

ted States Department of Agriculture; Mr. J. P. Hines, sugar beet inspector for the United States Department of Agriculture, and others.

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Queensland, Australia, is waking up to the advantages of agricultural education. The Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. A. J. Thynne, has established an agricultural college at Galton, and arranged for several experimental farms elsewhere. He is also about to establish another experimental farm in order to make experiments in fruit culture, and particularly with regard to insect pests. It is understood that this farm will be started at a very early date, and that it will be in a neighborhood convenient to Brisbane. Within the last twelve months Sir Patrick Jennings has started a private experimental station of his own at Westbrook, Darling Downs.

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The use of the farm separator is extending. It is being advocated in England very strongly. *The Rural World*, (London) says "that no dairyman who manufactures his own milk and butter, having ten cows or more, can afford to be without one." It instances a case where a separator had been run for five years, averaging nearly 9,000 lbs. of butter a year, and the repairs in all that time had been only 12s. 6d. It advocates the use of the herd bull to supply the power. "The bull needs exercise. Working the tread-power will keep him docile, gentle, vigorous and healthy, and he enjoys the work. The separating is done while the milking is going on, and in ten or fifteen minutes after the last cow is milked the calves and pigs have had the new, warm, sweet skim-milk." The saving made by the use of the separator will in five years be many times more than the cost of the outfit.

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Secretary Wilson reports that the results from this year's experiments in growing sugar beets, encourage the belief that the sugar beet-root can be grown successfully in almost every state of the Union. In Europe an average of 13 per cent. of saccharine matter is considered large. The analyses made of beets grown in several States this year show a much larger average percentage than this. Mr. Wilson proposes to distribute ten tons of seed for further tests of the sugar beet next year. About one-half of the seed used in next year's experiments will be home grown seed. In five years from now, at the present rate of development, the sugar beet industry in the United States will be a very large one. We are anxiously looking for some indication of Government action in the direction of the development of this industry in Canada - so far, however, in vain. But if we can't lead we may follow; that is one comfort.

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The Local Government of London is one of the most progressive governments in the world. One of the things it has set its foot down upon is the adulteration of food. It is proceeding against the vendors of adulterated coffee, confectionery, wine, beer, distilled liquors, etc., etc. We are concerned only with what it does to secure unadulterated farm products. It has great trouble with the milk vendors, especially in the use of boracic acid as a "preservative." Inasmuch as the milk passes through several hands, and as each uses his own quantity of the preservative, the milk when it reaches the poor consumer is often "distinctly poisonous." Nearly 18 per cent. of all the milk sold in London is adulterated. Sunday is the day on which the greatest amount of adulteration is done! It is to be hoped that the London government will find some way of wholly preventing adulteration. It is a fraud upon the consumer, but it is an equal fraud on the farmer who sells pure milk.

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When a man has brains he specializes; the more brains he has the more intently does he employ them upon some special object; particularly so, if he is a business man. This is the cause of intensive farming. Every little while we hear of

some one who departs from the beaten path, strikes out a new line for himself, and makes money. Mr. Isaac Wilbur, of Little Compton, Rhode Island, markets about 150,000 dozen of eggs a year! He keeps his fowls on the colony plan, housing about forty in a house 8 ft. by 10 ft., or 8 ft. by 12 ft. in size, and places these houses about 150 feet apart. Set out in long rows, he has 100 of these houses scattered over three or four fields. The food is loaded in a low wagon, which is driven about to each house in turn, the attendant feeding as he goes. At the afternoon feeding the eggs are collected. The fowls are fed twice a day. The morning food is a mash of cooked vegetables and mixed meals. The afternoon food is whole grain the year round. *Fowls* (London) says Mr. Wilbur's poultry establishment is the largest in the world.

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One of the great drawbacks to the comfortable keeping of sheep in Canada and the United States is the prevalence of dogs which worry sheep. Our dog laws are not so rigid as they ought to be. The farmers of Canada ought to rally round their respective ministers of agriculture, and back them strongly enough to get good wholesome dog laws passed in every province in the Dominion. In Kansas a very useful plan of frightening away dogs has been found to be the putting of a cow bell on every third sheep. A writer in the *Kansas Farmer* recommends the following methods. "Get some small sponges and soak them in melted poisoned lard or tallow, and then place the sponges where the dogs will be likely to get them. The sheep or other stock will not touch the sponges, but the dogs will. You will be in no danger of poisoning anything you don't want to. The sponges are indigestible, and will never leave the dog's stomach, and the owner of the dog will believe he has got a dog going mad, and will not only kill that dog, but every other one he has." This writer also adds: "No sheepman should be without a Winchester, and should know how to use it, too." These methods are harsh, but circumstances might justify their use. We should rather see passed effective dog laws.

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The Government of New South Wales, Australia, offered a travelling agricultural scholarship to the best diploma student of the Hawkesbury Agricultural College. It was won by a Mr. J. A. Bulkeley, and he is now on his way to the Michigan Agricultural College, where he is to take a two year's course of instruction. In addition to taking the usual agricultural course of the college, he will visit a number of the chief centres of agricultural interest, as well as experiment stations and colleges in other states. It is also his intention to visit the agricultural college at Guelph and some of the Dominion experiment farms. He is to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the latest classes of machinery, new crops of commercial value, and the most modern methods adopted in the tilling of the soil. He will be in constant communication with the Minister of Agriculture, and will draw attention to any matters likely to be of value to the colony. Such a scholarship would be well worth striving for. If our Ontario Government (or failing it some private party) could see their way to establish such a scholarship, supposing it was more limited, it would be a very valuable thing for the province and the student who won it.

