

Humbugs Still Abroad.

In the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for August, 1897, we published an extended account of the attempt of a United States firm to obtain advertising space in this journal on the strength of a \$500 bait held out to us to promote the sale to unsuspecting dairymen of a worthless churn called the "Queen Butter-maker," which we submitted to an independent and thorough test by Mr. Sleightholm, Superintendent of the Western Ontario Dairy School, and under which it proved to be an utter failure in every respect. The promoters of the humbug succeeded, however, in getting space in at least one pretentious weekly newspaper, but the timely exposure in the ADVOCATE stopped the game, saving hundreds of dollars to our dairymen by preventing the sale of territorial and manufacturing rights as well as churns, as we learned subsequently by correspondence from different parts of Canada, one gentleman in New Brunswick being about to secure that Province in which to operate. The plausible claims put forward with the most confident assurance in their circulars and advertisements were calculated to deceive the very elect. But no sooner is the daylight let in upon the rascally methods of these sharks in one quarter, than they crop up else where under some other guise. The president of an Ontario Farmers' Institute writes us as follows:

DEAR SIR,—I am enclosing a circular to you which will explain itself. I wish you would bring the matter before the Dairymen's Association. It will be floated in Canada soon, and I think the public should be warned if it is a fraud, which I believe it to be. I met a gentleman a few days ago who said he had seen its work and it was satisfactory, but as he was not a practical man, I put no confidence in his judgment; but he is so enthusiastic about it, that he thinks of sinking some \$3,000 in it, as that is what Canada is being held at. You need not mention my name. Give your opinion upon the same. Yours truly, etc.

It is described in the circular as the "Narcross Butter Separator"—"the greatest seller of the age"—"butter in five minutes"—"absolutely pure butter from either sweet or sour milk"—"make more butter from a given quantity of cream than any other churn on the market"—"the little gold mine"—"a scientific discovery"—"the most inexperienced person can make as fine a grade of butter as the most experienced dairyman in the world"—"you turn the wheel, the machine does the rest"—all of which and pages of other cheeky lies are backed up by reprints of articles said to have been published in Chicago and New York papers. The prices are given at from \$6 to \$25 each, according to capacity. The working principle of this dairy wonder appears to be the same as the one already exposed in these columns, viz., resembling that of a presser screw, geared to run at a high rate of speed. If the party referred to in our correspondent's letter desires to "sink" \$3,000 effectually for all time to come he need not go further than to make an investment in this so-called "Butter Separator" enterprise. We again warn the Farmers of Canada and elsewhere to steer clear of all such humbugs. Deal with reputable and known firms. If any reader of the ADVOCATE knows of such schemes being worked the facts should at once be sent us so that others may be warned in time. Beware of unknown parties who offer you something for nothing or make fabulous claims for what they are trying to sell.

Welcomed in Pennsylvania.

Silver Spring Creamery,
Potter Co., Pa., Jan. 18th, 1898.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—Pardon my neglect in not sending you my subscription money before. Inclosed find \$5 for mine and two new subscribers for '98. Do you think me worthy of a premium? If so, please send me Prof. H. H. Wing's "Milk and Its Products." Your paper is a welcome guest. Others like to read it. Dairying is on the advance here, two new creameries being built for next season's trade. They are to be combined. We are milking 50 cows, selling all the milk and butter we can produce. Made 16,000 pounds of cheese this summer, most of it selling at 9 and 10 cents a pound. We have nice weather now; no sleighing. Times here seem to be better—more life, and a good many going to the gold fields this coming summer. With the compliments of the season, Yours truly, ISAAC LINTON.

Agricultural Education in Ohio.

Collegiate education in agriculture in Ohio dates back to 1854. The beginnings in this line were small, but the leader in this new educational movement was a man of culture, power and enthusiasm. "The Ohio Agricultural College" was planted at Oberlin. After two years of small growth it was transplanted to Cleveland. In 1870 the Ohio State University was founded at Columbus, the capital of the State, and "the Ohio Agricultural College" was retransplanted from Cleveland, to become as it now is, "The College of Agriculture" of the Ohio State University. The dedication of a new building, to be devoted exclusively to the students in agriculture, marks an epoch in agricultural education in Ohio, and the many readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in Western Ontario will no doubt be interested in a brief recital of the main facts connected with this ceremony, which took place on the 12th of January.

