

# FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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## The Farmer's Advocate

—AND—  
HOME MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY.....WILLIAM WELD.

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### TO ADVERTISERS:

Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum.

Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Advertising accounts rendered quarterly. Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy and must be abridged as much as possible.

### The Month Past.

The weather has been unusually mild. There has been no sleighing to speak of in this western section of the Province, and not much in other parts of the Dominion. No injury has as yet been done to the wheat plant. Markets have been very quiet, despite the variable war prospects, which have been as changeable as the wind.

### THE WESTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

has held its annual meeting. These meetings are not as well attended by farmers as they formerly were. There were some valuable addresses delivered, and very interesting discussions took place, such as every dairyman should obtain profit from. No report about it could half equal the reality of attending it; the difference between attending a meeting and reading about it is about as great as the difference between kissing a girl by letter and attending to it personally. Political party is too strongly on one side, and the effects are beginning to tell against its utility. Whenever the Government pays money to any institution, it must have the support of that institution. Had the Government not given a cent to it we think that the Ingersoll town hall would require increasing in size. Notwithstanding the valuable addresses given, the hall was not half as well filled as we have seen it. Besides political axe-grinding, there was too great an attempt to favor dealers by trying to give them a half pound more cheese off every cheese than they now take; at present they do not allow for half or quarter pounds. Another attempt was

made to impress on the minds of dairymen that only one brand of salt should be used; this was to give dealers an opportunity to make money. The salt they desired to palm off on the country was a brand that is not used in Europe to any extent, and there are many brands quite as good. Pure salt is necessary; the Liverpool salt has been found better than most of the American or Canadian salt that has been used. Dry salt is needed; the damp, soaking salt commonly used is not fit to make first-class butter or cheese. It was with some difficulty that resolutions commending the above two innovations were checked.

We had some conversation with Prof. Arnold about butter and cheese. We inquired about

### OLEO-MARGARIN.

He said it was superior to much of the butter used by farmers and citizens; that it is purer, cleaner and has a better flavor; that the condemnation of it is a hue and cry got up by dealers only, not by consumers or dairymen; the cry is made because the oleomargarine is taking the business out of the hands of dealers. It is worth and will bring 20 cts. per pound, while a great deal of our butter will only bring 5 or 6 cts; it is not equal to gilt-edged butter, but few make gilt-edged butter in comparison to those who make a common and an inferior article.

### DAIRY VS. FACTORY CHEESE.

Prof. Arnold informed us that many of the leading families in Rochester, New York, Philadelphia and other cities do not use factory-made cheese; dairy cheese is preferred, and it is of a better quality. While butter made at the butter factories is better and will command a higher price than butter made by farmers, cheese made by farmers is better than that made at cheese factories. This information quite astonished us, and should astonish you and set you all on the alert to improve and not allow such a stigma to rest on our factory system nor on our housewives. Many of you will be inclined to doubt the above facts; before doing so you must consider that they are from the highest authority on this continent, and we believe unequalled on any other.

### The Annual Meeting of the

### AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

took place on the 21st. The attendance was not and never is very large. The old officers were re-elected, with one exception, and he was appointed an honorary member. It is pleasing to report that while so many of the badly managed and fraudulent insurance companies have burst up during the past year, this Society has stood the test of all storms, despite many attempts to injure it. The whole meeting was entirely satisfied with the management of this Society. You have a Board composed of agriculturists, such a body of men as directors whose names, for honor and integrity, we do not think could be surpassed, if equalled, in any part of this continent. There is no specula-

tion; no dividend to be made or paid. They work for you for honor; the only pay they get is a very small sum for each day they attend the meeting, which occurs monthly. We have told you before and tell you again that we believe it to be the safest insurance company you can insure in. There are and will be wild-cat insurance companies that will under various pretexts take your money, but the foundations of many are unsound; the bottom will be found by some sooner or later. Enquire who are the Presidents and Directors, and if they are working for their own pockets or to make dividends. We believe every farmer should have his buildings insured.

### What Variety of Trees are Best Adapted for the Shelter of Orchards, and What is the Best Time to Plant?

The opinions elicited at a meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association from several of its members will provoke a consideration of the important subject to fruit growers, from some of our readers. James Taylor, St. Catharines, spoke of an orchard in that neighborhood, which was protected by a village hedge or screen.

John Reed, Hamilton, named the Arbor Vitae and Norway Spruce.

Col. John McGill, Oshawa, had used for this purpose the yellow poplar. Had planted evergreens, and preferred to plant them in the spring, after they had made a little growth.

W. Saunders, London, had succeeded in growing a good shelter belt composed of Norway Spruce and maple trees, with Scotch and Austrian pine. The outer row is of maple, the middle row of Scotch pine, mixed with Austrian pine, and the inner row of Norway Spruce.

Dr. Watt, Niagara, suggested that such a belt required a large breadth of ground. He had found the roots of the common white pine to extend a distance of from 30 to 40 feet. His neighbors had used silver poplar, mixed with white pine, but the poplar proved to be a nuisance, because of the numerous sprouts thrown up from the roots.

Chief Johnson, Tuscarora, had sheltered his orchard by leaving a belt of the natural forest.

P. E. Bucke, Ottawa, plants pine trees among the apple trees through the orchard.

L. Wolverton would take the Norway spruce for a shelter belt in preference to any other tree; it keeps thick and close to the very ground, while the balsam fir becomes poor and thin with age, gradually losing its lower limbs.

Mr. Arnold would plant evergreens, just as the buds are beginning to burst.

Mr. Quinn planted last spring a thousand Norway spruce and lost only four. Also removed some in the middle of September, and they all grew well.