

FARM AND HOME

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ADVERTISING RATES.—Only 15c per square line each insertion. Liberal discount for large space, made known on application.

OUR ADVERTISERS.—It is our intention to admit into Farm and Home only reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. Subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at a very early time give our personal attention to a complaint which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements in order to insure the best treatment, as well as enable our advertiser to credit Farm and Home with your inquiry or order.

THE CIRCULATION OF Farm and Home for this issue is Canadian edition, 29,650 copies. Combined editions, 300,500 copies. Several circulation statements on Farm and Home are sent to advertisers every three months and are made a part of each and every advertising contract.

OFFICES.—For the convenience of its patrons Farm and Home has offices at

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MONTREAL, Board of Trade Building,
304 Dearborn St., Rice Exchange,
CHICAGO, ILL. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MONTREAL, DEC 1, 1900.

A WORD TO CLUB MAISERS: NOW IS

FAVORABLE TIME for getting subscriptions, and we trust that as many as can will go to work at once and get up a list of names for Farm and Home. With the approach of the long winter evenings, every farmer will begin to consider taking some good paper which will bring good cheer to his fire-side, and no paper will suit him better than FARM AND HOME. He will thank you for calling his attention to you and we will be under lasting obligations to you.

WE ALSO want you to get the renewals of the members of your last year's club, if you sent us one as did thousands of kind friends, to each of whom we extend our most cordial thanks. Everybody knows it is much easier to induce a present subscriber who knows and appreciates the paper, to renew than to get a new subscriber. We confidently believe, from repeated experience, that at least FIFTY OUT OF EVERY FIVE of the old subscribers will gladly renew, if only asked to. A printed list of subscribers showing the time that each subscription expires, will be promptly sent you on application.

WE WILL, FOR THE FIRST TIME, the December number of FARM AND HOME, which will be especially interesting, to all NEW year subscribers. For 1901 whose subscriptions reach us during the month. This together with our special offer of the Farm and Home Art Calendar which we give every subscriber for the coming year, to say nothing of our special premium books, such as our new and exceptional terms as stated in our Premium List, should enable our friends to secure a goodly number of new subscribers. A complete list of the many useful premiums given for clubs will be found elsewhere in this number. Should you prefer a cash commission instead of premiums, write us at once for our special cash terms. We will also send samples and everything necessary to a successful success on application.

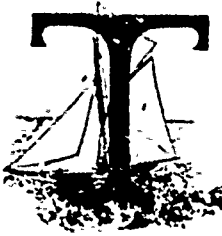
THE PHELPS PUBLISHING CO.,
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Don't Spoil the Rams—Those who have selected rams with strong constitutions descended from ancestors of the most robust and hardy character, that have never known what it was to be tested how much they could endure and still live, have the greatest chance to be rewarded for their good care by a large and thrifty crop of lambs. While fault is to be found with the practice of overfeeding stock rams, there are other mistakes that can be and are often made. Rams are often allowed to run with the flock of ewes until Aug. then separated and put in the smallest lot with the best fence that the farm affords. This lot has been used as a kind of prison for calves, hogs, or breachy horses. The soil is old and the grasses dry and tainted. The ram is weakened in every way he is uneasy, the flesh leaves him and the wool becomes dry. This is the condition that many rams are in when turned with the ewes. They are then allowed to run night and day with no feed but what a dry season and worn-out pastures afford. The man who has used a ram prepared in such a way cannot care for his ewes so as to equal his more careful neighbor in his success in lamb-raising.—[Robert Miller.

Our Prosperous Agriculture.

NEW BRUNSWICK FARMING.

A HIGH PROVINCE AS YET BUT SLIGHTLY DEVELOPED.



THE province of New Brunswick, from an agricultural point of view, is one of the richest provinces in the Dominion. Being situated on the sea, its shores are indented by deep bays, while the inland is beautified by numerous small streams, rivers and lakes. The principal river is the St. John which, though not navigable for large vessels for more than 100 miles from its mouth, is noted for its beautiful scenery and productive intervals land. The climate is one of the best, although the temperature reaches extreme points for short periods both in summer and winter, yet the conditions are such that for carrying on all branches of work it no doubt, exceeds the provinces lying around us.

