

Among the Farmers.

A SHREWD SETTLER'S SUCCESS.

The most successful farmer in this part of Canada is Mr A. B. Knox. He came here 16 years ago from Aberdeen, Scotland. He had \$10,000 for a start, but preferred to work out for wages until he learned the ways of the country. After gaining a good idea of what the country was and its prospects, he purchased between 300 and 400 a of bottom land from an old settler for about \$2000. As the country was not very thickly settled he bought other range land at \$1 p. a.

He then stocked up with cattle, fenced his ranges and started wheat growing. Fed the straw to the cattle in winter and sold the wheat at a good figure. After several years of wheat growing his land began to show impoverishment; the price of wheat also fell owing to the settling up of the country. By this time he had quite a herd of cattle, some 500 head. Being a far-seeing man and having an idea of the Kootenay market, he seeded all the bottom land to timothy and clover and cut two crops a year. The first crop, which averages 600 to 900 tons, he bales and ships to the Kootenay market toward spring when hay brings a high price. The second crop he feeds to stock. He always has plenty of good beef cattle for the coast market.

Four years ago he was offered \$75,000 for his ranch which consists of about 5000 a. The offer was refused. He has \$35,000 to his credit in the bank. During summer he employs about 12 men and in winter two. Feeds them fairly well and pays fairly well and makes them earn their pay. He is a shrewd man, never goes into society, does all his own bookkeeping, buys his groceries by wholesale, has always an eye on the market, never seems anxious to sell, always gets his price, keeps an eye daily on his stock, takes good care of implements, and never spends a pound to gain a penny. He gives liberally to charity when they can catch his ear. He is a bachelor of about 40 and very plain in style and appearance. [E. Wright, Okanagan District, B. C.]

A Successful Experiment—What in all probability is the beginning of a great new export trade for Canada, may be said to have opened in early Oct. This was the successful landing at Manchester, Eng. of a consignment of 1000 cases of Canadian pears, 25 cases of peaches and 125 cases of dessert apples. Heretofore, no matter how careful have been the precautions taken, Canadian fruit, with the exception of apples, had suffered a little in transit. For some years past experiments have been made with a view of obtaining a perfect system of packing and an exact knowledge of the temperature at which the different classes of fruit should be carried; and from the condition in which the present consignment has reached Manchester it would appear that they have been successful. The result is that the most delicate Canadian fruit can be delivered in this country in a perfect condition.—[Newcastle (Eng) Mail.]

Severe Storms—New Brunswick was completely drenched by one of the severest rains ever known, in early Oct. 10 in rain falling in 106 hours. All trains on C P R and on other lines were tied up by washouts. Later in the month another storm of unusual violence swept over the coast of N S and P E I, flooding wharves, docks and shipping and beaching many vessels.

Apples for Glasgow—I am selecting 75 1-bu boxes of commercial varieties of apples to be put in cold storage in Montreal soon and exhibited permanently in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1901. Every fruit grower in N S knows the value of this exhibit to himself—being in the only country which at present affords us a ready market free from all duties—and without this market, apple growing in N S could not be profitably conducted, hence the necessity of making our apples favorably known in every town and hamlet in Great Britain. As was shown at the recent exhibit in Halifax, apples from counties other than Kings and Annapolis were equal, if not superior in color, flavor and growth, and I am anxious that every county in the province should

be represented in this Glasgow exhibit, and if some fruit grower in each county will select say 2 doz each of the best varieties named below and pack carefully in a box or barrel, with sufficient excelsior or any chaff among them to prevent any possibility of bruising, and forward at once to me at Wolfville, all charges and freight prepaid, I will pay at the rate of \$2 p bbl and see that they are exhibited in the name of the grower and county forwarding them. The varieties selected for exhibit are Gravensteins, Baldwins, Ribston, N Spy, Fallowater, Ben Davis, King of Tompkins. No others. By letters recently received from Dr Saunders at Paris we are pleased to know that our exhibit of apples of 1899 crop there is now—after being in cold storage for 11 mos., being exhibited perfect in flavor, color and texture, and is the admiration of the assembled world—and has received the highest awards.—[President J. W. Bigelow, N S F G A, Wolfville.]

