

### The New Dairy Professor at the O. A. C., Guelph.

Mr. Dean was born in the county of Brant, near the village of Harley. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a thorough training in all the details of farm practice, especially in feeding cows, milking, and sending milk to a cheese factory, which is carried on close to his father's farm. In the fall of 1886 Mr. Dean entered the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. He pursued his studies with marked success, making rapid progress in the different subjects, and giving special satisfaction as a practical man in the outside department. At the end of two years he took an associate diploma; and, standing second in general proficiency, he succeeded in winning the first silver medal for the year. He then went home for a year's work on the farm, after which, in October, 1889, he returned to the College to study for a degree. He took the full course of lectures in dairying from Professor Robertson, passed all his examinations satisfactorily, and received the degree of B. S. A. from the University of Toronto in the beginning of June, 1890. Standing first in dairying, and having a strong liking for that department of agriculture, he made up his mind to fit himself for the most advanced work in that department; so he went to work at once in a cheese factory, and spent the summer in learning, as far as possible, by actual, personal work, the details of cheese and butter-making in some of the best factories and creameries in this Province. While thus occupied, he was appointed Dairyman of the New York Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., and not long after his appointment in New York, the Hon. Mr. Dryden, our Minister of Agriculture, offered him the position which he occupies as Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

There are several things which seem specially to fit Mr. Dean for the responsible position to which he has been appointed:—(1.) He has good ability. (2.) He has had a thorough training on a Canadian farm. (3.)

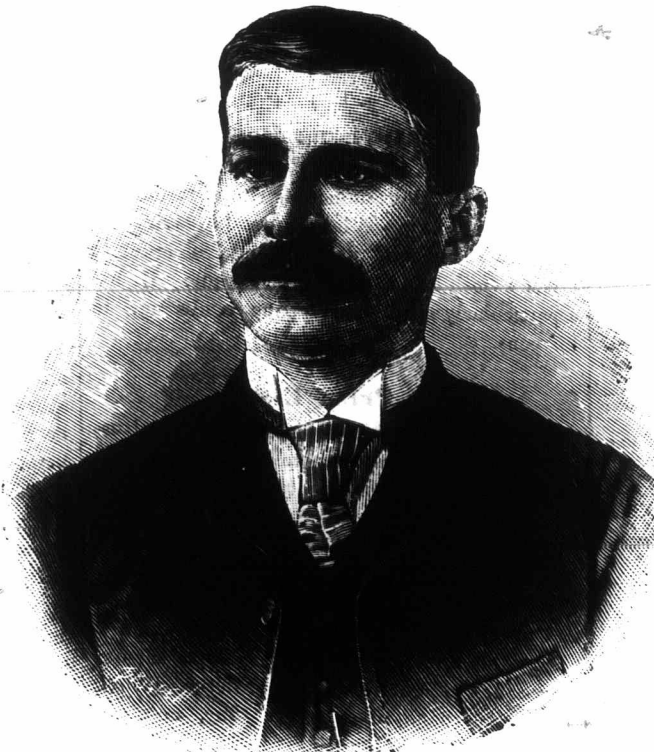
He has a good education, possessing an exact knowledge of all these branches of science which relate to dairying and general agriculture. (4.) He is a very ready and forcible public speaker. (5.) He is of a free and easy manner, and (6.) he is a hard worker.

We think Mr. Dryden has made a wise selection, and we have no doubt Professor Dean will prove to be the right man for the position.

At a recent meeting of farmers, a sensible lecturer said:—"Mind is more than muscle. A mule has four times the muscle of a man; use the muscle of the mule. I was in St. Joseph, Michigan, and saw asparagus for sale. One lot was roughly put up in boxes to be returned. Another in neat white boxes, which did not cost half of the other, was put up neatly in bunches, tied with red tape in neat bows, tied no doubt by a woman, and brought 40 per cent. more, cost less than the other." Curiosity led him to the home of the man and found him doing less hard work and showing more general prosperity than his average neighbors. I also knew a milk dealer who kept an account with his cows, each having a separate account, and the cow that did not show a profit was sold to the farmer who did not keep books." He asked all the farmers present who kept farm accounts or even a cash account to raise their hands. Not one hand was raised.

