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CAPTAIN THOS E. ROBSON.

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

Preparation of Sheep for the Winter. A Live Stock Commissioner for Canada. Getting Stuff to Market. Notes and Ideas. Government Wastefulness. The Late Jas. S. Smith. Meetings of Farmers' Institutes, 1897-8. Care of Grass Lands. Importance of Ploughing this Fall. Market Review and Forecast. Milk Test at the Central Canada Exhibition, Etc.

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## TOPICS FOR THE WEEK

### Everybody Wants "Farming."

Enquiries for copies of the new weekly edition of FARMING are coming in thick and fast. New subscribers are being added to our lists every day, and we hope to add at least 2,000 new names before the end of the year. Will not every subscriber for FARMING help us in this laudable effort? A large number of new subscribers are now being secured through agents and by sending out sample copies; but if every one who is now a subscriber would send in at least *one new subscriber* we would be able to double our present large circulation before the end of 1897.

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We will send FARMING from now till the end of 1898 for \$1. Send in your orders early and get the full benefit of this offer.

### A Live Stock Commissioner for Canada.

There is among stock-men a widespread feeling of disappointment that the Live Stock Commissioner for Canada, asked for by them, has not yet been appointed. The Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association, the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, have each, by formal resolution, declared their belief in the necessity and desirableness of such an officer, and have presented their request to the Dominion Government that the same energetic policy which has been so instrumental in increasing our exports of cheese and butter should be pursued for the increase of our exports in live stock and meat products.

The increase in our *annual* export of cheese and butter since the appointment of our Dairy Commissioner has been over ten millions of dollars! Not only has our export of cheese increased by over 100 per cent., and our export of butter changed from an insignificant affair to a very solid and profitable part of our national exports, but our entire *winter dairying* industry has been originated, developed, and brought to its present state of efficiency, wholly within the period covered by the Dairy Commissioner's time of service. "Honor to whom honor is due," say we; and there is no gainsaying the fact that the great development of our dairy industry of late years is almost wholly owing (1) to the action of the Dominion Government in establishing a Dominion Dairying Service and supporting it efficiently; and (2) to the energy and forethought which have been displayed by the officer they appointed, and to the wise use which he has made of his opportunity and powers.

Now what is wanted is the adoption of exactly the same sort of policy with regard to our live stock. While we export to Britain nearly all the cheese we can export, and are rapidly increasing our export of butter, our export of live stock, (including meat products) is not more than one-tenth of what is possible, and not more than a third or a fourth of what could easily be secured if the business were looked after and worked up. With superior natural advantages in every way for the rearing of live stock suitable to the British market, we allow our American competitors to supply that market with three times as many horses as we, with four times as many cattle, and with five times as many sheep; while their supply of meat is many times ours. On the other hand their supply of cheese, for which their natural advantages are quite as good as their advantages for the supply of live stock or meat, is not more than two-fifths of ours. And yet despite their great superiority over us in the supply of live stock and meat, they are not resting satisfied. The United States Department of Agriculture, at this moment, is taking especial pains to instruct the American live stock farmer as to the sorts of horses that Britain wants, and as to the sort of beef, mutton and bacon it will pay best to raise and export to that market.

It may perhaps be thought by some that our Dairy Commissioner in his capacity of Agricultural Commissioner, can so well look after our live stock interests, as well as his special dairy interests, that the appointment of a Live Stock Commissioner will be unnecessary. As reasonably expect a man who looks after a bank efficiently to add to his hours in the day, and look after a big departmental store! It is not wise to expect too much from one man, even although he may be an able one. Besides *our dairy interests are in jeopardy*. Our Dairy Commissioner will have quite enough to do to hold what he has won. Every country in the world that is making any progress in agriculture is imitating or trying to imitate our methods of dairy development. Ireland is trying to do so, Scotland is trying to do so. Sweden is doing so. Denmark, for all her start of us, is doing so. Holland is doing so. Australia and New Zealand are doing so. But, most important of all, *the United States is doing so*. We could fill the editorial pages of FARMING *every week* simply by recording the activities of the United States Department of Agriculture under the direction of that indefatigable hustler, Secretary Wilson. In a little while, if we don't wake up, we shall be like the foolish virgins of Scripture. While we are "slumbering and sleeping" he and his able assistants are filling their lamps and ours are going out.

In these days of keen international competition

the government that doesn't do its level best to secure and retain the trade of other countries for its people is abandoning its duty. We have already got a good reputation for our energy and enterprise in agricultural development; why not keep it up? Canada, for its success in building up its dairy industry in so short a time as eight years, is quoted with approval by every progressive agricultural department in the world. This is very gratifying, but dairying is not our whole agricultural concern. We have other interests equally important. What has been done in dairy products, however, can be equally well done in live stock, in meat products, in fruit, and in poultry and eggs, if the same energy be displayed, and the same, or a similar line of policy be followed out.

However, we have said enough for one article. We shall return to the subject again.

### Government Wastefulness.

We are, as every one of our readers knows, an advocate for the full exercise by government of its function of "doing in the interests of the community, as a whole, all those things which the individual cannot well do by himself." This is a true theory of government, in full accordance with the recognized principles of modern political economy. But when governments misunderstand this function, and do things they ought not to do, then, like individuals, they should be reminded of their errors.

We are going to illustrate our point, not by the misdoing of one of our own governments, but by that of the United States general government. About the biggest misuse of a function intended to be beneficial which any government commits is the annual seed distribution of the United States Department of Agriculture. Our purpose in calling attention to this abuse is to put it forward as an object lesson. There are tendencies toward similar abuses in our own administrations, and it is well that the public eye should be on the lookout.

The seed distribution of the United States Department of Agriculture began in the benevolence of an early government commissioner as far back as 1836. From 1836 to 1859 Commissioner Ellsworth distributed, at his own expense, new and rare seeds among the farmers of the United States. In 1859 he procured an annual grant of \$1,000 from Congress for the purpose of doing that at the public expense which for nearly a quarter of a century he had done at his own. This was quite proper. The seeds were such as the individual farmer receiving them could not procure for himself; and they were distributed by a plan that assured their proper use. The object was to secure "the naturalization within the borders of the United States of new and useful products." It was argued, rightly enough, that "the acquisition of a new commodity is of more value to the country than the acquisition of a province."

From this noble beginning has grown, by insensible but constant accretion, the present colossal humbug. Nearly \$3,000,000 has been spent in giving to farmers all over the Union seeds which they could as well obtain from their own seedsmen. Not only that, but the whole thing lacks system and direction. Farmers in North Dakota get cotton seed, and farmers in Alabama get spring wheat. The beneficently planned scheme of Commissioner Ellsworth and the Congress of 1859 has become a wholesale but ill-appreciated system of petty corruption. Secretary Morton said that in 1894, out of 9,000,000 packages of seed sent out to 1,800,000 people, only 940 were even acknowledged! The theory is that the seeds thus

sent out shall be carefully experimented with and from the data gathered as to their success or failure valuable information will be derived by the government for distribution among the people generally. The theory is a good one. The working out of it is fraudulent and pernicious.

It is hoped that the present Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, will endeavor to stop the demoralizing fraud. But by the terms of the Act under which it is carried on it will be almost impossible for him to do so; and the senators and representatives who alone have power to annul the Act, value too highly the means which it affords to them "standing in well with the farmers" to make it probable that they will do so until the farmers themselves demand it.

Now, we have seed distributions, bulletin distributions, report distributions, and other sorts of distributions in this country, all sustained and carried on by our various governments for the benefit of farmers. None of these have as yet got so far as to be "abuses," nor do we believe they ever will be. But some of them have got to be perilously near being wasteful and ineffectual expenditures of public money. The caution signals should be out. Danger lies ahead of all government administration unless it is very closely watched.

### Getting Stuff to Market.

The marketing problem is the biggest problem the producer of agricultural produce has to face to-day. We argue with perfect truth that the Canadian and American farmer should not attempt to do much wheat growing; that he should devote himself to the growth of produce in which the cheap farming of other lands cannot compete, as, for example, the finer sorts of meat products, fine beef, mutton, lamb, bacon, ham, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, etc., etc. That is good sound argument: but the man who grows wheat has an inestimable advantage over the man who grows fancy lambs, poultry, fruit, or garden stuff. He is sure of a rapid, safe, and comparatively cheap means of getting his produce to market. The man who grows the finer sorts of produce is not. We saw last week how it was with the fruit-grower. But it is almost the same with the growers of poultry and eggs, and many other things.

Upon the other side of the line there is a class of farmers who are experiencing exactly the sort of difficulties which we portrayed a week or two ago as being hurtful to our fruit-growers; these are the growers of garden stuff. Unless in specially favored locations, the grower of garden stuff has almost reason to look upon a good crop as a dispensation of evil. He has a surplus of it for his own local market, and he cannot afford to pay freight and express rates upon it to other markets. A writer in *The Country Gentleman*, commenting upon this, says: "A large percentage of what we now grow is wasted or almost given away, while there are hundreds of second and third class towns and cities which would welcome our stuff if we could only get it to them. Though commission merchants are, as a rule, honorable men, the returns from shipments to them are generally unsatisfactory." This writer advocates *cooperation on the part of growers* so as to control the output, to seek out new markets, to secure reasonable freight and express rates, and to establish economical means of distribution in the markets that are secured. This is certainly good advice. *Cooperation is the system to which all modern farming must have recourse.* The commonly alleged cause of the trouble, "over-production," is an absurd one. As the *Market Garden*, of Minneapolis, remarks, in a recent editorial on the subject, "to say that 'over-production' is the cause of the difficulty is to put the cart before the horse. It is not 'over-production' that is the difficulty, but 'under-consumption.'" And this is right. Everywhere, up and down in the land, there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who cannot eat of the good things of the earth because these are too dear. What is needed is cheap and economical distribution. This can be secured only by cooperation on the part of producers, with watchful

supervision and direction on the part of a wise and energetic government.

