

being only moderate. Inquiry for Canadian butter is rather small, the finest qualities being officially listed at 19½ to 20½c.

Bacon, too, has been steady at values current a fortnight ago. As usual, the principal enquiry is for smallest and leanest descriptions. The majority of buyers evidently took full advantage of the recent slump to lay in stock sufficient to carry them over the holiday season. Prices for the very best Canadian bacon are 10½c. to 10 1-8c.

The general quietness pervading the cheese market has had the effect of weakening prices somewhat. There is, however, still a demand for fine Canadian cheese at 10½c. to 10 1-8c., but in view of the large stock on hand buyers are not disposed to do much at these rates. The best fall makes are being held for 11c.

Canadian long-cut (green) hams are in fair demand at 13½c. for best, and seconds 12c.

The poultry trade, as was to be expected, is now very brisk. Turkeys are scarce, and very dear. For select Normandy breeds as much as 36c. is being paid per pound. Geese are not in much favor at 12c. per pound. A. J. SCOTT.
Dec. 19th, 1903.

The Potato Crop.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Sir,—Being especially interested in potato culture, I was pleased to see your article on "The Potato Crop Failure," in a late issue of the "Advocate." My opportunities for observation regarding the condition of the crop enables me to not only endorse, but, if possible, to emphasize what you say, viz., "The potato-growing industry has come to a stage where something must be done to prevent the rot, if a crop is to be insured in seasons that are not the most favorable." I should like to supplement this by adding that the condition of the potato, as we find it to-day, demands that not only "something must be done to prevent the rot," but that doing something to cause the rot must be prevented. After careful study, and summing up the cause and effect, as shown by careful tests made in various localities and under different conditions and varieties of soil, seed and season, I have been forced to the conclusion that the poison we have been applying for upwards of thirty years is very largely the direct cause of the blight, rot, and weakened vitality of our potatoes.

This view of the matter has been confirmed by the statements of many thoughtful farmers who have the same opinion. It is with much regret, therefore, that I notice the ending of your article above referred to, as if it is followed the good it might do will be neutralized by the damage by the poison which is mentioned in such a way that it seems to take it as an indisputable fact that Paris green must be used. Fortunately, this is not the case, and it is so much so, that no person can grow perfect potatoes who uses Paris green on the plants. This point can be and has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of doubt. It is a fact that cannot be denied or disproven, that potatoes treated with Paris green carefully, do not live as long by ten days to three weeks as they would if not poisoned. No potato that is damaged by any cause to this extent can produce as many or as good quality of tubers.

Toronto Co., Ont.

C. M. RICHARDSON.

"Kno Bug" Analyzed.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

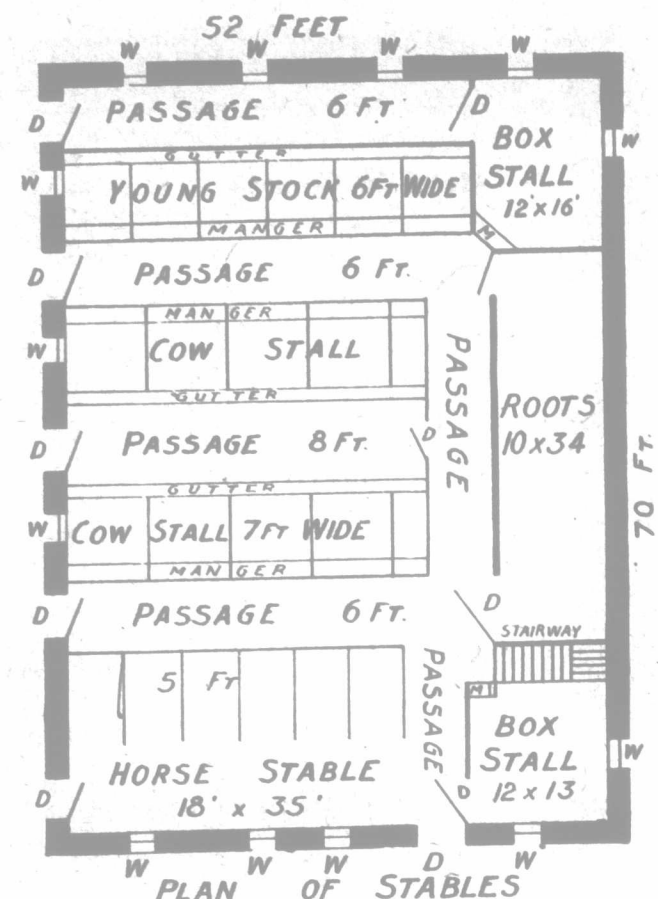
Sir,—Since the meeting of the Experimental Union at Guelph, I have had another sample of the insecticide Kno Bug, which I know to be perfectly accurate, analyzed. This one contains arsenic equivalent to 2.49 per cent. of Paris green. Therefore, Kno Bug selling at six cents per pound, the Paris green in it would cost \$2.41 per pound. This, of course, is not allowing value for the potassium nitrate which it contains, or for the gypsum which makes up a greater part of the mixture. The Paris green is, however, the only substance in it which will kill bugs. The potassium nitrate will feed the plant, but will have to go into the soil before it will do that. I am sorry that I did not have these results in time to allow them to be published along with the others in the issue of the "Farmer's Advocate" just received. R. HARCOURT,
Ontario Agricultural College. Chemist.

