

farm about two years ago, and his farm was five miles away. We asked him why he was bringing his milk here. He said they were paying such a good price for the milk that he thought it would pay quite as well to sell his milk and save himself a great deal of labor and trouble. Another farmer, who came seven miles, said he got a better price and more regular pay than he could get at the cheese factories, and the cheese factories here sometimes got a lot of their milk through the summer and broke down before paying them for the milk. Several cheese factories had been established in the locality, but when the condensing factory was established the cheese factories were compelled to shut up, as the Condensing Company pay a higher price for the milk than the cheese makers could give. We proceeded to the office door, and found the following in large letters painted over the door:—"Strangers or visitors are not admitted." But we were courteously shown through the works, and all the information asked kindly given to us. The establishment is built of brick. The milk is taken in by two special experts, whose sense of smell and sight are acute. These men stand at the receiving platform and take off the lid of each can, immediately place it to the nose, and instantly pass it. They take off the lids and pass them through this test as quick as if the test was not being made. Should any be found to have an improper odor it is immediately returned to the wagon; an inspector is sent to the farm to examine the cows, the feed, the water, and ascertain the cause. The patrons are to allow the purchasers of the milk to make examinations. They are not allowed to feed still stuff, slops or turnips to their cows. They are to have a supply of water of an even temperature for summer and for winter. The pastures are to be kept free from foul weeds, and every precaution taken as to cleanliness and care of the cows. If proper care is not taken the Company will not take the milk, which is occasionally tested to ascertain its quality and to detect any attempt at fraud by watering. After the lids have been taken off a load, they are passed to the washers, who scrub and scald them. The cans are then emptied, and the cans handed to the washers, who scrub and scald them in a remarkably short time. They are then returned to the wagons. The milk is next passed into open boilers and brought to a boil. It is then passed into a copper vessel in which is a large coil of copper pipe. Here the milk is subjected to greater heat, and the water is rapidly evaporated. Four quarts are reduced to one quart in these retorts. There are four of them. The condensed milk is then run off into common sized milk cans, which are then placed in cold water to cool the milk, which is kept in motion and stirred by machinery. As soon as it is cooled the cans are run into the packing room. Here they are emptied into the packer, which is a reservoir having two little engines worked by steam. Under this packer four cans are placed, and the engines just force enough into each can to just fill it and no more. Women are here, some feeding the packer with empty cans and others packing the full ones on trays. The trays are carried to the solderers, who put on the lids and fasten them down. The cans hold a pint each. They are packed in lots of four dozen, and bring in this form \$8.25 for the four dozen. This factory is now taking the milk of between 4,000 and 5,000 cows. They use thirty barrels of sugar per day, and employ over 100 hands, the greater number of which are women. Everything is kept scrupulously clean. The women's aprons were spotlessly white, although working at this greasy, sticky substance, more resembling honey than milk, and the little fires

with the soldering irons used so dexterously and neatly that they don't soil their white sleeves or aprons. One would think there was a premium paid to those that kept the cleanest aprons and sleeves, and a discharge to the one that allowed her sleeves to become the dirtiest. The Company is erecting additional works, and is about to increase its business. This Company has three other condensing factories in the United States. The price paid per gallon for milk at this factory is:—13 cents for November; 14 cents for December, January, February and March; 12 cents for April; 11 cents for May; 9½ cents for June and July; 10 for August; 12 cents for September and October.

#### The Season.

The past season has been a fairly prosperous one for the agriculturists of Canada, looking at it on the whole. In Ontario there has been a deficiency in the wheat, potato and apple crops. Clover seed has been a failure. To counterbalance this the hay and oat crops have been unusually heavy, and pastures have been luxuriant. Dairy products have commanded excellent prices. There has been unusual demand for horses. The crops in the Maritime Provinces have been generally good, and in Manitoba a large quantity of wheat has been raised. There has been no serious loss from disease of farm stock, and the market of the world is open for our meat surplus, either alive or dead. The outlook for the future is promising, particularly so for the stock and fruit raisers of the east and the wheat growers of the far west.

A remarkable change has taken place this year, which is deserving of your consideration, that is, the spring wheat has been more remunerative than the winter wheat in Ontario. We doubt if this has been the case before for the last twenty years. Spring wheat has been gradually becoming more profitable in Western Ontario for the past three years.