### Preparation of Sheep for the Winter.

An old saying among sheepmen that is applicable in all parts is, that a sheep which goes into the winter season in good flesh, is half wintered. While this saying may have been more true in olden days than it is now, yet it may serve to draw the attention of farmers to the condition of their flocks. If the sheep are thin in flesh, an effort should be made to secure a surplus of flesh on them before they go into winter quarters. See that they have good pasture, if that is not to hand, then give them a little extra feed, for as likely as not the sheep are hunting for something to eat on bare pastures, and losing flesh every day. Feed a few turnips or a little grain, so that if the sheep do not gain any in weight, they at least do not fall away as they are almost sure to do if left to forage for themselves on poor pastures. This is the season of the year when a piece of rape comes in very handy. If you have not got a piece for this year, be sure you make preparation for a suitable piece next season. If not done already, make a thorough inspection of the flock. Examine all the ewes, and cull out those that have poor mouths, defective udders, or that are very thin in flesh, or that from any other cause will not make profitable animals to keep over winter. Get rid of them to the butcher, or in other ways. Give those ewes that are coupled this fall all the requirements which will help to develop for you a healthy good lamb. See that you have proper shelter for them when the cold rains come on. The change from grass to hay should be gradual. Another important item to attend to before the cold weather comes on, and one that should not be postponed, even if it is a busy time—you cannot afford to feed sheep ticks or lice all winter. Therefore select a suitable day and dip all the sheep. It is not yet too late, if proper precautions are taken to guard against the sheep taking cold. It will pay you to do it.

### NOTES AND IDEAS.

It is in the Western States, where formerly there used to be maintained many huge flocks of small fine-wool sheep, that the change in the methods of sheep-breeding is showing itself most markedly. These small fine-wool sheep are being exchanged for sheep of the large mutton breeds—sheep that produce wool of fair quality, good mutton, and choice spring lambs that sell at good profits. The demand is now for rams that will grade up the native flocks to the quality of improved mutton producing flocks.

The shipments of cattle from Manitoba and the Territories this season promise to be the largest ever made. The total number shipped is now in excess of the total of last year, and yet there are a lot more to ship. One report has it that there must still be about 20,000 head to ship by one firm, not to say anything about other firms. This certainly is a good record, and shows that wheat is not the only product the prairie provinces export. Prices, too, have been very satisfactory for the stock-men. It will not be long till these provinces are also shipping large quantities of dairy produce in addition to wheat and cattle.

The demand in Chicago for sheep for feeding was never equal to what it is at the present time. In many cases feeders are selling above mutton prices. The farmers want them, because they believe they can make money out of them. Judge Lawrence, in a recent address, stated that the United States required the equivalent of at least 650,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool per year to meet the annual demands of her population. To fully supply their own demand they would require at least 110,000,000 sheep. To meet this they have only 34,785,000 sheep, according to the

most reliable figures, with a wool clip of about 230,000,000 pounds.

One of the unsolved problems in the Buffalo market is the question why Canadian lamb raisers, who in every other respect lead the market there, should send forward so many bucky lambs. The *Buffalo Live Stock Review* writing on this point says: "Canadian lambs allowed to feed and fatten as bucks, sell anywhere from 25c. to 40c. per cwt. lower than they would do if they were properly 'treated' when lambed. 'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true; but Canadian lamb feeders are largely blind to their own interest in failing to 'doctor' their flocks at the proper time." A perusal of our stock reports, week by week, will show that this criticism is just.

Intensive farming is simply the application of that principle to farming which is now applied to almost every other industry, namely *specialization*. The successful farmer of the future will be he who will confine himself to a small area, and devote himself wholly to that one product which he finds best suited to his land, his taste, and his ability. Strawberry culture as pursued to-day is an illustration of intensive farming. Few people realize how much can be produced from an acre of ground by specialized work. A strawberry cultivator writing to *Our Horticultural Visitor* says: "In 1887 by heavy manuring I netted \$350 from a quarter of an acre. In 1888 I netted \$900 on a scant acre and a quarter. I averaged that year \$400 net per acre on five acres. In 1890 I averaged \$300 per acre on five acres. In 1893 I netted \$600 per acre on all I had under intensive culture, five acres."

### CANADA'S FARMERS.

#### VI. Capt. Thomas E. Robson.

Of the breeders who have succeeded in coming to the front in the Shorthorn classes in the show ring this year none stand out more prominently than Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton. At the meetings of the live stock breeders he is also a familiar figure, and his genial ways and hearty songs make him a general favorite. Mr. Robson was born on the farm on which he now resides, in the township of London, Middlesex county, and like many other successful farmers, received his early education at the common country school. On his fine farm of two hundred acres of choice land he breeds Shorthorn cattle, Lincoln sheep, and harness horses. His father was a breeder before him, so that he comes honestly by his love for good stock. Though always a breeder of purebred stock, it is only within the last few years that Mr. Robson has entered the show ring. From the first he was successful in winning a good standing among the old exhibitors. This measure of success would have contented many a man of less ambition. Mr. Robson believed that if a thing was worth doing at all it was worth doing well, hence his ambition was to excel in his calling. He worked with this end in view, and this year success crowned his efforts, for his herd of Shorthorns was awarded the herd prize at the three leading exhibitions of the province, Toronto, London, and Ottawa. He had the sweepstakes female at all three exhibitions, and the sweepstakes bull at Toronto and Ottawa. His stock were brought out in the pink of condition, and no small share of this year's success in the show ring is due to the painstaking care and skillful feeling of his herdsman, Mr. Harry Coultham.

As a breeder of Lincoln sheep, Mr. Robson has been very successful in breeding a large number of prize-winning animals. The ewe that won first place in the Lincoln class at Chicago in 1893 was of his breeding. No small share of the honor of this winning was that the ewe defeated a first prize winner at the Royal of that year. This year a two-year-old ram of his breeding was sweepstakes at London, and has since won first place at Springfield and St. Louis. As a breeder of fancy harness horses, Mr. Robson has also been very successful. He has recently sold several fancy animals at long prices.

Mr. Robson's ability and general popularity have been fully recognized by those who know him best. When quite a young man he was elected deputy-reeve of his township. This position he filled so acceptably that in 1890 he was made reeve, and in 1891 he was chosen as warden of the county of Middlesex. Ten years in the county council gave him an intimate knowledge of municipal matters, and qualified him for the position of county clerk, to which he was appointed in 1892, and still retains. Mr. Robson is a director of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, and for several years has been president of the London Mutual Fire Insurance, Co., London, Ont.

**CARE OF GRASS LANDS.**

By Andrew Elliot, Galt, Ont.

(Prepared for the Farmers' Institute System.)

Grass is undoubtedly the most important crop grown on the farm. Strange to say it is also the most neglected. Grass will grow everywhere. Let the land be idle, and even under the worst conditions grass of some kind will eventually cover the surface; but such grass is as a rule neither the best nor the most profitable. Too much of our grass lands are covered by grasses of this sort. Seeded down after the land had been impoverished by grain growing with a scant seeding of mixed grasses per acre, left to struggle for existence with grain, thistles, and other weeds, is it a wonder that a good catch is comparatively rare? The subsequent treatment is equally vicious. As soon as the grain is removed stock is turned on, the young plants are grazed close down to the crown to the serious hurt, if not to the entire destruction of the young plants; the roots are left so unprotected that they are liable to freeze out during the winter; and what plants survive the vicissitudes of winter and spring are so weakened that a poor crop of pasture or hay is the inevitable result. Then immediately after haying the same system of close pasturing is followed, and in time nothing but the hardest natural grasses remain.

If not already in good condition previous to seeding to grass, the land ought to be enriched and brought into the best condition mechanically, and liberal seeding be applied, the clovers mainly being relied upon. A mixture of say 10 pounds of common red, 3 pounds alsike and 5 pounds timothy, is none too much to sow. Six pounds of orchard grass may be added; in that case sow 6 pounds red clover, and 3 pounds timothy, and 3 pounds alsike. The grain ought to be sown thin in order to give the grass every chance. *The young grass should be pastured very little if at all after harvest*; the aim being to allow the young plants to obtain full possession of the soil and also to have the top to form a protection from the frost of the winter.

Grass intended for hay should on no account be pastured in the early spring, nor should stock be turned on the pasture until a good, strong growth is obtained. Neither should lands be stocked so heavily that the grass will be consumed, a certain amount of natural mulch from superfluous grass being very desirable. A top dressing of from 100 to 150 pounds of gypsum applied in the early spring will always be beneficial on meadows composed principally of clovers; in many cases it will double the crop. The objection will be put forward: Are we to let our cattle go without food in order to follow the above system? The question is, Shall they lack grass now or go without hay and pasture next year?

By following the plan outlined our lands will become richer as the years roll on and their stock-carrying capacity will be materially increased. By following the old hap-hazard style, our grass management fails to accomplish the end for which it is intended. It does not materially enrich the soil and is unsatisfactory in the extreme.

**IMPORTANCE OF PLOUGHING THIS FALL.**

By A. T. WIANCLO, B.S.A., Sparrow Lake, Ont.

