

FARMING

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A Very Valuable Paper

WELLESLEY, ONT., MARCH 4TH, 1899.

To The Editor of FARMING

Find enclosed \$1 to continue my subscription for 1899. I find FARMING a very valuable paper and I would not like to be without it, as it is of great value to me in farming and stock-raising.

Yours truly,

GEORGE HOFFMAN.

Agricultural News and Comments

A new creamery is being built at New Westminster, B.C. The creamery will be under the management of Mr. J. Kincaid, who for the past two years has had charge of the Dominion Government Creamery, Wetaskiwin, Northern Alberta.

During January, 1899, Great Britain exported 71 cattle, as against 141 in January, 1898; 1,031 sheep, as against 1,269 in January, 1898; 6 pigs, as against 7 in January, 1898, and other animals 5,790, as compared with 5,322 in 1898.

The British Columbia fruit exchanges are now making preparations to dispose of the coming fruit crop. The Manitoba and Northwest market will be the one that will be catered to more particularly. By co-operating in fruit-selling in this way it is claimed that much better returns can be obtained than selling individually.

At the last County Court of Perth the grand jury made the following recommendation: "We would recommend that the rules governing the rights of persons travelling or driving on the public roads should be posted up for the information of the public. It would be a great benefit to the winter roads if sleighs were made to track as wide as wagons. We have examined the statistics you gave us about statute labor, and approve of your suggestion that the labor should be abolished and the value of that labor expended on the roads, under the direction of a practical engineer."

Negotiations are in progress for the erection of a \$500,000 abattoir and cold storage warehouse at Halifax. The establishment would have a capacity for handling annually at least 30,000 head of cattle, 30,000 head of sheep, and 20,000 head of swine. Of this quantity they would purchase in Nova Scotia, if the stock could be had, 10,000 head of each, the balance to come from the West. The product of the concern would be sold in England, the company retaining 2½ cents per lb. for the expense of management and handling, the balance to be returned to the producers. The promoters are asking the local Government to guarantee the bonds of the company for half a million of dollars.

At the North Dakota Station some interesting experiments have been carried on re the vitality of the typhoid bacillus in milk and butter. The butter used in these investigations was derived from an ordinary creamery, and contained one ounce of salt per pound. Ten days appears to be the longest period of time over which typhoid bacilli introduced direct into butter could be detected. When, however, the cream was infected with typhoid germs before

churning, the latter was discovered in butter even after three months old. Typhoid bacilli do not, apparently, make any marked growth in butter if the buttermilk is thoroughly worked out of it. In sterilized milk typhoid bacteria can exist for upwards of four months. Where milk is inoculated with typhoid bacillus it will take almost complete possession of the liquid, becoming almost a pure culture.

New Ontario

A very interesting meeting took place at the Pavilion, Toronto, last week. The object of the gathering was to interest the people of Toronto and of this part of the province in Algoma or what is known as New Ontario. Many people in the older parts of Ontario are, perhaps, ignorant of the great heritage we have north of Lakes Superior and Huron and extending to James' Bay. This great stretch of country is not only abundantly supplied with minerals, fish, timber, pulp, and certain varieties of coal, but contains millions of acres of good farming lands. It is estimated that there are fully 50,000,000 acres of good agricultural lands in that section yet to be settled on. The extent of this vast area will be more fully realized when it is pointed out that in the settled parts of Ontario there is only about one half of this number of acres given up to agricultural pursuits.

With this great land to go up and possess there is no good reason why the young men on the farms in the older parts of the province should go to the United States or to eke out a precarious living in our towns and cities when they wish to make a home for themselves. Every settler going to Algoma gets a free grant of 160 acres of good land, upon which, if he is industrious and frugal, he can, in a few years, make himself practically independent. At the meeting referred to some valuable information was given as to the productiveness of this new country. From statements made by settlers it was pointed out that oats frequently yield 110 bushels; peas, 80 bushels; wheat, 45 bushels; potatoes, 800 bushels; turnips, 1500 bushels; and timothy hay, 5½ tons per acre. These figures give some idea of the possibilities of this new district. At present the market there, owing to the adjacent mines and railroading, for all kinds of farm products, is very good, and persons without much capital, but with push and energy, can, in a few years, make a profitable livelihood.

Chestnut Color in Horses

This question is receiving some attention from the English horse breeders. With the exception of the Cleveland Bay, the Yorkshire coach horse and the Suffolk, breeders in that country have never devoted themselves seriously to regulate the color of their horses. The theory that color is largely determined by the amount of pigment in the blood during certain stages of germ growth is said to find favor with many breeders, but there does not appear to have been any serious attempt by believers in this theory to make any practical use of it. This pigment theory may account for the growth of the chestnut color in that the absence of coloring matter in the pigment may produce this shade.

In regard to the increase in chestnuts the *London Live Stock Journal* has this to say: