

in addressing a meeting of farmers and others at Smith's Falls, Ont., recently, on the shipping and marketing of poultry, had on exhibition specimens of turkeys, chickens, geese, and ducks dressed in the manner suited for the British market. This exhibition attracted considerable attention, and the style of dressing was said by poultry shippers who were present, to be much superior to that now common among the farmers, and would give the poultry a more attractive appearance for the local markets as well as for export. The Minister of Agriculture has directed that several sets of similar specimens be prepared to be exhibited to poultry men at different centres during the next two weeks.

This is a move along the right line. If we desire a market for our poultry in the British markets we must have our shipments put up in a style and finish that will meet the needs of those markets. And how can our poultry men become better acquainted with the needs of the market than by practical demonstrations of this kind?

Ontario Crops in 1897.

The November crop report about to be issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture contains some very interesting information. From the returns received it seems that a large area of fall wheat has been sown this fall, though much of it was put in later than usual, on account of the drouth. Peas have not been a good crop. The "bug" has been unusually destructive, and altogether it has been one of the worst years for fancy pea growers that we have had for some time. Reports regarding clover seed are, on the whole, unfavorable. The midge has been very active. Young clover looks promising.

The potato crop is about 5,200,000 bushels less than last year. Mangolds have been an exceedingly good crop, while turnips have given only a fair yield and are of only fair quality. Except in the extreme east and west, pastures have been from fair to good most of the season. Fruit trees are in good condition. The following table gives the area and yield of field crops in 1897:

FIELD CROPS.	ACRES.	BUSHELS.	YIELD PER ACRE.
Fall Wheat.....	950,222	23,988,051	25.2
Spring Wheat.....	323,305	4,868,101	15.1
Barley.....	451,515	12,021,779	26.6
Oats.....	2,432,491	86,318,128	35.5
Rye.....	187,785	3,382,005	18.0
Peas.....	896,735	13,867,093	15.5
Buckwheat.....	151,669	3,464,186	22.8
Beans.....	50,591	981,340	19.4
Potatoes.....	169,333	16,100,797	95.1
Mangold Wurzel.....	91,175	18,103,387	439.7
Carrots.....	12,025	4,433,628	368.7
Turnips.....	149,336	68,297,148	457.3
Corn for husking (in the ear).....	33,080	24,663,398	73.6
Corn for silo and fodder (green).....	209,005	2,669,882	12.77
Hay and clover.....	2,341,488	3,811,518	1.63

The New Director of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture—F. C. Sears, M.Sc.

This week we diverge somewhat from our usual practice of publishing a sketch of one of Canada's farmers, in order to introduce to the readers of FARMING Mr. F. C. Sears, M.Sc., successor to Professor Flavelle, of the Provincial School of Horticulture at Wolfville, N.S. Professor Sears, though practically unknown to Canadian fruit-growers, has had several years of special training in horticulture with special application to the needs of the fruit-grower, and we may look for splendid results from his work in the maritime provinces.

Mr. Sears was born in Lexington, Mass., but spent the greater portion of his life in Kansas and the western States, returning to Boston when fourteen years of age to study at the grammar schools there. After several years' special study he was graduated with the degree of B.S. from the Kansas Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas, in 1892. During his course at the Kansas college he devoted considerable time to special work in horticulture and botany, and after completing his

studies was appointed to the position of assistant horticulturist at the experimental station in connection with the college at Manhattan.

He occupied the position of assistant horticulturist till December, 1896, during which time he pursued the study of advanced horticulture and botany. In June, 1896, the degree of M.Sc. was conferred upon him by his *alma mater* for proficiency in these two subjects. In December, 1896, he was granted leave of absence for one year in order to take up a special course of study in horticulture and botany at Cornell University. He had only been there a short time when he was offered the position of professor of horticulture and botany in the Utah Agricultural College, which he accepted. This position he resigned a short time ago, when he accepted his present position as director of the School of Horticulture at Wolfville, N.S.

Professor Sears' chief work will be in connection with the School of Horticulture at Wolfville. The course of study there covers two years, and is thoroughly practical. The first year's course will be devoted chiefly to a study of the propagation of plants, and the principles and practice of pruning. The subject of spraying will also be taken up in every detail. During the second year's course the general principles of fruit-growing will be taken up, including the selection of lands for various fruits, preparing the land, planting the fruits, fertilizing the lands, and the harvesting, marketing, packing, and storing of fruit. Besides the study of horticulture, special attention is given to the study of botany.

