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J. C. CHAPAIS, L.L.B., ST. DENIS, QUE.

### ...LEADING TOPICS FOR THE WEEK...

The Chair of Natural History at the Ontario Agricultural College. The Ontario Minister of Agriculture. Canadian Butter at the Top. Prof. Craig's Successor. A Butter Bonus. Farming in New Brunswick. The Poultry Industry of Canada. Fresh Pastures for Horses. Health on the Farm. Hired Help on the Farm. The Lambing Season in England. Closing Exercises at the Guelph Dairy School. Questions and Answers. Market Review and Forecast, etc.

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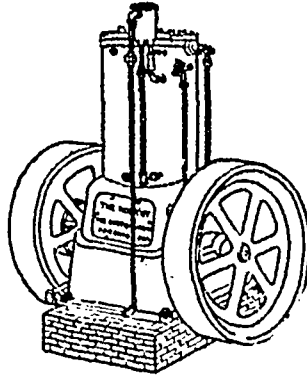
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**D. A. GRAHAM - Parkhill, Ont**

# FARMING

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## FARMING

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## TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

### Our Clubbing List.

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Toronto Weekly Globe.....	1 00	1 50
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire.....	1 00	1 40
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Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press.....	1 00	1 60
Howard's Dairyman.....	1 00	1 75
Rural New Yorker.....	1 00	1 85

### Professor Craig's Successor.

Mr W. T. Macoun has been appointed horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, to succeed Prof. Craig lately resigned. Mr Macoun is a son of Prof. Macoun of the Geological Survey, and has been a member of the Experimental Farm staff for many years, having had charge of the experimental plots under Dr. Saunders' special direction. In this department he gave special attention to experimental work in horticulture and more particularly in connection with small fruits, which should enable him to do effective work as Prof. Craig's successor.

### A Butter Bonus.

At Ottawa last week a motion was presented to the House of Commons asking that the Government grant a bonus of one cent per lb., to be paid to the farmers direct, upon a specified quantity of creamery butter to be exported to Great Britain while fresh and in a condition to make a name for itself. All expenditures of money, which have for their object the development of an important industry are to be commended, but when it comes to granting money in the way of a bonus the development of the industry is put upon a wrong basis. There is no more need for a bonus to develop our export butter trade than there is for one to develop the trade with the Klondike. If our creameries turn out a good quality of butter, and every facility is provided in the way of cold storage on board the car and boat for transporting it direct from the producer to the British consumer, there is not the least need of a bonus in order to develop the trade. True, a bonus might serve to stimulate the export butter trade for a while, but as it could not be continued for many years, the reaction when it was removed would be disastrous. Its effect would be akin to that pro-

duced on some "boom" town after the boom has ceased.

If our export butter trade cannot be developed without the aid of a bonus it would be better not to attempt to develop it at all. Our cheese trade developed from an almost obscure beginning to its present large extent without the aid of a bonus, and there is no reason why the butter trade should not do the same thing if properly managed. Besides, there is not the least ground for alarm in regard to its growth. Our export butter trade has made rapid progress during the past three years, having almost trebled in that time, and the prospects are that the present year will witness a wonderful expansion of this trade. If the quality is right and shipments are regularly made the trade is bound to grow. Then why talk about a bonus.

### The Ontario Minister of Agriculture.

Now that the result of the election in Russell County has made it certain that the present Government will remain in power for the next four years, there can be no two opinions as to who should be Minister of Agriculture. We believe that we are voicing the wishes of the large majority of the farmers of this province when we state that the present incumbent of that office, the Hon. John Dryden, should be retained. It is a matter of deep regret that an element of doubt has arisen in regard to the matter as a result of the uncertainties of a general election, but the Government has it within its power to open up a constituency for him, and we believe that it is due to the important agricultural interests of this province that it should do so if Mr. Dryden is willing to remain in office.

The Hon. John Dryden has served his native province faithfully and well, and we have no hesitation in stating that no one in Ontario has done more for the advancement of our agricultural interests than he. Being a practical and successful farmer, as well as a thorough business man, he has combined liberality and an intimate knowledge of every branch of the work in his management of the Department of Agriculture. This has enabled him to deal generously with its various branches, and at the same time to expend wisely and effectively the moneys allotted to his department.

In looking over the legislation of the past few years in the interest of agriculture, we find his guiding hand in every portion of it. Among the acts of legislation introduced by him may be mentioned an act for the prevention of yellows in peaches, and of black knot in cherries and plums; an act for the prevention of the spraying of fruit trees while in full bloom, in the interests of beekeepers; an act for the protection of fruit trees from the San Jose scale, passed at the last session. In addition he has by amendment improved many of the acts on the statute books relating to agriculture, the whole tending towards more effectiveness and greater consolidation. Mr. Dryden has during his administration been instrumental in greatly enlarging the scope of work at the Ontario Agricultural College, and making it more effective. He has given every encouragement to the dairy industry by grants to the various dairy associations, by inaugurating the travelling dairy, and by establishing successful dairy schools at Guelph, Strathroy, and Kingston. He has established twelve fruit experimental stations in the province, and organized a spraying outfit to give the fruit-growers practical lessons on the advantages of spraying. Other acts of his, worthy of note, are the appointment of a Provincial Road Instructor, the improvement of the Farmers' Institute system and placing it in charge of a permanent superin-

tendent, the development of Northwestern Ontario, and the establishment of the Pioneer Dairy Farm at Wabigoon, the distribution of more reports on agricultural subjects among the farmers, and the assistance rendered Hon. Mr. Fisher in removing the quarantine regulations between Canada and the United States. All these acts will be of lasting benefit to the Ontario farmer.

Therefore, taking everything into consideration, it would be a serious mistake to deprive the province of Mr. Dryden's services at this juncture if they can be had, when there is so much more to be accomplished in developing its agricultural resources. A new man would be at a decided disadvantage till he had become thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the work which would require a year or two, and meanwhile the farmers' interests would suffer. Our agricultural interests are of the utmost importance, and we believe it to be the duty of the Government, now that it has a new lease of power to make a special effort to retain the present Minister. Mr. Dryden is as yet a comparatively young man and capable of carrying on the good work he has been doing, for many years to come. His wisdom and excellent judgment not only enable him to inaugurate legislation, but to carry it to a successful issue.

There is much more that we could say, but we have said sufficient to show our views in regard to the matter and which we believe to be the views of every unbiased person who has the interests of Ontario agriculture at heart. We have no axes to grind nor favors to ask in taking this view of the situation, and only take the stand we do because we have the best interests of the farming community uppermost in our thought. We have no political leanings in the matter, whatever, and had the Opposition been returned to power we would have felt just as free to advise appointing the best man the party could furnish as we are now free to advise retaining Mr. Dryden, whom we consider to be the very best man for the position on the Government side of the House.

### Farming in New Brunswick.

By COL. D. McCRAE, Guelph, Ont.

It is difficult in a hurried winter visit to form a good idea of the farming capabilities of such a province as New Brunswick. The mornings are taken up with a run on the train or a drive in a sleigh. The fields are deeply covered with snow, so deeply sometimes that the fences are covered. Afternoons and evenings are devoted to farmers' meetings, and one finds there from the discussions that the modes of farming in the province by the sea differ from those in vogue in western Ontario. The land is hilly and rolling, the timber small, and the clearings have not recently been much extended. There is still a large part of the province uncleared. Of the seventeen million acres only some ten millions are claimed and much of this owned by lumbermen. About seven million acres are still in the hands of the Crown. The country is more after the style of Muskoka than of any other part of Ontario, just about as hilly but with fewer outcrops of rock. Much of the soil is very good, clay loams and sandy loams, the former not yet thoroughly drained. While there is in some parts much good land, it is often in small fields broken by hills and valleys. There is much beautiful scenery—it is a land of evergreens. Many kinds of spruce, fir and pine abound, and they grow readily everywhere.

With many farmers, farming is only a part of their work. Formerly wooden ships were built on almost every creek. It was a paying trade, and

many farmers worked at this employment. This has become a trade of the past. Lumbering is still active. Last year there was more lumber cut than ever before in the province. Fishing takes up part of the time of those on the coast and along the rivers. Farming, with those who have kept steadily at it, has done well for them. It has not done so well for the man who was fisherman and lumberman when he could get employment, and who only farmed when he could get nothing else to do. The land has been settled for a long time. At few meetings would any farmers be found who had come from Britain, or who had become familiar with the best modern British farming. They have no such emigration of farmers such as we have almost yearly in western Ontario, and we seldom think how much benefit this is to our agriculture.

The farm homes are built of wood; often shingled on all sides and neatly painted. They are small, comfortable, and nicely furnished homes. The people are very hospitable. The barns are small and laid out without much regard for economy in handling feed. Bank barns are few. Stables are low and dark. Many have their cattle in places where the only light is admitted when the door is opened. Sheep are few, and mostly of the long-tailed breed. Cattle are mostly of the dairy breeds; the natives resemble the Quebec cattle, and some of them are good dairy animals. Few feed well enough or with due regard to economy. Marsh or interal hay, with or without meal, is the chief winter feed. There has been of late years an advance in dairying, and farmers are paying more attention to the feeding of their stock. Excellent roots can be grown; turnips, mangolds, and carrots are of the very best quality. The development of root-growing and cattle-feeding will do much for farming in New Brunswick. There are few seed drills used. The grain is all sown broadcast. Five to seven bushels of oats in some places are sown to the acre. Self-binders are almost unknown. Many farmers take in their grain loose. They thresh with small machines and market the grain often when poorly cleaned. With all this the land is rich enough to give as much as fifty bushels of wheat per acre and as heavy as sixty six lbs. per bushel. There is a future for New Brunswick in farming when they adopt the best modern methods.

#### The Chair of Natural History at the Ontario Agricultural College.

The chair of Natural History and Geology at the Ontario Agricultural College has not yet been filled. It is surely about time that the Government were taking steps to fill the vacancy. We understand that there are a number of applicants for the position, and among them one or two quite capable of filling it. There need, therefore, be no delay for the want of good material to choose from, and the sooner the appointment is made the better if the students of the present year are to get any benefit from it.

Why should there be any hesitation in regard to the matter? The Government's duty is quite clear. Only a man of scholarship and experience is competent to fill the position, and when such a man can be secured there is not the least excuse for delay. The position is one of the most important connected with the college and demands a man of mature judgment, ripe scholarship and experience. These qualities were well marked in the late Professor Pantou, and his successor should be one possessing them to a large degree in order that he may creditably follow in the footsteps of his predecessor. Aside from the work of lecturing to the students, which is in itself important, the professor of Natural History will have to deal with many problems affecting the interests of the agriculturist, and especially those of the fruit-grower. Only a person having a wide training and an intimate knowledge of the work would be competent to deal with these problems satisfactorily.