Special Clubbing Rate.

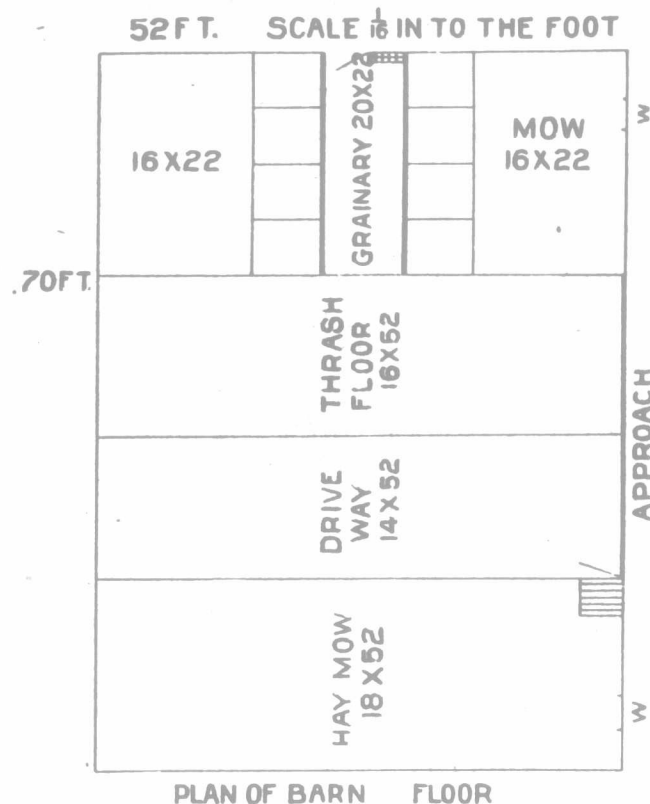
In order to greatly increase our subscription list, we make the following liberal club rate: One renewal and one new subscriber, \$2.50; one renewal and two new subscribers, \$3.25. Regular subscription price, \$1.50 per year (52 numbers). We give prospective subscribers a copy of the weekly "Farmer's Advocate" should have it. Address, "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Barn Plans.

One of our subscribers, Mr. Thos. Johnson, Perth Co., Ont., commenting upon the stable plan published in the December 1st issue, says, "The general plan is too narrow and too long, the



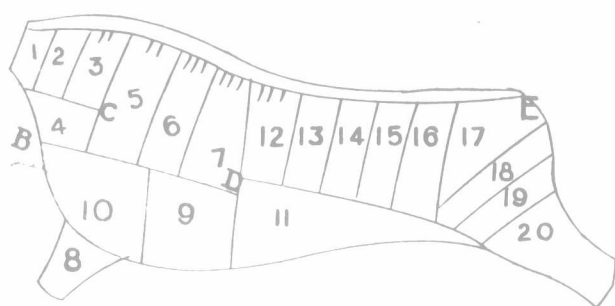
boxes too small, and the stalls too narrow," and has supplied us with the accompanying plan, which he considers a model. In many respects this plan answers well, but to be thoroughly modern would require a feed-room, silo, more room for loose cattle and in the manure alley. Doubtless this plan could be modified to provide for these suggested amendments. Evidently we have not yet obtained a perfect stable plan.



Cutting up Beef.

Would you kindly give in your next issue a cut, both of a front quarter and hind quarter of beef, marked off for a twenty-share beef ring? Waterloo Co., Ont. N. S.

