

FARMING

VOL. XV.

JANUARY 4TH, 1898.

No. 18.

FARMING

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO FARMING AND THE FARMER'S INTERESTS.

Published every Tuesday by

THE IRVANT PRESS,

44-46 RICHMOND STREET WEST - TORONTO, CANADA

Subscriptions in Canada and the United States, \$1.00 per year, in advance; six months 60 cents, three months 35 cents. In all countries in the Postal Union, \$1.50 a year in advance.

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All communications should be addressed to "FARMING, 44-46 Richmond Street West, Toronto, Canada."

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Removal.

In keeping with the march of progress that seems to have overtaken nearly every branch of the commercial world, FARMING has been compelled to seek new and more commodious quarters. Our new offices are located at 44 to 46 Richmond street west in the business centre of Toronto, and we extend a cordial invitation to all our friends and patrons to call and see us when in the city. In our new quarters which are much better adapted for all our purposes than the old ones, and with a largely increased staff we hope to make every issue of FARMING during 1898 better than ever. In connection with FARMING there is carried on one of the largest and best printing and binding establishments in Toronto, and we are prepared to turn out the very best quality of printing, such as farmers' bill heads, sale bills, catalogues, etc., at most reasonable prices.

To move a large printing establishment is no small task. Our moving operations took place the last week of the old year, and though they interfered somewhat with our plans for the holiday season, we are pleased to be able to announce that the work has been well and successfully done. It is hardly necessary to explain that any delay in answering correspondence or in getting the paper out on time during the last couple of weeks will be accounted for by the chaos and confusion connected with moving operations.

We begin the new year, therefore, amidst new surroundings, with brighter prospects than ever before for a largely increased patronage for FARMING, and we trust that our many friends will assist us by getting their neighbors interested in FARMING, and making them regular subscribers.

Our Clubbing List.

We are pleased indeed to be able to offer the following low clubbing rates for FARMING with other publications:

	Regular price.	With FARMING.
Canadian Magazine	\$2 50	\$2 40
Toronto Weekly Globe	1 00	1 50
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire	1 00	1 40
Farm and Fireside	1 00	1 40
Montreal Daily Witness	3 00	3 00
Toronto Morning World	3 00	3 00
Montreal Weekly Witness	1 00	1 60
Family Herald and Weekly Star	1 00	1 75
London Weekly Free Press	1 00	1 75
London Weekly Advertiser	1 00	1 40
Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press	1 00	1 60
Hoard's Dairyman	1 00	75
Rural New Yorker	1 00	85

These are all particularly low offers, but we would make special mention of our offer to send FARMING and the *Canadian Magazine* for one year for the low price of two dollars and fifty cents. This is Canada's greatest magazine, and

we should like to see it in the home of every farmer. It contains what is best in Canadian literature and thought, and no young Canadian should be without it. Try it for one year.

We have also made special arrangements with the publishers of the *Canadian Magazine* to offer that splendid production for *four new subscribers* for FARMING, at \$1 per annum. This offer is made specially for the readers of FARMING. *Four new subscribers* can be got very easily if you only make the effort.

Sanitation in Cheese Factories and Creameries.

The sanitary conditions in connection with many of our cheese factories and creameries are not always what they should be. We have known of several instances where factories were operated utterly regardless of any sanitary conditions whatever. These unsanitary conditions have been a menace to the public health of the localities in which the factories were situated, and not only that, but they have prevented the finest qualities of cheese and butter from being made. True, the more modern cheese factory or creamery built during the past few years is free from this imputation; but many of the old factories built many years ago, when cheesemaking was first begun in Canada, and when not much attention was paid to sanitary laws, are still in existence, and in many cases are totally inadequate as far as proper sanitary provision is concerned. Such a condition of things should not exist, and the sooner our dairymen take some definite action in the matter the better.