We believe that among the applicants are a number of recent graduates of the college who

have given the subject of Natural History and Geology more or less special attention. We do not wish to lay down the principle that no appointments to vacant professorships should be made from among the graduates of the college. A large number of the present members of the staff are old graduates and are rendering excellent service both to the college and to the country. But there are always exceptions to every rule and we believe that the present instance is one of them. None of the graduates who are applicants for the present vacancy possess in any marked degree the qualifications necessary for filling the chair of Natural History and Geology acceptably. If such be the case the appointment should go to someone outside of the college and its graduates. A graduate in the Natural Sciences from one of our leading universities with a wide practical training in the branches he has to teach is none too good for the position, and if such an individual can be secured the people would heartily support the Government in making the appointment. Such a person would be a source of power to the college and would strengthen its position as one of the leading agricultural institutions of learning on the continent.

If what we hear is true, the tactics employed in some quarters to get a favorite into the position are to be deplored. We would not have taken the strong stand that we do in regard to the affair had we not felt that the best interests of the college and of agriculture were likely to be sacrificed to the selfish motives of a certain section of the community who appear to be taking advantage of the present unsettled condition of the Government to elevate to the vacant chair a young graduate of the college, who, whatever his other qualifications may be, has not the experience nor the scholarship necessary to fit him for the position. We therefore sincerely hope that the Government will not be influenced in making the appointment by any other motives than those which would be in the best interests of the college and of agriculture generally.

#### The Poultry Industry of Canada.

By THOMAS A. DUVEY, Toronto, Ont.

(Continued from last week.)

##### HOW TO SET A HEN.

Perhaps some of the readers of this article will say that it is quite unnecessary to write anything upon this subject, but I submit that it is of great importance, and many mistakes are made by those who do not stop to consider the matter.

When a hen steals her nest, it almost invariably follows that she brings home a far greater number of chickens than if she were set in the poultry house and a nest made for it. For this reason, I prefer to conform to nature as much as possible. I would recommend that some sods be cut in the fall before the ground is frozen, and stored away for spring use. When you have a broody hen, take a box and put one of these sods into the bottom of it. If it is very dry, I would moisten it. Put the grass side down. On top of this place some fine hay; put a couple of china eggs (which should be first warmed) into the nest and then set your hen upon them. Leave her there for twenty-four hours, and if she is comfortable and has the appearance of being willing to remain for the three weeks, I would give her the eggs. Before setting her, however, I would recommend that she be thoroughly dusted with insect powder and again about two weeks before the hatch is due. During the process of incubation, I would feed her upon whole corn, and be sure that plenty of water is within reach, otherwise if she gets very thirsty, she might eat the eggs in order to quench her thirst.

##### FEEDING YOUNG CHICKS.

After the chickens are hatched, do not remove them from the nest for twenty-four hours. You may then safely put them into a coop, constructed in such a manner that the chicks may run outside at will, while the hen will be obliged to

remain within the coop. I would recommend a coop built as follows: Size 2 x 2½ feet, with a tight roof, removable bottom, and a wire front, one inch mesh, with a door in front or side that can be raised high enough for the hen to come out, or just enough to allow the little chicks out. The first day they are kept confined; then for the next few days, after the dew has dried off, the little fellows are allowed to come outside if the weather permits. In case of rainy weather, the projection in front is to keep the rain from beating in. Be sure the floor is always dry. Treat the hen and chicks every ten days for lice, dusting them thoroughly with some kind of insect powder. I would recommend Dr. Hess' "Instant Lice Killer." The coops should be whitewashed both inside and out frequently.

For chicks, when first hatched, the best food is hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, rubbed up fine and moistened with a little milk. The chicks should be fed often, but given little at a time. After a few days crushed wheat, granulated oatmeal or cracked corn could be given. Milk is preferable to water, and food or drink must always be supplied in scrupulously clean vessels. Place the coop with the brood on fresh ground, in a place sheltered from wind, keeping the hen confined for about ten days before allowing her to wander off with the chicks. If she be allowed her liberty earlier, the strength of the chicks will be overtaxed, and they are likely to be exposed to wet, and the danger from hawks is increased. Keep on hand several coops for the use of the broods as you take them from the nests. A very generous quantity of food must be given from the time they leave the nest until the tail and wing feathers are grown, as feathering is a great drain upon the system, and it requires plenty of food to sustain it. After the chicks have got their feathers, see that they are well supplied with plenty of grain. A soft food, composed of bran, shorts, oat chop and barley meal should be given once a day, and twice a day all the grain they will eat up clean. Change the diet often, however. Be sure to see that the chicks have plenty of green food.

A convenient arrangement for feeding chicks is to have a coop four feet square, made of lath, or, if preferred, it may be covered. Leave an opening at the lower part so that the chicks can run in and out, and keep a feed hopper full of feed in the coop all the time. The object is to have feed where the chicks can reach it at any time, but beyond the hens. It is an excellent contrivance for yards that contain both hens and chicks, as the chicks will be in no danger of being interfered with by the larger fowls.

Give the chicks plenty of ground green bone. It makes more flesh, and stronger, healthier chicks than any other feed.

##### Health on the Farm.

The following extract from an address by Mr. G. C. Creelman, and which is contained in the report of the Agricultural and Experimental Union for 1897, corroborates what we said in FARMING for March 15th upon the above subject:

Being now engaged in the insurance business, I come across printed proceedings of meetings of insurance inspectors and medical men who are interested in the work of insurance. In a list of what they considered the best risks for life insurance, I was very much surprised to find that they placed the farmer very low on the list. We hear at all times the claim made that his profession is the most independent of all and the healthiest. I have heard that since I was large enough to hear. Entering into discussion with a physician, he explained why he considered farmers not as good risks as others. He said:

(1) That the farmer paid too little attention to the sanitary conditions of the house. They had low rooms without half enough air.

(2) Their rooms are very poorly ventilated; the windows are low and small, and often placed directly opposite the door; when open there was a draught; when closed no good means of ventilation could be had.

(3) In many cases the farm buildings were situated too close to the house. Nearly all cases of fever, especially of typhoid fever, could be traced to the influence of streams coming from the stables. In case of sickness the patient was frequently put into the smallest room, and the room off the kitchen where it was supposed to be the warmest. In this way they select the poorest room in the house. It would be

better to go upstairs. By putting the patient in the little room off the kitchen the disease would have the very best chance of killing the farmer. The house is often too small. There are sometimes two or three in the same room, and frequently in the same bed. People that live in the city or town, although they have rent to pay, never think of crowding.

Farmers should have some sort of enjoyment to change the routine of life, and break the monotony. Monotony was one of the conditions under which even healthy people did not thrive well. There should be enjoyment on the farm in the evening. Especially those who have been at the college where they have seen things as they should be, should look into the sanitary conditions of their own homes very carefully. We know how to tile-drain our land and how to ventilate our buildings properly. The outer buildings should be a good distance from the house. Some farmers in the Southern States are going to the trouble of putting up a covered roof from the barn to the house before they will put up with the unhealthy condition of the farmhouse by its being situated close to the stable.

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the farmer is very low on the list of those who are considered to be the best risks for life insurance. This condition of things is largely due to themselves. They have, in many instances, completely ignored the laws relating to sanitary conditions, with the result that to day the farmer, instead of being classed among the best life insurance risks, is down low in the scale. This is something that every farmer should consider, not because it is necessary to secure a better position among insurance risks, but because he owes it to himself and to his family to provide such conditions, on the farm as will be conducive to good health and freedom from disease.

### Hired Help on the Farm.

Editor of FARMING:

Re your comments on my article on "Hired Help on the Farm," I grant you a farmer would be more likely to keep a married man longer than a single one, which would be a great advantage, as he would soon get into the farmer's ways, and things would naturally run smoother than when one is always chopping and changing, as is the case where single men are hired. But your argument in reference to the wages goes to support my claim that a married man is too expensive a luxury for the majority of farmers at present. For, if it costs a farmer \$10 a month for a man's board and washing, it would cost a married man more. Therefore my estimate of \$250 is far too low, as it would cost him more than that to board himself and wife, without reckoning on such trifles as children, clothing, etc. Then there is another cash outlay in my favor, that of the cost of erecting a cottage, which would mean \$300 or \$400 more on to the mortgage.

Then, sir, I hardly think you refute my argument of poverty by referring to the same class in England, for amongst them it is dreadful, and they seldom see meat more than once a week, if that. One young fellow who has come to this country tells me he used to consider himself lucky if he got a "slice of bread and a carrot for his breakfast." Now, I am sure we do not want that state of things with us. So until farmers go in for more intensive farming, I am sure they will find single men more in keeping with their incomes than the more luxurious article, a married man.

W. T. HARRISON.

Ivan, Ont., March 14th, 1898.

Editor of FARMING:

Having noticed that quite a bit is said about hired help on the farm, and that the single man is being badly trampled upon, I thought I would say a word in his behalf. In regard to morals, I cannot see why, if a man is married, he is going to be any better in that way. I think that there are just as bad married men as there are single men; and, as to a single man demoralizing the family, I cannot see that he can do such a great deal more harm than a married man. The farmers' boys are with the hired man through the day, when he is working in the fields, and I think that is the time when he uses most of his bad language. Another thing—what are we going to do with our single men who are too young to get married, if we are all going to hire married men? I think that this married hired man cry is another blow that will help to drive our young men off the farm, and which we are all trying to prevent.

R. B. MARTIN.

March 14th, 1898.

We are pleased that this hired man question is exciting some interest. It is gratifying also to know that Mr. Harrison agrees with us in regard to the farmer being able to keep a married man for a much longer time than a single man. Then, his remarks in reference to intensive farming are quite in keeping with our contention. The only difference being that he is looking forward to a time when a more intensive system of farming will

be practised, while we believe that a more intensive system of farming should be begun by our farmers at once. If it is the right line of farming to adopt, why put off practising it till the indefinite future? Our remarks in regard to wages were made entirely from the farmer's point of view. Nevertheless, we believe there are many married men in our towns and cities who would be glad to work on a farm for \$250 a year and a free house.

In regard to the statement of Mr. Martin that "this married hired man cry" will drive our young men off the farm, we are inclined to the very opposite view. We might ask, what becomes of the young single men who are now employed on our farms? Do they remain single all their days and stay on the farm? We venture to state that not one per cent. of them do. After knocking about for a few years with several farmers, they very often drift, no one knows where, and if they were traced through the later years of their lives, may probably be found located in some poor house on some back street in our large cities, trying to eke out a precarious existence for themselves and their families on whatever odd jobs can be had. Of course, there is the exception in the young hired man who is the son of a farmer, perhaps in the locality in which he is working. He has special advantages over the young man who has to depend entirely upon himself for a living and whether he works on the farm or not, must rely upon his own resources. We repeat, that it would be better for this young man, for the country, and for the farmer who employs him, if after working a few years his position were made more permanent by being given an opportunity to settle down for life if he wished. We are sure that it would be a decided gain to the farmer to have a steady man with him year after year whom he could trust and who understood all about the work on the farm. We have known of several instances of married men who have worked several years with farmers, becoming farmers themselves after having saved sufficient to help them get a start in the way of stock, etc., on a rented farm, and moreover these have invariably turned out to be some of our very best farmers.