We make these remarks in the same manner as we write our general editorials, that is, from impressions generally received from conversation, observation and travel. Possibly statistics might show a different aspect of affairs.

The pea bug has been less injurious to the pea crop than for years. It will be of great advantage if we can depend on that crop as formerly; the past season inspires hope for the future of the pea crop. In some localities credence has gained ground that the genuine Irish potato blight affected the potatoes, but we are of opinion that the potato crop in the West has been more injured by an early frost and a peculiar murky atmosphere, and that we need be in no apprehensions in regard to the future success of that crop because this year's crop has been a failure in some localities.

The dairy interest has been highly remunerative. Both butter and cheese have commanded good figures. Attempts are about to be made to awaken greater interest in butter-making. The creamery system, as practiced in Quebec and in some parts of Ontario, appears to be doing good work; but too sudden and expensive changes require caution and good management.

The apple trees have had their leaves injured by insects for the last two or three years. The crop has been greatly shortened—in fact, comparatively ruined during the past two years; but the leaves are looking healthier this autumn. This gives us hopes of a fruitful year in 1894.

The wheat crop in Manitoba, and the apple and potato crops in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces are much better than in Western Ontario this

year. We do not look on the failure of the wheat crop in Ontario as an unmixed evil. It will tend to teach many farmers the lesson we have long since contended for, that is, more grass and less wheat. Grass, stock and dairy products are the branches for farmers in Western Ontario to give attention to. The North-west can raise wheat cheaper than we can. We can excel in root crops, fat stock, raising horses and cattle, butter and cheese, poultry, apiary and fruits.

#### Feeding Hogs.

BY SEABURY.

As the scarcity of corn and other coarse feeds this winter will necessitate the closest economy on the part of those who have hogs to feed and winter, and as we know many are being sold (only half fat), and many more at whatever they will bring, for the reason that the owner has nothing to feed them on—this wholesale selling off will reduce the stock of hogs very much for the coming year, and those who can manage to keep their young pigs and hogs may be well repaid. With these facts in view, I will throw out a few hints, and if they are of any use to one of your readers I shall feel repaid.

Hogs and young pigs require a warm, dry place to sleep in; this is quite as necessary as feed, and those who have their hogs well housed will find that a very great saving in feed. Hay is good for hogs, and those who have good, fresh, sweet hay, cut green, will find this a big saving in feeding hogs. Cut the hay short with a good cutting box, and mix with bran, shorts or middlings, and feed as other feed. They will soon learn to like it, and if soaked in swill, or steamed with a few mangles or turnips, and bran or shorts, it will be highly relished by them. Use the same hay that you feed to your horses. You will find that it will save corn, shorts or other feed, and will make flesh as rapidly, and keep them in good thrift. Try it.

#### Exhibiting Fat Stock at Our Fairs.

It has always appeared to us that fat stock should have no place in our general exhibitions, such as our Provincial, Western and Industrial Exhibitions. At all these large amounts of money are given each year for fat stock. Look at the prize lists, for instance, this year, and of what consequence was the exhibit? Nothing. A few men—well, hardly can the noun be used in the plural; one man and the Model Farm had the whole fat stock exhibit to themselves at every one of the shows. It was simply fobbing in all the money without competition. Whether fattening cattle to excessive proportions don't pay, it was noticeable that one stock herd won all over Ontario last year. In one sense to show how much tallow can be developed in an animal is not recommendable any way. Profitable feeding is what should be looked at; animals that could attain the best mixture of fat and lean, sufficient to become marketable and profitable beef. Very few connoisseurs even would like to digest a piece of one of these prize fat oxen, and for general purpose beef it is utterly useless. To show to what dimensions an animal can attain, and what development can be made, is all right; that is, we mean showing systematic feeding, what the anatomy of an animal can develop by feeding so much albuminoids (flesh formers), and so much carbo-hydrates (fat formers).

As a scientific experiment in chemistry and anatomy, these fat monsters are illustrative, but let them be by themselves. Let fat stock shows be solely for this, and then the normal condition of an animal be shown at our regular exhibitions. In