

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE & HOME MAGAZINE

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN
THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).
LONDON, ONT., and WINNIPEG, MAN.

JOHN WELD, Manager.

1. The Farmer's Advocate is published on the first and fifteenth of each month.
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most profitable, practical and reliable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners and stockmen, of any publication in Canada.
3. Terms of Subscription—\$1.00 per year in advance; \$1.25 if in arrears; sample copy free. European subscription, 6s., or \$1.50. New subscriptions can commence with any month.
4. Advertising Rates—Single insertion, 30 cents per line. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. Discontinuance—Remember that the publisher must be notified by letter or post-card when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid. Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your Post Office address is given.
6. The Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
7. The Law is, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
8. Remittances should be made direct to this office, either by Registered Letter or Money Order, which will be at our risk. Where made otherwise we cannot be responsible.
9. Always give the Name of the Post Office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.
10. The Date on your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.
11. Subscribers failing to receive their paper promptly and regularly will confer a favor by reporting the fact at once.

Address: THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or

THE WILLIAM WELD CO.,
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL:

285—Illustration. 286—Ontario Agricultural College Closing; Plant Trees; Inspection as Conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. 287—Our Portrait Offer; Fire at the Central Experimental Farm; Advantages of Beet Sugar Cultivation; A Model Sugar Beet.

STOCK:

287—Our Scottish Letter. 288—Another Criticism of "Cloughbane" on Horse Breeding; Care of the Foal; A Typical Hampshire—Illustrated; Sheep vs. Dogs; Drying Beef in South America; To Drive Flies Out of the Stable.

FARM:

289—A Strong Plea for Tree Planting; A Home-made Hand Cart; Sorghum; Extracting Sorghum Sap. 290—Agricultural Science in Rural Schools; Nature to the Rescue; Get a Second Crop.

SHOWS AND SHOWING:

290—Should We Have Fewer Shows? Canada's Great Exposition; The Western Fair; Central Canada Fair.

DAIRY:

291—Weeding the Dairy Herd; Keeping Dairy Cows for Profit; The Production of Camembert Cheese. 292—To Prevent Cows Kicking; An English Jersey Butter Test; To Keep Butter Firm Without Ice; Fat Burnt While Testing Milk—Wants Light—May be Got at the Provincial Dairy School, Guelph.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD:

292—Cultivation of the Orchard. 293—Asparagus—Wild and Cultivated.

POULTRY:

293—Management of Poultry.

APIARY:

293—Quieting and Manipulating Bees.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

293—Legal, Veterinary, Miscellaneous.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS:

294—Toronto Horse Market; Toronto Markets; Buffalo Markets; Montreal Markets; Chatty Stock Letter from Chicago.

FAMILY CIRCLE:

295.

CHILDREN'S CORNER:

295.

MINNIE MAY'S DEPARTMENT:

295.

UNCLE TOM'S DEPARTMENT:

297.

THE QUIET HOUR:

297.

GOSSIP:—299—A Monster Barn; etc.; 301; 302—Highland and Agricultural Society; etc.; 303—Meeting of Executive Committee of the American Guernsey Cattle Club; etc.

BOOK TABLE:—301.

ADVERTISEMENTS:—298 to 304.

Our Portrait Offer.

The old adage, "A thing of beauty and a joy forever," was never more suitably applied to an object than to a life-like crayon portrait. The magnificent work done by the portrait company with whom we have an arrangement for premiums, as per advertisement, page 299, can not fail to give satisfaction when the photo sent us is right and no changes are asked for. They can follow copy exactly. A few hours of canvassing will easily secure one of these grand pieces of art work, 16x20 inches. Surely it is worth the trouble.

Fire at the Central Experimental Farm.

To the Editor FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

DEAR SIR,—You would less have seen an account of the disastrous fire that destroyed our laboratories on the 6th inst. Perhaps you would be good enough to state in your columns that, though much of the apparatus is destroyed, we hope to be able to resume chemical work in the course of a few weeks, temporary accommodation for that purpose now being fitted up. It will be well for all correspondents who have lately sent samples for examination, to write me now, since many of the recent samples and records relating to them were lost in the fire.

Yours faithfully,

FRANK T. SHUTT,
Chemist, Expl. Farm.

Ottawa, July 10, 1896.

Advantages of Beet Sugar Cultivation.