In Newer Ontario, the best kind of farming for eastern Algoma is to raise clover and roots and feed them to cattle, hogs, sheep and fowls. Cut a piece of woods each winter, log it and burn the following spring and seed down. After log heaps are burned the ashes are spread evenly over the surface. Spring-tooth harrows are then put on, crossing, angling and recrossing until the whole piece is mellow as an ash bed. Then sow to mangel, carrots and Swede turnips and if you never saw a crop of roots grow to perfection you can see them here. The virgin soil and ashes will make up for late sowing. Have learned by experience that roots will grow one-third larger if not plowed but well harrowed only, to a depth of 2 or 3 in. After sowing, give two strokes with a light harrow. My roots require no weeding, as the weeds will not grow, the growth being so rapid that the surface is all shaded with leaves. Can sow so very little thinning is required. Next spring sow to wheat and seed to clover. The result will be enormous crops of both. Turn into beef pork, mutton, butter, lambs, wool, eggs and fowls. This is the best farming for here. These crops never fail, as nights are always cool and moist, with heavy dews and frequent showers. Grain won't always bring cash; the finished product will. A farmer should always raise what is best adapted to his soil and climate, as it can be done with less cost and less labor. Roots and clover make better and sweeter beef, mutton and pork than any other crop. All young stock makes more rapid growth on it.—[E. Gapp.]

A Successful Farmer's Way—One of the most successful farmers I know of is Henry Miller, who has a farm of 100 a under cultivation, 100 in woods, a well-built and convenient house, barn, hogpen, workhouse and other buildings too numerous to mention. He is a successful farmer because he gets up between 4 and 5 a. m., gets chores done by sun-up, and gets out in the field between daylight and a little after sun-up. He raises lots of chickens and takes eggs and dressed poultry to town each Tuesday and Friday and sells them to regular customers. His hired hands are industrious and steady and read the farm papers evenings. Mr Miller also keeps many cows and sells butter, buttermilk and Dutch cheese. The hired help receive buttermilk or sweet skimmed milk to drink at 10 and 3 each day, and it is very strengthening. He raises vegetables and peddles with poultry and dairy produce. Corn and fodder is hauled to the barn and husked where it is warm and dry. They grind corn and cob for the cows, also buy bran and middlings mixed to make slop for hogs and to feed cows. They raise a good many hogs, butcher twice a week through winter, make meat into sausage, back bone, ribs, pig feet, head cheese and liver. Hogs are killed, dressed and hung by sun-up, they are all cut up by noon, sausage is made until 3 p. m., and some is taken to town that evening. There are various other lines of successful methods he works on.—[S. G. Hadzell, Ontario Co, Ont.]

Producing Export Bacon—For the production of best Wiltshire bacon, which is exported largely from Canada, a particular weight and type of hogs is required. The best weights are prob-

ably from 170 to 190 lbs live weight, though these are not cast-iron limits. This hog should be light in head, jaw, neck and shoulder. He should have medium width of back, great length and depth of side, good thickness through from side to side of belly, well developed ham, and medium bone. He should be active and sprightly, and possess general smoothness of body, showing no coarseness in any part. When cut down the back, the fat should be of uniform thickness over loin and shoulder, and firm in texture, while the belly should be thick. The carcass should show a good development of lean meat with a fair amount of fat. While many hogs are made too fat, it is also true that many are sent to market before they are fat enough. Of course it is impossible to have all hogs measure up to the standard described; but there is always a greater or less demand for lighter and for fatter bacon; and if a general effort were made to produce hogs suitable for Wiltshire bacon, there would still be enough light or fat hogs to supply the demand for the other classes of goods, without glutting the market, as is often the case at present.

Use of a Tarpaulin—Every farmer should have a large tarpaulin to use about the farm. There are scores of ways in which it will pay for itself within a single season. An open stack can be covered and much work saved. A wagon load of grain can be kept dry if caught in a shower. The uncovered vegetable pit can be protected from the sudden storm. The new farm machinery need not be brought into the barn every night to keep dry, but covered in the fields with the waterproof. If you have no tarpaulin it will pay you to invest.—[J. L. Irwin.]

Seashore farmers will find it pays to use plenty of seaweed, both for mulch and fertilizer. During Nov. rake up windrows to dry and then haul where needed. No better winter mulch exists for fruit. Seaweed containing even as much as 50 per cent water is worth \$1.42 p ton as fertilizer.

How many dairymen are making a profit out of the business? Is it too much to say 50 per cent of those engaged in the industry do not make a profit? It is only those who realize from \$35 to 40 p year from each cow that are making anything.—[J. H. Grisdale, Ont.]

Stables should be well ventilated, lighted and drained, have tight floors and walls.



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