I would like to draw the attention of my fellow farmers to the fact that in doing our fall ploughing this year it is very important that we consider the amount of rain which fell during the past summer. We must remember that rain impacts the soil and makes it impervious to the atmosphere, thereby excluding the oxygen, which is so necessary in making available new plant food and in furthering disintegration. Owing to the excessive amount of rain during the past season the soil is unusually compact this fall, and if the ploughing be deferred until next spring the result will be a considerably smaller crop than we might reasonably expect, because the beneficial pulverizing influences have been excluded during the time when they should do their work.

There are a number of reasons why we do most of our ploughing in the autumn for the following year's crop. Many farmers will tell you that they plough in the fall in order to save the time in the spring when they want to get their seeds into the ground at the earliest possible moment. This is one reason, but by no means the most important one. The real benefit derived from fall ploughing lies in the fact that by leaving a field in the rough furrow until the following spring it is exposed to the influence of the atmosphere and the winter's frosts. These two agents have no small effect in making soils more productive.

Nearly all soils contain an abundance of the elements necessary for plant growth, but the trouble is that these elements are largely in an unavailable form. They must first be converted into available forms before they can be taken up by plants as food. This process is going on continually in nature by means of air, water, and frost, but in many cases too slowly. It, therefore, behooves us to aid nature all we possibly can in converting the unavailable into available forms of plant food. One good way to do this is by fall ploughing. Our fields are much impacted by the excessive rains. Therefore if we plough them now in narrow, well set-up furrows, we loosen the soil and expose a large amount of surface to the action of the atmosphere and the coming winter's frosts. The air can then circulate freely among the particles of soil, thus allowing the oxygen to do its work in converting the elements into suitable forms for plant food. Without oxygen no soil can be productive.

In an open winter, such as the past one, the action of frost is especially beneficial. The continual freezing and thawing breaks up the soil, furthers disintegration, and leaves the land in excellent tilth for harrowing and seeding in the spring. This action of frost is of most importance in heavy clay soils. An excellent plan for treating heavy clays is to ridge up the fall plowed fields before winter sets in. This may be accomplished by always plowing two furrows together in the manner usually adopted in planting a field of potatoes. It can readily be seen that by this means we are enabled to expose the largest possible amount

of surface to the influences of air and frost. We have done this at home with the greatest success. Heavy clays that were always forming into clods were made nice and mellow. The increase in the crop yield will more than repay the extra time and trouble.

I have not treated this subject exhaustively, my object being merely to draw the attention of my fellow farmers to a few important facts, and am satisfied with the hope that what has been said may lead many to give the matter their careful consideration.

**THE LATE JAS. S. SMITH.**

It is our painful duty to record the death of James S. Smith, of Maple Lodge. Mr. Smith was born in Calthness, Scotland, in 1816, and had charge of his father's farm for some years before coming to Canada in 1842. He settled in the township of Markham, York county, and some forty-one years ago moved to the township of McGillivray, county of Middlesex. Mr. Smith was always an ardent champion of free education, and fought for it with marked success. In 1860 he organized the McGillivray Agricultural Society, and held the office of president for sixteen years. In 1863 he was elected reeve of the township, and held the office until 1866. In politics, Mr. Smith was a staunch Liberal, and represented North Middlesex in the Ontario Legislature for two parliaments—from Confederation till 1875—where he was especially valued



as a member of House committees. Until his death he was a member of the Advisory Board of the Ontario Agricultural College. It is, however, as a successful farmer and skillful breeder of Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle that Mr. Smith was best known to the farmers of Canada. He was always at home among Leicester sheep, having bred them on his father's farm in Scotland. The foundation from which the present flock has been raised was made by purchases of imported sheep in 1854. Importation and purchases were made from time to time of such animals as most nearly conformed to his ideal type of a Leicester. Mr. Smith aimed to establish in his flock, among other things, extra quality, uniformity of type, and constitutional vigor. The winnings of his flock in the show ring year after year are sufficient evidence that no small degree of success attended his efforts. The foundation of his herd of Shorthorns was laid at about the same time as his flock of sheep by the purchase of stock from the best milking strains of the day. In his breeding, Mr. Smith strove to successfully retain and improve the milking qualities of his herd, and at the same time, to build up their beefing qualities. In this, too, he has been eminently successful. The grand success that attended his public sales of Shorthorns was largely due to the honorable, upright manner in which he always endeavored to conduct his business along with having desirable stock to offer. He was of a kindly disposition, and his many friends will not soon forget his courteous, sunny, and honest expressions of opinion, his warm sympathy with any one in distress, his appreciation and struggle for truth and right, and his hearty satisfaction in

a friend's success. He was a staunch Presbyterian, in which Church he was for many years a devoted member and elder, and an unceasing worker. He will be missed by a very large circle of friends and leaves an estimable wife and family—one son and four daughters—to mourn his loss. The farm and stock business will still be continued by his son, Mr. A. W. Smith, who has borne the responsibility during his father's illness.

**THE MILK TEST AT THE CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION.**

Representatives of only two herds were entered for the milk test. Messrs. Gilroy & Son, of Glen Buell, made three entries, and G. W. Clemons, St. George, made two entries. Messrs. Gilroy's cows were on the ground some days before those they were competing against, and thus were in good trim. Mr. Clemons' cattle did not get in until Sunday morning from London, and the test came on Wednesday. Mr. J. A. Rud-dick, superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, had charge of the test. The results are as follows:

Name of Cow.	Owner.	Age.	Date of Calving.	Milk Test at Ottawa.		
				Lbs. of milk.	Per cent. of fat.	Lbs. of fat. Total solids.
1. Carman Sylvia	C. J. G. roy & Son	6 Yrs.	Aug. 20th	67.25	2.8	1.88 7.59
2. Cornelia Artis	G. W. Clemons	4 Yrs.	July 29th	48.25	3.0	1.44 5.30
3. Lady Teakes' Tiranilla Queen	C. J. Gilroy & Son	3 Yrs.	Aug. 23th	45.00	3.0	1.35 4.95
4. Eric Belle	C. J. Gilroy & Son	8 Yrs.	April 1st	41.75	3.1	1.29 4.48
5. Queen De Koll end	G. W. Clemons	2 Yrs.	Aug. 1st	40.70	2.7	1.09 4.19

**BOOKS AND BULLETINS.**

Nearly all "Bulletins" mentioned under this heading can be obtained free on application to the Directors of the respective Stations or Colleges. In cases of doubt as to address write to FARMING.

The Kent or Romney Marsh Flock Book. Volume 3. Rams, Nos. 2577 to 4416. Ewes, Nos. 3 to 8. Flocks, Nos. 1 to 49. From W. W. Chapman, Room 132 Fitzalan House, Arundel street, Strand, London, W.C.

Milk: Composition, nature, hygienic, and economic methods of Handling, by A. J. McClatchie, Bacteriologist and Botanist. From the Agricultural Experiment Station, South California.

Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Third series. Volume 8. This volume contains: The Manchester Meeting, 1897. Farm Implements exhibited at Manchester, 1897, with many illustrations. The Value of Plant Roots as Tillers of the Soil. Recent Experiments in Denitrification. Bacteria in the Dairy. Sheep Worrying, by S. B. L. Druce. Also many other articles and illustrations. Price 3s. 6d.

# 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.

## DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A list of the members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, together with a list of the animals each one has for sale, will be published on November 9th. In order that a list of the stock may be included in the bulletin, it is necessary that data reach the Secretary not later than November 2nd.

The list of members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be published on November 16th.

## 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.

## MEETINGS OF FARMERS' INSTITUTES, 1897-8.

### SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

#### Work of the Past Year.

In announcing the twelfth annual series of meetings of Farmers' Institutes in Ontario, it is gratifying to be able to show a substantial yearly increase in every department of the work. In almost every county the institute meetings were better attended last season than ever before. The work of the local institutes was carried on in a more systematic manner, and better results have been attained. In 1895, the first year of institute work in Ontario, 22 meetings were held, and 2,503 persons attended the sessions. Since then there has been a yearly increase in the number of meetings and in the attendance. Last season 653 meetings were held, and 125,172 persons attended, and 4,277 addresses on agricultural topics were delivered. Many of these addresses were of great practical value. The number of persons who joined the various local institutes and paid the annual membership fee between January 1st and June 30th of this year were 14,452. These figures show a satisfactory increase over the institute year ending June 30th, 1897. During that season 127,471 persons attended the institute meetings, 2,837 addresses were delivered, and the total membership was 12,024. At that time it was supposed by many that the Farmers' Institutes in this Province had reached the highest possible membership, attendance and prosperity, but this year's results prove that great advances may yet be made. I am convinced that this work is only in its infancy, and that untold benefits will yet be realized.

Besides the 125,172 persons who attended the various institute meetings during 1897, 15,050 persons visited the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, between the 9th and 28th of June, as excursionists from the various institute districts. Each excursion was arranged for, and advertised and conducted by officers of a local institute. During the month of June the time of the staff of the college was given to the visitors, and many object lessons were each day given, and all details connected therewith carefully explained. Such was the work accomplished during the past year. It is hoped the coming institute season will be even more prosperous.

#### Meetings for 1898.

Great care has been exercised in planning the details in connection with each meeting and in choosing suitable speakers. There are advertised in this bulletin 522 meetings. Last year 450 were similarly announced. Each of these meetings has been asked for by the executive officers and directors of a local institute, in fact a number of additional meetings were desired, but could not be granted, as the expense of holding those now advertised, and others which must be held if this season, will consume all the funds which are at the disposal of the superintendent.