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CANADA'S FARMERS.

VIII. Mr. Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.

We have much pleasure in presenting to the readers of *FARMING* this week a sketch of the life of Mr. Henry Arkell, Farnham Farm, Arkell, Ont. Mr. Arkell was born on the farm on which he now resides, in 1854. He is the youngest son of the late Thomas Arkell, who settled on the present homestead in 1831, when it was a dense woods. Farnham Farm consists of three hundred acres of well tilled land, and is situated about five miles east of Guelph, near Arkell station, on the Guelph branch of the C.P.R.

Mr. Arkell has come by his love of sheep honestly, for his father was a successful breeder of Cotswolds before him, and naturally as a boy he learned the successful methods followed by his father in handling sheep. When Mr. Arkell started for himself he bred Cotswolds for a time, and bred side by side with them Oxford Down sheep. In 1882 he visited some of the best sheep farms in England, and made a selection of fifty head of Cotswolds and also fifty Oxfords from some of the best flocks in England. He kept both flocks on his farm for some years, but having an opportunity of disposing of his entire flock of Cotswolds at a good figure, he sold out, as he believed his land was better adapted for raising Oxfords. Besides, he believed that he could do better by continuing his efforts to Oxfords alone. Since then he has bred and handled them very extensively, gradually increasing his flock year by year. Last year he had on his farm over four hundred Oxford Down sheep of all ages.

Having been brought up among sheep, Mr. Arkell understands them thoroughly, and no doubt this knowledge, together with natural love of a good sheep, his good judgment, sound business sense, and personal supervision, for he is his own shepherd, have all contributed to place him in the front rank of sheep breeders in Canada. Mr. Arkell has been very successful in the show ring. For many years his sheep swept everything before them at our larger shows. At the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893 he secured nine prizes with his Oxfords. The year before he won a \$100 prize at Detroit for ten best mutton sheep, and sweepstakes for the best ewe on the ground. Since 1893 he has not exhibited, although his sheep found their way to the front in the show ring on different occasions. He fits for show purposes between thirty and forty every year for his many customers.

The Americans are Mr. Arkell's best customers, and with the sheep men of the Western States he has worked up an extensive trade. Last fall Mr. Arkell took a trip among his customers in the Western States and saw for himself the results of the Oxford Down cross on the range sheep. The results have been wonderfully good, thus proving the adaptability of the Oxfords for crossing upon common sheep. The progeny from these range sheep are hardy, attain to a good size, mature quickly, and produce a good quality of wool.

Mr. Arkell was a director of the Puslinch Agricultural Society for seventeen years and president for one year. For five years he was a director of the Guelph Central Exhibition, and for a like period a director of the Fat Stock Show. His business has been growing so extensively of late, and as he is his own shepherd, looking personally after his flock, he has found it necessary to retire from all public positions and give his whole attention to his work. He still retains, however, his connection with the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, of which he is a director and an enthusiastic member. The Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes has tried to secure Mr. Arkell's services as a delegate to the Farmers' Institute meetings to talk on sheep, but Mr. Arkell believes his duty is at home among his sheep. He has a high appreciation of the work done by the Farmers' Institute system, and thinks that with it and the help of such an agricultural paper as *FARMING* the day is coming when the farmers of this country will be recognized, as they ought to be, the very backbone of our fair Canada.

What Our Friends Say About Us.

I. B. Clark, Benheim, Ont., writes: "I am well pleased with your weekly number of *FARMING*. It should be in the hands of every farmer."

Mr. W. H. Jeffs, writes: "Send me *FARMING* for September 21st. I do not want to miss one issue."

G. H. Murray, Bright, Ont., says: "I am well pleased with your paper. It is up to date as a stock and farm paper."

John Campbell, Woodville, writes: "Editor *FARMING*: I must congratulate you on the recent change in *FARMING*. On every hand from old subscribers I have many expressions of satisfaction with the change of form and weekly issue."

Mr. John Gibbs, Woolville, Ont., writes: "I have been a subscriber to *FARMING* for ten years, and would not like to be without it."

Postmaster, Fairfax, Man., writes: "Please find enclosed \$1 for renewal of my subscription to *FARMING*. I may say I am exceedingly well pleased with the new weekly edition of *FARMING*. Wishing you every success."

Mr. James Roelofson, Prop. Mt. Pleasant Creamery, Mt. Pleasant, writes: "I assure you I appreciate your paper. It is up to date, and contains much valuable information."

Daniel Sullivan, Elmwood, Ont., writes: "I have received two copies of your paper, which should be in the home of every progressive farmer in Ontario."

Thos. J. Quinn, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "Send me a few copies of *FARMING* as I want to send them as samples to a friend and do not wish to be without my own for I find them very useful and keep all the numbers. The change of *FARMING* to a weekly paper is entirely satisfactory."

J. W. Johnson, Underwood, Ont., writes: "I am very much pleased with *FARMING* since it has become a weekly. I would not be without it for a good deal."

Mr. E. R. Brow, Charlottetown, P.E.I., writes: "Please don't ever let my paper drop."