### Death of Mr. Sylvester Campbell, of Kinnellar.

Mr. Campbell, widely known on this side of the Atlantic through his Shorthorn cattle, died early last month. He began farming at Kinnellar in 1844, and shortly after founded the herd of Shorthorns that have become so celebrated throughout Canada and the United States. Beginning in a comparatively small way with the farm with which his name is familiar, which consists of 270 acres, he latterly had increased that which he had under his control until at the time of his death he farmed some 800 acres. This increase was warranted by the demand that his cattle have found. Much of this success must be ascribed to the care and liberality in selection of bulls—long prices being paid for the very best. Prominent among these were Scarlet Velvet and Diphthong, bred at Sittyton, the first named being from Virdure, by Plantagenet, Virdure being twin sister to Virtue, the dam of Champion of England, that did so much to establish



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the Sittyton herd. Mr. Campbell also selected other bulls of great individual excellence, such as Prince of Worcester, the sire of Golden Drop 1st, that created such a sensation when these cattle were first brought over to Canada.

To his name belongs a large share of the credit of the enviable reputation that Aberdeenshire Shorthorns have obtained, not only in Canada and the United States, but in England, the home of the breed. Among those sold to England are several that have gone into the Queen's herd at Windsor.

Being a first-class judge, in which capacity he often officiated at the leading shows of Scotland, he displayed his knowledge of the art of show-yard training by bringing out many prize-winners from his own herd at the Royal Northern and other shows. He was at the time of his death probably the oldest breeder in the north carrying on business.

Mr. John Armstrong, of Wheatland, Manitoba, raised this season 1,198 bushels of wheat from thirty acres, a yield of almost thirty-nine bushels per acre. His oats yielded considerably over sixty bushels per acre.

### Farm Fences.

The fence question in nearly every part of the Dominion is a very important one. A great many useless and expensive fences are now maintained on nearly all Canadian farms. In some parts farmers are compelled to keep up line and roadside fences, or, in other words, most of our farmers are compelled to fence against their neighbors' stock, instead of each man being compelled to take care of his own animals. In a recent article the Indiana Farmer says:—

"It costs the farmers in many localities an amount nearly equal to half the value of the rent of the farms to make and repair fencing to keep a few scrub cattle and long-nosed hogs out of their fields which are allowed to run on the highways. Farmers and stock-growers could restrain their own stock with less than one-fourth of the fencing now used."

Every practical farmer knows how great the expense required to maintain the hundreds of rods of fence found on nearly all eastern farms is. If inside fences must be built, they should

be temporary, yet of a substantial nature, and take up as little ground as possible. Let every farmer sit down and calculate how much of his farm is covered by useless fence bottoms, a hot-bed for weeds and vermin, and he will soon see that the expense of building and keeping in repair is not the only cost. The loss of valuable land and the attendant evils make a large item. A good temporary fence may be built of wire, either woven, barbed or straight. Iron posts can be readily driven. We have successfully used two barbed wires to form inclosures for cattle and horses. It is quickly put up, or taken down and stored, and occupies very little room; but, on the whole, we would prefer the woven wire, though we have never had any accidents with the barbed. On another page will be seen articles on the fence question by Mr. Hale and Mr. Brown, both well-known agricultural writers. We hope our subscribers will carefully read these articles. We invite an expression of opinion from our readers on this question, and will give \$5 for the best essay sent us on the subject. All

articles to be in the office not later than April 15.

Mr. John S. Pearce, of J. S. Pearce & Co., seedsmen and dairy supply dealers, in London, Ont., has been on a trip to the Western States, visiting Chicago, Ill., Fort Atkinson, Wis., and other points. The latter, a flourishing town, is best known as the home of ex-Governor Hoard, one of the fathers of Western dairying, and a fountainhead of dairy literature, also as being the seat of an immense industry in the manufacture of various supplies used in dairying. That part of Wisconsin adjacent to Fort Atkinson very much resembles Western Ontario, more especially parts of Huron county. Agricultural prosperity appears to follow in the wake of dairying, the contrast between localities where fine cheese and butter are made and others being decidedly marked. While Mr. Pearce is heartily in accord with the idea of developing winter dairying for the manufacture and export of first-class butter from Canada, he expresses a word of caution against any relaxation of attention to the great cheese industry, which has proved most profitable in the past. As a summer business it is especially desirable. Where cheese factories are established and doing well, it would be a great mistake to give up cheese-making and convert them into creameries.