### Canadian Butter at the Top.

The St. Mary's Creamery Co. recently made a shipment of butter direct to England, which sold for one-half to one shilling per cwt. (112 lbs.) higher than the Danish butter was selling for at the same time. The St. Mary's butter brought 108 shillings, and the Danish from 106 to 107 shillings. This result is very gratifying indeed, and shows what the possibilities are in the development of our export butter trade. We have as good facilities in Canada for making first class butter as the Danes have, and we have only to make the good qualities of our butter known in order to obtain the highest price.

The St. Mary's creamery is to be commended in the efforts it is making to establish a trade with Great Britain. If every creamery would adopt the same plans, and ship all the butter made direct, it would not be long before we had created a large export demand for Canadian butter. The shipment referred to above netted 20¾ cents at the factory, and the company were able to pay the patrons 19½ cents per lb. for butter fat. They have averaged 13,000 lbs. of butter per month during the winter, and expect to make 15,000 lbs. during March. There are now six skimming stations in addition to the central creamery at St. Mary's. The business is growing very rapidly, and the manager, Mr. J. Stonehouse, expects to be turning out about 12,000 lbs. per week in the middle of the summer. The firm has direct connection with British commission houses, where the butter is sold on its merits.

You will make a garden that will be both profitable and attractive by utilizing the packets of garden and flower seeds which we give for new subscriptions. These seeds are the very best obtainable and selected especially with a view to the requirements of our subscribers.

### Fresh Pastures for Horses.

According to the best authorities, horses will thrive best on new pastures, or, in other words, if horses during their growing period are confined to small pastures, and have not sufficient run, they will not be so full of life and spirit as horses having almost unlimited scope for exercise. The highest types of horses to be found to-day, especially in the racing classes, are those reared in a comparatively wild state, where fresh pastures are abundant and where the animals are allowed considerable liberty and freedom. In Australia it is claimed by old inhabitants that in the early days of settlement of that country the horses were superior to the horses of the present day because they were reared on unenclosed runs, where they could wander far and wide for the pastures they liked best. This free exercise in the wide range of country in the old days produced an animal that was accustomed to travel long distances without trouble, while the young horse, raised in a small enclosure, is naturally more slovenly and less energetic, with less endurance. The same reasoning would, perhaps, apply to other countries. We all know that many of the horses reared in a comparatively wild state on the American plains are models of energy and speed. Then, some of the finest horses the world produces to-day are to be found in the wilds of Arabia, where they have fresh pastures and large runs galore.

All this goes to show that as a rule the finest types of horses are those reared under conditions as much like the natural as possible. Though our breeders of horses may not be able to supply these conditions as nature supplied them, it will pay to go as far as possible and supply young horses especially with as much fresh pasture as can be had conveniently. Not only will this plan be advantageous to the growing animal, but it will be beneficial to the pasture as well. Horses are harder on pastures than either cattle or sheep. As a rule, fields that have been kept as permanent pastures for horses for a number of years will become full of weeds and coarse grasses, owing to the fact that the best plants have been eaten out. It will, therefore, pay farmers to provide their horses frequently with fresh pastures, and to allow their young animals as much of a run as possible.

### NOTES AND IDEAS.

The total killings of hogs in the west show a considerable increase over those of one year ago. The first two weeks of March show a total approximating 790,000 as against 720,000 a year ago. Most of the offerings are of fairly good quality but there is less uniformity, the receipts including considerable of immature stock.

### CANADA'S DAIRYMEN.

J. C. Chapais, LL.B., St. Denis, Que.

Mr. J. C. Chapais, Assistant Dairy Commissioner for Canada, whose photo appears in this week's FARMING, is well known to Canadian dairymen in all parts of the Dominion, and especially in his native Province of Quebec. In the March and June numbers of FARMING of last year we gave short sketches of Mr. Chapais and his work, and therefore will not need to enlarge very much on these lines just now. He was born at St. Denis, Quebec, and is the son of the late Hon. J. C. Chapais, Senator. He received the advantages of a good education, which he applied later on to acquiring an intimate knowledge of practical farming, his special lines being the cultivation of the soil and fruit growing. He is an ardent believer in up-to-date dairy farming, and thinks that the Quebec farmer should adopt it. His efforts in inducing the Quebec farmer to go into dairying seem to be meeting with good results, as no province in the Dominion is making the progress that Quebec is doing along practical dairy lines.

For a number of years Mr. Chapais was assistant editor of *Le Journal d'Agriculture Officiel*, published by the Department of Agriculture of Quebec. His editorial work induced a close study and a research into many agricultural problems, which have been beneficial to him in his special work on the Dairy Commissioner's staff. His work in this department is chiefly in the French-speaking districts of Quebec, where his services are in great demand as a speaker at agricultural gatherings. FARMING has been favored frequently with articles from the pen of Mr. Chapais, and we hope to be favored again.

### THE WALKING HORSE.

Too many young farmers are talking about the trotting horse and we hear very little about the walking horse. Both are valuable in their way but the most valuable to the farmer is the walking horse.

Farm work has to be done with horses at a walk. A very little difference in the speed at which a team walks when at work will make a great difference in the amount of work done in a day. Too many farm teams are allowed to get into a slow, lazy way of walking even if they have no load. This habit becomes fixed and it is then almost impossible to stir up the team to a faster gait. Much of the work on the farm is light work, and while performing it the team can walk at a good pace. When commencing the spring work teach the horses to walk up good and sharp.

The best way to get a fast walking horse is to train him as a colt to walk as fast as he can without trotting. A colt generally wants to go as fast as he can, but the trouble is he is allowed to do this at a trot. On the walk he is made to go slow to cool off after a trot. It would be much better to teach him to walk fast first and don't allow him to trot until he has learned to walk as fast as he can without trotting. Train him to walk fast and make him keep on walking as fast as he can and the habit will soon become a fixed one. Such a horse will be worth 25 per cent. more for farm work than a slow walking one.

### PLANT SUGAR MAPLES.

The first settlers found the land heavily timbered. To them a tree was something that stood in the way of returns from the land and it had to come down. Cut down the tree was their motto, and of course the children grew up with the same idea. Hence the great disrespect for tree life which prevails throughout the country. We have over-cleared the land, and on many a farm there is waste land that should never have been cleared. Now that it is cleared, it should be planted with forest trees again. The youth of the country must be taught to take better care of trees, to preserve them from destruction and to plant a tree for every one that is cut down.

There has been a great deal written just now about growing sugar beets. If the farmers would grow sugar maples on the waste places of the farm, in groves for shade for the stock, and in windbreaks to serve as protection for the house and barns, they would soon have a source of supply for sugar that would nearly meet the demands of the farm home for sugar, or if the product was marketed as syrup the proceeds would buy a very large share of the sugar needed. Most farmers could make the larger part of this sugar supply just as easily as they raise their own potatoes.

Where maple trees stand in a grove in the open they run much better than those in the forest. Fifty such trees should produce from 200 to 250 pounds of maple sugar. This would be about half an ordinary family's requirement of sugar. If the product is sold as syrup the returns will be somewhat larger.

Such a grove at the adjoining corners

of four fields would not take up more than a quarter of an acre, and besides the sugar product would be of value as affording shade for stock, as a wind-break and shelter, and as an equalizer of temperature and moisture. While maple trees do best in a grove, they will also do well planted in rows along the fences. There are many vacant places and corners in the woodland and on the farm that could be profitably set out with forest trees again. Nearly every woodlot will supply the necessary trees, or they can be obtained from some neighbor's woodlot. Why not plant a grove this spring? Why not fill up the vacant corners and open places of the woodlot?

### BEES IN THE ORCHARD.

Many fruit-growers do not thoroughly appreciate the value of bees in an orchard or there would be more orchards with bees in them. Their value in an orchard was demonstrated in a most practical way at the Oregon Experiment Station some years ago. A few peach trees were forced into bloom in November and a colony of bees was placed in the house when the trees began to bloom. For some days, however, a heavy fog prevented the bees from working, although the flowers were open not a bee was seen upon them. The first bright day the bees set to work at once and remained at work so long as there was anything for them. The result was that not a peach dropped at the stoning season, the time all unfertile fruit falls. The crop was so heavy that it had to be thinned out. As a check test one tree was protected so that not a bee could get to it. On this tree all the fruit dropped at the stoning period. Bees and other insects have a duty to perform in the orchard, for which there is no substitute provided. This is the distribution of the pollen from flower to flower and from tree to tree. They insure success in the orchard and every fruit-grower should encourage the bees in their work by not spraying, or doing anything that would be injurious to the bees while the trees are in full bloom.

### EARLY FORAGE CROPS.

Among the earliest sowings a farmer should make in the spring is a small piece of peas and oats for soiling. Prepare a nice piece of ground convenient to the buildings or to a pasture field, if it is to be fed there, and sow about an eighth of an acre for every ten cows. If the cows are to be kept entirely on the crop about half an acre will be required. Sow another plot every ten days for four or five sowings. Then sowings of millet, Hungarian grass and corn may be made.

A mixture of two bushels oats and one bushel peas; two bushels oats and three bushels peas; one and-a-half bushel oats and two bushels peas, and one bushel oats and three bushels peas are all good mixtures to sow; but of them all the first is probably the best. The Prussian blue pea, with either the Siberian, Banner, or Egyptian oats makes a very good combination for green fodder, and is recommended by Mr. C. A. Zavitz from extensive trials with them at Guelph.

### TO MAKE DURABLE FENCE POSTS.

The following is given as a good plan to make fence posts last longer than they generally do. In the first place the timber should be cut in mid-winter, split, and allowed to season under cover. Now burn the lower end of the post so that it will have a coal showing from the lower end to six inches above the ground when set. Then saturate the burned part with hot coal tar. The posts are ready then to be set. If not wanted immediately let them stand under shelter with the black end down. It is claimed that posts fixed in this way will last twenty times as long as those of the same timber cut and set green and without being burned. The extra cost of fixing them will not be two cents a post.

### CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE GUELPH DAIRY SCHOOL.

The closing exercises at the Provincial Dairy School, Guelph, for the last term, took place on March 23rd. There has been the largest attendance this season of any since the school started. The number on the roll was 110, 19 of whom were ladies. This number was made up of one from New Brunswick, one from Nova Scotia, three from Quebec, one from Manitoba, one from the North-west Territories, one from Liverpool, England, and one from New York, the balance being from Ontario. This speaks wonders for the reputation of the school and the good work it is doing towards higher education along practical dairy lines.

The students of the term just closed showed their appreciation of the efforts of the staff in their behalf by presenting a nicely worded address at the closing which was suitably replied to by Professor Dean and other members of the staff. The utmost good feeling between teacher and pupil has prevailed during the term and the expressions of gratitude contained in the address can have none other than a good effect upon all concerned.

