

About 300 head of cattle, all domestic. Man must understand management of cattle and be a good feeder. To capable man and wife good wages will be paid and full board furnished. Yearly engagement or longer. To begin work in April. Also young man wanted, about 18 or 20, to work with the above. Must have had farm experience. Good wages and board. State experience. No. 518. b

Wanted, at once, married man not over 60 years of age, to do general farm work and board himself. Good brick cottage and garden provided, also one-third of fruit of orchard. Steady employment to good man. Box O., Maple Hill, Ont.

Unmarried farm hand wanted for grain and fruit farm. Steady job and good wages paid. Apply, stating age and experience, to W. McLaren, St. Davids, Ont.

DOMESTIC HELP WANTED.

Wanted, at once, a respectable girl or elderly woman to assist in housework on a farm, in a family of three. Must be able to milk. A good home and constant employment to a suitable person. Good, quiet locality. No. 520. a

Situations Wanted.

First-class herdsman wants a position on stock farm where Shorthorn cattle are kept. Age 28 years, is steady and honest. Or will take position as manager on small farm. Good references. No. 402. b

Young man, 22 years of age, with good experience wants engagement for seven months on a farm. Wages \$15 a month and board, lodging and washing. No. 403. b

Man, 60 years of age, wants place as manager of farm. Would go on trial for a month. Good references. Protestant family preferred. No. 404. b

A young butter-maker, with good ability and two years' experience, wishes a situation. Has worked at the Anandale Farm Creamery, Tilsonburg, for three years, and is now taking a course at the Western Dairy School, Strathroy. Will be open to engagement on April 10th. No. 405. b

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, giving number of advertisement.

Farmers' Institutes

Under this head the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes will each week publish matter relating to Institute work. This will include instruction to Secretaries and other officers, general information about Institutes and Institute work, suggestions to delegates, etc. We will also from time to time review some of the published results of experiments conducted at the various Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations of Canada and the United States. In this way we hope to give Institute members some valuable agricultural information which they might not otherwise receive, on account of not having access to the original publications. If any member at any

time desires further information along any of the lines discussed, by applying to us he will be put in direct communication with the Institution that has carried on the work.

G. C. CREELMAN
Superintendent Farmers' Institutes
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

As Farmers Let Us Learn from Each Other.

G. C. Creelman, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes, Visits Some Progressive Sections of Ontario.

There is no class of people in Ontario so diffident about exchanging ideas in reference to their own business as the farmers. From the farms come many of the very brightest professional men of our cities and towns. Their splendid constitutions, which enable them to do such hard mental work, have been given to them by healthy, hard-working parents, and the daily life spent on the farm up to the time they enter college or business helps to develop and strengthen their physiques, until they are able to stand almost any amount of work. The professional man, however, does not expect to have to work out every detail of his business for himself. Every day he has recourse to the experiences of others in the same walk of life, and by reading, observation, and conversation he secures information that enables him to avoid very many mistakes.

In the profession of agriculture many causes have tended to prevent such intercourse among its members. In the country, houses are necessarily far apart, and so much of the manual labor has to be performed by the proprietor himself that he has little time to devote, during the busy months, to the discussion of matters pertaining to his business. In the winter time, however, he has plenty of leisure time, and now that the land is not as rich as it was, and a great many industries are growing up around him, he is beginning to think more and consult prosperous neighbors in reference to things that will help him in his work.

The Farmers' Institutes have come as a boon to the thinking farmers of Ontario, and the present season has seen more interest taken and more enthusiasm manifested than ever before. The delegates who are sent out to every county from the Department of Agriculture of the Province are in every case men who have been successful in their own lines at home. They deliver addresses and take part in the discussions of practical subjects relating particularly to the industries carried on in their vicinity.

AIDS TO SUCCESS IN DAIRYING.

Probably no branch of agriculture has made greater strides during the last ten years than that of dairying. The statistics of 1899 show that the farmers of Ontario were paid in cash for their milk sent to cheese factories alone more than \$8,500,000. Mr. J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N.Y., in

speaking on dairying to the farmers of Norfolk County, said, "You are standing in your own light when you have your cows come in fresh in the spring. Butter is always a better price in the fall and winter, and if you keep your stables warm and feed silage and roots, you supply much the same conditions to the cows as they have in summer, and you will get just as much milk. The water supply," said Mr. Woodward, "is also very important, and to get the best results the cows must have constant access to good pure water in the stables. I have seen," said Mr. Woodward, "cows get up and take a few mouthfuls of water and lie down again. This is to moisten their food and assist the natural digestive liquids in preparing the food for assimilation. When cows receive water but once a day they take too great a quantity, the result being the food in the stomach is diluted too much. Milk at best," said Mr. Woodward, "is 87½ per cent. water, and I do not know of any cheaper food that can be supplied." Continuing, Mr. Woodward said, "If I were asked what are the corner stones to success in dairying, I would say (1) proper housing, which means plenty of air space and warm buildings. The best dairymen now agree that it does not pay to turn the cows out in the cold, and the old theory that cows must plow around in the snow, and break the ice to get a drink in order to be healthy, is completely overthrown; (2) stables must be well ventilated." In explanation of this, Mr. Woodward said that he did not mean there should be boards left off the stable, and the wind allowed to blow in on the cattle in order to supply fresh air. Nor did he mean that there should simply be openings above the cattle in the barn. "I find too many examples of the latter case in Ontario," said Mr. Woodward. "The breath from the cattle and the stable odors are allowed to rise into the barn above and settle on the feed. This later is fed to the cows, and the farmers wonder where the bad flavor in the milk comes from. The third corner stone," said Mr. Woodward, "is proper feeding, but it does not follow that because a cow eats up what you give her that that is necessarily the best food for her. In order to get the very best results out of your feed you must have a balanced ration. By applying to the Superintendent or the Department of Agriculture, you can get a table showing the nutritive ratio of each of the combined foods. You can by this means combine your different feed stuffs in such a proportion as to get the very best results from them. Lastly," said Mr. Woodward, "you must keep good water before your cows all the time."

Mr. T. H. Mason, Strathroy, in speaking to the farmers of North Perth, said that as soon as the milking was done it should be taken into a purer atmosphere than that of the stable. "It is here," said Mr. Mason,