For any great plan of immigration or colonization, there is no British colony which presents such a field for trial as New Brunswick. This was the official report of the commissioners sent out by the British government to explore a line of railway, more than half a century ago. If such a report could be made at that time, I am sure too much cannot be said from an immigration point of view at the present time. Many broad acres are now under a high state of cultivation which half a century ago were an impenetrable forest, and to-day, with railways extending over all sections, the emigrant is able to accomplish work that was unknown 50 years ago.

The land is gently undulating, without very many high elevations. The soil is rich, deep and very fertile in nearly every section and being well watered, is suitable for growing nearly every crop with a profitable return. About 1,500,000 a of land are now under crops. 1,000,000 under pasture, 500,000 under garden and orchard cultivation. The principal crops grown in 1898 were: Hay 700,000 tons, oats 5,000,000 bu, wheat 40,000, barley 109,000, rye 10,000, buckwheat 1,658,000, beans 25,000, turnips 1,000,000 and about 5,000,000 bu potatoes.

The provincial government, realizing the immense importance of wheat growing, established their now famous wheat policy, which has been the means of retaining a large amount of money that has hitherto been sent out of the province for flour. This policy was established in '98, when authority was granted the commissioner for agriculture to offer a bonus of 20 per cent of the cost of erection to persons or companies who would build and equip roller mills in sections approved by the dept of ag. Authority was also granted to make an importation of seed wheat for distribution among the farmers of the province, and in '95 and '99 3000 and 5000 bu respectively were distributed. During the last 2 yrs 13 Hungarian roller flour mills have been established with very gratifying results. The following will give some idea of the increase in the growth of wheat since '91. In that year only 200,000 bu were grown, while in '99 we have the gratifying return of 500,000 bu. The quality of the wheat grown is unexcelled, it being large and hard, and, as before intimated, with the assistance of the roller mills, is capable of making a very high grade of flour.

The counties of Carleton, York and Westmoreland are probably the best sections for growing hay and pasture grass and are equally good for the production of oats, buckwheat and barley, while for wheat production Gloucester and Kent are the banner counties. With crops such as the above lying at the farmers' command, large quantities of beef are made, the quantity increasing yearly especially in the eastern portion of the province. The production of pork, which goes hand in hand with the dairying industry, is making very rapid strides, induced largely by the increased interest which is being taken in the manufacture of cheese and butter, the by-products of which are supplemented by a grain ration and used for this purpose. Another very important feature of

New Brunswick is the home market for everything produced on the farm. The vast laboring operations of the province entail the keeping of a large number of men and horses. Then with the winter port at St. John, from which large numbers of sheep, horses and cattle are exported to the old country from the west, our market is greatly stimulated, for all these animals must be fed. Dairying is one of the most important branches of agriculture in New Brunswick at the present time and the growth of the industry during the last few years has been rapid, for in '92 only winter factories were in operation manufacturing 522,600 lbs of cheese and 31,953 lbs of butter, while this year there have been in operation 60 cheese factories manufacturing about 2,000,000 lbs of cheese, and 10 creameries, making 310,000 lbs of butter. About two-thirds of this quantity was exported to the old country, for which high prices have been obtained and highly flattering reports accompanied the returns in nearly every instance.

The principal drawback with which our dairymen have to contend is the long distance from the old country,

The new commission of agriculture for New Brunswick, Hon. L. P. Farris, is the only practical farmer in the government and represents a county essentially agricultural.



HON. L. P. FARRIS

Chairman of the Dairy Farm, Country and Home Land features of the agriculture of the province

which is our principal market. While the cheese sent over is not materially damaged, the exports of butter do not fare so well, although transportation facilities have been very much improved during the last 2 or 3 yrs. and as the dairying industry is advancing all over the Dominion, we are looking for a corresponding advance in shipping facilities. The province of New Brunswick is particularly adapted for dairying. We have a country notably well watered and a more moist and cooler climate than many parts of the world. Our pastures are fresher, and, when properly looked after, will produce more per acre than those farther west of us, while the land under cultivation is capable of producing large crops of choice milk producing foods.