#### Speakers.

The Farmers' Institute system is non-political in the strictest sense. (See clauses 24 and 25 of the Act and Rules governing Farmers' Institutes.) Persons sent as delegates, and officers and directors of institutes, are instructed to enforce these rules to the very letter. Delegates are expected not to discuss, either directly or indirectly, political or sectarian questions while engaged as delegates, either before, after, or during the meetings. It is not necessary for them when acting as delegates even to make public their political allegiance.

The rules and regulations governing delegates are published in the "Institute Report" for 1895. Delegates are requested to make themselves familiar with these rules, and with the Act and Rules governing Farmers' Institutes. Above each division is placed the name and address of each speaker who will deliver addresses in said division. When a speaker will not attend all the meetings in a division the dates when he will commence and end are given.

The speakers' subjects are to be found on pages 63 and 64 of this bulletin. The time required to deliver each address will vary from fifteen to thirty minutes, according to the requirements of the programme. In some cases the delegates may not be prepared to discuss the subjects the local officers deem of greatest interest. In such cases the officers should employ additional persons to deliver addresses of the character

they desire. These additional speakers may, if desired, be chosen from the reserve list published in this bulletin. This list has been very carefully prepared, and the attention of institute officers is respectfully called to it.

Many farmers look upon each delegate as a professor of the Ontario Agricultural College, or a representative of the government. This is a mistake, and one that should be corrected. Only those who are teachers in the Ontario Agricultural College, and who go out on institute work, are in any sense representatives of the Department and of the college. The others are practical and successful farmers, as above stated, and although they are capable, prudent and worthy men, the Department or the college is in no way responsible for their statements, nor are they responsible in any sense for the acts of either the college or the Department.

When not otherwise stated, at a one-day meeting the delegates will assist local talent during the afternoon and evening; at a two-day meeting they will assist at an afternoon and an evening meeting the first day, and at a morning and an afternoon meeting the second day. Morning meetings should open promptly at 10.30, afternoon meetings at 1.30, evening meetings at 7.30. All meetings should be opened at the time advertised, whether the house is well filled or not. Delegates and officers are expected to carry out this provision.

Delegates are not expected to deliver more than two addresses each day, and in no case to occupy more time than is allotted to them in the programme issued by the local officers. The officers of local institutes are expected to employ other speakers or essayists, particularly local residents who have been successful. When a popular evening programme is desirable (which is the case in many places), it should be entirely supplied by local talent. In every county in Ontario there are many young persons who could be employed to assist in such meetings, and if so engaged, would, in all probability, thereafter take a keener interest in the work of Farmers' Institutes. Business and professional men and their families should not only be cordially invited to take part in these meetings and help to make them a success, but they should be urged to do so. It is reasonable to expect their assistance, for the success of all classes depends on the farmer; when he is prosperous all other classes flourish.

If, from sickness or any other cause, a delegate who is advertised in this bulletin cannot fulfil his engagements, another person competent to discuss similar subjects will be sent in his place. But every precaution will be taken to prevent the necessity of changes. When changes are necessary, substitutes will be chosen from among the list of reserve speakers published in this bulletin. Regular and supplementary speakers are sent to institutes only on the terms set forth in clauses 26, 27 and 28 of the Act and Rules governing Farmers' Institutes. Institute officers are urged to advertise and conduct these meetings as required by the Act and Rules. See clauses 29 to 35, inclusive, page 4 of the secretary's minute book, also pages 2, 3, 14, 15 and 16 of the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes for 1895-6, a copy of which should be in the hands of each officer and director. It is a noticeable fact that the institutes which have closely followed the rules and regulations are the most successful. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the success or lack of success of each local institute depends on its officers. All institutes are treated precisely alike by the superintendent. The membership, the number of meetings held, and the total attendance usually proclaim the efficiency or lack of efficiency of the officers. The record of each local institute is printed in the annual report. It is to be hoped local officers will carefully scrutinize this department.

#### Reserve List.

Experience has proved it necessary that there be a reserved list of speakers. This year this list contains the names of some of Ontario's best known institute workers, viz., G. C. Caston, V. Ficht, F. C. Harrison, B.S.A., E. Lick, Miss Beattie Livingstone, J. E. Meyer, Mungo McNabb, A. J. Reynolds, Mrs. M. J. Rogers, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Jos. Yuill. Mr. F. C. Harrison has been removed from a place on a regular deputation in order that he may deliver special lectures on Tuberculosis, or test birds which cannot be attended to by Lieut.-Col. McCrae. Mr. Harrison's services are available during December, January and February. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Isaac Usher and Mr. Hudson Usher to visit institute districts where special addresses are desired on the use of concrete in building basements, laying stable floors, or making feeding troughs.

F. W. HUDSON.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

#### List of Meetings to be Held, and the Delegates Therefor.

#### I. REGULAR MEETINGS.

##### DIVISION I.

Delegates.—C. A. Zavitz, B.S.A., Experimentalist, O.A.C., Guelph; Robert Thompson, St. Catharines.

1. Durham (Town Hall) S. Grey.....	Jan. 4
2. Ayton (Township Hall) S. Grey.....	" 5
3. Chesley (Town Hall) C. Bruce.....	" 6
4. Tara (Vandusen's Hall) W. Bruce.....	" 7
5. Lion's Head (Orange Hall) N. Bruce.....	" 8
6. Stokes' Bay (Schoolhouse) N. Bruce.....	" 10
7. Port Elgin (Town Hall) W. Bruce.....	" 12
8. Eden Grove (Grabam's Hall) S. Bruce.....	" 13
9. Walkerton (Town Hall) S. Bruce.....	" 14
10. Clifford (Town Hall) Union.....	" 15
11. Harriston Union.....	" 17
12. Gorrie E. Huron.....	" 18
13. Kincardine C. Bruce.....	" 19
14. Duncannon (Agricultural Hall) W. Huron.....	" 20, 21
15. Brussels (Town Hall) E. Huron.....	" 22

Delegates.—D. Z. Gibson, B.S.A., Willow Grove, W. C. Shearer, Bright, January 4th to 14th, inclusive; T. H. Mason, Stratfordville, January 14th to 22nd, inclusive.

1. Listowel (N. Perth) Jan. 4
2. Milverton (Groesch) N. Perth " 5
3. St. Mary's (Town Hall) S. Perth " 6
4. Thordale (Harding Hall) E. Middlesex " 7
5. Kintore (County Hall) N. Oxford " 8
6. Eubank (Town Hall) N. Oxford " 10
7. Harrisville (Oddfellows' Hall) E. Middlesex " 11
8. Coldstream (Town Hall) N. Middlesex " 12
9. Alisa Craig (Town Hall) N. Middlesex " 13
10. Parkhill (Town Hall) N. Middlesex " 14
11. Forest (Town Hall) E. Lambton " 15
12. Bridgen (Hayes' Hall) W. Lambton " 17
13. Potrolea (Town Hall) W. Lambton " 18
14. Alvinston (Town Hall) E. Lambton " 19
15. Exeter (Town Hall) S. Huron " 20
16. Brucefield (Dixon's Hall) S. Huron " 21
17. Mitchell (Town Hall) S. Perth " 22

Delegates.—Major James Shoppard, Q. constable; Duncan Anderson, Rugby.

1. Mt. Brydges (Township Hall) W. Middlesex Jan. 4
2. Appin (Township Hall) W. Middlesex " 5
3. Eberts (Township Hall) W. Kent " 6
4. Bello Hiver (Town Hall) N. Essex " 7
5. Tecumseh (St. Jean Baptist Hall) N. Essex " 8
6. Leamington (Town Hall) S. Essex " 10, 11
7. Romney (Township Hall) W. Kent " 12
8. Blenheim (Township Hall) E. Kent " 13
9. Highgate (Township Hall) E. Kent " 14
10. Rodney (Township Hall) W. Elgin " 15
11. Dutton (Town Hall) W. Elgin " 17
12. Sheddin (W. Elgin) " 18
13. Aylmer (Town Hall) E. Elgin " 19, 20
14. Mount Elgin (Forster's Hall) S. Oxford " 21
15. Norwich (Town Hall) S. Oxford " 22

Delegates.—H. L. Hutt, B.S.A., Horticulturist, O.A.C., Guelph, January 4th to 15th, inclusive; D. E. Smith, Hamilton; Thos. A. Duff, Toronto; J. E. Orr, Fruitland, January 17th to 22nd, inclusive.

1. Jerseyville S. Wentworth Jan. 4
2. Stony Creek S. Wentworth " 5
3. Smithville (Agricultural Hall) Monck " 6
4. Camden (Fry's Hall) Lincoln " 7
5. St. David's (Schrothouse) Lincoln " 8
6. Steyntonville (Public Hall) Welland " 10
7. Welland (Court House) Welland " 11
8. Marshville (Town Hall) Monck " 12
9. Rainham Centre (Town Hall) Haldimand " 13
10. Nanticoke (Town Hall) Haldimand " 14
11. Victoria (Town Hall) S. Norfolk " 15
12. Langton (Town Hall) S. Norfolk " 17
13. Courtland (Town Hall) N. Norfolk " 18
14. Delhi (Opera House) N. Norfolk " 19
15. Waterford (Opera House) N. Norfolk " 20
16. Mt. Pleasant (Marquis Hall) S. Brant " 21
17. Burford S. Brant " 22

Delegates.—G. E. Day, B.S.A., Agriculturist, O.A.C., Guelph, January 4th to 15th, inclusive; L. Patton, Oxford Mills; Nelson Monteth, B.S.A., Stratford, January 15th to 24th, inclusive.