The large attendance of ladies this

year is worthy of note. The number present patronized the home dairy, where special instruction was given in home butter-making. This department should be filled every year by the girls from our dairy farms. There is a demand for good butter all along the line, from the home dairy as well as from the large creamery, and those who make it must be fully equipped.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### BOOKS FOR THE FARMER.

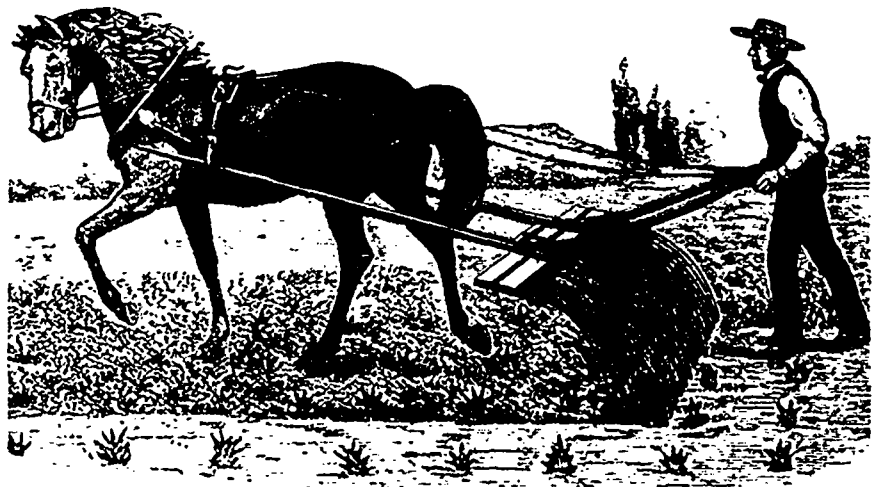
Teefy Mulcahy, Orillia: Please give me the names of good books on the raising, feeding, breeding, and care of horses, cattle and sheep; where can I get such books? Please give me the address of some one who has a good saddle mare for sale or one in foal.

Ans: The best work covering the breeding, feeding and raising of horses is "Horse Breeding," by J. H. Sanders, price \$1.50. "Feeding Animals," by Stewart, is a good practical work, price \$2.00. "Feeds and Feeding," by Professor Henry, Madison, Wis., and noticed recently is a capital work, price \$2.00. "Cattle, Breeds and Management," by Wm. Housman, is a very useful work, price \$1.25. "Stock Breeding," by Manly Miles, price \$1.50; and "Cattle Breeding," by Warfield, price \$2.00, are two reliable works on cattle breeding. "The Shepherd's Manual," by Stewart, is perhaps as reliable a work on sheep as there is published, price \$1.50. All of these books can be ordered through FARMING.

Perhaps some of our numerous readers can tell Mr. Mulcahy where he can get a good saddle mare.

Paint the garden trellis, etc., now, don't wait until you are too busy to do it. Also give the porch floor, the door steps, etc., a coating of good drab, buff or ochre-colored paint.

All paint for outside work should be mixed only with raw linseed oil and a little Japan to dry it. Never add turpentine or varnish to outside paint, neither kerosene oil or benzine, etc. It is poor economy to use poor paint.



The above is an illustration of a "Weeder," manufactured by Messrs. David Maxwell & Sons, of St. Marys, Ont., for the season of 1898. It is not a new instrument, however, and has been in operation for some years in Canada and the United States. It is highly praised by all who have used it and seen it used on both sides of the line. There can be no doubt that it is the most effective implement for destroying weeds without any injury to the crop. We can recommend it to every farmer. Directions for the use of the weeder are furnished by the manufacturers.

**CHEESE AND BUTTER-MAKERS' MEETING.**

The Executive Committee of the new Cheese and Butter makers' Association met on March 23rd at the Dairy School, Guelph. There were present: President, T. B. Millar, Kincardine; Geo. H. Barr, Sebringville; G. E. Goodhand, Milverton; and W. W. Brown, Attercliffe Station. A circular will be issued to the dairymen of the Province, setting forth the objects of the association and containing a number of recommendations to the salesmen of factories and cheese-buyers, which, if carried into effect, will do much towards remedying some of the grievances that are known to exist in the working out of our co-operative cheese factory system. One of these is a recommendation to the salesmen of factories asking them to adopt such regulations at the local cheese markets as will make all sales binding on both the buyer and seller, and make it necessary to have all cheeses inspected by the buyer before he purchases them. If this regulation were adopted it is claimed that makers would not be imposed upon as they are at present, and have to make good losses on cheese which the buyers may think fit to reject after having purchased. This is not intended to relieve the maker of responsibility where he is to blame, but to protect him from being imposed upon by unscrupulous buyers, who sometimes reject passable cheese and get an extra commission from the maker who does not wish it known that he has any rejected cheese.

Arrangements will be made to give certificates to makers who have shown themselves competent to manage factories successfully and to make a good quality of cheese. Such an arrangement should prove of great benefit to the cheese and butter trade if properly managed and certificates given only to those who are competent to make good butter and good cheese.

The new association has now a membership of 102, among whom are the leading cheese and butter makers in Western Ontario.

**SCOURS IN CALVES.**

A new remedy is suggested by a reliable stockman as a remedy for that troublesome evil among calves, scours. This is no less than coffee—a pint to a quart of strong coffee put in the calf's drink. The quantity is varied according to the age of the calf and the severity of the trouble. Of course the quantity of milk is reduced by the amount of coffee added. In one case beneficial results were obtained by giving strong coffee to a cow. It is always well, however, to look for the cause of scours. The cause must be found and removed. More can be done in this way than in giving medicine and remedies to keep all stock in good health. The best remedy in all cases is to remove the cause. Medicine may relieve for the time, but the trouble will return unless the cause of it is removed.

At the Fruit Growers' Convention winter spraying of fruit was very strongly recommended. Now would be a good time to try it. Give the twigs and branches of the fruit trees a

good spraying. This will go a long way towards reducing the need of spraying later on when you are more busy. By destroying the spores that are resting on the twigs the first lot of them will be destroyed. When the leaves come out spraying again will destroy those spores that may be on them. By this means much more thorough work can be done. Try it.

Hogs should be salted as regularly as any other stock on the farm. Don't neglect them.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

**FEEDING ENSILAGE.**

A. S., Enfield: I enjoy reading the questions and answers, and would like to know the best way of feeding ensilage. I am fattening fourteen head, but never fed any ensilage before. I am also feeding it to twenty-five others, but I do not find the cattle fattening as fast as I expected on such good-looking feed. I mix about one third oat straw with the ensilage, and give one gallon of meal to each beast, one-half gallon at noon and the rest at 8 o'clock. What is the best way to use it? Should hay or turnips be fed?

I have one or more hens that are dizzy-headed. What is the cause and the remedy?

Ans.: You do not say how much ensilage you are feeding, nor how mature the corn was before it went into the silo, nor what proportion of ears was in the corn. Ensilage is not a perfect food, and you have not improved it by adding a third straw to it. We would suggest that you feed 50 to 55 lbs. of ensilage if the corn was well eared, and what hay the animals will eat. If the corn was not well eared, and the ensilage is sour, it will be better not to feed so much of it, but feed more hay. It will not be necessary to feed any turnips. For fattening stock the amount of meal should be increased at least a half.

It would appear as though your birds were suffering from vertigo. This is caused by a rush of blood to the head, by a sudden fright, or is the result of an over-stimulating diet. Mr. L. G. Jarvis recommends holding the head of the bird under a stream of cold water, or pouring cold water on the head for a few minutes. This will arrest the trouble. Then an opening medicine should be given, which will remove the tendency to another attack.

**HENS EATING EGGS.**

D.G.L.: I have something new for you. Eggs are dear, but my hens are eating them. I shut them up in lath coops with a lath floor, one foot from the floor. Result—the eggs drop through and I gather them. That is better than cutting their heads off. It is a complete success.

Ans.: Your plan is certainly a novel one, and worthy of trial if you catch the first one to start eating eggs. If all the hens were to learn the habit you would have a contract, unless you could make them lay in nests with lath bottoms. It results from an unnatural condition of the hens, and is best remedied by supplying them with plenty of green vegetable matter, oyster shell, and meat. As soon as the hens can get out for a run let them out, and there will not likely be any more trouble.

**SETTING HENS.**

B.D.: What is the best way to treat a setting hen to keep her free from vermin?

Ans.: Many a poor hen is almost eaten up

with vermin while setting, and occasionally the vermin get so bad as to drive her off the nest. There is nothing better than to dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and also the nest. Repeat two or three times while the hen is setting. It is a good plan to put the nest in a quiet place. Tobacco stems make good material for the nest.

**SICK EWES.**

Shepherd, Richmond Co.: We have lost several valuable ewes lately, and wish to know the cause and how to prevent losing more. When they were heavy in lamb, and in good condition, the vulva protruded, and could not be put back to stay. A few weeks before lambing the sheep would press it out as large as a man's two fists. Would some of the readers of FARMING kindly state the cause and how to prevent it? The sheep have been fed on hay and a few oats daily all winter.

Ans.: The trouble seems to be what is called prolapsus vaginae, or a weakening of the parts mentioned, and is common in the cow and occasionally in the ewe or in any animal. It is very frequently caused by severe straining such as occurs when animals are constipated. This can be relieved by feeding roots or other laxative foods. It may also be caused by the ewes lying on a sloping floor with the parts downwards. The remedy for this is a level floor. By way of remedy give laxative diet, foment parts with warm water, wash clean, and return carefully by manipulation. With the ewe there is perhaps no better way than after the parts are returned to keep them in place by putting a pad over the vulva and tying it to the wool on either side. In fact, a kind of truss is required, with an opening for the escape of the urine.

**THE LAMBING SEASON IN ENGLAND.**

(By our regular correspondent.)

The general average of the reports to hand as to the results of the lambing season is that whilst owing, in the main, to the open and mild weather, the losses have been very small, yet the crop will not be a large one. Few if any reports have been seen, but they all complain of the paucity of twins. This is not altogether a detriment, particularly in the ram-breeding flocks, for then one good lamb will probably be worth more than two middling ones. A few typical reports can be taken from those to hand.

For Lincoln we can select those of Messrs. Henry Dudding, S. G. Dean, and Mrs. and J. E. Carswell, all of whom report an excellent fall of lambs, with first-class quality and full of character as one would expect them to be when bred in such flocks as these.

Hampshire Downs have been doing well. Mr. J. Flower reports a grand fall of lambs true to type and character, all of which, owing to the very abundant supply of fodder, are doing extremely well, and bid fair to be, when August comes round, as grand a lot of lambs as he has ever produced.

Mr. W. T. Hall, Lord Carnarvon's agent, reports a first-class drop of very excellent lambs, all of which are well bred from very carefully selected sires and dams.

Southdowns, the world-renowned flock of the Pagharn Harbor, are reported as having had a grand season, all their produce being of a very level and true to type look-likeness and character. Mr. F. N. Hobgen, too, has had a really excellent fall of lambs, being sired by some very special sires, and Mr. W. Toop's flock, from whence in days gone by so many prize-winners have been produced, is reported as being in great form, the lamb crop being of excellent merit and quality.

