favor of the two dairy counties, \$200,000.

But in Middlesex and Oxford, the two counties devoted to the double-purpose cow, over \$1,000,000 was made from milk and over \$2,000,000 from cattle killed or sold, or considerably over \$3,000,000 all told.

Thus the double purpose counties made a million and a quarter more out of cattle than the purely dairying counties.

THE NEXT ADJUNCT

to the dairy in point of importance is the pig. So much is said and written, these days, about the bacon hog, that I find it difficult to say anything about that animal which will not butt against the statement of some one supposed to be an authority. Thus we have been told that 150 lbs. was the right weight for the bacon hog, yet we find at the last fat stock Ontario show, in the dressed carcass tent, the first and second prize bacon hogs dressed weight was 309 lbs. and 328 lbs. respectively. This fact lets a little light into a dark and puzzling question; the 328 pig was only six months and got second prize over a large number of lighter competing carcasses. How does that tally with the claim that the bacon hog should have the high backbone of the trotting horse and the nervous activity of a milk cow? The truth is there is little or no difference between the requirements of a first-class hog for bacon or one for barrelling. The fashion is now for a moderately fat sample of all sorts of meat. If beef or mutton is very fat, the butcher can't sell the fat, but must slice it off and throw it into the tallow pile. All domestic animals that are intended to be fed profitably must have a well-rounded barrel over the parts holding heart and lungs, skin must be soft and pliable to the touch and hair as fine and silky as can be got. The more sluggish the temperament the faster the development of profit.

I hope to see the time when cooking for pigs or any other animal will be

annual crop from a hundred acre farm. The feeder of cattle for beef, the shepherd, the horse keeper and the dairyman alike, feed turnips in quantities only measured by the appetite of the animal. No crop we grow is so peculiarly well adapted to our own soil and climate as the swede. We can prolong the planting season into July with turnips and finish off the harvest after the middle of November with turnips. And with bone meal or superphosphates as a help twenty tons of good stable manure to the acre will give paying results.

Sheep are animals which in no way can claim to come in as an adjunct to dairying. Nor yet is this country adapted to the business of sheep-raising in sufficiently large numbers to make that branch of farming a specialty. Yet sheep, in small flocks, have been in the past, and are certain to be in the future, a popular adjunct to most of our farms.

CANADIAN LAMB AND MUTTON ARE NOW THE FASHION

in American cities, and the price of wool has taken so decided a move up that sheep are likely to make a better figure in farm receipts.

No animal is so indispensable to the farmer as the horse. It should be the earnest study of the dairy farmer to know what the requirements of the rest of the world are and get a profit from his surplus horse supply. We have been hearing for some time back that the day of the horse was past, and neither in war nor in peace was the horse to be needed in future. The war now in progress has already taught the world a lesson, and although the Boers will soon learn that the words of an old book are true when it says the "Horse is a vain thing for safety." Yet the horse has regained his old place in the eyes of the civilized world. And, without the war, the every-day events of life prove that the horse of the right stamp will ever be wanted. But the farmer who aims to raise horses to supply the demand must know what description of horse is in demand and act accordingly.

THERE WAS A FAMOUS man in England, many years ago, named William Cobbet who wrote a book to prove that tall people were the best and most useful. If he was right regarding humanity, it is certain no other domestic animal is wanted with long legs. One of the first requisites of pigs, sheep, cows or horses is short legs and blocky bodies. No market in Europe or America wants leggy, small girted horses, such as are too numerous with us. It would be a blessing to this province if the only stallions used were well bred Clyde and Shire stallions. Increased size is of the greatest importance. Every class of horse is more valuable if large. So that quality should be gained before the more fancy points are looked for. The most successful breeder of grand carriage horses and hunters in England uses as brood mares fine bred shires. These with a first-class thoroughbred stallion, are the stock he works with. So the first aim of the farmer, even if he wants to breed saddle or carriage horses, is to seek to get larger dams by first breeding his little mares to cart stallions, and some of the progeny will make good dams for his more active stock. This takes time. But what real success can be attained in any department of agriculture without the expenditure of much patience,—or as Holy Writ has it, "The husbandman waiteth long and patiently for the fruit of his toil."

Poultry, especially hens, are a natural and very profitable adjunct to all farms. They are considered to bring in more cash for the food used than any other stock. At one time the smaller breeds, such as Hamburgs and Leghorns, were the best liked as they are great egg layers. But if the fattening stations are successful in educating us in preparing poultry for the Old Country market, the larger breeds such as Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Wyandottes must be in the ascendant.

So far each of the adjuncts to the dairy farm I have described are liberal contributors to the manure heap. Occasionally we hear farmers discuss the comparative values of manure made by different animals or birds. The truth is the value of the manure is ruled by the food given and the care with which the liquid and solid parts are preserved,—the animal having little or no influence.

You all know better than I do how to produce the necessary food. But I must have a word to say in favor of that unjustly denounced root—

SWEDE TURNIP
which is rated "The sheet anchor of British Agriculture." The English or Scotch farmer alike, will tell you that twenty acres of turnips is the usual

annual crop from a hundred acre farm. The feeder of cattle for beef, the shepherd, the horse keeper and the dairyman alike, feed turnips in quantities only measured by the appetite of the animal. No crop we grow is so peculiarly well adapted to our own soil and climate as the swede. We can prolong the planting season into July with turnips and finish off the harvest after the middle of November with turnips. And with bone meal or superphosphates as a help twenty tons of good stable manure to the acre will give paying results.

