

# FARMING

Vol. XV.

JANUARY 18TH, 1898.

No. 20.

## FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Published every Tuesday by

THE BRVANT PRESS,

44-46 RICHMOND STREET WEST - TORONTO, CANADA

Subscriptions in Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per year, in advance; six months 50 cents, three months 25 cents. In all countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 a year in advance.

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Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, LONDON, ENG.

## TOPICS FOR THE WEEK.

### They all Speak Well of It.

It was with considerable trepidation and concern that in September last we changed FARMING from a monthly to a weekly publication. But now after several months' experience with the weekly, we do not at all regret that we made the change. In fact, we are delighted with the result, and the increased popularity of the weekly over the monthly even during the few months since the change was made, amply justifies our action. One of the special features of FARMING that is commended more highly, perhaps, than others is the weekly market review and forecast. We give below extracts from a few of the many letters received, expressing the highest appreciation of FARMING in its present form:

Thompson R. James, Lindsay, Ont., writes:

"FARMING is a profitable paper to any farmer. For myself I feel the short time I have taken it that I could not do without it, particularly for the correctness of the markets."

CASLETON, ONT., Jan. 11th, 1898.

SIR,—Please find enclosed \$1 for renewal of your valuable paper, FARMING. There is such a lot of very valuable information in it that I like to save all the copies. The market report is a good addition to it, and also the Agricultural Gazette.

JOHN MCCURBIN.

ERIN, ONT., Jan. 6th, 1898.

SIR,—Enclosed please find P.O. order for \$1.50 for subscription for FARMING renewal and *Toronto Weekly Globe* renewal. I am much pleased with the weekly reports of the markets in FARMING.

JAMES BINNIE.

FULLARTON, ONT., Jan. 11th, 1898.

SIR,—Enclosed please find \$1 for FARMING. I am very well pleased with the change you have made with the paper in publishing weekly. It is certainly an up-to-date paper.

JNO. G. BAIN.

### Our Clubbing List.

We are pleased indeed to be able to offer the following low clubbing rates for FARMING with other publications:

	Regular price.	With FARMING.
Canadian Magazine.....	\$2.50	\$2.50
Toronto Weekly Globe.....	1.00	1.50
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire.....	1.00	1.40
Farm and Fireside.....	1.00	1.40
Montreal Daily Witness.....	3.00	3.00
Toronto Morning World.....	3.00	3.00
Montreal Weekly Witness.....	1.00	1.60
Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	1.00	1.75
London Weekly Free Press.....	1.00	1.75
London Weekly Advertiser.....	1.00	1.40
Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press.....	1.00	1.60
Hoard's Dairyman.....	1.00	1.75
Rural New Yorker.....	1.00	1.85

## Agriculture in Public Schools.

Agricultural education has been a frequent topic for discussion at farmers' institute meetings, dairy conventions, etc., for some years back, but it is only within the last year or two that the question has taken a really practical turn. We have it on the best authority that agriculture has been placed on the curriculum in the rural and high schools of the province, and that before the end of the present year a new and practical text book on agriculture will be ready for use in these schools.

The Minister of Education is to be commended for his action in this regard. Everyone who takes any interest in the development of our agricultural resources will approve of the scheme. Fully 70 per cent. of the boys and girls of Ontario are living in the country, and to go on educating them away from the farm is a very serious mistake indeed. If agriculture in Canada is to progress, an effort must be made to retain the very best young blood on the farm. This cannot be done better than by reaching the boys and girls in their school days, and directing their minds and their inclinations towards the farm. It is not necessary to teach practical agriculture in the schools in order to accomplish this. By prescribing a course of study that will tend to interest the youthful mind in the importance of the farmer's calling, and that will create a love for the farm and a liking for agricultural pursuits, boys in the rural districts will have a greater inclination to remain on the farm and to make agriculture their life work. This cannot be done at once, and it may take several years before there may be any noticeable change in the present tendency for young men to look to the cities for opportunities for advancement. The teachers of the rural schools must acquire a knowledge of agricultural subjects before they will be able to enthuse their pupils in the subject. This will take time. But there will be no doubt about the eventual result.

