

FARM AND HOME

Copyrighted for 1900 by The Phelps Publishing Co.

CANADIAN EDITION.

PUBLISHED

SEMI-MONTHLY

(1st and 15th of each month)

BY THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.

Entered at Springfield, Mass., post-office as second-class matter
TERMS.—50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months, payable in advance, clubs of two or more, 35c per year. New subscriptions can begin at any time during the year. Sample copies free.

RENEWALS.—The date opposite your name on your paper or wrapper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Thus, Jan. 1, shows that payment has been received up to January 1, 1901, 1900, to February 1, 1901, and so on. Some time is required after money is received before the date, which appears for a receipt, can be changed.

DISCONTINUANCE.—Farm and Home is continued to responsible subscribers until the subscribers are notified by letter to discontinue, when payment of all arrearages must be made. If you do not wish the paper continued for another year after your subscription has expired, you should then notify us to discontinue it.

CHANGES.—Subscribers wishing a change in address must send a card to the new address to which they wish the paper sent.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Only 15c per agate line, each insertion. Liberal discount for large space, made known on application.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—It is our intention to admit into Farm and Home none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, in order to insure the best treatment, as well as enable our advertisers to credit Farm and Home with your inquiry or order.

THE CIRCULATION OF Farm and Home for this issue is, Canadian edition, 49,050 copies, combined editions, 300,500 copies. No other circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every advertising contract.

OFFICES.—For the convenience of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

204 Dearborn St., Ill. Exchange,
CHICAGO, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Canada.

MONTREAL, NOV 1, 1900.

TWO MONTHS FREE. New subscribers to Farm and Home for 1901, whose names reach us before December 1, 1900, will receive the numbers for the remainder of this year free, thus giving them 11 months' numbers for the price of a year's subscription. This very liberal offer will enable our friends everywhere to secure a subscription at a comparatively low price, as the offer of extra time will be an inducement to subscribe. The Farm and Home Art Calendar, which we send to every subscriber for the ensuing year, and the special book premiums which we offer upon remarkably liberal terms as advertised elsewhere, will be an additional inducement. Now, then, is the time to commence work. Begin at once and make good use of this offer. See the many liberal offers in our new Premium List, which appeared in our last (Oct 15) number, get up a club and then secure one or more of the many good things offered free of cost. Sample copies, blanks, posters, etc., will be sent free on application.

FARM AND HOME,
Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill.

Canadian Farm Affairs.

STOP THE LEAKS!

Why? Because through them the profit runs. How are farmers to supply this need? By stopping the leaks of time, manure, waste plots, money, etc. Many a farmer loses time; it leaks out and is gone he knows not where. If going to the blacksmith to get a shoe put on, don't spend the whole day around the village, that doesn't pay. Stop the leaks of time in every way you can. Have a certain hour to start work and start always at that hour. Quit at 6, and the man who knows when his day's work is done will work with much better will and energy than the man who is allowed to work all night if he is willing to. Leaks in manure materially change the value of the farm and its product. Many valuable loads of fertilizer can be produced from apparently valueless material. Draw a load of sods, rough litter or swale grass to some convenient spot which drains from the house. On this empty all the slops, occasionally adding a little more litter.

Do not allow cattle or horses to go one-fourth or one-half a mile to some creek or pond for water and leave on the path what should have been left in the barnyard. Have a well at almost any cost near the yard and save this leak. Draw forest leaves, swale grass, turf from the swamp, sawdust and every article of a like nature into your barnyard, which by the way should not be on a sidehill, but should be level or hollow, and covered if possible. Many dollars fall to come into the pockets of Canadian farmers from unused plots of ground. Straighten your fences and clear up the odd corners,

Stop the ever-flowing leak of money. Economize but do not be stingy. Buy only what you need; sell all that you can do without. If you can sell a horse for \$100 that you can replace with 70, sell it, do not be married to a horse. If you have a cow that does not pay for her keep and produce a profit, beef her, sell her or shoot her, she is a leak. Save 5c a day, it means \$18 a year, put that in the bank. Then add to it what you spend for unnecessary, add to it what you would spend at an auction sale for something you do not want but simply buy because it is cheap, then add to your bank account what you spend at so-called bargain counters. Do not keep money in your pocket that would do somebody good and bring in 6 per cent. Any sum of money invested at 6 per cent will double itself in 10 yrs, fortunes are not made in a day. Start the bank account no matter how small and add to it whenever and all you can.—[J. H. Burkholder, Wentworth Co., Ont.]

SET YOUR STANDARD HIGH.