We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by having the sanitary conditions of every cheese factory and creamery in the country perfect. We have established an excellent reputation for our cheese and a good reputation is being built up for our creamery butter, and we therefore cannot afford to be lax in regard to these matters. Some weeks ago an official representative of one of the British agricultural organizations visited Denmark and brought back the startling report that fully 50 per cent. of the Danish dairies were conducted without any regard to sanitary conditions whatever. It will take years for Denmark to recover from the effects of this report. Canadian dairymen should be watchful lest a deputation of the same character should visit Canada, and instead of visiting some of our best equipped and best appointed factories as we would like, drop in on some of our older factories where the sanitary conditions are not what they should be, and report accordingly.

In addition to this side of the question it is quite evident that as good a quality of cheese and butter cannot be made under imperfect sanitary conditions as where the conditions are perfect. Such being the case, it is obviously grossly unfair to the enterprising factorymen who have gone to considerable trouble and expense in putting up new and modern buildings with perfect sanitary requirements to have a factory operated, perhaps in direct competition with theirs, without any regard to sanitary requirements whatever. The price obtained for the butter or cheese made under the most favorable conditions will not be so large as it would be otherwise, because of the poorer quality of the product made under bad sanitary regulations in the neighboring factory. In other words, the good product will have to help sell the poorer stuff.

Then, again, the public health of the community where the cheese factory or creamery is situated should be considered. This is all important, and it is indeed surprising that the local health authorities allow some factories without the proper sanitary requirements, to be operated at all. If they

were more attentive to their duties in this regard many of the old ramshackle places that are now being operated as cheese factories and creameries would not be in existence to day. It has been suggested that the inspectors employed by the various dairy associations be made officers of the Provincial Board of Health. This would give them power when visiting a factory, to compel the factorymen to put their factories in proper sanitary condition.

There are other phases to the subject which it would be profitable to discuss, but this will suffice for one issue. When we come to sanitary requirements in the stables and surroundings on the average dairy farm the subject is a very wide one indeed. In regard to cheese factories and creameries we are glad to note a decided improvement in regard to sanitary requirements in some sections. As the years go by new and more improved buildings are taking the place of the old ones, but the transition is so slow in some sections that a little stirring up will do no harm. We believe that it would be a blessing to the dairy industry of this community if no factory were allowed to make butter or cheese excepting under perfect sanitary requirements. The business would not be curtailed any, as the prohibited factories would soon be rebuilt by new and better ones. This question should be taken up fully at the dairy conventions to be held this month.

Business Methods in Farming.

At the beginning of the new year every farmer should take a survey of his farming operations during the closing year, and find out which branches of his business have been profitable. Unless he has kept a detailed account of all his operations, he will not be able to do this with any degree of accuracy. It is important, however, that every farmer should be in a position to do so, and to be able to begin the new year with this additional knowledge to help him in the next year's work. If he is not able to do so, his future farming operations are not likely to be any more successful than they have been in the past. But how many farmers are in a position to look over the past year's work, and point out definitely the profitable and the unprofitable branches of their work? We venture to say that those who are do not form the majority. With most farmers it is largely a matter of guess work, and they are to a certain extent working in the dark.

Every farmer should bring business methods and business acumen and foresight into all his farming operations. It will make farm work more pleasant as well as profitable if an account is kept with every department of the farming operations, and each department debited with the amount of work, etc. put upon it, and credited with the returns from the same. This will apply to both stock and grain farming. It should not be a very hard task to keep such accounts, and we can assure you that if it were tried no farmer would care to go back to the old plan. Our most successful farmers to-day are those who are putting business skill and enterprise into their farming operations. The remarkable success which has attended the efforts of Mr. D. M. Macpherson, as given in last week's issue would never have been obtained had no definite and detailed account of each transaction been kept. Mr. Macpherson is very strong on this point, and believes that his success has been due to operating his farm upon thoroughly business principles. Every farmer should know what he is doing and then go ahead. Don't be deluded into guessing about the profitableness or unprofitableness of the different departments of the farm