

FARMING

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FARMING

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Representative for Great Britain and Ireland, W. W. CHAPMAN, Fitzalan House, Arundel St., Strand, London, Eng.

TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

Quality Not Quantity in "Farming."

Readers of FARMING must remember that in its present form we are able to give them over one-half more reading matter during the year than we would be able to give in the old monthly form of FARMING. We purposely make our weekly edition in its present concise form so as to meet the needs of this advanced age. In this go ahead day even the farmer does not care to take time to read through a large agricultural journal. In FARMING, we aim to give only the very best farming matter, boiled down, concise and to the point. By issuing weekly the farmer gets everything up-to-date, and fresh. Our aim is quality not quantity.

Among the many excellent exchanges which come to our office, some of the very best are those smaller in size. In these the matter is boiled down and the reader gets as much definite information and knowledge of the subject as by reading a long, labored article. Such has been our aim in regard to FARMING, and we are assured that it will meet the approval of every intelligent farmer.

We trust our subscribers will not forget that we offer to advance subscriptions one year for two new yearly subscribers, and six months for one new yearly subscriber at one dollar per annum. If sample copies are needed kindly drop us a line and we will have some forwarded at once. We are receiving complimentary notices on every hand and feel assured that FARMING, in its present concise weekly form, is just the paper the farmer needs. You will therefore be doing your neighbor a kindness by securing him as a subscriber to FARMING. Don't delay, now is the time to secure them. See our special premium list in this issue, and look out for our special holiday premiums next week.

National Thanksgiving.

This week brings with it the day set apart for national thanksgiving. Every loyal Canadian citizen has reason to be thankful for the blessings of the past year. Our fair land has been preserved in peace and plenty, and our relations with the motherland have become more cordial and more intimate. These closer relations have brought with them greater interest in Canada and Cana-

dian affairs than ever before. The British trader is looking more to Canada than he ever did for an outlet for his manufactured goods, and, we in turn, may confidently look forward to an enlarged demand for our produce from the English consumer, because of the events which have transpired since we last returned thanks for the kind providences bestowed upon us. Our relations with our neighbors have been mutually cordial, and beneath the little ruffles, caused by a Dingley bill and an Alien Labor law, there is a strong feeling of friendship for our kinsmen to the South. This is as it should be, and the prayer of every loyal son of Canada during this thanksgiving week will be that the cordial relations which have existed so long between the two great peoples of this continent may continue for many years to come.

More than any other Canadian citizen, the farmer has great reason to be thankful for the blessings of the past year. In addition to a bountiful harvest in nearly every portion of our great Dominion, there has been a marked advance in the prices for farm products. Wheat is worth fully 25 per cent. more than it was a year ago. The market for live stock has revived, and not for several years has there been the same demand for good young stock as there has been this fall. Dairying has been a profitable business for the farmer. In addition to the high prices for cheese, which prevailed during the earlier part of the season, there was an abundant supply of milk. The demand for good butter has been fair, and prices have been comparatively high. In fact, the farmer, in nearly every branch of farming, has experienced a revival, and has had a better demand for his products than a year ago.

Let us therefore, as loyal citizens, be truly thankful for the many blessings of the past year, both individual and national. Let us be thankful that we live in one of the fairest countries in the world; a land endowed by nature with beautiful scenery, fertile fields, and a vigorous, healthy climate, and ordained by Providence to be the home of a thrifty, contented and prosperous people. Let us have every confidence in the future of our young Dominion, and not be too eager to look for pastures green in other climes. Let us feel that Canada affords for young Canadians opportunities for advancement that are not to be found in other lands. Let us encourage a stronger Canadian sentiment, a stronger love for our native land, and a year hence we will have greater reason for thanksgiving than even this year affords.

Secretary Wilson Again.

We have had occasion frequently to refer to that indefatigable hustler, Secretary Wilson, of the United States Department of Agriculture. His annual report has recently been issued, and it is needless to say that it is one of the most concise and yet comprehensive reports of its kind that has come to this office for some time. The report in itself does not deal so much with the work that has been accomplished during the year, but is full of plans and methods of development along every line of agriculture, and if one-half the schemes proposed are carried to a successful issue Secretary Wilson will have accomplished more since taking office than all his predecessors put together. Not a single phase of agriculture, or of anything affecting the welfare of the agriculturist, seems

to be lost sight of. From the development of the markets for farm products down to the nature and tillage of the soil on the farm, comprehensive and definite lines of work are outlined, which, if carried into effect, should place the American farmer on a plane equal with, if not ahead of, any of his competitors. This report is well worth considering by our Department of Agriculture, lest the good work it is doing may be outclassed by its greatest competitor.

Canadian Butter Misrepresented.

Secretary Wilson, in dealing with the development of the market for American butter in his annual report, makes the following statement, which, we think, should not be allowed to pass without a protest: "The products of the United States and of Denmark have been found to be the only absolutely pure butter imported into England, all others, including the product of the British colonies, contain more or less injurious ingredients used as preservatives."

If there is anything for which Canadians may justly feel proud, it is that the food products of Canada are absolutely pure, and free from any foreign ingredient whatsoever. The high reputation of Canadian cheese in the British market at the present time is largely due to the fact that that product has been absolutely free from any foreign ingredients, and that the cheese imported from Canada has contained nothing in the way of "neutral," grease, or anything else but the pure milk as taken from the cow. The same may be said regarding Canadian butter, and we are prepared to state that every pound of Canadian butter sent to England has been absolutely free from any injurious ingredient, or anything used as a preservative. If Secretary Wilson does not know that our laws absolutely prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine or the use of any injurious ingredient in the manufacture of butter, it is time that he was made aware of the fact. True, our exports of butter, so far, have not attained to very large proportions. They are sufficiently large however to be excepted when a statement like the above is made in reference to the butter shipped from the British colonies into England.

A strong proof of what we claim in regard to the high character of Canadian butter is contained in the results of Professor Dean's experiments in regard to the amount of water in butter, given in this issue. Not only is Canadian butter free from any injurious ingredient, but contains two and one-half per cent. less water than the Danish butter, upon which England depends largely for its supply. Professor Dean's experiments were carried on with butter made at the college, but, as the methods of manufacture there are practically the same as those used in the manufacturing of all Canadian creamery butter, the results obtained by him may be looked upon as representing pretty fairly the quality of Canadian butter in this particular.

The British consumer is becoming more and more exacting in regard to the quantity of water he buys when he purchases a pound of butter, and the Canadian creameryman should use every endeavor to keep the quantity of water in every pound of butter he makes as low as possible. We cannot "load up our hutter" with a lot of valueless water, or any other unnecessary ingredient, and expect that the English consumer is going to pay the highest price for it. The quality must be to his liking or he will not buy.