1. Elora (Armoury) C. Wellington Jan. 4
2. Glen Allen (Bruce Hall) W. Wellington " 5
3. Drayton (Whyte's Hall) W. Wellington " 6
4. Kentworth (Township Hall) E. Wellington " 7
5. Grand Valley (Tough's Hall) E. Wellington " 8
6. Hillsburg (Town Hall) C. Wellington " 10
7. Hornby (Town Hall) Haldimand " 11
8. Postville (Township Hall) Haldimand " 12
9. St. George (Public Library) N. Brant " 13, 14
10. Rockton (Township Hall) N. Wentworth " 15
11. Freelon (Town Hall) N. Wentworth " 17
12. Galt (Fraser's Hall) S. Waterloo " 18
13. Guelph (City Hall) S. Wellington " 19, 20
14. Berlin (Town Hall) N. Waterloo " 21
15. Baden (White's Hall) S. Waterloo " 22
16. Wellesley (Moyer's Hall) N. Waterloo " 24

Delegates.—Wm. Rennie, Farm Superintendent, O.A.C., Guelph, January 4th to 15th, inclusive; Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph; A. C. Hallman, New Dundee, January 17th to 21st, inclusive.

1. Owen Sound (Y.M.C.A. Hall) N. Grey Jan. 4
2. Flesherton (Town Hall) C. Grey " 5
3. Blueburne (Town Hall) Dufferin " 6
4. Horning's Mills (Melancthon Hall) Dufferin " 7
5. Beeton (Town Hall) S. Simcoe " 8
6. Avening (Schoolroom) W. Simcoe " 10
7. Duntroon (S. of S. Hall) W. Simcoe " 11
8. Meaford (Town Hall) N. Grey " 12
9. Thornbury (Town Hall) C. Grey " 13
10. Minesing (Workman's Hall) C. Simcoe " 14
11. Penstang (Town Hall) O. Simcoe " 15

12. Coldwater (Shepherd's Hall) E. Simcoe Jan. 17
13. Orillia (Opera House) E. Simcoe " 18
14. Bradford (Town Hall) S. Simcoe " 19
15. Kettleby (Temperance Hall) N. York " 20
16. Aurora (Town Hall) N. York " 21

##### DIVISION VII.

Delegates.—Lieut.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, November 30th to December 4th, and December 12th to 21st inclusive; Major James Sheppard, Queenston; Wm. Smith, Columbus, December 8th to 11th, inclusive; Miss Laura Ross, Assistant Instructor, Dairy Department, O.A.C., Guelph.

1. Cheltenham (Beaver Hall) Peel Nov. 30
2. Caldon East (Hanton's Hall) Peel Dec. 1
3. Woodbridge (Orange Hall) W. York " 9
4. Weston (Eagle's Hall) W. York " 3
5. Agincourt (Temperance Hall) E. York " 4
6. Unionville (Victoria Hall) E. York " 6
7. Unbridgo (Market Hall) N. Ontario " 7
8. Beaverton (Alexandra Hall) N. Ontario " 8
9. Lindsay (Town Hall) W. Victoria " 9
10. Hobeaygon (Town Hall) E. Victoria " 10
11. Fenelon Falls (Dickson's Hall) E. Victoria " 11
12. Oakwood (Township Hall) W. Victoria " 13
13. Whitby (Council Chamber) S. Ontario " 14
14. Bowmanville (Council Chamber) W. Durham " 15
15. Orono (Town Hall) W. Durham " 16
16. Millbrook (Town Hall) E. Durham " 17
17. Bethany (Town Hall) E. Durham " 18
18. Blackstock (Township Hall) (Evening) W. Durham " 20
19. Claremont (Workman's Hall) S. Ontario " 21

##### DIVISION VIII.

Delegates.—H. H. Dean, B.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph; John McMillan, M.P., Seaforth.

1. Harwood W. Northumberland Nov. 30
2. Grafton W. Northumberland Dec. 1
3. Wooler (Town Hall) E. Northumberland " 2
4. Frankford (Sweetman's Hall) W. Hastings " 3
5. Walbridge (Town Hall) W. Hastings " 4
6. Bloomfield (Town Hall) Prince Edward " 6
7. Demorestville (Town Hall) Prince Edward " 7
8. Plainfield (A.O.U.W. Hall) E. Hastings " 8
9. Shannonville (A.O.U.W. Hall) E. Hastings " 9
10. Napanee (Town Hall) Lennox " 10
11. Centreville (Town Hall) Addington " 11
12. Tanworth (Town Hall) Addington " 13
13. Madoc (Town Hall) N. Hastings " 14
14. Stirling (Whitby Hall) N. Hastings " 15
15. Warworth (Town Hall) E. Northumberland " 16
16. Norwood (Town Hall) E. Peterborough " 17
17. Keena (Town Hall) E. Peterborough " 18
18. Lakeside (Council Chamber) W. Peterborough " 20
19. Peterborough (County Council Chamber) W. Peterborough " 21

##### DIVISION IX.

Delegates.—Andrew Elliott, Galt; John Robertson, Ingersoll.

1. Harrowsmith (Town Hall) Frontenac Dec. 1
2. Lansdowne (Town Hall) S. Leeds " 2
3. Westport (Town Hall) S. Leeds " 4
4. Athens (Town Hall) Brockville " 6
5. Lyn (School Hall) Brockville " 7
6. Algonquin (Temperance Hall) S. Grenville " 8
7. Cardinal (Town Hall) S. Grenville " 9
8. Martintown (McLutosh Hall) Glengarry " 10
9. St. Andrews (Old Church) Cornwall " 11
10. Moulinette (Stark's Hall) Cornwall " 13
11. Osnabrock Centre (Paupet's Hall) Stormont " 14
12. Morrisburg (Music Hall) Dundas " 15
13. Iroquois (Town Hall) Dundas " 16
14. Westbrook Frontenac " 17
15. Odesa (Town Hall) Lennox " 18
16. Emerald (Cheese Factory) Amherst Island " 20
17. Stella (Town Hall) Amherst Island " 21

##### DIVISION X.

Delegates.—T. G. Raynor, B.S.A., Rosehall; W. J. Palmer, B.S.A., Toronto.

1. Perth (Town Hall) S. Lanark Nov. 30
2. Smith's Falls (Town Hall) S. Lanark Dec. 1
3. Merrickville (Town Hall) N. Leeds and N. Grenville " 2
4. Oxford Mills (Town Hall) N. Leeds and N. Grenville " 3
5. South Finch (Gormley's Hall) Stormont " 4
6. Monkland (Truax Hall) Stormont " 5
7. Glen Robertson (Johnson Hall) Glengarry " 7
8. Vankleek Hill (Town Hall) Prescott " 8, 9
9. Russell (Town Hall) Russell " 10, 11
10. Bell's Corners (Orange Hall) Carleton " 13
11. Galt (Whyte's Hall) Carleton " 14
12. Renfrew (Temperance Hall) S. Renfrew " 15, 16
13. Bromley (Oscola Hall) N. Renfrew " 17

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Forester's Falls, Almonte, and Carleton Place. Includes dates and locations.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Aberarder, Uttoxeter, Warwick, Watford, and Waukegan. Includes dates and locations.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Damascus, Arthur, Metz, Ennottville, Ospringe, Acton, Brookville, Kiberville, Watertown, Mill Grove, Kirkwall, Glen Morris, Moyle's Schoolhouse, Onondaga, New Hamburg, Phillipburg, Hayville, New Dundee, Strassburg, Ayr, Branchton, Heppeler, Preston, Breslau, Conestog, Liwood, and others.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Victoria Road, Canbury, Dunsford, Omsenee, Bridgton, Hall's Bridge, Watraw, Westwood, Turner's Schoolhouse, Hogle's Schoolhouse, Cherry Valley, Waupeop, Millford, Wellington, Ameliasburg, Coneseon, Brighton, Castleton, Fenelle, Baltimore, Garden Hill, South Monaghan, Lifford, Blackstock, Hayden, Tyrone, Solius, Mount Carwell, Orono, Newcastle, Newtonville, Kendall, and others.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Holstein, Lakelet, Midway, Hepworth, Mar, Warton, Park Head, Altonford, Burgoyne, Southampton, Cassidy, Ribey's Schoolhouse, Underwood, McGregor's Schoolhouse, Gilchrist's Schoolhouse, Tiverton, Falsley, Cheptowe, Ripley, Formosa, Kinloach, Biverale, E. Huron, E. Huron, Constance, Holmeville, Auburn, and Wingham.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Ancaster, Mt. Hope, Highbrook, Grimsby, Orange Hall, Niagara Falls, Wiltouby, Allanburg, Humberstone, Pelham Centre, Atttercliffe, Monck, Dundasville, Port Dover, Walsh, Port Rowan, Windam Centre, Bealton, Scotlaud, Council House, Moorefield, Palmerston, Mount Forest, and Conn.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Bolton, Caledon, Streetsville, Brampton, Malton, Maple, Ilderton, Wexford, Scarborough, Goodwood, Zephyr, Udora, Sunderlaud, Cannington, Hrechin, Uptergrove, Longford, Woodville, Hartley, Little Britain, Valentia, Port Perry, Greenbank, Epscon, Myrtle, Columbus, Osawa, Pickering, and Whitevale.