Oxford Downs, from general reports to hand, have done very well, feed being very plentiful and losses very small. Amongst those whom we have seen are Messrs. T. J. Hobbs and G. Street, both of whom report very excellent results.

Shropshires are not quite so forward in lambing as are some other breeds, but from the reports we have to hand it appears that in this, too, the general run of luck has been very good, and that there is every indication of an excellent fall of strong and robust lambs.

Suffolks have done well generally, taking a review of the various reports to hand. The past season appears to have been with this breed one of great success, with a really capital fall of lambs full of merit and excellent type.

**CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE.**

The Ontario Veterinary College closed another successful year's work on Thursday, the 24th of March. The closing exercises, held in the Convocation Hall on Temperance street, were very interesting. Prizes and medals were presented by leading veterinarians of the province. The gold medal for general proficiency in the second year goes to an American, a large number of whom attend the college. The proud winner is C. W. Fisher, of Cabot, Vt. The first prize in the junior year also goes to the other side, to W. M. Groff, of Ohio.

Hon. E. Davis was present, and in a few well-chosen words congratulated the students and the college on their success. He told the boys that they were just beginning their life, and success was gained only by earnest, honest work. He was glad to see that the value of horses was increasing, as this would mean increased business for them. The depression was rolling away, and Canada was on the eve of prosperity.

In all, more than seventy students received their degrees. The president of the graduating class presented Dr. Smith with a large framed group photo of the class.

Dr. Smith has reason to be proud of the successful year's work just closed, for each year the good work done at the college is attracting large numbers of American students to Toronto.

**Publishers' Desk.**

**The Grinder.**—Messrs. Matthew Moody & Sons, of Terrebonne, Que., are manufacturers of a very high class of machinery for the farm. The grinder which they advertise in another column is said to be one of the best. They are also makers of a superior class of tread power machines, feed cutters, hay presses, circular saw machines, etc. We advise our readers to procure a copy of their catalogue.

**Gasoline Engines.**—A discussion respecting the benefits accruing to the farmer through the invention of convenient appliances for generating power for farm uses will be found interesting and valuable to every farmer. Those who desire to become familiar with the subject should write for the Northey Manufacturing Co.'s booklet, which contains hints and information of value to every farmer.

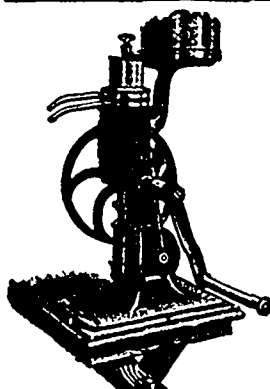
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# The Ontario Agricultural Gazette

The Official Bulletin of the Dominion Cattle, Sheep, and Swine Breeders' Associations, and of the Farmers' Institute System of the Province of Ontario.

## THE DOMINION CATTLE, SHEEP, AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Annual Membership Fees:—Cattle Breeders', \$1; Sheep Breeders', \$1; Swine Breeders', \$2.

### BENEFITS OF MEMBERSHIP.

Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by the Association to which he belongs, during the year in which he is a member. In the case of the Swine Breeders' Association this includes a copy of the Swine Record.

A member of the Swine Breeders' Association is allowed to register pigs at 50c. per head; non-members are charged \$1.00 per head.

A member of the Sheep Breeders' Association is allowed to register sheep at 50c. per head, while non-members are charged \$1.00.

The name and address of each member, and the stock he has for sale, are published once a month. Over 20,000 copies of this directory are mailed monthly. Copies are sent to each Agricultural College and each Experiment Station in Canada and the United States, also to prominent breeders and probable buyers resident in Canada, the United States and elsewhere.

A member of an Association will only be allowed to advertise stock corresponding to the Association to which he belongs; that is, to advertise cattle he must be a member of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, to advertise sheep he must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and to advertise swine he must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

The list of cattle, sheep, and swine for sale will be published in the third issue of each month. Members having stock for sale, in order that they may be included in the Gazette, are required to notify the undersigned by letter on or before the 15th of each month, of the number, breed, age, and sex of the animals. Should a member fail to do this his name will not appear in that issue. The data will be published in the most condensed form.

F. W. HODSON, Secretary,  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

### REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

Following is a circular issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway to take effect April 1st. A similar circular has been issued by the Grand Trunk Railway:

To Agents East of Fort William:

Circular No. 39 of March 19th, 1897, is hereby cancelled.

The following arrangement will hereafter govern the transportation of pedigreed cattle, sheep, and swine, in less than car loads, between stations on this Company's lines east of Fort William when intended for breeding purposes only:

Shipments will be way-billed at one-half regular tariff rates and at estimated weights as per Canadian Joint Freight Classification.

Certificates of Registration must, in all cases, be produced by shipper. Agents will take note of particulars as to name of animal and age, and keep record of same, also make notation on way-bill accordingly.

Shipments may be taken without men in charge, provided owners sign the usual contract releasing the company from liability in consequence thereof.

These special rates will only apply when owners sign the usual valuation agreement for ordinary stock. If extra values are declared the weights and rates will be as per classification for valuable stock, page 45, classification No. 10A.

Agents will give reference to this circular in way-billing.

G. M. BOSWORTH,  
Freight Traffic Manager.

Copy of Correspondence Regarding the Roads on which the Rates will Apply.

John Earls, Esq., Chairman Canadian Joint Freight Tariff Committee, City:

DEAR SIR,—Will you kindly let me know at once over what roads the rates, as per circular, will be good?

(Sgd.) F. W. HODSON.

Canadian Freight Association.

F. W. Hodson, Esq., Toronto:

DEAR SIR,—I understand the arrangement respecting pedigreed stock to be adopted by all railroads in Canada east of Fort William. I believe, however, that the Government Rail-

way System has a special arrangement on its own lines for thoroughbred stock, but there is no doubt the arrangement made by us here will apply on any thoroughbred stock interchanged between the I.C.R. and the G.T.R. or C.P.R. companies.

(Sgd.) JOHN EARLS,  
Chairman.

### Farmers' Institute Department.

Reports concerning the work of the Farmers' Institutes in Ontario will be published weekly under this head; also papers prepared for this department by Institute workers. Secretaries and officers having announcements to make are invited to send full particulars to the Superintendent.

### THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BRITISH CHEESE AND BUTTER TRADE.

HOW CANADA CAN BEST PROMOTE TRADE IN THESE PRODUCTS WITH THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

By H. A. HODGSON, of Hodgson Bros., Exporters and Commission Merchants, Montreal, Que.

**Cheese.**—It is most desirable that this article should be sold in quantities when the youngest cheese is about 15 days old, with the exception of the first half of May make, which should be made to cure early, so as to be ready to be shipped out at 10 days old. This can be done by light salting, say at least 2 lbs. per 1000 lbs. milk, and adding sufficient rennet to cut the curd in 15 minutes, using the usual amount of cooking and drying so as to give it body, but the last half of May should be salted at the rate of 2½ lbs. per 1000 lbs. milk, and June cheese should be salted at, at least, 3 lbs., and makers should use less rennet and bring the cheese down firm-bodied. Cheese made during the months of June, July, and the balance of the season, should not be shipped from the factory younger than 15 days old, and it is important that the factorymen should have a good curing room, so as to give the cheese a good even curing temperature. The curing rooms should be lined with good matched lumber, having a space of at least one foot between the outside and inside walls, which should be lined with tar or felt paper in such a way that the rooms could be turned into cold storage rooms if desirable without much extra expense. Cheese should be kept as clean as possible while at the factory, and when shipped should be

well boxed, double scale boarded top and bottom, and nailed down tightly so as to have the top of the cheese close against the lids. Cheese carry much better across the ocean in this way than if loosely packed. Canadian cheese has attained a very high standard on the English market, but we think there is room for improvement, especially in flavors, and these could be improved upon if more attention were given at milking time. We have travelled nearly through the whole length of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, and we have seen some very careless milking. Cows should be milked on the highest level of the farm, where free ventilation of air can be had, and away from the barnyard. When in England I visited a model dairy farm and found the cows were driven into a cobble-stone yard with a drain running in the middle. The milk-maids had to show their hands, and if they are not clean they were sent back to the kitchen to wash them; the same also with their pails and stools. After each maid had finished her cow, the cheese-maker tried to milk the cow to see if it had been thoroughly milked. Now if all our farmers would take these pains, see that their hands were clean, and the cow's udder and teats well cleaned before milking, better flavors would result.

**Butter.**—Our shipments last year placed our butter in a higher position than we have reached in former years, and it is regrettable that a large number of our creameries stopped making butter last season and turned their attention to cheese, mainly on account of cheese selling relatively higher than butter. The increased quantity of butter being made in the States at the present moment is supplying the English wants, and their prices are fully one cent per pound under ours. The make this season promises to be fully 30 per cent. to 40 per cent. greater than last season, and although it is true that the present receipts are being largely absorbed by our local trade, yet it will not be long before this source is satisfied, and we shall have a surplus for export. Boxes are largely coming into favor on our local market, and are preferred largely in England. Only wire nails should be used, even in the cover, and then only a few should be used, or screws or other devices employed, so that the cover may be removed without disfiguring the package. It is very important that the boxes, and even tubs, should be paraffine wax lined, as it prevents all possibility of a woody flavor being imparted to the butter. It is also important that the boxes should be kept perfectly clean. For this purpose the creameries should either ship their butter encased in bags, or else straw should be used on the bottoms of the farmers' wagons and railway freight cars as well as between the packages. Style and appearance as well as convenience in opening, help the sale, while dirty or ordinary sawn and nailed boxes hurt

the sale of the butter to a considerable extent. Three per cent. or half an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is the standard requirement for export and our local market. Never more than this should be used, but London market can take even a little lighter salting. The demand is for a nice, pale straw color, and even in the month of June the creameries should avoid high colored butter, which can easily be done by proper manipulation of the cream. It is important to pack the boxes full, and to contain as uniform a weight as possible, so that the butter will turn out 56 lbs. when it arrives in Great Britain. No salt should be used as a paste on the face of butter packed in boxes (this does not apply to tubs).

**Parchment Paper.**—Use only the very best quality; never less than 35 lbs. to the ream, and preferably from 40 to 50 lbs. should be used. This paper should be used in two pieces, and not in three or four as is sometimes the case. It should be of sufficient width to lap well over the butter on all sides. The same kind of parchment paper should be used for boxes and all kinds and sizes of tubs. Most of the parchment paper used by the creameries last year was too thin and light. It is to be hoped that our factorymen will not use this light, thin parchment this year. Mould in butter is generally caused by green wood and poor parchment paper, or by the butter being kept too long in a damp, poor ice-house.

### Ontario Agricultural College.

Announcements concerning the College work will be published weekly under this head.

### FOALING TIME

By J. HUGO REED, V.S., Professor of Veterinary Science.

(Continued from last issue.)