Norton S. Townshend, M.D., was the leading spirit of four cultured men who lived at Oberlin in the fifties—men who realized that there was a science of agriculture as well as the art of agriculture, and who were imbued with the thought that the success of this art in the future depended much on the teaching of the science. Dr. Townshend, born in 1815, was the son of a well-educated, prosperous farmer in a central shire in England. He was well grounded in practical farming by close association with his father's work in England and in Ohio after the family came to America. When he reached young manhood he studied medicine, and was enabled to avail himself of the best instruction then to be had, attending lectures in Cincinnati, New York, Edinburgh, and Paris. He practiced medicine with success for several years; but it did not require the lapse of many years to make it plain that he had not turned from farming to medicine, but, as one of his colleagues said, he had added medicine to farming. His leading thought during the fifties was that farming should be taught as thoroughly as medicine was taught. He gave the first lectures on agriculture at Oberlin in 1854. On the founding of the Ohio State University in 1870 he became Professor of Agriculture, which position he retained until his death in 1895. The naming

of the new agricultural building "The Townshend Hall" was a fitting tribute to the memory of an accomplished, enthusiastic teacher. Dr. Townshend was a man of affairs—a member of Congress, a member of the Ohio State Senate, and an Abolitionist, who did business with Western Ontario by the "Underground Railway" when that was the only railway in Ohio.

The building cost over \$100,000. Thomas F. Hunt is Professor of Agriculture; William D. Gibbs is his assistant; H. Weber is Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, and I. H. Noyes is Instructor in Cheese and Butter Making.

A luncheon was served to a large number of leading farmers and other friends of the University, after which addresses by prominent men in agricultural circles, both State and National, were presented to a large and appreciative audience, presided over by Dr. J. H. Canfield, President of the University, in the commodious and pretty chapel. The principal addresses were the dedicatory address, by Dr. I. P. Roberts, Director of the College of Agriculture in Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., and an address entitled "A Tribute to Squanto," by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Dr. Roberts made a strong plea for the making of agriculture one of the leading branches of education, not only in the rural schools but in the village and city schools. He said that a training to enable children to distinguish between facts and opinions and between principles and judgments was important to people in all walks of life; and that for this purpose agriculture was greatly preferable to the mythological stories that figure so largely in the curricula of schools. His experience showed him that young people were keen to learn facts and principles regarding the life and growth of plants and animals; and that when he went into "the little red schoolhouse" in his State to talk to the children about the growth of a plant and illustrated his talk by a specimen before him, there was no lack of interest on the part of his audience. He proposed to continue these talks as opportunity offered, and to vary the subject by carrying a lamb in his arms to explain to pupils the principles of nutrition. To show that young people were inter-

ested in the study of the various branches of agriculture, he mentioned the fact that there are more students in the College of Agriculture than in all the other colleges of Cornell University put together.

Dr. Wiley's address was a most interesting account of how we may expect the 300,000,000 of people who will probably live in this country at the end of another century will be fed. He is neither a believer in the pessimistic theories of Malthus nor in the visionary suggestion that the food of the people of the future will be produced in the chemist's laboratory. He believes that the food required for the almost countless millions who will probably inhabit this planet in the future will be produced by the intelligent culture of the soil, the planting of seeds, and the proper feeding of the plants from the inexhaustible stores of plant food that Nature has laid up, and which she is every day producing. He gave the following facts to indicate the direction from which we may expect enormous increases of food supply. The average production of wheat is 12½ bushels per acre. A proper feeding of the crop increases this yield threefold. The difference between the actual yield and the possible yield of Indian corn is quite as marked as in the case of wheat. By judicious breeding and intelligent feeding pigs now give as much food for human consumption when six months old as was formerly obtained at ten or twelve months; and marked advancement has been made in this direction in the production of all kinds of meat. Advancement has also been made in the changing of the character of some food products—in causing them to have greater nutritive value than formerly. The garden beet contains from 5 to 7 per cent. of sugar. The sugar beet, developed from the former, contains from 13 to 15 per cent. of sugar. It is only of late years that it has been discovered that there is as much feeding value in the stalk of Indian corn as there is in the ears. The waste of the roughage of this plant that takes place in this country every year by burning and want of protection is sufficient to feed all the cattle in it. The corn plant contains its greatest nutritive value when the ear is passing into the glazed state. After that stage the warmth and light of the sun and moon convert a portion of the sugar in the stalk into alcohol, which is dissipated through the air. It is said that this fact accounts for the good people of Iowa being ardent prohibitionists. They imbibe a considerable quantity of alcohol in Nature's great saloon, and as they suppose freely, but really at a great cost in the waste of a valuable portion of their corn crop.