Notwithstanding our winter and about 7 months compulsory stable feeding, facts go to show, as already stated, that New Brunswick can produce as cheap an article of cheese or butter as cheap as any other country. When we come down to beef production we are compelled to admit that the Canadian Northwest, the western plains of the United States and the great natural pastures of South America can produce it more cheaply than we can. Nevertheless, the New Brunswick farmer recognizes the fact that beef can be very profitably raised from cheap foods, such as fodder, turnips, oats, buckwheat, etc. of which we have abundant crops. We can report fair progress in the beef raising industry, especially in the eastern portions of the province, where thousands of acres of marsh land are available and suitable for this work.

The cultivation of apples is increasing very rapidly from year to year, especially along the St. John valley district, which is about the only fruit raising district of the province, the soil being particularly well adapted for the growth of apples. Few orchards are as yet extensive enough to produce very large quantities of any one variety, excepting the New Brunswick, which loses its flavor very quickly after being picked. Winter varieties, such as Bishop Pippins, Fameuse and Ben Davis, are being grown quite extensively in some sections and more attention is being given to orchards than was previously devoted to them. The cultivation of small fruit, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, is also on the increase, especially in the vicinity of towns and cities. This in-

dustry might be considerably increased with advantage both to growers and consumers and it might be considerably increased on the farm for home use.

OUR CHEESE INDUSTRY.

The value of Canadian cheese exported in 1898 was \$16,950,000, in 1899 \$19,556,000 and this year it will reach very nearly \$25,000,000. The outlook for winter dairying throughout the country was never better than at present, so we expect an increase in exports right along. If we can only get all our butter and cheese factories improved so that we can control the temperature and turn out an even quality of fancy goods, having all our makers that expect to stay in the business become thoroughly competent, you will be surprised at the extension we can make, and the prices we can get for our goods. The day for selling ordinary butter and cheese is past. Everybody wants fancy goods, and it is our business to see that we have exactly what our friends want. Let us unitedly say to-day that we shall put our factories, and especially our curing rooms, in first-class condition, and have our makers attend one of the excellent dairy schools, so generously provided by our government, and be in a position for making a decided advancement in the quality of all our goods.—[D. Derbyshire, Brockville Co, Ont.

EFFECT OF A HIGH TARIFF.

This can be no better shown than in the export of Canadian eggs, our trade in this product the past 10 yrs having very nearly changed its base from across the line to across the water. The McKinley tariff, which went into effect Oct 6, '90, struck our egg trade hard, at that time egg exports going almost entirely across the line.

OUR EGG EXPORT TRADE.

Year	Total In dz	To G B	To U S
1890	12,829,620	3,600	12,825,735
1891	8,022,935	649,476	7,354,235
1892	7,931,204	2,987,655	3,918,015
1893	6,805,432	4,104,632	2,664,942
1894	5,141,586	3,449,243	1,611,881
1895	6,500,817	4,184,271	2,258,518
1896	6,520,678	5,557,725	\$94,989
1897	7,476,636	6,939,496	479,258
1898	10,369,596	10,250,466	38,643
1899	9,652,512	9,564,220	45,029
1900	10,131,312	10,109,388	21,929

All Special Business Privileges should be done away with and the initiative and referendum system of legislation adopted. This would give farmers and all other industrial people an opportunity to apply themselves to the production and enjoyment of wealth. What we want is not gold, but happy homes made delightful in the presence of plenty and companionship of a free and enlightened people. Industry and economy are national virtues, but industry carried to the extreme is slavery, and economy may become worse than poverty when it forbids charity and fosters an all grasping greed. It is this better education on reform lines that the farmers of Canada most need today to raise them to higher planes of life, to broaden their horizon and strengthen their faith.—[G. H. Turner, New Westminster Co, B. C.

How Drainage Pays—I have had the cost of drainage returned from the first crop. We underdrain our moist, heavy clay and two rods apart. It cost \$30 p a, but I think I can drain it now for 25. If tiles are well laid they will last for years. An inch to the rod is decline enough. We use round, glazed tiles and pay about 85c p 100 ft of ditch. [D. E. Smith, Ontario Co, Ont.

The Object of Cold Storage—We have had in recent years fruits of all kinds out of season, and at prices within the reach of most people. The economic problem is not to secure a high price for a small quantity, but an average price for a large quantity.—[F.

Visit successful farmers. Seeing things done is much better than reading about them.

The American Leicester breeders' assn meets at city hall, Guelph, Ont, Dec 13.