There are other numerous conditions which may arise, the evil consequences of which can be averted by careful interference. It is good practice to have a solution of corrosive sublimate about 1 to 1000 of water on hand and to dress the navel string and opening with it three or four times daily until the parts have healed. This prevents the entrance of germs that frequently cause joint or navel ill which usually proves fatal. If the foal should be weakly he should be helped to his feet when about an hour old and assisted to stand and take nourishment. If the dam is cross a twitch can be applied or other means taken to force her to allow the colt to suck. If unable to stand or suck, the mare should be milked and the young animal given nourishment out of a bottle until he has become strong enough to stand and help himself. In cases of this kind he should be given milk frequently, say every half hour, and in small quantities. Unless his bowels move early, means should be taken to relieve him. The contents of the bowels at birth is called meconium, and consists of a blackish substance somewhat tarry in appearance and about the consistency of putty and existing in lumps.

These lumps are often so large that the little animal is unable to force them out of the bowel and they must be moved mechanically; the administration of purgatives to the little creatures for this purpose is dangerous, as medicines administered by the mouth have very little or no action upon the contents of the posterior intestines. The forefinger should be well oiled and carefully inserted into the rectum and all the meconium that can be reached should be removed after which an injection of a little raw linseed oil or a little soapy water should be given. This operation should be repeated several times daily until the faeces that are passed are of a yellow color, which tells us that the meconium has all passed and what is passing now is the product of the milk the young animal has taken after birth. The attendant should observe whether the urine is passed in a normal manner, as sometimes the opening into the urethra is closed by a false membrane and then the urine will escape by the navel opening or not at all. If an obstruction of this kind exists a small catheter must be passed to break down the membrane, but fortunately this condition is seldom met with. If the birth has been normal all the attention the dam will require is to be excluded from draughts for a few days, kept comfortable, fed on warm mashes, and if in cold weather the chill should be taken off the drinking water for a few days. If parturition has been difficult, causing complications of different kinds, the services of a veterinary obstetrician should be secured.

**Stock Notes**

ANOTHER car-load of purebred stock has gone west it started from Guelph, and stock was also taken on at Myrtle and at Carleton Place. The following were the shippers: the F. W. Stone Estate, Guelph, four Hereford heifers; Capt. Johnston, Bramosa, one Shorthorn yearling bull; W. R. Bowman, Mount Forest, one Shorthorn bull calf; G. W. Clemons, St. George, two Holsteins, a bull and a heifer; T. A. Cox, Bramford, one Berkshire boar; J. G. Snell, Surlgrove, a Berkshire boar and a Cotswold ram; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, a Clydesdale mare, and two Shorthorn bulls; H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, one Hereford heifer; Mr. Wilson, Compton, one Hereford, and the balance of the car was made up of five Ayrshire from the herd of R. G. Stacy of Lyn. Some of the animals are for points west of Calgary and are sent to Edmonton for a cost of about \$10, whereas under the old rates it would have cost over \$30 to land an animal there.

J. DEWITT & SON'S CLYDESDALES.—The Clydesdales to be found at J. De Witt & Son's, Freeman, are of an excellent and useful type. The head of the stud for some years has been Douglass Macpherson, (1791), imported in dam by D. & O. Sorby in August, 1888. He is sired by Macpherson, (1835), and he by Macgregor, (1847), by Danley, (222). His dam is Bell,

(1755) by Good Hope, (1679), by Danley, and his grand-dam is Bell, (6267). Macpherson is a beautiful bay with four white pasterns and a small white stripe on the nose. He is a low set horse, standing 16½ hands high and when in good flesh would weigh 2,100 lbs. He has excellent feet, strong, flat bone, is well muscled, and is also an excellent walker. As a three-year-old he won first place at the Toronto Industrial. As a sire he has proved himself one of the best in Western Ontario, his gets having won good places at many of the leading fairs in competition with the gets of such well known sires as St. Gatien, Sir Maurice, Macneilage and Grandeur. Another sire in the stud that promises exceedingly well is Grandeur II, (2246), out of the same mare as Macpherson, but sired by Grandeur, (1724), by Danley. He is a large grower with good feet and pasterns, and good strong bone. When matured he will be one of the best powerful horses in Canada. In tracing the pedigree of the mares and fillies in the stud we find the names of such well known sires as Haysdon Roy, Ontario Chief, MacArthur MacLay, Duke of Flemington, Grandeur and Lord Lyon. Of the mares in the stud mention should be made of Nellie MacLay, a beautiful chestnut mare, she is sired by MacLay, dam Isabella, and has been a winner of several prizes at Toronto, and is a real good mare. She is a regular breeder, having raised four foals though only rising seven now. Aggie Macpherson is another good mare. She won, and at Toronto as a yearling, and first at London the same year. The stock is kept in good breeding condition, not too fat, as the object is to produce good strong, healthy stock. Douglass Macpherson and Grandeur II, are for sale and intending purchasers can see thirteen of Macpherson's get in the stud. This should be a great consideration to stockmen in buying a stock horse. Mr. De Witt's farm, Hickory Grove Farm, is about a quarter of a mile north of Burlington station on the G. T. R., nine miles from Hamilton, and two miles from the Burlington and Hamilton Radial Railway.

**Mr. Simmons' Dispersion Sale**

There was a large attendance of prospective buyers from all parts of the province at Mr. Simmons' dispersion sale of Shorthorn cattle, on Friday, 18th of March. Quite a number of buyers were also present from the U.S. and the Northwest. Good prices, as a rule, were obtained, and everything went off smoothly under the hands of the able auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson. The stock was in breeding condition only, so that buyers had the best of chances to see what the stock was like. Then another thing that added to the value of the stock was the number of young calves at the sides of the dams, showing that the cows were regular breeders.

In all there were ten members of the Strathallan family sold, five of them having calves by their side. As a family they present a strong likeness, being good-sized, strong-boned, thick-fleshed useful cattle. They show plenty of quality, and members of the family are good enough to find their way into the prize lists at our leading exhibitions, and even to win the sweepstakes awards. Headed by the old cow, Daisy of Strathallan, they made a group of animals of which no breeder need be ashamed. The old cow in her seventeenth year, with a heifer calf by her side, by Blue Ribbon, brought \$145. All the Strathallans sold for good prices. Mr. Robert Miller bought two of them, but sold them again before he left the grounds. Those who let the others slip through their fingers determined to have the last one of the family, Daisy of Strathallan 15th, a beautifully formed heifer, showing lots of quality, and with a heifer calf by her side. She is of the thick-fleshed sort, and though Mr. Carpenter had to run up the highest price of the day to secure her, he can rest assured that he has got something good, as she is the making of an excellent cow. The three representatives of the Golden Drop family were good ones. The old cow, Golden Drop, by Barnston Hero, is a good-sized cow, with well sprung ribs, smooth, thick-fleshed, and shows lots of quality. She and her yearling heifer, Golden Drop 3rd, by Royal Saxon, go to W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe. The other member of the family goes to J. T. Gibson, Denfield. She, too, is a well-built, smooth, good-haired heifer. The Mina cow goes to keep company with the thick animals at Maple Lodge, and her daughter, Mina 2nd, perhaps the sweetest and nicest animal sold, went to W. D. E. Flatt, Hamilton. The Elvira family

were headed by Elvira 11th, now almost thirteen years old. Her daughter, Elvira 21st, is a straight, smooth one, with well sprung ribs, good neck and loin, and of splendid quality. She had a bull calf beside her and was sold to W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, while another heifer, a year younger, but a thick, blocky one, with great front, deep flank, and with quality showing all over her, went to swell the herd of Capt. Milloy, Paris.

The bulls did not attract as much attention as the females did. It looked once as though old Blue Ribbon would be dropped out at about \$100, but that was too good a bargain for any one to get, though we think he was cheap enough at \$115. The young bulls were nice ones, and brought good prices. The other animals sold well. The following is a list of the names of all the animals, giving date of birth, purchaser and price.

Cows. Daisy of Strathallan 14th (Sept. 23), John Miller & Son, Brantford, \$200. Daisy of Strathallan 13th (Sept. 24), John Miller & Son, \$210. Daisy of Strathallan 9th (Feb. 27), W. S. Lester, Middle Church, Man., \$210. Daisy of Strathallan 3rd (Nov. 27), P. O'Hara, Ontario, Minn., \$155. Daisy of Strathallan (Aug. 8), W. H. Taylor, Alta. Craig, \$145. Daisy of Strathallan 15th (Mar. 27), W. G. Peatt, Freeman, \$200. Daisy of Strathallan 14th (Feb. 27), A. P. Cook Co., Brooklyn, Mich., \$205. Daisy of Strathallan 12th (Nov. 26), Capt. Milloy, Paris, \$155. Daisy of Strathallan 17th (Oct. 29), Hornsby Bros., Eminence, Kentucky, \$100. Daisy of Strathallan 13th (Sept. 23), W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, \$125. Elvira 11th (April, 85), M. Cudmore, Lunenburg, \$200. Elvira 21st (Oct. 25), W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, \$200. Elvira 22nd (Sept. 26), Capt. Milloy, \$180. Mina (June 27), Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge, \$155. Mina 2nd (May, 26), W. D. Flatt, \$205. Golden Drop (Nov. 28), W. S. Carpenter, \$150. Golden Drop 2nd (May, 23), J. T. Gibson, Denfield, \$115. Golden Drop 3rd (Dec. 25), W. S. Carpenter, \$100. Cleopatra 1st, imp. (Mar. 87), James Tolton, Walkerton, \$155. Cleopatra 4th (Sept. 24), Capt. Milloy, \$120. Ury Anne 2nd (April, 93), W. D. Flatt, \$180. Ury Anne 3rd (Feb. 27), J. McKenzie, Chatsworth, \$100. Broken Horn (Feb. 25), McGregor Bros., Tilbury, \$105. Saxon Beauty (Jan. 25), Hornsby Bros., \$285. Larkspur (Nov. 24), James Thompson, Helton, \$175. Ribbons Kean (Oct. 27), Henry Hardy, Strathroy, \$75. Myrie (Jan. 25), F. W. Scott, Highgate, \$90. Mistetoe 8th (May, 23), McGregor Bros., \$115. Mistetoe 10th (Apr. 22), F. W. Scott, \$50. Buchan, Lassie's Gem (Nov. 23), John McEvoy, Balfam, \$130. Kean Braclet (Mch. 9), W. G. Pettit, \$20.

Bulls.—Blue Ribbon, imp. (Mar. 23), J. G. Robson, Alderton, \$215. Anglo Saxon (Oct. 25), J. De Witt, \$80. Major Hill (July, 27), Charlton, Alderton, \$50. Queen's Jubilee (Jan. 27), Alex. Smith, \$95. Nelson Duon (Dec. 26), Alex. Smith, \$100. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to \$5,255, making an average per head of \$140. The average per head for females was \$152, and the average per head for males was \$110. A good many breeders went away from the sale feeling as though they were worth a little more money.

