

of affairs and should be remedied instantly. It is not the fault of the country, but of the farmers. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are quite capable not only of supplying the local market but of raising a good surplus for export. Another thing that should make our farmers ashamed of present methods, and at the same time encourage them to renewed effort, is the fact that while during at least five months in the year thousands of cattle from Western Canada and the United States are brought to our local ports for shipment to Great Britain, not a single home-grown beast is ever shipped to that market. The great cry here is that we cannot compete with the West, but it seems to me that even if it costs a little more to produce the same amount and quality of beef here we should be able to obtain a correspondingly greater price. When we consider that we would save the amount paid for carrying cattle such long distances by rail, and also the loss of condition which such cattle must sustain, it would seem to leave us a good margin to work upon. Think of it, brother farmers, and try if you cannot benefit yourselves and the country at large by producing the animal the market demands.

The time was when the Maritime Provinces produced enough wheat for their own demands, but with the advent of railways and easy transportation its production gradually decreased, and it is many years now since flour from home-grown wheat has been found on our markets. The Government of New Brunswick now proposes to encourage the growing of wheat again by paying a bonus upon its production, and also to establish a number of mills, equipped with the most improved machinery, throughout the Province. Whether or not this is a wise determination remains to be seen. I have no faith in any industry that has to depend upon government aid for its support; and yet it would be money well spent if by its use for a few years it could be shown that wheat-growing would be profitable for our farmers, and its production increased to some appreciable extent. I have no hesitation in saying that we can grow wheat, and that with careful cultivation it will average twenty bushels to the acre, but whether it will make flour that will compete with that from western grain I cannot say. I have always grown the wheat necessary for my own use and consider it one of my best and surest crops. It is ground in a small country grist mill and I greatly prefer the bread made from it to that from imported flour—my city friends also seem to find it a treat—but the bread is darker in color and the flour will not make good pastry. Whether modern machinery would make any difference in this or not I cannot say, but as it is at present it would not bring the same price in the market as the imported flour. Even if it be thought wise for the Government to pay a bonus on home-grown wheat, I do not think the erection of mills by the Government can be so considered. Would it not be much better to encourage private enterprise in this respect by making it certain grants or concessions and agreeing on certain conditions respecting the grinding of home-grown grain? We need grinding mills in any case, and it has long been a surprise to me that some of our capitalists have not established them. When we consider that all our flour and immense quantities of its by-products are imported, that through rates on grain are exceptionally low, that we have cheap fuel, plenty of wood for barrels, and are close to harbors for export, does it not seem that every advantage is offered that would tend to secure a good return for the investment?

#### Ensilage Corn Competition.

During the early spring months of 1897 Messrs. E. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Illinois, dealers in Western seed corn, advertised in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, offering prizes for the best yields of ensilage corn grown in Canada from their Mammoth White and Giant Prolific varieties, the reports to be given under affidavit and attested by witnesses, and the awards to be made by the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It affords us pleasure to announce that the first prize, of \$25, has been awarded to Mr. Wm. Mountain, Avonbank, Perth Co., Ontario, whose yield of the Mammoth White variety was, without the ears, 20 tons 160 lbs.; ears, 1 ton 720 lbs.; total, 21 tons 880 lbs.

Of the Giant Prolific, without ears, 18 tons; ears 2 tons 480 lbs.; total, 20 tons 480 lbs. A much larger yield was reported by Mr. J. M. Stewart, of Grimshy, Ont., who did not comply with all the conditions, and therefore failed to get the first award. His report was for 1,100th of an acre of Mammoth White, an average piece of the