NOW THE UP-TO-DATE DAIRY FARMER who has been devoting all his energies for many years, to the welfare of his cattle, pigs, horses, sheep and poultry, will find his land getting more productive year after year, and his manure pile assuming formidable dimensions. He will then be in a position to make a new departure; and I will invite him to consider the promising feature of fruit growing, more especially apples, for the British market. So many of our people lack faith in the fruit growing capacity of our Island home, that I will remind them of a few incidents respecting Island fruit growing which may have escaped their memory.

We all remember the abundance of the juiciest and richest of such wild fruit as strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, wild gooseberries, wild cherries etc., which the country while new produced. Then, many of us remember when plums grew and ripened in the orchards in the most lavish profusion. They used during those happy days to be taken to Charlottetown market, loaded on carts in bulk, barrels, boxes and big clothes-baskets being too small to hold the quantities offered for sale. The black knot scourge put an end to that; but plums are a notably tender fruit, and the fact that our soil and climate did produce that fruit in great perfection, stamps this a model fruit growing country. Our cultivated cherries are recognized as the best that grow in America. The apple trees planted by the early settlers are still living and producing fruit, some of them being over one hundred and thirty years old. Our younger orchards are notably thrifty and healthy. Fruit growers from abroad are surprised at the good appearance of our apple trees, but are disgusted with our carelessness, ignorant way of caring for our orchards, pruning and cultivation being usually totally neglected. Nor should we forget the signal success our small shipment of apples to Britain met in that pernickety market.

There still remains to be mentioned the most valuable and interesting adjunct which is to be found on many of our dairy farms,

THE BOYS AND GIRLS

who should, in the near future, be the masters and mistresses of dairy farms. Are we sure that we are giving them the training in our public schools which will draw their young and enquiring minds towards our grand calling which is the only available industry of our Island, and the one which furnishes almost the entire revenue, public and private, of our community? Let us remember that one half the entire public income of our province is absorbed by our school system; and not content with that, debt is contracted by our government to build a college which is the fountain from which flows the educational training that is imparted to our boys and girls. What is it like? Well, it affords a style of training which originated during the dark ages four or five hundred years ago. Its sole object is to prepare the pupil for Theology, Law, or the Medical profession. The pupil who does not take kindly to the lines of study which lead towards these professions, is an eye-sore to the teacher and a disgrace to the school. A famous wise man writes, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

The natural and inevitable result of ancient and stupid schools is that a very large proportion of the pupils get more harm than good from the years they have lost in school. And the contempt and abhorrence they imbibe soon leads to their wandering off to other and much less desirable pursuits. What is needed is more of nature as it really is, and less of books. Let the teacher keep close to nature, as it is right at home,—in the fields, along the roadside, in the running brook—looking for the simple working of nature's ways. Who has not seen a lot of little boys and girls condemned to sit with books and studies which they neither understand nor like but feel that there is something wrong.

This Island is far behind in this business. Both in Europe and America other systems of education are introduced into the elementary schools.

The discontent engendered in the youthful mind with farm life and its



Going Up Stairs.

If you are suffering from anæmia (poverty of the blood) or from a weak heart the fact will be made painfully apparent every time you have occasion to walk up stairs.

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FOR PALE PEOPLE,

cure anæmia and heart weakness, and banish all these symptoms. They make men and women strong and energetic, and are equally valuable for young and old. These pills make new, rich blood with every dose, and strengthen weak or exhausted nerves.

HEALTH BROKEN DOWN.

HAD NOT STRENGTH TO WALK.

Mr. John Barley, Lachute Mills, says:—"Up to about seven years ago I had always been a healthy man. At that time my health began to give way, and at last I was left almost a physical wreck, the least exertion would leave me breathless and exhausted and for the last five years have not been able to do steady work for the best part of the time, and as the many medicines I tried failed to help me, I had begun to look upon my case as almost hopeless. Finally a friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now after the use of only five boxes I am feeling well and strong. It is simply marvelous what they have done for me, and I shall always recommend them to my friends."

Miss Leba C. Schilling, Peninsula-Gaspe, Que., writes:—"I had suffered for some time with a weary feeling. I had not strength to walk about. I could not walk even a short distance without being out of breath. I took no interest in anything, as I thought nothing could do me any good. On the recommendation of a friend I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had only taken them for a short time when I noticed a great improvement. I was strong enough to walk a long distance without resting, and felt better in every way. I would recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills highly to all other sufferers, and think they will be surprised at the results obtained from their use."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have also cured paralysis, locomotor ataxy, rheumatism, and sciatica; also all diseases arising from impoverishment of the blood, scrofula, chronic erysipelas, consumption of the bowels and lungs, general muscular weakness, loss of appetite, palpitations, pains in the back, nervous headache, and neuralgia, early decay, all ladies' weaknesses and hysteria. These pills are a tonic, not a purgative. Sold by all druggists or by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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