In countries such as France, where more attention has been paid to educating the young in the principles of agriculture, the results have been very satisfactory. In France, for instance, there has been rapid advancement during the past few years in the study of agriculture in the public schools, and the result has been that the peasant farmers of that country have no less than \$600,000,000 on deposit in the post office savings bank. So in Ontario with the study of agriculture placed on the curriculum in our rural and high schools and collegiate institutes, we may expect still greater advancement in the development of our agricultural resources. With their minds judiciously directed towards agricultural pursuits when in attendance at the rural schools, with a wider agricultural course in the high schools and collegiate institutes, and with the opportunities which the Ontario Agricultural College affords for acquiring and perfecting an education in the more advanced and scientific side of agriculture, young men will not be so tempted to leave the farm and seek opportunities for advancement in the towns and cities. If our young men would only think so, there is really more room for advancement on the farm than in the professions and in mercantile pursuits. In the latter men only reap success after years of hard toil and anxiety. How many professional men to-day are much more than making a living? The percentage is very small indeed. In fact, the great majority of men in professional life to-day in the towns and cities are barely making a living, and to do this they have had to spend nearly the price of a good farm in fitting themselves for their particular vocation. The man in mercantile life is in a somewhat simi-

lar position. It is stated that only about 5 per cent. of those who go into business succeed. This is a very small proportion in comparison with those who succeed on the farm even in these hard times.

It is undoubtedly true that in Canada at the present time no other calling presents as many opportunities for advancement as agriculture. For a very small proportion of the amount required to enter professional or mercantile life a young man can start farming in some of the newer sections of Ontario or in the Northwest, and if he applies himself, in a few years will be practically independent as far as the outside world is concerned. Besides, if a young man is ambitious the farm is the place for his greatest aspirations. He can become a leader among his fellows there quicker than in any other calling. To do this, however, he must make a study of agriculture and put into practice more modern methods than are now followed by the average farmer. So with the knowledge of the first principles of agriculture acquired at the public school, and with a love for the farm instilled into him in his early youth, the young man on the farm or elsewhere will not be so much inclined to leave the farm, and will find in Canadian agriculture opportunities for advancement and preferment which no other calling affords today.

## Requisites of Success in our Co-operative Dairy System.

One of the essential features of our system of making cheese is co operation. There are three factors concerned in this co-operation: The patron, or the man who supplies the milk, the maker, or the man who makes the cheese, and the manufacturer, or the man or company that owns the buildings or plant. The success of the whole concern will depend upon how these three factors perform their respective duties. If they are negligent as regards the performance of their respective parts in the co operation, failure will be the result, and a fine quality of cheese or butter cannot be made.

The duties of the manufacturer and maker are pretty well defined and the responsibilities attached to each fully recognized. Not so with the patron, who supplies the milk. We are of the opinion that many patrons of cheese factories either do not fully understand the duties dependent upon them or are negligent in performing them. Negligence, or ignorance at the very source of the milk supply makes difficulties all the way through the cheese making process. If the maker can be assured that the milk supplied is perfect in regard to flavor and keeping qualities, and if he understands his business, there should be no doubt about a first-class quality of cheese being made. A maker who cannot make good cheese from a good quality of milk has no right to be in the business and should be dismissed on the spot.

The primary cause of the greater portion of the "cull" cheese made in many of our cheese factories to-day is the neglect on the part of some patron to give his share of the co-operative scheme the proper attention. If the cow is not provided with proper food and a sufficient quantity of it she will not be able to give a good quality of milk nor a large quantity of it. Then the patron should give particular attention to the little details connected with the care and handling of the milk after it is taken from the cow. In this particular the duties of the patron may seem trivial, but they are nevertheless important, and if neglected will prevent the finest quality of cheese from being made. Did it ever occur to you that success in almost every calling depends upon how much attention is