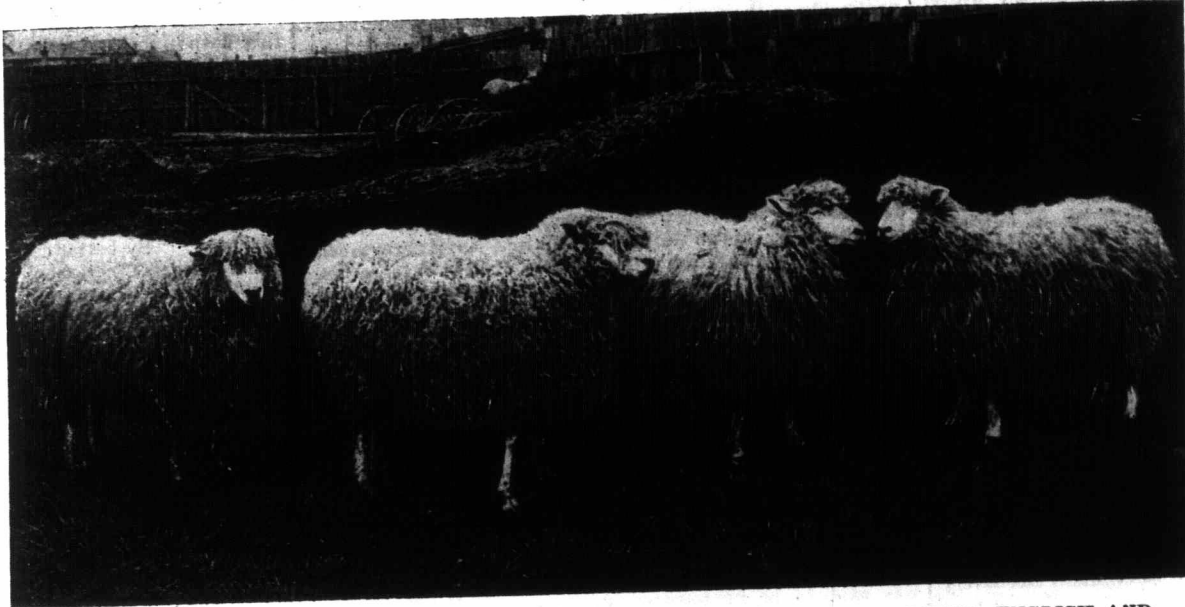
crop which weighed 624 lbs., or at the rate of 31 tons 400 lbs. per acre. The names are given of four neighbors who saw the crop grow and helped to weigh it. These are certainly very satisfactory yields, and the reports must be very gratifying to Messrs. Ulrich, who make a specialty of supplying high-class varieties of seed corn.

Mr. Mountain in his report remarks in regard to the manner of cultivation, etc.: "We have tested both the Mammoth White and the red Giant Prolific, the seed being purchased from Carter, Son & Co., of St. Mary's, agents for Messrs. Ulrich's Seed Corn, and found the white a little ahead. The latter was sown May 26th, and the former May 27th, land and all conditions the same. They were both sown with the seed drill in rows 37 inches apart, scuffed three times during its growth, slightly molded to the corn with the last scuffling. It was one of the finest crops ever grown in this part of the country (which is a great corn-growing section), standing straight and strong, very regular in the rows, eleven to twelve feet high, with large and finely-formed cobs, presenting a beautiful appearance, and easily harvested by the self-binding harvester which we have used for two seasons with entire satisfaction. The corn was harvested after being caught by the frost of Sept. 21st, which reduced the weight considerably from what it would have been but for this visitation."

#### Best Agricultural Paper on the Continent—Good Points for Dairymen.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—I have been reviewing the work the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has done for this country the past 32 years. I will say that the farmers have had no one friend so faithful to watch their interests all these years as the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It has warned them at all times to beware of those frauds



IMPORTED COTSWOLD EWES AND EWE LAMBS, PRIZE-WINNERS AT THE ROYAL ENGLISH AND LEADING CANADIAN SHOWS, 1897; PROPERTY OF A. J. WATSON, CASTLEDURG, ONT.

so many have been drawn into. It has never taken sides with either of the great political parties, and therefore has been independent of both and has so spoken. Every farmer in Canada ought to take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, for more reasons than one. In the first place, there is not a better agricultural paper published on this continent, and it thoroughly studies the interests of the Canadian farmer. Through the ADVOCATE he gets the opinions of the best farmers on the best modes of handling all kinds of stock and how to turn them into the most money. The time has come when the farmer should know the capacity of his land and everything he has on his farm, and should make it a point to get the best out of everything. The markets of the world are now open to us, and Canada, with her great resources, should be behind no other country. As regards cheese, we are all right if we keep up the quality. But we need some training in regard to buttermaking. We need to make cheese in summer and butter in fall and winter. The most successful way is to have the cows come fresh in the middle of December and feed for butter until the first of May. The cows will in this way give a heavy flow of milk all winter, and will when turned out on good pasture give equally as good a flow of milk as cows coming in through spring for the next six months. This is not guesswork, but practical knowledge from experience. This is, I think, the way to make money out of cows. Try the plan. The feeding of hogs works in well with buttermaking in winter, the skim milk and buttermilk being among the best foods for producing the quality of bacon in demand, and calves can be more profitably raised in winter. JOHN B. STONE. Northumberland Co., Ont.