Table listing agricultural societies and their meetings, including Tweed, Enterprise, Centreville, Newburgh, Deseronto, Roblin, Selby, Sillsville, Adolphustown, Bath, Kingston, Joyceville, Seeley's Hay, Newboro, Delta, Addison, Mallorytown, Fairfield East, North Augusta, Spencerville, Maxville, Dalkeith, Curry Hill, Pionie Grove, South Branch, Harrison's Corners, Emerald, Stella, Maberly, Fallbrook, Balderton, Franktown, Lombardy, Frankville, Easton's Corners, Carley's Corners, Bishop's Mills, Burritt's Rapids, Kempville, and South Mountain.

Delegates.—James McEwing, Drayton; W. J. Palmer, H.S.A., Toronto. Delegates.—H. Glendinning, Manilla, January 4th to 20th inclusive; A. W. Peart, H.A., Burlington, January 20th to February 4th, inclusive; Simpson Hennie, Milliken, January 4th to 20th, inclusive; Wm. Linton, Aurora, January 20th to February 4th, inclusive.



Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Winchester, Dundas, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Essex, East, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Lanark, West, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Norfolk, South, and others.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INSTITUTIONS WITH PLACES AND DATES OF MEETINGS

The number printed after each place of meeting indicates the Division to which that meeting belongs.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Adams, Algoma, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Brant, Bruce, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Huron, Kent, and others.

Table listing institutions and meeting dates for divisions like Middlesex, Muskoka, and others.

Shanty Bay, 6, afternoon	March	3
Hawthorne, 6, evening	"	3
Uthoff, 6, afternoon	"	4
Ardree, 6, evening	"	4
Severn Bridge, 6	"	5
<b>SIMCOON, SOUTH</b>		
Heaton, 6	January	8
Bradford, 6	"	10
Athlone, 6	February	21
Ivy, 6	"	23
Stroud, 6	"	23
<b>SIMCOON, WEST</b>		
Avening, 6	January	10
Duntroon, 6	"	11
Nottawa, 6	February	17
New Lowell, 6	"	18
Everett, 6	"	19
<b>STORMONT</b>		
South Finch, 10	December	4
Monkland, 10	"	6
Oanabrick Centre, 9	"	14
Crysler, 10	January	19
Newington, 10	"	20
Vanmore, 10	"	21
<b>St. JOSEPH ISLAND</b>		
McLennan, 11	January	13
Richard's Landing, 11	"	14
Jocelyn, 11	"	15
Mountain, 11	"	17
Tenby Bay, 11	"	18
Marksville, 11	"	19
<b>UNION</b>		
Clifford, 1	January	15
Harrison, 1	"	17
Lakelet, 1	February	3
Mildmay, 1	"	4
<b>VICTORIA, EAST</b>		
Hobcayson, 7	December	10
Penelon Falls, 7	"	11
Victoria Road, 8	January	4
Cambray, 8	"	5
Dunsford, 8	"	6
Omecme, 8	"	7
<b>VICTORIA, WEST</b>		
Lindsay, 7	December	9
Oakwood, 7	"	13
Woodville, 7	January	25
Hartley, 7	"	26
Little Britain, 7	"	27
Valentia, 7	"	28
<b>WATERLOO, NORTH</b>		
Herlin, 5	January	21
Wellesley, 5	"	24
Conestogo, 5	March	7
Linwood, 5	"	8
<b>WATERLOO, SOUTH</b>		
Galt, 5	January	18
Haden, 5	"	22
New Hamburg, 5	February	22
Phillipsburg, 5	"	23
Haysville, 5	"	24
New Dundee, 5	"	25
Strasburg, 5	"	26
Roseville, 5	"	28
Ayr, 5	March	1
Branchton, 5	"	2
Hespeler, 5	"	3
Preston, 5	"	4
Breslau, 5	"	5
<b>WELLAND</b>		
Stevensville, 4	January	10
Welland, 4	"	11
Niagara Falls South, 4	February	8
Willoughby, 4	"	9
Allanburg, 4	"	10
Humberstone, 4	"	11
<b>WELLINGTON, CENTRE</b>		
Elora, 5	January	4
Hillsburg, 5	"	10
Metz, 5	February	8
Ennottville, 5	"	9
Osprey, 5	"	10
<b>WELLINGTON, EAST</b>		
Kenilworth, 5	January	7
Grand Valley, 5	"	8
Mount Forest, 5	February	1
Conn, 5	"	4
Damascus, 5	"	5
Arthur, 5	"	7
<b>WELLINGTON, SOUTH</b>		
Guelph, 5	Jan.	19, 20
<b>WELLINGTON WEST</b>		
Glen Allan, 5	January	5
Drayton, 5	"	6
Moorfield, 5	February	1
Palmerston, 5	"	2
<b>WENTWORTH, NORTH</b>		
Rockton, 5	January	15
Freelton, 5	"	17
Waterdown, 5	February	15
Mill Grove, 5	"	16
Kirkwall, 5	"	17
<b>WENTWORTH, SOUTH</b>		
Jerseyville, 4	January	4
Stony Creek, 4	"	5
Ancaster, 4	February	1
Mt. Hope, 4	"	2
Birkdorf, 4	"	3
<b>YORK, EAST</b>		
Agincourt, 7	December	4
Unionville, 7	"	6
Wexford, 7	January	13
Scarboro Junction, 7	"	14
<b>YORK, NORTH</b>		
Kettleby, 6	January	20
Aurora, 6	"	21
Mt. Albert, 6	March	7
Sutton, 6	"	8
<b>YORK, WEST</b>		
Woodbridge, 7	December	2
Weston, 7	"	3
Maple, 7	January	11
Islington, 7	"	12

Subjects: "The Advantages of Farm Life"; "A Ten Acre Farm"; "How to Pay off a Mortgage."

Brodie, Dr. Wm., 409 Parliament street, Toronto: "Insects in Relation to the Farmer and Fruit Grower"; "The Orchard"; "Honey Bearing Plants."

Brodie, G. A., B.S.A., Bethesda: "Agricultural Education"; "Weeds and their Eradication"; "Clover Culture"; "Practical Economy"; "Mistakes in Hog Feeding"; "Corn Cultivation and Harvest"; "Growing Roots"; "Tile Draining"; "Farming—the Old Way and the New."

Brown, Alf., Picton: "Lambs for Profit"; "Clover and Short Rotation"; "The Cheapest Way of Keeping up Fertility"; "Sweet Corn versus Flintland Dent Varieties"; "Corn for the Silo and Soiling"; "Experiments Necessary for Selection of Best Varieties of Grains and Grasses"; "Farmer's Vegetable Garden"; "Growing Potatoes and Preventing Diseases of Same"; "New Onion Culture"; "The Farmer's Fruit Garden"; "Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Grapes"; "Spraying, Pruning and Grading for Market"; "How to Retain Moisture in Surface Soil"; "Planting and Care of Shade Trees and Wind Breaks"; "Selecting Poultry for Winter Layers"; "Packing and Marketing Eggs"; "Dressed Poultry"; "Rearing Poultry by Natural and Artificial Methods"; "Educate Young People by Practical Experience"; "Ontario Agricultural College."

Burrell, Martin, St. Catharines: "The San José Scale"; "Insects in their Relation to the Farmer and Fruit-Grower"; "The Farmer's Fruit Garden"; "Theory and Practice of Horticulture"; "Stone Fruits and their Pests"; "Evening Subjects: Superstitions of the Farm"; "Birds in Relation to Agriculture"; "Mental and Moral Influences of the Farm Home; Fruit Growers and Fruit Eaters."

Caston, G. C., Craighurst: "Cultivation of the Soil and Rotation of Crops"; "Fodder Crops"; "Poultry on the Farm"; "The Best Varieties of Orchard Fruits and How to Grow Them, with Special Reference to Top Grafting on Hardy Stock"; "Spraying"; "The Best Varieties of Small Fruits for the Farmer's Garden." Evening Subjects: "Insects and Fungi Injurious to Agriculture"; "The Land We Live In"; "Horticulture on the Farm."

Day, G. E., B.S.A., Agriculturist, O.A.C., Guelph: "Feeding Standards and Composition of Foods (with chart)"; "Selection in Stock Breeding"; "Experiments in Pig Feeding"; "Soiling and Soiling Crops"; "The Fertility of the Land"; "Conservation of Soil Moisture"; "The Work of Experiment Stations"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Dean, H. H., B.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry, O.A.C., Guelph: "The Dairy Cow: How to Know Her and How to Get Her"; "Feed and Care of the Dairy Herd"; "Care of Milk for Cheese Factory and Creamery"; "Cream Separator"; "How to Divide Money Among Patrons of Creameries and Cheese Factories Equitably"; "The Value of Dairy By-Products, Whey, Buttermilk and Skim-milk"; "The Food Cost of Milk, Butter and Cheese"; "Dairy Farming"; "How Milk is Made by the Cow and How Milking Should be Done." Evening Subjects: "Farm Buttermaking"; "Food Economy in the Home"; "Dairying in Europe"; "Some Needs of the Dairy Market and How to Fill Them"; "Some Hints to Young People on How to Succeed"; "The Farm-House, How to Build It"; "Canada Our Home"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Duff, Thos. A., Toronto: "Poultry and its Relation to the Farm"; "Method of Caring for, Feeding and Housing Poultry"; "Care of Eggs and Method of Marketing"; "How to Obtain the Best Profit therefrom"; "Market Poultry"; "What the English Market Requires in Poultry and Eggs"; "Co-operation"; "The Value of Farmers' Institutes"; "Diseases of Poultry and Simple Cures"; "Experience with Incubators and Brooders"; "Canada Our Home." An Afternoon Subject only: "Fertile versus Infertile Eggs."

