

in the summer to be done. A comfortable home to a trusty young man. No. 197. a

Man wanted, used to tending stock, and milking cows. Must have no bad habits. Send references. No. 198 a

Farm hand wanted for general farm work. No. 199. a

Man wanted to help with care of live stock and for general farm work. No. 200. a

Will give \$120 a year, board and washing to a man who can do general work on a farm. Month's trial preferred. No. 201. a

General farm hand required. Must be good plowman. No. 202. a

I would like to engage a suitable man at once. Must be capable of doing all kinds of farm work. No. 203. a

Domestic Help Wanted.

A good, reliable housekeeper wanted by a single man on a hundred acre farm. Must be capable of taking full charge of dairy, etc. No. 181. b

A. KIRK & COMPANY,
Direct Importers, Wholesale and Retail, General Merchants.

Antigonish, N.S., Nov. 20, 1899.
F. W. Hodson, Esq.,
Toronto, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—I notice in the AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE some advertisements from parties wanting positions as farm managers. I have a farm located three miles from Antigonish. There is a very good house on it containing nine or ten rooms, also fair barns. I have upwards of 100 tons of feed in the barns, consisting of hay and straw, and if I could get a reliable married man who understands stock, I would put some cattle, sheep and hogs on it. Perhaps you may have some applicant for such a place, and could put him in communication with me.

As you are of course aware, farming is not a very profitable business, and I could not promise large remuneration, at least at the start, but if I got a man who suited me, I would treat him as well as possible, and I would like that his wife would be a good housekeeper, as I might wish to live with them during part of the year. The farm is conveniently located on one of the most public roads in the county. There is a schoolhouse on the adjoining farm, and a railway half a mile distant. If I succeed in getting such a man as I want, I would like him to look me up a few Shropshire ewes and a few Shorthorn heifers, and perhaps a few hogs.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) R. D. KIRK.

The above letter was received a few days ago. Any person wishing to

apply for the position had better communicate direct with Mr. Kirk. As Mr. Kirk may require a few Shropshire ewes and a few Shorthorn heifers, it might be worth while for some of the breeders to communicate with him. Everything possible will be done to make the GAZETTE of service to the live stock breeders and agriculturists.

N.B.—Where no name is mentioned in the advertisement apply to F. W. Hodson, giving number of advertisement.

Farm Telephones.

Under the above heading we inserted in the GAZETTE of Nov. 28th the following paragraph:

Can any of the GAZETTE readers give any facts and principles from their personal knowledge in reference to:

- (1) The theory and kinds of phones
- (2) The cost of same.
- (3) The advisability of farmers in a community organizing a company and conducting their own lines.

If such replies are put in the form of a short article and sent to the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes they will be given space in this department.

We have received the following reply:

In the Nov. 28th issue of FARMING there is an inquiry about farm telephones, and the following questions are asked:

- (1) The kind of phones.
We have here in use the Bell and the Wilhelm telephones, the same as are used by the regular companies.
- (2) The cost of same.

Phones cost from \$12 to \$16 each, and poles 20 to 24 ft. long, 32 to the mile, will cost from 30 cents to 75 cents each, according to distance from a cedar swamp. Number 12 galvanized wire is used; side blocks are 4 cents each, and glasses or insulators 3 cents each. Any telegraph or telephone line man can string the wires and connect phones. The cost to each person on the line will depend on the number of subscribers on the circuit and the distance from one to the other; when the distances are far apart the cost for poles and wires will be greater. If the owners put in the poles and help to string the wire, the service, all completed, when subscribers are not over one-half mile apart, should not be over \$25 each.

- (3) The advisability of farmers in a community organizing a company and conducting their own lines.

I would certainly say that, after our experience here, we would not be without them if they cost more. There is no trouble in working a circuit, as each person has an individual call. For instance, Mr. A., one long ring; Mr. B., two long rings; Mr. C., three long rings; Mr. D., four long rings. Then

follow one long and one short ring, and so on with the different calls, each person taking a different call. We can have from twenty to thirty on the circuit, and there is no further expense when once the line is built, except to see that the wires are kept in good shape. They save us the first cost every year, not taking into consideration the social side of the question. Even the children use them freely. We can converse as easily as with a person in the next room. They also help the farmers to work together, and to consult each other, and are amongst the many conveniences we must have.

If any one wants any further information I shall be pleased to answer them. I can only say that my phone cost me no more than fifteen cents per year for sal-ammoniac to recharge the cells, and it is more and more appreciated by the ladies every year.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

Grantham Tp., St. Catharines, Ont.

Raising Good Calves Economically.

The ever-increasing competition in certain food products for the farm, due to the extension of dairying and beef-raising, renders it of the greatest importance that farmers who raise their calves while shipping milk to the cheese factory, creamery, or to supply the large demand from cities, should consider carefully how this can best be done without lessening too much the daily milk output. The difficulty the dairy farmer finds in raising good calves from his own superior milking stock, while all or nearly all his whole milk is sold, has debarred many a one from attempting to do so, and he has had to be content with filling up the vacancies in his herd by purchase, a method that is very often most unsatisfactory. The creamery patron is not in such a bad position as the one who sends milk to the cheese factory, because he can get back his skim-milk, and by adding oil meal and other substances can furnish his calves with something nearly akin to whole milk. But even he labors under a disadvantage, inasmuch as the skim-milk is often sour in hot weather when he gets it back, and sour milk for calves is not a satisfactory feed. Where the farmer has his own separator, however, this disadvantage is removed and he can utilize skim milk with the best results.

With the farmers who raise calves for beef purposes the case is somewhat different. A great many of them raise their calves on whole milk, for some time at least, and those who use skim-milk can have it fresh, because, as a rule, no milk is sent to the factory or creamery. It must be conceded that the finest beef calves are raised on whole milk, but the question arises whether a greater profit could not be obtained by utilizing the cream for