If the question as to who is the most successful farmer in a neighborhood were thoroughly studied, a great deal more success in farming would result. The most successful farmer sees the mistakes which hasty action makes and therefore considers well beforehand everything he does and avoids the mistake of rushing at a job without considering the consequence. The most successful farmer is he who improves his intellectual faculties along with the development of his industrial faculties.

Some of the things the successful farmer does are as follows: He considers well how to prepare land for next year's crop. He labors at it untiringly until thoroughly satisfied that it is well worked and will produce a crop of No 1 grain. He clears his land of rubbish and stones, and will not hesitate to put in drains and expend money on improving the land whenever he deems it necessary. He carefully selects what fields are best for wheat and which for pasture. His buildings are good, thus keeping his stock in good condition. He selects his dairy cows and his cattle for beef, he selects the best breed of pigs and other animals, and everything he has is kept up to the standard.

He is not a greedy, grovelling old fellow. On the contrary, he enjoys life in every way which he thinks does him any good. He takes and studies agricultural papers, newspapers and books of an instructive sort and allows his children good moral literature. He goes to his wife for advice and lays before her his plans for future time. He quietly attends to his business at home and does not ask the public what he may and may not do. In all his outdoor zeal the farmer does not forget his wife, but has everything in the house as handy and convenient as possible for her. Perhaps my standard for the successful farmer is too high; but every one of us ought to try to be as nearly the standard as possible.—[M. J. Mills, Perth Co., Ont.]

OATS AND POTATOES IN N W T.

We have had the worst fall weather so far this season it has been my lot to experience during the past 8 yrs. It is better Oct 12. Considerable grain is still uncut, some of which is so flat it cannot be cut without first going over it with a hay rake and raising it as much as possible. The snowstorm that passed over this country Sept 23, 24 and 25 was the worst for 18 yrs, according to the oldest settlers. Larger and deeper drifts were formed in and about my errais and buildings than any time during the past 8 yrs.

When I reflect that we had a big 6 in of snow June 16, a severe hailstorm June 23, too much rain during July, another snowstorm Aug 25, followed by lots of rain and two more snow storms in Sept, I wonder that we have raised anything at all. But when I go into the cellar and see nearly 1900 bu of fine potatoes, a good supply of cabbage, carrots, c leys, parsnips, turnips and beets, and think of the wheat, oats, barley and brome grass seed we have raised in spite of the harshness of the elements, I think truly this is a wonderful country.

The wheat, both spring and fall, the potatoes, celery, rhubarb and all, are or have been excellent crops this year. Winter wheat ripened three weeks ahead of the earliest spring varieties,

and larger, finer grains I have never seen here or anywhere else. White Poland oats were the finest of the field. They ripened two weeks earlier than White Wonder, which have always been the earliest on this farm. The Poland are a fine, large, thin-hulled oat, which, by the way, is quite an item I shall look sharp after these White Poland oats hereafter, and they will be my main crop until I find something better.

In the potato "patch," as was the case last year, the Algomas take the lead for the table, and the Pierce outdid every other kind as big yielders and fine lookers, although they are not as mealy as the Algoma they are surely a fine potato. We had 205 bu of Pierce from a measured 1/2 a and 75 bu Clark's No 1 from 36 sq rods. Our main crop averaged about 250 bu p a. Of the 12 varieties raised this year, all will be discarded next season but the Pierce, Clark's No 1 and a few Algomas. Such sorts as American Giant, American Wonder, Champion of the World and the Strawberry are too late for this country. At one time it looked as though we should have to go without our "spuds" this winter, but by improving every opportunity we have been able to save all our garden truck as well as the most of our potatoes.—[H. L. Briggs, Alberta.]

MIXED FARMING IN MAN. PAYS.

Mixed farming is best for the following reasons: In the world over, there is a vast competition in wheat growing. The Canadian wheat grower must compete with all kinds of people and in all countries. Because of the large and increasing competition in wheat production, especially in the cheap labor countries, this crop can be raised elsewhere at a much less cost than in Canada. All soils kept in one crop gradually run out; this holds true for wheat as well as any crop.

The location of Manitoba for wheat production is none too favorable, as frosts prevent our relying on a crop each year. The wheat grower also has to face hail, buy expensive machinery, a number of horses, pay high wages, etc.

The settler in Manitoba who grows a quantity of wheat, keeps beef cattle and milch cows, a yard of poultry and pen of hogs, has a half-dozen chances to the wheat grower's one. The mixed farmer does not require near as much land as the grain grower; a quarter section will do. The 160 a farm should have a supply of water running through it for the stock, which should have the run of pastures, needing scarcely any care and coming home fat in the fall. A field of 25 a should do for pasture. For grain growing, 135 a should produce enough for home use and perhaps some to sell. Cultivated under these conditions, land is not so likely to run out, and instead of straw being burned, it can be fed out and manure returned to the fields.