Elliott, Andrew, Galt: "Buttermaking"; "The Dairy Cow"; "Essentials to Success in Dairying"; "The Silo"; "Corn Growing and Killing the Silo"; "Silage as Feed"; "Clover Growing"; "Caring Clover Hay"; "Growing Turnips"; "Why we should Keep More Sheep"; "Management and Feeding of Lambs"; "The Breeding Sow"; "Feeding for Profit"; "Concrete Floors for Stables." Evening Subjects: "The Changed Condition of Agriculture"; "Economy"; "A Market."

Ewing, J. B., Dartford: "Care and Management of Swine"; "The Hog as an Adjunct to the Dairy"; "Care and Management of Sheep"; "Corn Culture"; "Clover Culture"; "Dairying Twelve Months in the Year"; "Our Fodder Crops." Evening Subjects: "The Training and Education of Boys for the Farm"; "Topics of the Times"; "Corn Culture"; "Mixed Farming"; "Present Problems."

Ferguson, J. J., B.S.A., Smith's Falls: "The Building and Equipment of Farm Creameries"; "Home Buttermaking"; "The Dairy Cow"; "Fodder Supply for Dairy Cattle"; "The Corn Crop." Evening Subjects: "A Look Around Us"; "Giving the Boy a Chance"; "Little Things"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Ficht, V., Oriel: "Cultivation of the Soil for Grain, for Roots, and for Corn"; "Breeding and Care of Sheep"; "Cattle Breeding"; "General Farming versus Special Farming"; "Advice to Young Men."

Fraser, W. S., Bradford: "Clover Growing and Curing"; "Beef Rings among the Farmers"; "Tree Planting for Shade and Windbreak"; "Hog Raising"; "Sheep Raising for Profit"; "Corn and the Silo"; "Underdraining." Evening Subjects: "Buttermaking on the Farm"; "Farmers' Needs"; "Farmers and their Relationships."

Gibson, D. Z., B.S.A., Willow Grove: "Value of Humus in the Soil"; "Stock Feeding"; "Enriching and Cultivating the Soil"; "Points of Excellence in Beef Cattle"; "Clover Culture." Evening Subjects: "A Talk to the Boys"; "Cultivation of the Mind"; "The Farmer as a Citizen."

Glendinning, H., Manilla: "The Growing and Marketing of Grain"; "The Growing and Marketing of Red and Alsike Clover Seed"; "Weeds on the Farm"; "The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden"; "Dehorning"; "Why Farmers' Sons and Daughters Leave the Farm."

Gould, Jos. E., Uxbridge: "The Value of Ensilage"; "Cultivation of Corn"; "How to Construct a Cheap Silo"; "Feeding and Care of Dairy Cows"; "Dairying vs. Grain Farming"; "Care of Farm Implements"; "Success or Failure in Dairying"; "Modern Methods of Cultivating the Soil"; "Remedy for Overproduction and Low Prices."

Hallman, A. C., New Dundee: "Cultivation of Fodder Corn and the Silo"; "Practical Hints on Swine Industry (the bacon hog illustrated)"; "The Breeding and Care of Dairy Cattle (the dairy cow illustrated)"; "Rearing and Feeding Calves for the Dairy Herd." Evening Subjects: "Winter Care of Idle Horses"; "Farming as an Occupation."

Hanner, D. G., Burford: "How to Establish a Flock"; "Mistakes in Stock Breeding"; "The Horse Industry"; "Preparing the Soil for Wheat"; "The Farm Home"; "The Best Methods for Increasing the Fertility of the Soil."

Harrison, F. C., B.S.A., Bacteriologist, O.A.C., Guelph: "Tuberculosis and the Tuberculin Test"; "Bacterial Contamination in Milk"; "Pure Culture Starters." Evening Subjects: "Water Supply of Farm and Village"; "Ontario Agricultural College."

Hilborn, W. W., Leamington: "Cultivation of the Orchard"; "Small Fruit"; "Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for the Farm and How to Care for Them"; "Cultivation of Flowers for the Lawn"; "House Plants, How to Propagate and Grow Them"; "Injurious Insects and Diseases."

Holtermann, R. F., Brantford: "The Advantages of Beekeeping on the Farm"; "The Advantages of Beekeeping in a New Country"; "How to Succeed as an Apiarist"; "Bees in Relation to Plant Life"; "The Wonders of the Honey Bee"; "Poultry on the Farm"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Honey, R., Brickley: "Selection and Care of a Stock Ram"; "Marketing Lambs"; "Selection and Care of Brood Sow and Young Pigs"; "Selection and Care of Brood Mare and Young Colt." Evening Subjects: "Why Farmers Complain of Hard Times"; "Economic Feeding of Dairy Cows."

Hutt, H. L., B.S.A., Horticulturist, O.A.C., Guelph: "The Proper Management of an Orchard"; "Growing Small Fruits"; "Potato Culture"; "The Farmer's Vegetable Garden"; "Strawberry Culture." Evening Subjects: "A Talk to Farmers' Sons"; "The Care of Flowers and House Plants"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Johnston, Arthur, Greenwood: "Selection, Management, Care, and Feeding of the Stock Bull"; "How to Build up and Maintain a Herd of Cattle"; "Qualities Necessary in a Successful Flock or Herd Master"; "Horses, What Should we Breed and How should we Breed Them?"

Ketchen, A. P., Brucefield: "Keeping Hogs for Profit"; "Culture of Corn, Field Roots, and Potatoes"; "Breeding, Feeding, and Handling Beef Cattle"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Making the Most of Ourselves."

Lick, Elmer, Oshawa: "How to Control the Moisture in the Soil"; "Feeding Dairy Cattle"; "The Silo"; "Corn and Clover the Best Crops for the Stock Raiser"; "Growing Apples." Evening Subjects: "Agricultural Education"; "Co-operation Among Farmers"; "The Institute System."

Linton, Wm., Aurora: "Cattle Breeding"; "Cattle Feeding"; "Growing Corn and Filling the Silo"; "Sheep Breeding"; "Draining"; "Small Fruits and Orchard Culture."

Livingston, Miss Bessie, Ottawa: "The Food Value of Milk and its Derivatives"; "Cooking of Milk, Cheese, and Eggs"; "A Practical Lesson on Invalid Cookery"; "Diet for Children"; "Cereal Food and Breakfast Dishes"; "The Cookery of Vegetables"; "Classes and Combinations of Food"; "Hot Supper Dishes."

Mason, T. H., Stratfordville: "Hog Raising"; "Sheep Raising"; "Buttermaking"; "Care and Food of Dairy Cattle"; "Corn Growing." Evening Subjects: "Outlook of the Ontario Farmer"; "Our National Heritage."

Meyer, J. E., Kossuth: "How to Obtain the Greatest Return from Poultry on the Farm"; "The Different Breeds of Poultry, their Uses, Characteristics, and Adaptability to the Farm"; "The Care and Management of Chickens, Young Turkeys, and Ducklings"; "A Few Suggestions on how to Build a Poultry House and how to Keep Fowl Healthy and free from Vermin"; "How to Build a Cheap Silo"; "The Uses and Advantages of Cement in Farm Structures, with a Description of the Proper Methods of Applying it." (Illustrated by chart.)

Monteith, Nelson, B.S.A., Stratford: "Underdraining"; "Growing and Saving Corn"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Feeding Cattle for Export." Evening Subjects: "Ontario Agricultural College"; "Farming as a Profession"; "Country Roads"

McCrae, Lieut.-Col. D., Guelph: "Tuberculosis"; "Cattle Breeding and Feeding"; "Our Beef Trade"; "Heavy Horses"; "Sheep and Wool"; "Clover Culture"; "Our Pastures and Graves"; "Rye and Rape." Evening Subjects: "Rotation of Crops"; "Our Farm Life"; "Healthy Homes."

McEwing, James, Drayton: "Farm Fertilizers"; "The Necessity of Systematic and Thorough Work"; "Rotation and Cropping"; "Why we should Underdrain." Evening Subjects: "Common Sense Education"; "The Gospel of Home Influence."

McLean, Alex., Carleton Place: "Poultry on the Farm"; "Our Method of Dairying"; "Feed and Management of a Dairy Herd"; "Selection and Care of a Stock Bull"; "How to Obtain a Profitable Herd of Dairy Cows"; "Care and Management of a Flock of Sheep"; "Growing Corn; Storage and Feeding Ensilage."

McMillan, Thos., Seaford: "Breeding and Feeding of Beef Cattle"; "Corn Growing and the Silo"; "Draining Land"; "Care and Application of Manure"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "The Clover Crop"; "The Use of Concrete in Farm Structures." Evening Subjects: "Farm Life, its Conditions and Requirements"; "Making our Way in Life"; "My Experience in Meeting my Fellow Farmers."

McMillan, John, M.P., Seaford: "Benefits of Farmers' Institutes"; "Draining Land"; "Care and Application of Manure"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Rotation of Crops"; "Growing Corn"; "Breeding and Feeding Cattle"; "Silos, are they Beneficial?"; "Buying and Care of Implements"; "Hog Feeding." Evening Subjects: "The Ontario Agricultural College"; "Our Boys and Farm Life."

McNabb, Mungo, Cowal: "Beef Production"; "Sheep Breeding and Management"; "Underdraining"; "Corn Growing"; "Country Roads." Evening Subject: "Fertility"; "Boys on the Farm."