As an indication of how sugar beet culture can stimulate other lines of farming, it is said that in 1853, when the Emperor and Empress of France came to Valenciennes, a triumphal arch was erected bearing the two following inscriptions:—

"Before the manufacture of beet sugar, the arrondissement of Valenciennes produced 695,750 bushels of wheat, and fattened 70 oxen."

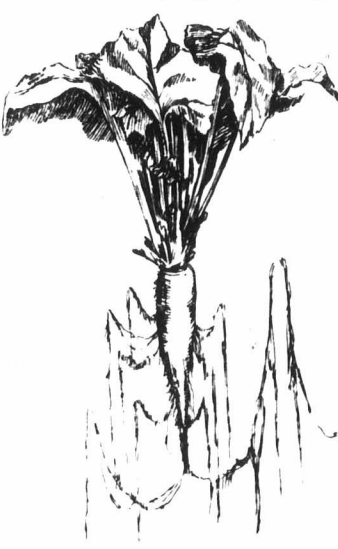
"Since the manufacture of beet sugar was introduced, the arrondissement of Valenciennes produces 1,157,750 bushels of wheat, and fattens 11,500 oxen."

Hence, beet cultivation did not supplant, but aided, other farm crops. Beet Sugar (of Philadelphia, Pa.), an excellent periodical devoted exclusively to this industry, gives the following resume of its advantages:—

"The beet flourishes in a soil that has been worked to considerable depth, and the crops that follow derive advantage therefrom, their yield being greater, and the cost of preparing the soil for their reception being reduced almost to a minimum. In consequence of the constant weeding during the sugar beet development the next crop will have few weeds to contend with, and hence derives the entire benefit from the plant foods of the soil. Many agronomists go so far as to assert that the beneficial effects are such that the beets may be considered as having been obtained free of cost. The residuum pulp from factories feeds cattle and means cheap milk, butter, and meat; furnishes fertilizers gratis, and by the feeding of these pulps, combined with necks and leaves, all the plant food—with the exception of that contained in residuum molasses—is returned to the soil. Besides this there is a social question too frequently overlooked. The farmer, instead of being brought in contact only with other tillers of the soil, is forced, through circumstances, to have dealings with chemists, engineers, and men of education at the factory, which stimulates his ambition for his children, and the rising generation thus becomes of a higher standard than if the factory had not been started in the locality. The transportation of beets, of raw and manufactured material of the factory, necessitates the building of railways, from which the farmer derives an advantage by his farm soon becoming divided off in lots. He avails himself of the increased value of property, makes money in a hundred different ways, and sees a certain future not only for his land but for all his belongings. The cultivation of beets demands more labor than most crops; hence, it prevents the farming districts from becoming depopulated for want of occupation. The factory working during the winter, many of the hands who were employed on the fields during the summer find work there during a period of the year when they would evidently be unable to find employment elsewhere. The fact that the women and children can do the work of weeding increases the actual money returns for each family, and the work, being done in open air, is healthful and excellent exercise when the boys are home from school.

In Europe it is admitted that for every acre devoted to beets there is a money return just double that possible to obtain from any cereal. These examples could be continued almost without limit. It should be remembered that sugar from beets may be profitable or not to the manufacturer, but beets cultivated with care always mean in the end a fortune to the farmer. He does not always realize the fact, but the truth is, the tiller after a term of years turns his capital over many times, which the capitalist is never able to accomplish when extracting the sugar from beets furnished him."

A Model Sugar Beet.



The accompanying figure represents the most desirable form of sugar beet. To obtain this sort it should be grown from good seed produced from selected beets. It must also be grown on good soil, with proper care and plenty of cultivation. Beets having long, sprawling roots often result from lack of proper care and cultivation. They have no good characteristics, are dreaded

by the factory, and are only fit for forage purposes.

A bill in the German Parliament places the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine under strictest regulations. All margarine for home consumption is to be colored red or blue, so that it may at once be distinguished from butter.

STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

ENGLISH ROYAL OF '96.