**Clydesdale Stallions**

**2 Prize-Winning Stallions**

DOUGLASS MACPHERSON (imp.) (1791), and GRANDEUR II, (2242). Also a number of Brood Mares and Fillies of superior breeding and several winners at the leading fairs of Ontario.

I. DAVITT & SON, Freeman.

A J.C.C. JERSEYS of the richest breeding. Our herd is noted for large butter records; can always supply animals of both sexes and ages. Whole herd rich in St. Lambert blood. Bulls ready for service, and several cows direct granddaughters of Stoke Pogis the 3rd. Prices to meet the times.

HILLSDALE STOCK FARM, Milford, Hants. Co., N.S.

**FREE SEEDS**

**Change of Seed Makes Larger Yield**

WE have made special arrangements with the old and reliable seed firm of JOHN S. PEARCE & Co., London, Ont., whereby we are able to offer the following valuable collections of seeds as premiums for new subscribers.

These seeds are of the best variety and are specially for our patrons.

**COLLECTION A.**

10 Packets Vegetables. Price, 50c.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 Packet Beet | 1 Packet Parsnip |
| 1 " Carrot    | 1 " Cabbage      |
| 1 " Cucumber  | 1 " Radish       |
| 1 " Lettuce   | 1 " Squash       |
| 1 " Onion     | 1 " Tomato       |

Given for one new yearly subscriber at \$1.

**COLLECTION B.**

10 Packets Flowers. Price, 50c.

- |                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Packet Phlox Drummondii | 1 Packet Pansy |
| 1 " Stock                 | 1 " Nasturtium |
| 1 " Petunia               | 1 " Dianthus   |
| 1 " Portulacca            | 1 " Balsam     |
| 1 " Mignonette            | 1 " Aster      |

Given for one new yearly subscriber at \$1.

**COLLECTION C.**

20 Packets Vegetables and Flowers. Price, \$1.00.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Packet Aster  | 1 Packet Squash |
| 1 " Pansy       | 1 " Watermelon  |
| 1 " Stocks      | 1 " Musk Melon  |
| 1 " Balsam      | 1 " Lettuce     |
| 1 " Phlox       | 1 " Celery      |
| 1 " Sweet Peas  | 1 " Carrot      |
| 1 " Cauliflower | 1 " Beet        |
| 1 " Cucumber    | 1 " Radish      |
| 1 " Onion       | 1 " Tomato      |
| 1 " Cabbage     | 1 " Vine Peach  |

Given for two new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

**COLLECTION D.**

20 Packets Vegetables. Price, \$1.

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Packet Beet    | 1 Packet Carrot |
| 1 " Parsnip      | 1 " Cabbage     |
| 2 lb. " Cucumber | 1 " Lettuce     |
| 1 " Musk Melon   | 1 " Watermelon  |
| 1 " Citron       | 1 " Onion       |
| 1 " Radish       | 1 " Squash      |
| 1 " Tomato       | 1 " Vine Peach  |
| 1 " Parsley      | 1 " S. Savory   |
| 1 " Sage         | 1 " Thyme       |

Given for two new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

**Barley**

For one new yearly subscriber at \$1, and 18 cents added to pay for bag, we will give one bushel of Mandscheuri Barley.

**Oats**

For one new yearly subscriber at \$1, and 18 cents added to pay for bag, we will give one bushel of Siberian White Oats.

These varieties are among the best in the market, and from reports gathered from reliable sources have headed the lists, both in yield and quality.

**Purebred Poultry**

One pair of any of the following breeds of Fowls: Silver and Golden Wyandottes, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans and Single Comb White Leghorns given for six new yearly subscribers at \$1 each.

**Eggs for Hatching**

One setting of 13 eggs of either of the following varieties: White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S.L. Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, B. Minorcas, S.L. White Leghorns and Brown Leghorns for two new yearly subscriptions at \$1 each.

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Make an effort, and we are sure you will succeed securing some of these valuable premiums.

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Has No Equal.

Suitable for all purposes. Made in four sizes, using 8 inch, and 10 and 12 inch reversible plates. Fitted with ball bearings and relief springs. By a simple lever attachment the plates may be instantly separated and brought together again while in motion. Elevator and bagger added when desired.

**THE DAISY BARREL CHURN**

With New Common Sense Stand.



Stronger, Lighter and More Convenient than ever, and has Roller Bearings.

The 1898 "DAISY" is far in advance of any other Churn in the market. Fitted with improved Gas Vent if required. The Gas Vent is not necessary, but you can have it if you want it.

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Write for Descriptive Circular and Implement Catalogue before purchasing any other.



No other make of salt will give such satisfaction. Every package is guaranteed to the purchaser.

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CLINTON ONT

**MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.**

Office of FARMING.

44 and 46 Richmond street W., Toronto.  
March 25th, 1898.

The volume of trade in many lines is estimated as being 25 per cent. greater for February than for the same month a year ago. The Government bank returns for February show an increase of \$812,201 in the circulation for the month over that of January. Another interesting feature of the money market is the augmentation of current loans in February of \$4,127,428. This is on new business enterprises, and shows a general expansion of trade. A large share of the increase is due to the increased movement in coarse grains and dairy products as well as general merchandise.

**Wheat.**

The wheat situation remains about the same as it has been for some time back. Letter continues to hold the balance of power, and to hold prices above their real value. Should he try, however, to market one fifth part of his holdings there would be a crash, showing clearly that prices are maintained by speculative means. Some think that Leiter has the May wheat as securely cornered as he had the December. While this may be so, he has upset the whole wheat trade of the world. Millers and dealers are not buying any more than they need for immediate use, as there is no telling when prices may go to smash. So long as they last they are good for the farmer, but when they do go down they will have a very depressing effect.

The local market is quiet. The week opened with wheat at 85 1/2c; it advanced a little, then declined to 84c. f.o.b. cars west and north. Manitoba wheat continues steady at \$1.09 1/2 for No. 1 hard at North Bay, and \$1.05 1/2 Owen Sound and Midland. Montreal markets show that the market is weaker.

**Barley and Oats.**

Barley is quiet. No. 2 grade is nominal at 40c., while feed barley has declined to 35c. for car lots west. Montreal reports feed barley at 40c. to 42c.

Oats have held their own this week. There is quite an enquiry for Canadian oats from all parts of the United Kingdom. They are steady at 31c east for white, and 30c. west. At Montreal the market is steady at 33 1/2c. to 34c. in store, and May oats are quoted at 35c. to 35 1/2c. afloat.

**Peas and Corn.**

The market for peas is somewhat easier, prices having declined about one cent, 55c. to 50c. being the price for peas north and west, and about 56 1/2c. for cars east of Toronto. At Montreal some business has been done on a basis of 65c. to 63 1/2c. for export all at in May. This is a decline of nearly two cents.

Corn is easy at 30 1/2c. for Canadian yellow west. American corn at Toronto is worth 30c. At Montreal No. 2 Chicago mixed is quoted at 35c. to 35 1/2c. afloat in May. In store corn is worth 39c. to 40c.

**Buckwheat and Rye.**

Buckwheat is quiet at 36c. to 37c. west. Montreal market report shows buckwheat quiet at 43c. to 43 1/2c. in store.

Rye remains nominal at 50c. for cars north and west. At Montreal values are a little easier at 60c. afloat in May.

**Brans and Shorts.**

Millfeed is dull but steady at a little lower prices. Bran is quoted at \$11 west, and shorts at \$13. At Montreal there is a good demand for Ontario bran at \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts at \$16 to \$16.50.

**Timothy and Clover Seed.**

At Toronto red clover seed is bringing \$3 to \$3.60 per bushel. Alsike \$3.25 to \$4, and timothy \$1.25 to \$1.35. At Montreal the market is quiet, red clover being quoted at \$3.25 to \$4; alsike at \$3.50 to \$4.25, and timothy at \$1.50 to \$2, according to quality and quantity.

It is reported that Canadian holders of timothy and clover seed are holding back stocks on account of the low prices going. To meet the demand American growers' seeds are being imported. There is plenty of seed in the country without importing any if it were put on the market.

**Potatoes.**

Potatoes on the track are easier, 57c. to 60c. being the ruling price. Out of store they

bring about 65c. At Montreal they bring 55c. to 60c. per bag of 90 lbs.

**Poultry.**

The supply is scarce, the demand usually good, though often only fair. Prices are steady at 12 1/2c. for turkeys and 55c. to 65c. for chickens.

**Eggs.**

The fine weather has sent the eggs rolling down hill again. Prices have fallen away to 10c., still the market is steady. At Montreal prices are also easier. About 10c. is the price now.

**Maple Syrup.**

In the west the maple syrup season has been a light one. In the east the run of maple sap promises to be very large. Prices of syrup at Montreal have therefore declined. Sales are reported in quantity at 55c. to 60c., and even at 50c. a wine gallon. It has also been sold at 5c. a pound, which is equivalent to about 55c. Sugar is selling at 7c., as against 8c. last week. At Toronto new syrup is selling at 65c. a wine gallon, in quantity.

**Cheese.**

Dairy men are getting anxious to know what the prospects for the cheese trade the coming season are likely to be. At present the outlook is not at all bright, and stocks now on hand are being sold at considerable loss to the middlemen. Last week at an auction sale of cheese held at Liverpool, Canadian was sold at prices ranging from 6 1/2c. to 7 1/2c., and 6c. to 7 1/2c. for American. These are lower prices than have been realized for a considerable time, and should lead to a larger consumption of old stocks. Factory men may therefore look for low prices at the beginning of the season at least; though if the present large consumptive demand keeps up, and very little or no folder cheese is made, the situation may improve considerably before the full grass cheese are ready for the market.

Receipts on this side continue small, and the wind-up of last season's business is proving very unsatisfactory. Sales were made at Montreal last week at from 7 1/2c. to 7 3/4c., and one lot of choice, western September's, was reported sold at 7 1/2c. at which prices the holders must lose heavily. It is also reported that a few factories, who intend opening on April 1st, have been offered 7c. for the new goods.

**Butter.**

The butter situation continues firm though receipts of creamery are increasing. At Montreal there is a scarcity of choice fresh creamery, there being hardly sufficient to supply the local demand. Sales of choice goods have been made at 20c. to 21c. in lots of 20 to 25 tubs. Single tubs command 1 cent more than these figures. The winter butter season is winding up a good deal better than was expected. At the beginning of the year prices commenced to decline and sold as low as 18 cents for finest creamery at the latter part of February. About that time a demand set in from England and prices advanced to 20 1/2c. and 21c. for fine fresh creamery. Old creamery was sold recently at 18c. and 19c. that a month ago would only bring 16. The make of creamery butter is rapidly increasing and present prices may not be kept up very long. However, the English demand is good and should it continue prices will remain at a paying figure.

At Toronto prices for creamery are ruling high, both tubs and prints selling at 22c. Choice dairy is quoted at 18 1/2c. to 19. Dairy tub is scarce. A few lots of Eastern Townships dairy have sold at Montreal at 21c. to 21 1/2c., or equal to creamery.