Ans.—The accompanying chart is arranged to give each customer a roast and a boiling piece, and is eminently satisfactory wherever used for a twenty-share ring.



A Year with Sugar Beets.

That the sugar-beet industry is continuing to attract an ever-increasing degree of interest on the part of the agricultural world in general was rather strikingly evinced by the flattering numbers who, at the summons of the Ontario Sugar Co., wended their way Berlinward to the beet-growers' convention held there during the fourth week of November, when the process of manufacture was to be seen in operation.

The addresses were many, and to the point, discussion of the subject being entered upon not only by practical agriculturists from every part of the Province, but also by others whose names, as efficient promoters of the agricultural interests of the country, are household words among the progressive farmers of the Dominion. Among these may be mentioned Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture; Dr. James Mills, of the Ontario Agricultural College; Prof. Harcourt, also of the O.A.C.; Mr. Geo. C. Creelman, Toronto; and Mr. Simpson Rennie, Toronto.

Mr. S. J. Williams, managing director of the Ontario Sugar Co., gave an interesting account of the rise and progress of the Sugar Company's venture at Berlin. No spot in Ontario, he said, was more favorable for the establishment of a sugar-beet factory than Waterloo. The capacity of the factory which had been established there amounts to 60,000 tons, which amount, however, has not yet been supplied wholly by the farmers of Waterloo. The securing of this quantity of beets means the annual payment of \$300,000 to beet-growers; hence, if Waterloo farmers want this sum to remain in the county they may obtain it by raising sugar beets for the factory. It had been objected by some that the company was not paying enough for beets, and the fact pointed out that in Michigan the factories pay at the rate of \$4.50 per ton for twelve-per-cent. beets. To this he would make answer that the price for beets in Ontario is regulated by the Government, to safeguard the farmers' interests. Last year the Government compelled the payment of \$4.00 per ton, whether the beets tested up to the twelve per cent. standard or not. The second and third years the growers are to receive 33 1-3 cents for every point over 12 per cent. in sugar that their beets may test. The greatest reason why the Ontario Co. could not pay \$4.50 per ton for 12 per cent. beets as in Michigan, is that the price of sugar is always higher there than in Canada. If Canadian factorymen could get the American price for sugar, they would gladly pay the higher prices. However, he was not discouraged. Many of the best farmers had renewed their contracts. There was a man in the audience who had 24 acres of wheat on which he realized \$300. He also had 10 acres of beets, for which he received \$546. Mr. Williams could point out hundreds of similar instances.

Mr. Simpson Rennie gave some very practical observations. He called attention to the fact that some soils are not suited to the raising of sugar beets—among these being a new soil with only one crop before the beets. He considered that more money might be made from an acre of beets than from a similar area of oats, barley, or wheat. Allowing 12 tons per acre (which is below the average yield), at \$5.00 a ton, the amount which the beets here are yielding by percentage, the grower gets \$60 an acre; supposing the cost to be even \$30 per acre, he still has \$30 profit. Each of Mr. Rennie's two sons this year grew an acre and a half of beets. One cleared \$87 after paying for seed and freight, and the other \$124.90.

Prof. Harcourt dwelt more especially on the chemical and botanical side of the question. He had tested, privately, a sample of both cane and beet sugar, and had found their constituents to be identical; hence, there could be no possible truth in the assertion sometimes made, that the cane sugar is stronger or sweeter than the beet sugar. An important consideration, however, is that the best possible cultivation should be given to sugar beets. The beet, as we have it, is the result of 100 years of nurture, and unless given the very best treatment, it will go back. It has been proven that heavy manuring just before putting in the beets results in a heavy yield of big beets of low sugar percentage. A test of this showed 18 tons to the acre, beets testing 15.07 in sugar. Beside it was a sample on land on which the manure had been longer in the ground; and these tested 17.05 and yielded 16 tons to the acre.

Mr. Wm. McQuillan, of Dunnville, advised growers not to try too large an acreage. Two acres well done are better than four half done.

Mr. C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, stated his conviction that the growing of sugar beets will pay the farmer. The success of Canada depends more upon the development of its agricultural resources than upon any other branch, and the raising of beets is an opportunity lying at the very feet of the farmers. Farmers should give support and co-operation to every movement that will tend to raise the standard of agricultural resources. Mr. James especially called the attention of the farmers to the fact