Dr. Wiley's "Tribute to Squanto" took his hearers back to the shores of Massachusetts in the early years of the settlement of this country. In 1621 an Indian named Squanto saw some of the Pilgrim Fathers planting Indian corn and barley in old ground that had been much cropped. He said to the planters that they would not get much crop from that sort of planting; that they should catch a lot of shad, of which there were shoals in the streams, and put a fish in every hill of corn. This was the beginning of fertilizing the soil for crops in this country, and we honor Squanto for pointing out the way.

The College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University, housed in Townshend Hall, has a brilliant prospect and a grand field for work. Let us hope that its mission of imparting instruction in the science of the greatest of all the arts to more students than in all the other colleges of the University combined may be speedily realized; and that in doing so it may prove an incentive to other similar colleges in this country and in your country also.

Columbus, Ohio.

Congratulations from Wabigoon--Rapid Settlement.

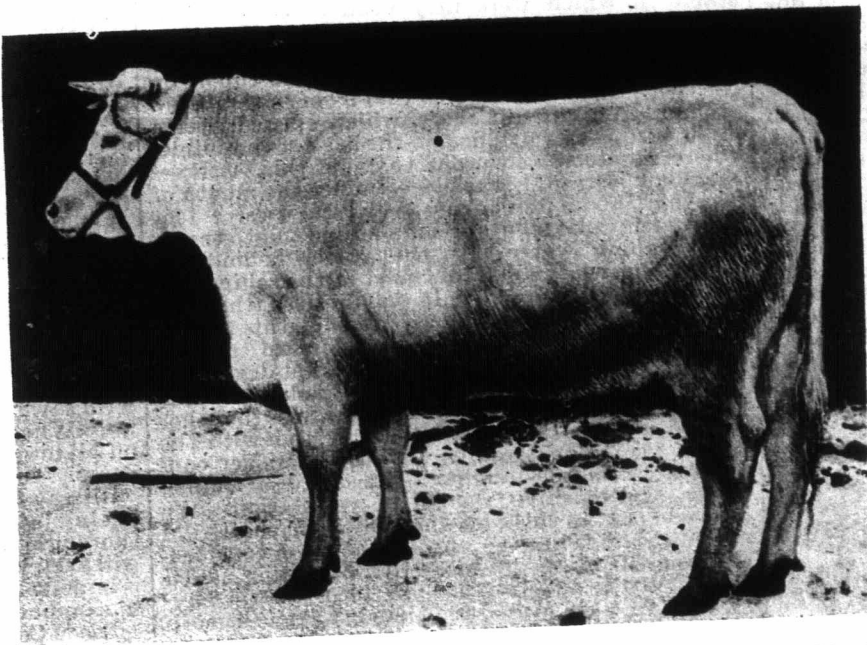
To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

SIR,—In renewing my subscription for the year, I must congratulate you, not only upon your great Christmas Number, but also upon the great number of practical articles that are crowded into every issue. Your paper cannot help but be worth many times its cost each year to every wide-awake farmer. There is every indication that a large amount of land will be taken up in this district by settlers in the spring. The mines of this part are commanding considerable attention from English and American companies. One English company is doing development work within a mile of the town this winter.

Dryden had a fairly rapid growth last year. Two sawmills were supplying the townspeople and farmers last season, but proving inadequate to supply the demand, a third mill will be put in in about two weeks. A public library and reading-room is being established. The settlers have found remunerative work at home this winter cutting and shipping wood to Winnipeg. There is a good opening in Dryden for a bank at the present time.

A. E. ANNIS,
Wabigoon, Ont. Manager Pioneer Farm.

A genuine boom seems to have overtaken the draft horse trade of England, as indicated by the results of Tring Park Shire sale, held on January 12th. The stock sold comprised 35 Shire mares and fillies from the stud of Lord Rothschild, 12 brood mares, 8 3-year-olds, 9 2-year-olds and 6 yearlings, which brought the notable average of £209 18s. 2d., about \$1,050 each. The highest price reached was £560 for a 4-year-old brood mare. One yearling filly, by Harold, brought £300.



PURE-BRED SHORTHORN STEER, "BRUCE," CHAMPIONSHIP WINNER AT THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW, 1897; BRED AND EXHIBITED BY H. & W. SMITH, HAY, ONT. SEE PAGE 50.