The School of Horticulture at Wolfville is in the midst of one of the best fruit-growing sections in America, and Professor Sears will have splendid opportunities for investigation and experiment. We shall watch his work very closely, and shall endeavor to keep our readers posted as to the results obtained by him along these particular lines. There are sixty students in attendance at the school at present, and this year promises to be a very successful one.

NOTES AND IDEAS.

Nebraska farmers have discovered a supplement to the promising new sugar beet industry in the shape of the chicory crop which, it is said, requires much the same treatment as the beet and is even more profitable. Chicory root is used as a cheap coffee substitute.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 59, on bee-keeping, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, was exhausted in a short time, and a new edition has just been issued. This may be taken as an evidence of the interest taken in bee-culture in the United States.

The School of Horticulture at Wolfville, under the auspices of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association, is progressing finely under the care of Professor F. C. Sears. There are now over sixty students in attendance, and more are expected. The prospects are very encouraging for the school.

The Rhode Island College of Agriculture proposes to make poultry culture a part of the regular course of the college. It is also the intention to have a special short four weeks' course this winter if the demand warrants it. We can see no reason why a short course in poultry culture could not be made a very successful one.

The wheat king of the world resides in Argentina. He is an Italian emigrant, named Guazone, and his broad acres are situated in the south of the province of Buenos Ayres. His crop occupies an area of 66,270 acres. He numbers his workmen, says *Tit Bits*, by the thousand, and each one receives a certain share of the profits. When the season's crop is harvested he fills 3,000 railway trucks with the grain.

It is stated that in Europe 80 per cent. of the cattle take the tuberculosis through the lungs, while in Australasia it has been proved to take place through the mouth and alimentary canal, in which case the glands about the back of the pharynx are first infected. This difference of infection is explained by the fact that in Europe the cattle are housed during a great part of the year in ill-ventilated stables, while in Australasia, cattle are continually out in the open, the malady being spread chiefly by diseased and healthy animals licking one another.

The good work done by the government a few years ago in establishing cheese factories in Prince Edward Island is bringing forth good fruit. There are now thirty-two cheese factories in operation in summer and nineteen creameries in winter. The value of the output for this year is estimated at over \$300,000. A good many of the factories made twice as much cheese as they did in 1896, and a few of them three times as much. All the factories now are joint stock companies of farmers. The government has now no responsibility in the management of them.

A movement is on foot in New Zealand to induce the government to take control of the shipments of dairy produce and subsidize the steamship companies so as to secure greater regularity of shipments. Heretofore the New Zealand government has only inspected and graded dairy products before shipments were made. It now seems necessary for them to go a step further in order to promote the industry in that country. Shipments have been so irregular in the past that there has been no inducement to shipping companies to cater to the dairy trade, and it is hoped that by the government assuming control more regularity will be obtained, and the business put upon a better footing.

The farmers of P. E. I. have made a great success of dairying since Professor Robertson started his first factory there in 1891. The raising of swine has also increased as a natural accompaniment to it. This summer, Messrs. Rattanbury, of Charlottetown, have built a large packing house, with a capacity for handling 250,000 hogs a year, in order to meet their growing trade. The people of P.E.I. seem determined to make as great a success of this line of work as they have done of dairying. A representative of the Wm. Davies Co., of Toronto, visited New Brunswick and Nova Scotia this past summer, to ascertain the prospects for purchasing 125,000 hogs there next season. The farmers are taking up the matter, and say they will treble their production of hogs if they can get four cents a pound live weight for them.

In regard to the future outlook for the horse market, and particularly the market for Clydesdales, Mr. Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., Secretary of the American Clydesdale Association, says: "During the last few months the general business of this country appears to have taken a decided turn for the better and every indication of an early return to prosperity is before us. The horse market has advanced over 25 per cent. from the lowest point, and the demand for first-class draft horses especially, is clearly ahead of the supply. The buyers and commission dealers unanimously declare that owing to the universal curtailment in breeding during the last few years, a great and very serious shortage in the supply of good draft horses is inevitable, and as showing their faith in this belief, several of these dealers have started draft horse-breeding themselves, confident that much higher prices will rule in a few years than at present. At no time in the past have Clydesdale breeders had so much real encouragement to continue and extend their breeding operations as they have now, and those who study their own interests will use only the highest class material they can procure, and give their young stock the best of care and generous feeding."