This is the week of the Royal Show at Leicester. All the agricultural world and his wife is there, and the event has been a great success. There have been greater shows of the Royal, but we should not say that there have been many more successful. We have, however, seen shows at which there was something more sensational in the way of stock. On the whole, the Shorthorns are the best display in the cattle section; the Shires, of course, amongst heavy horses; Shropshires and Lincolns amongst sheep; and Stilton cheese in the dairy section. Scotchmen are fairly numerous in Leicester, which is a great grazing county, but they do not seem to have taken to the pure-bred classes, as none of the Scottish colony appears in the prize list. The desire to make ends meet as rapidly as possible has accomplished this, and the commercial instincts of the North Briton triumph over his love of good animals. The Scottish Shorthorn, and the breeders of the red, white and roan in Scotland generally have every reason to be satisfied with what they have accomplished during the past few days. The two championships have come North—that for the best Shorthorn bull being secured, for the second year in succession, by Lord Polwarth, with his Booth *crun* Cruickshank bull, Royal Harold, whose sire was Royal Riby, and his dam was by King Stephen; the latter a Cruickshank bull with a history. The reserve championship in this section went to the Prince of Wales for a fine two-year-old, named Celt, whose sire was the Scottish bull, Gael, and his dam a Bates cow. This bull was sold, it is said, for 1,000 gs., to go to South America, and in any case he and many others have recently been purchased for that market. The championship for female Shorthorns was won by Messrs. Law, Mains of Sanquhar, Forres, with Aggie Grace, a very bonnie two-year-old heifer by a home-bred bull of Aberdeenshire breeding, while her dam belongs to a somewhat notable tribe or family. The original of them came, we understand, from Northumberland, and they have been crossed for several generations with first-rate bulls. Aggie Grace came near to being the best Shorthorn in the show. She was followed in the championship competition by quite a celebrated animal, Mr. George Harrison's fine cow, Warfare, which was bred at Kinellar, and has won many prizes and championships; she was first in the cow class. Her Majesty the Queen was first with a right good yearling bull got by a Scottish sire out of one of the Margaretta cows. This is like a bull that will go on improving. He is named Marmion, and he is a fine roan, got by Volunteer, out of a cow by the 1,000-gs. bull, New Year's Gift. The best class of this breed was that for yearling bulls. No such display has been seen for many a day, and this augurs well for the future of the breed at home as well as for the supply to meet the growing foreign demand. South America has opened up again, and several large orders have been booked for that part of the world. The Aberdeen-Angus breed was fairly well represented, but a great deal of leeway has yet to be made up before it can be said to hold a position of rivalry to the Shorthorn in the greater portion of England. In almost every district now the blacks are to be found, and there are few counties in which there are not breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. In Sussex, Bucks, and Bedford they are found, as well as in Yorkshire, Northumberland, and the Northern counties generally. The best bull and cow, however, came from the Northern counties; Mr. Earle, from Kirkbridge, Darlington, securing the male championship with a very grand bull, Fairy King, and Mr. Clement Stephenson, Newcastle, the female championship, with the massive, big cow, Radiant. The Marquis of Huntly was the only exhibitor from the other side of the Border. He exhibited a very pretty cow named St. Barbara, which, however, was placed second to Radiant. Galloways were mainly in the hands of Mr. John Cunningham, Durhamhill, Dalbeattie; the Countess of Carlisle, Haworth Castle, Brampton; and Mr. Graham, Harlawhill, Lougholm. Mr. Cunningham won a great share of the prizes, but Mr. Parkin-Moore, of Whitehall, Carlisle, secured an additional first prize with his still unbeaten bull, Nonpareil, which he bought as a stirk at Castle Douglas for 95 gs. Although there was no award of a championship, this would be the best bull shown. The best female was, there can be no doubt, Mr. John Cunningham's Dora of Durhamhill, but from circumstances which need not be described here, she was judged by an Aberdeen-Angus breeder, with the result that she was placed second to a cow which her owners do not regard as at all equal to Mr. Cunningham's heifer. Sir Mark J. MacTaggart Stewart, Bart., M. P., secured both championships for Ayrshires with the bull, First Choice, and the cow, Heather Honey, which he bought at Capt. Steel's sale for £58.

Horses were in force; the breeds best represented being, of course, the Shire, Hunters, and Hackneys. The English cart breed was strong in numbers, but we have seen judging which a Scotchman could follow better. The championships were both secured by gets of the Calwich stud horse, Harold, without any doubt the most impressive breeding horse in England. The Hackneys were a great display, and a notable fact was the success of the produce of one mare, Dorothy 2016, which Sir