JOHN BRAY, Logoch, Man., says:—"I can't afford to do without the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. Every farmer should subscribe for it. One issue has been worth double the subscription to me. Wishing you every success."

## DAIRY.

### The Butter and Cheese Association of Eastern Ontario.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE.)

The annual convention of this Association was held in the town of Lindsay on the 11th, 12th and 13th of January. In point of attendance the meeting was fully up to any previous ones. The addresses were pithy and full of practical points. The principal speakers were Profs. Robertson, Saunders, and Dean; Messrs. Ruddick, Palmer, Sprague, Crandall, Dr. Connell, and John Gould, of Ohio. The last named was the only one from outside the Province. Dr. Connell, who is Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology in Queen's College, and also Bacteriologist to the Kingston Dairy School, is a new worker in the dairy field, and his addresses carry weight as coming from first hands from one who knows things as a result of his own labor and training. The points brought out at the meeting may be summarized as follows:

**Exports.**—President Derbyshire in his address showed that our exports of butter and cheese for 1897 exceeded all previous records to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000. Our butter exports were beginning to assume businesslike proportions.

**Markets for Food Products.**—Prof. Robertson and Mr. Crandall made it very clear that the possibilities for increasing our trade with Great Britain are almost unlimited, if we only furnish goods of finest quality and follow good business methods in placing them on the market. The benefits of cold storage were made plain and beyond all doubt.

**The Importance of Cleanliness.**—Dr. Connell, in his paper on "Bacteria in Dairying," brought the truth home in a very convincing manner. In describing the life and the conditions most favorable to growth and multiplication of the germs which give rise to various taints in milk and its

products, or bring about the many changes which occur in them, great stress was laid on the point that more care should be taken to have the cows and stables kept in a more sanitary condition, and also that the surroundings of factories are sometimes responsible for bad flavored cheese. Prof. Dean, Mr. Palmer and other speakers also emphasized this point.

**How Science has Helped the Makers** was the subject of addresses by Prof. Dean. Science is the light by which the practical man sees how to do his work to best advantage. Science gave us the Babcock milk tester and many other useful things. Science enables the bacteriologist to trace many of the troubles in cheese and butter making to their sources, and

thus makes it easy to provide a remedy. **Unnecessary Loss of Weight in Curing Cheese.**—Mr. Ruddick quoted some experiments carried on by him at the Kingston Dairy School, whereby he showed that a 75 lb. cheese, cured at an average temperature of 75 deg., lost 1 lb. extra in weight over other cheese of the same lot cured at 65 deg. His conclusions were that it would pay well to improve the means for controlling temperature in nearly all cheese-curing rooms.

**Corn Ensilage a Suitable and Cheap Food for Milk Cows** was the theme of John Gould's talk on the feeding question. In his own inimitable style he told his hearers how to raise, cure, and feed the corn crop to best advantage. An acre of corn could be raised for ten dollars, and it contained as much starchy food as four tons of hay.

**Selection of a Dairy Herd.**—Mr. Gould then talked upon the selection and treatment of the dairy cow. The cow increased our herds, gave us a necessary and wholesome food, enriched our soil by sending back to the land 85 per cent. of her feed, and, dying at last from the knife, gave the family beef for almost a year. Every farmer should study "cowology"—the science of the bovine motherhood. The average cow was like the average man—not of much account. She produced only about 3,000 pounds of milk per year, while his namesake of Uxbridge had cows giving 7,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk. Men knew that a draft horse was not good for racing; the Canadian boy did not go hunting birds with a brindle dog; but the Canadian farmer often tried to get a milk-producer in a cow that had all the cow possibilities shaken up and put under one hide. Mr. Gould made a strong impression on his audience as he counselled them to realize the motherhood of a cow and to respect it. The good dairyman was one who felt that he had been adopted as a calf by his cows. Real affection should be bestowed on the dairy cow. The poor milker should be got rid of. Careful selection of calves and cows would soon lift the average