

convention. When at that gathering he mentioned the sending of the Canadian contingent to South Africa, three cheers were called for by the "Yankees" for the Canadian boys and the Queen. The last speaker was Mr. C. C. James, who spoke upon "Our province and its people."

The Cheese Trade of 1899

The cheese season of 1899 has undoubtedly been a remarkable one. Though the drouth season was an extended one and very severe, yet the volume of the output was well maintained throughout the year. The exports for 1898 and 1899 will figure out about the same with last season's make, realizing about \$1.40 per box more on the average than that of 1898. The net result of all this is an increase of fully \$2,000,000 in the returns to the farmers.

Prices throughout the year have been well maintained, though the difference between the highest and the lowest prices has been greater than for some years back. This reached the wide margin of 5¼c. per lb. The fluctuation in price was as much as 3c per lb. in one month, that of August, when the cost prices ranged from 9¼ to 12c. One point worthy of attention by Western dairymen more particularly, is that the factories west of Toronto have had to be content with ¼ to ½c. per lb. less than factories in Eastern Ontario and some of the Eastern Townships (Quebec).

This difference in price is said to be due to the fact that the factories East turn out a richer cheese with a softer body than the old firm, keeping cheese for which some Western districts are noted.

From a review of the season's trade from Montreal published by the *Gazette*, we take the following tables giving the quantity shipped from that port, the cost price, cost value, etc., as well as the course of prices during the different months.

	Quantity	Cost price per box.	Spot price per box.	Cost value	Spot value
1899	1,896,496	\$7 75	\$8 00	\$13,698,000	\$15,171,968
1898	1,900,000	6 35	6 60	12,065,000	12,540,000
1897	1,402,985	6 75	7 00	14,195,000	14,720,000
1896	1,726,226	6 75	7 00	11,605,000	12,083,000

COURSE OF PRICES.

		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894	
		High	Low										
May	W	9½	8¼	8½	6½	10	8½	7½	6½	7½	6½	10½	9½
	E	9½	8	7	6½	8½	8	7½	6	7	6	10½	9½
June	W	8½	8	8	6½	8½	8	7½	6½	8½	7½	9½	8½
	E	8½	7½	7½	6½	8½	7½	7½	6½	8½	7	9	9½
July	W	9½	8½	7½	7½	8½	7½	7	6½	8½	7½	9½	9
	E	9½	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	6½	8½	7½	9½	8½
Aug	W	12	9½	8½	7½	10½	8½	8½	7½	8½	7½	10½	9½
	E	10½	9½	7½	7½	9½	7½	8½	7	8½	7½	10½	9
Sept	W	12½	10½	9½	7½	9½	9	9½	8½	8½	7½	11½	10½
	E	12½	10½	9	7½	9½	9½	9½	8½	8	7½	11½	10½
Oct	W	11½	11	9	8½	9½	8½	10½	10	9½	7½	10½	9½
	E	11½	10½	9	8½	9	7½	10½	9½	9	7½	10½	9½
Nov	W	10½	10½	9½	8½	8½	8½	10	9½	9½	7½	10½	9½
	E	10½	10½	9½	8½	8	7½	9½	9½	9	7½	10½	9½

Farm Machinery Number

Special attention is directed to our Farm Machinery Department in this issue. It will be found full of practical and valuable ideas pertaining to implements in use on the farm.

Agriculture in Yukon

The Yukon country is generally looked upon as a land of gold and "cold." That many who have journeyed to that land have secured both is no doubt true, and that every such one has experienced the latter is absolutely true, but that the country is capable of becoming considerable of an agricultural country has been left for some of our American friends to demonstrate. Vice-Consul Morrison, of Dawson City, has sent to the Department at Washington under date of Oct. 16th, 1899, a report on the results of agricultural experiments, written by a resident of Dawson, which reads in part as follows:

"Grain has done exceptionally well, being well filled, and I see no reason why it should not be extensively and successfully grown here. As far as my observations go, the climate here is as suitable for raising winter wheat as in any place in the north-western or the northern states of America. From my experience of the last two years, I see no reason why this country should not be able to produce its own vegetables and grains.

"As for flowers, the success I have had proves that all hardy annuals will do well. The coming year I intend planting several hundred hybrid roses; also summer-flowering bulbs, a large variety of other hardy and half-hardy annuals, and some of the hardy perennials. Small fruits, such as strawberries, currants, blackberries and raspberries, should do well. Currants, raspberries, cranberries, strawberries and blueberries grow wild here."

Producing Milk at the Lowest Cost

A prominent institute worker in eastern Ontario sends the following in regard to producing milk at the lowest possible cost:

"The principle of successful dairy farming inculcated by almost every speaker that has come this way to address farmers' institutes has been, practically, that as you cannot control the price of your product you must reduce the cost, and this can be done in several ways: Do not board cows for the fun of it; cull continually, and dispose of all animals which do not come up to a certain standard; keep your cows comfortable, with water before them at all times; grow bulk in the shape of ensilage corn and clover hay, which you can produce cheaply, and buy nutriment in the shape of provender, bran, cotton seed meal, etc., which other people can make cheaper than you can; milk your cows ten months in the year, and save your manure under cover, spreading it about as fast as it is made, thus increasing the fertility of the soil to grow more food, to make more milk, and so on in a never-ending rotation.

"This may be called the dairy gospel for wealthy or at any rate well-to-do farmers, but the objection raised to it by our people is that it does not altogether fit the case of those whom the institutes are principally intended to benefit—the poor men, who must make the best of what they have, and have little money to buy rich foods, however much they may desire to do so. It has remained for Mr. A. M. Campbell, of the Indian Lands in the county of Glengarry, to preach a new gospel in several respects, and, at a couple of meetings in Cornwall and Stormont last year, to set before the people a means of getting a plentiful supply of milk at a small cost, and without buying any condensed foods, or at any rate very little. As a rule, speakers are chary of telling about their milk record; in fact, there is more than a suspicion that a few years ago, before the work of the institutes was systematized and the qualifications of speakers carefully looked into, a good many of them had no records to give, and not much experience, taking their alleged facts from books or out of their imagination. Mr. Campbell, however, has been giving his records out for the benefit of his brother farmers for years, and while there is some fluctuation, owing to circumstances beyond his con-