**Cattle.**

Friday's market at the stock yards was an active one, and all the stock was sold before noon. Butchers' cattle and lambs showed a little advance.

**Export cattle.**—There was a steady inquiry for good cattle for shipment, with prices ranging from \$3.75 to \$4.25c. per cwt. As high as \$4.30 was paid for one fine lot. Bulls go for 3c. to 3 1/2c. per pound. At Montreal good export cattle sold for 4 1/2c. and others were held at 4 1/2c., but from 4c. to 4 1/2c. is the range for good cattle.

**Butchers' cattle.**—Buying in Friday's market was very active, and prices advanced 10c. to 15c. a cwt. Some fancy cattle brought 4c. to 4 1/2c. for local consumption. The general run, however, was from \$3.40 to \$3.90 per cwt. Common stuff sold down to 2 1/2c.

**Stocks and feeders.**—The demand on Friday's market for stockers and feeders was

# Potash

is one of the three important ingredients of a complete fertilizer; the others are phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Too little Potash is sure to result in a partial crop failure.

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An illustrated book which tells what Potash is, how it should be used, and how much Potash a well-balanced fertilizer should contain, is sent free to all applicants. Send your address.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau St., New York.

good. Two Buffalo buyers were looking for this class of cattle, and one of them bought what stockers came in on the Midland train without seeing them at \$3.60 per cwt. The usual run is from \$3.30 to \$3.60 per cwt. for stockers and \$3.40 to \$3.70 for feeders.

Calves bring from \$2 to \$8 each, and fancy ones as high as \$9. Milch cows and springers bring from \$25 to \$50 each.

**Sheep.**

Butchers' and export sheep bring from 3c. to 3 1/2c. per lb., bucks 3c. Lambs, or rather yearlings, are doing better; 5 1/2c. to 5 3/4c. per pound. This spring's lambs go for from \$4 to \$7 apiece.

**Hogs.**

Everything in this line point towards lower prices; still prices did not decline last week although offerings were fairly large. Best bacon hogs are quoted at \$4.90 per cwt.; light hogs at \$4.62 1/2; thick fat hogs at \$4.50, and sows at \$3 to \$3.25 per cwt.

### "The Spramotor"



It has received the Highest Award wherever shown, and also received the First Place at the Government Spraying Contest at Grimby.

**CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL AWARD:**

This is to certify that at the contest of Spraying Apparatus, held at Grimby on April 2nd and 3rd, 1898, under the auspices of the Board of Control of the Fruit Experimental Stations of Ontario, in which there were eleven contestants, the Spramotor, made by the Spramotor Co., of London, Ont., was awarded First Place.

H. L. HURTT, }  
M. FERRIS, } Judges.

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Breeder of Filled  
Angus Cattle of  
the choicest strain.  
Choice Stock from  
my prize-winning  
herd of 1896 and  
1897 for sale.



WALTER HALL, Washington, Ont.

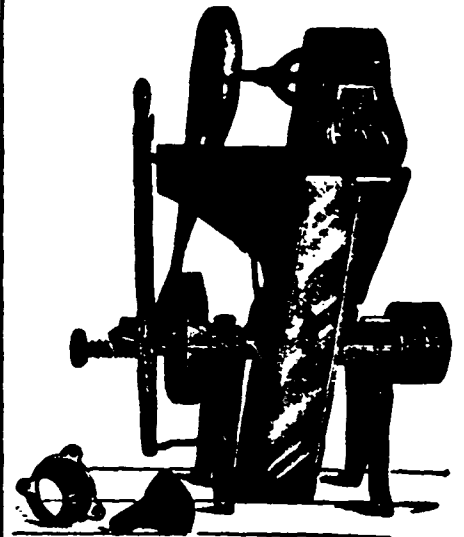
### Chester Swine a Specialty . . .

Stock for Sale of all ages and both sexes

**EGGS FOR MATCHING** from I. Washburn, Buff Cockins, Partridge Cuckins, P. Marks, S. G. Haskings, Black Minorcas, S. White and Brown Leghorns, Rose Comb White Leghorns, N. H. Games, and Cornish Indian Games at \$1 for 12. Mixed eggs, if desired; also Aylesbury, Rouen, and Pekin Ducks' eggs at \$1 for 9. A few grand cocks for sale of White and Brown Leghorns, Cornish Indian Game, Pyle Game and B. H. Game stock.

Geo. Bennett & Pardo, Charing Cross, Ont.

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This is our No. 2 Grinder with Elevator, suitable to be run by a tread power or a sweep power. Has divided hopper for crushing and grinding corn on the cob, as well as small grain. Elevator attached as above when desired. Please notice that it is provided with a double discharge spout and switch board, so that one sack can be removed while the other is filling. Send for catalogue. We also manufacture

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Canadian  
Steel  
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STEEL TOWERS, PUMPS, SAW TABLES  
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Our "TORONTO" GRINDER is the Best on the market.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS—

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CHEAPEST and Most Effective Sheep Dip, Cattle Wash and Preservative for Hog Cholera. Universally used for the destruction of Ticks, Lice, Fleas, Mites, and all insects upon Sheep, Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, Chickens, etc. PRICE \$1.50 per gallon; 5 gallons \$7.50. One gallon makes 25 gallons for dipping Sheep. Agents Wanted in all Countries. THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., 15 Queen Street East, Toronto

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Patent Safe Lock Shingle.



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Cut showing Top and Bottom Lock.



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Our Patent Safe Lock Shingles are so constructed that they lock or fasten on all four sides, making perfect joints, absolutely proof against the weather.

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Limited

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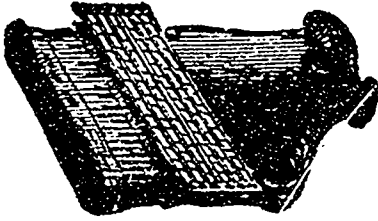
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**APOLLO HARPS**  
AT A REDUCTION OF **25 Per Cent.**

We have also a few **SAMPLE HARPS** which we shall sell at a sacrifice of 40 per cent.

Such Bargains rarely come to the lovers of High Grade Music.

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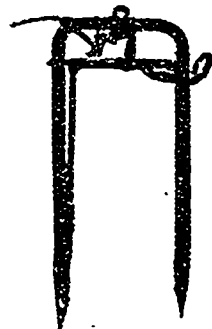


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**BUTTER AND CHEESE**

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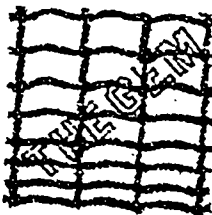
except a few imported yearling ewes.

ORDERS WILL BE BOOKED FOR

**1893 RAM LAMBS**

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## Fence Machine

will weave your fence of any kind of wire.

40 to 50 rods per day. Price saved in one day's work. Hard Coiled Wire of extra quality for sale.

Agents wanted. Write for particulars. **McGREGOR, SANWELL & CO.** Windsor, Ont.

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**DANDY POWER MILLS**



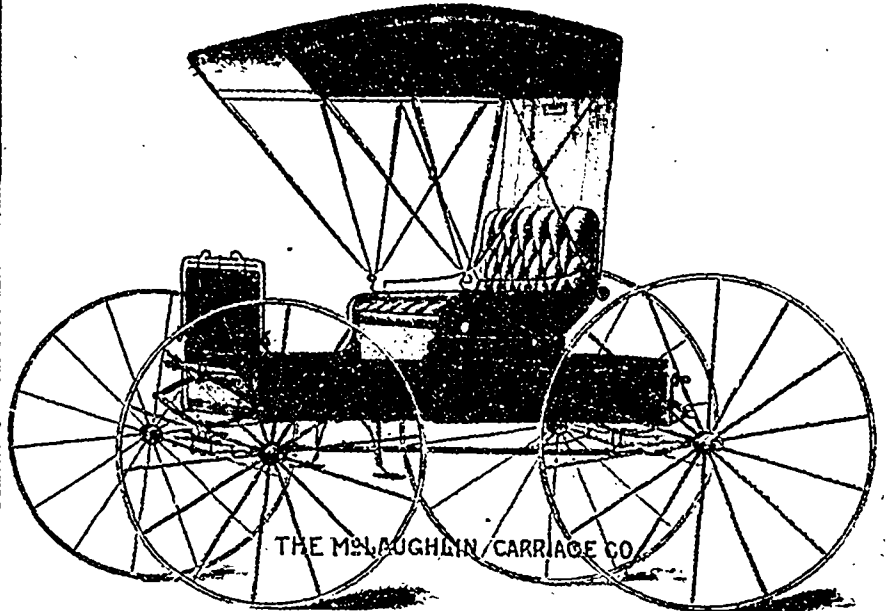
have the heaviest gear, and give the most power.

GET **GRAPHITE BEARINGS** They need no oil

**WOODSTOCK WINDMOTOR CO., Limited**  
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THE McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO.

If you could buy a gold \$ for **90c.** you could buy as good a carriage as ours for less money.

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Manufacturers of Tents, Horse and Wagon Covers, Waterproof Clothing, KLONDIKE SUPPLIES, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Hoist and Wire Ropes Spliced

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**ROOT CUTTER**



Turns all roots and vegetable into Fine Stock Food. Indispensable to dairyman and sheep breeder and of greatest value to general farmer and stock-raiser. Cuts fast; no choking. Self-Feeding Shaking Grate takes out all dirt; saves the knives; fully warranted. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. **THE W. CAMPBELL KANNING MILL CO.,** of Chatham (Ontario).

## ULRICH'S ENSILAGE Seed Corn.

This Celebrated Corn is Sold all over Canada.

Giant Prolific,  
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Improved Learning.

Ask your dealer to procure SEED for you and you will be well pleased with results. No fancy prices. Write for Free Samples and Book of Testimonials.

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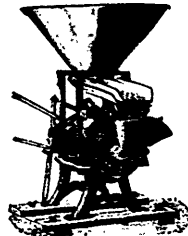
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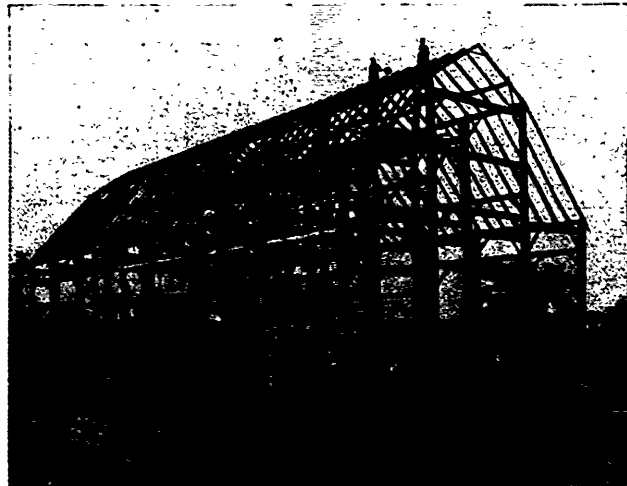
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