Another very important point in mixed farming is the mixed farmer depends largely on stock which costs him practically nothing in summer and if a proper amount of foresight is used it should cost him but very little during winter, for he can get all the hay wanted for the cutting in most cases and that along with what is raised on the farm should furnish sufficient fodder. Time is not so valuable in winter when it is required by stock and help can be hired for very little in winter, whereas the wheat grower has to "pay the piper" for his help when he wants it. The mixed farmer has to compete with the more intelligent class of people, whereas the wheat grower has to compete with all classes.

The reasons I think this particular part of the country is especially adapted to mixed farming are as follows: Our land is too light and too much broken into by alkali patches to be a good place for the exclusive production of wheat. The land is especially adapted to mixed farming on account of the amount of free pasture which it affords and the immense amount of hay which can be had for the cutting. Hundreds of cattle are already being raised in this vicinity with profit to the owner and yet there is room for hundreds, yes, thousands, more.—[Matthew G. Connolly, McDonald Co., Man.]

The Flock During Winter—To feed sheep well is just as necessary as to breed well, and without good feeding good breeding is of no avail. Breeding

lays the foundation; feeding builds it up. During the winter months I have had good results from feeding a few cut turnips and pea or bean straw; not too ripe. They are also very fond of clover hay, which they prefer to timothy, or very weedy hay, which is the kind I feed to my sheep. Parsley is a food very much liked by them, and is a great preventive of the disease commonly known as rot or red water; this feed with some whole oats toward lambing time and plenty of salt and water always within reach is sufficient to keep them in a thriving condition and less trouble will be experienced with the ewes when the lambs arrive.—[Donald Innes, Victoria Co., N B.]

Care of the Manure—The greatest need of the farms of Charlotte Co is more manure to fertilize the fields. Profitable crops cannot be raised unless the land is fertilized and there is no use of raising crops that are not profitable. On too many farms manure is thrown out of doors and weather bleaches and the rains wash out much of its value. It will pay well to erect cheap sheds to cover the manure pile. Stock and farm tools cannot be too well cared for; it pays. Care in breeding and in feeding also pays. Don't go in debt for expensive farm machinery; that seldom pays.—[A. W. Cook, N B.]

Dominion Live Stock Sale—The first sale of pure bred live stock under the auspices of the various live stock associations, backed by the assistance of the Dominion government, will be held at Ottawa, Feb 7. All animals offered will practically carry a guarantee of sound health, for they will be carefully examined as to health and breeding qualities by qualified veterinarians before being placed in the ring.

Plum Growing is attracting the attention of Nova Scotia orchardists, thousands of trees having been set in recent years. The experience of a number of fruit growers in the Annapolis valley shows the cost and probable revenue of a 10 a plum orchard as follows: 10 a land at \$30 p a, 300; 4350 trees at 55c, 1522.50, cultivating land 3 yrs at 50 p year, 150, manuring 3 yrs at 125 p year, 375; replacing dead trees, etc, 152.50; total cost without interest in 3 yrs, \$2500. During the fourth and previous years, 1000 bu fruit worth 2 p bu, or 2000, may be expected. The annual average yield the fifth to 10th years, about 3000 bu, would make an income of 30,000; total revenue in 10 yrs, 32,000. The plum growers of the valley say this is not a rosy view, for plums often sell at 2 to 6 p bu, and trees bear three times as much as the above estimates are figured on.

Working the Windmill—By rigging up a shaft with pulley wheels the farm windmill may be made to run feed mill, fodder cutter, corn sheller, root cutter, bone cutter, grindstone, saw, and even the churn and washing machine. It doesn't cost much and will save much expense and labor.—[J. L. Irwin.]

In Marketing Potatoes great care should be taken in the assorting and I believe it pays to do it by hand. If the crop has very large tubers, as well as medium sized, two grades should be made, one of the larger, excluding all enormous sized, which are all right for exhibition, but not to eat, and another of medium sized. In the medium-size grade, nothing smaller than a 5-oz potato should be put. It never pays to try to work off small potatoes on the market; better feed them to the stock and make good meat. They should be put in clean sacks and each sack should weigh 100 lbs good and strong.—[C. E. Flint.]

Success Is Not an Accident, and in the poultry yard we receive as we give—give our poultry careful, intelligent attention, proper food and shelter, and the reply to the question, "Does poultry raising pay?" will invariably be given in the affirmative.—[O. D. Shock.]

Farmyard Manure is not an article of merchandise, but it is a production of the farm, just as much as wheat, oats, hay or live stock are products of the farm. Its natural market is the soil and it should be so prepared that you will get the very best results from it from the market in which it is placed.—[E. D. Howe, Middlesex Co., Mass.]