McNeill, A., Walkerville: "How and When to Spray for Insects and Fungous Diseases"; "Apple Culture"; "Every Farmer his own Mason, or How to Use Concrete in Farm Structures, (illustrated with plans)"; "Fruit Growing as a Specialty, or with General Farming"; "Underdraining." Evening Subjects: "The Education of the Farmer"; "The Social Side of Farm Life"; "Some Insect Friends and Foes, (illustrated with charts and specimens)"; "The Ontario Agricultural College"; "Fruit and Flowers for Country Homes."

Orr, J. E., Fruitland: "The Common Insects attacking Fruit and Foliage, and How to Destroy Them"; "Fungi which attack Fruit and Fruit Trees"; "Spraying an Apple Orchard"; "The San José Scale."

Palmer, W. J., B.S.A., Toronto: "Our Markets, Local and Foreign"; "The Chemistry of Foods"; "The Manufacture and Sale of Pine Butter"; "Cow Culture"; "Milk, its Peculiarities, Composition, and Uses." Evening Subjects: "A Business Talk"; "The Outlook for Young Men."

Paton, L., Oxford Mills: "Care of Milk for Butter and Factories"; "Dairying as Compared with other Branches of Farming, from a Financial Standpoint"; "Can Winter Dairying be made Profitable?"; "How to Divide Money among Patrons of Cheese Factories Equitably"; "Buttermaking on the Farm"; "The Importance of Fodder Crops in the Cheap Production of Butter and Cheese"; "Selection and Care of Dairy Cattle"; "Maintaining the Fertility of the Farm." Evening Subjects: "Beautifying the Farm"; "The Farmer of the Future"; "The Value of Education to the Farmer."

Pearl, A. W., B.A., Burlington: "Apple and Grape Culture"; "Underdraining"; "Mixed Farming"; "Fertilization of Fruit Blossoms"; "Injurious Insects and Fungi, and how to Combat Them." Evening Subjects: "Leaks on the Farm"; "Agricultural Education."

Royner, T. G., B.S.A., Rosehall: "Selection and Cross-breeding of Animals"; "Foods"; "Our Fodder Crops"; "The Dairy Cow"; "Common Diseases of Domestic Animals"; "Planting and Care of an Orchard"; "Improving an Impoverished Farm"; "Clover Culture"; "Special Fertilizers"; "Injurious Insects and Parasitic Plants on the Farm"; "Swine Breeding and Feeding"; "Management of Poultry"; "The Pea Crop"; "Corn Growing and the Silo"; "Improvement of our Country Roads"; "Underdraining"; "Leaks on the Farm"; "Care and Application of Manure"; "Rotation of Crops." Evening Subjects: "Tillage"; "Farming as an Occupation"; "Agricultural Education"; "The Ontario Agricultural College"; "The Progress of Agriculture."

Keed, J. Hugo, V.C., Professor of Veterinary Science, O.A.C., Guelph: "Breeding Horses for Profit"; "The Laws of Breeding"; "The Ordinary Diseases of the Stomach of the Ox, which a Farmer should Understand"; "The Mare and Her Foal"; "How to Prevent Parturient Apoplexy (commonly called milk fever) in the Cow"; "Tuberculosis in Cattle"; "The Tuberculin Test." Evening Subjects: "The Education of the Horse"; "The Essential Elements of Contagious Diseases"; "The Ontario Agricultural College."

Rennie, Simpson, Milliken: "Underdraining"; "Cultivation for Roots and Corn"; "Destruction of Weeds"; "Buying and Feeding Cattle for the British Market"; "Rotation of Crops and the Cultivation Required." Evening Subjects: "Our Country, Past and Present"; "Agriculture in Public Schools."

SPEAKERS' SUBJECTS.

Anderson, Duncan C., Rugby: "Soil Cultivation"; "Care of Manure and How to Apply it"; "Care and Management of Farm Teams"; "Breeding and Feeding Hogs for Market"; "Preparing Milk Cows and Veal Calves for the Canadian Market"; "Clover as a Fertilizer"; "Dehorning"; "Fields, Fences and Buildings." Evening

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## SPEAKERS SUBJECTS Concluded.

Rennie, Wm., Farm Superintendent, O.A.C., Guelph:  
 "Restoring and Maintaining Soil Fertility"; "Rotation of Crops"; "Culture of Roots and Corn"; "Cost of Farm Productions"; "Economic Feeding of Live Stock"; "Comparison of Breeds of Live Stock"; "Beautifying the Farm"

Reynolds A. J., Danforth:

"Silo and Ensilage"; "Cultivation of the Soil"; "Weeds"; "Growing Clover"; "Summer and Winter Dairying"; "Farm Implements"; "Farming Past and Present"; "Selection of a Home."

Robertson, John, Ingersoll:

"Underdraining"; "Cultivation of the Soil and Crops"; "The Best Crops for Feeding Cattle"; "Different Breeds of Cattle for Producing Beef"; "Different Breeds of Cattle for Producing Milk"; "Feeding and Care of Milk Cows"; "Buttermaking in Private Dairies"; "Buttermaking in Creameries"; "Cheesemaking in Factories"; "Advantages of Mixed Farming"; "Breeding and Feeding Pigs"; "Keeping Farm Accounts."

Rogers, Mrs. M. J., Kinsale:

"The Farmers Home and Its Surroundings"; "The Influence of Home Surrounding on Young People"; "The Road to Success."

Rose, Miss Laura, Assistant Instructor Dairy Department, O.A.C., Guelph:

"A Morning in an English Dairy"; "The Making of Prize Bread and Butter"; "Methods of Cooking Apples"; "Woman's Dress on the Farm"; "Simple Process of Making Cheese for Home Consumption"; "One Eye in the Field, the Other in the Town"; (French Proverb) Readings suitable for evening meetings.

Shearer, W. C., Bright:

"Growing Corn, and the Silo"; "Growing Mangels"; "How to Improve a Dairy Herd"; "Breeding, Raising, and Feeding Swine for Profit"; Evening Subject: "Buttermaking in the Home Dairy."

Sheppard, Major James, Queenston:

"Country Roads; How to Improve Them"; "Planting and Care of Orchards"; "Propagating Fruits, Grafting, Budding, etc."; "Forty Years Experience in Growing Corn"; "Tomatoes for Home and Market"; Evening Subjects: "Four Reasons why we Till the Soil"; "Three Historical Days on the Niagara River"; "Window Gardening."

Smith, D. E., Hamilton:

"The Feeding of Dairy Cattle"; "Corn Cultivation, Ensilage and the Silo"; "Characteristics, Selection and Development of the Dairy Cow"; "Essentials of Successful Breeding"; "Convenience, Construction and Ventilation of Cow Stables"; "Underdraining"; Evening Subjects: "City versus Country Life as an Educator"; "Business Principles on the Farm."

Smith, Wm., Columbus:

"Breeding and Care of Heavy Horses"; "Cultivation of the Soil in Spring and Fall"; "Elements of Success in Farming"; "Breeding and Care of Sheep."

Smith, Mrs. J. L., Whitby:

"Farmers' Wives and Daughters, Their Duties, Delights and Discouragements"; "Young Men on the Farm, Their Chances of Success."

Stevenson, R. S., Ancaster:

"Breeding and Rearing Dairy Cattle"; "Feeding Dairy Cows"; "Selecting Dairy Cows"; "How to Choose a Bull for Service in the Dairy Herd."

Thompson, R., St. Catharines:

"Cultivation of the Soil"; "Care of Small Fruits and Fruit Trees"; "Gathering and Marketing Fruit"; "Root Growing"; "Corn Growing"; "How Cultivation Benefits the Crops"; "Care and Breeding of Turkeys"; "Swine Breeding and Feeding"; "City versus Country Life"; "Underdraining."

Tolton, Jas., Walkerton:

"Mistakes in Sheep Breeding"; "The Care of Breeding Ewes"; "Preparing Cattle for the British Market"; "Cultivation of Roots"; "The Farmer's Orchard"; "How to Make a Country Home Attractive."

Wheatley, T. C., Blackwell:

"Our Weed Pests and How to Deal with Them" (illustrated with numerous specimens, including several now coming in); "The Importance of Keeping Farm Accounts" (with illustrations of my own method); "The Farmer's Fruit and Vegetable Garden" (with notes on varieties, insect pests and diseases); "The Importance of an Agricultural Education, with Special Reference to the work being done by the Ontario Agricultural College"

Vaill, Jos., Carleton Place:

"Care and Management of Dairy Cattle"; "Feeding Corn and the Silo"; "Profits of Winter Dairying"; "Points of a Dairy Cow"; "Care and Application of Manure"; "How to Enrich an Impoverished Farm"; "Sheep Husbandry"; "Profits of Poultry on the Farm"; "Swine Breeding"; "Clover Culture"; Evening Subjects: "Butter making"; "What should we Teach our Sons and Daughters?"

Zavitz, C. A., H.S.A., Experimentalist, O.A.C., Guelph:

"The Best Varieties of Oats, Wheat, Barley, Peas and Beans for Ontario"; "Corn for Grain, Fodder and Silage"; "Potatoes and Roots—Varieties, Selection of Seed and Methods of Cultivation"; "The Importance of Sowing Good Seed"; "How to best keep up the Fertility of the Soil"; "Some of the Best Crops for Green Fodder"; Evening Subjects: "Ontario Agricultural College"; "Agricultural Experiment Stations and what they are doing for the Farmer."

## MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST.

Office of FARMING,  
 October 25, 1897.

The general tone of the markets have been good during the past week. Trade has been brisk, and obligations at the banks have been very well met. There is a more hopeful outlook.

## Wheat.

Although wheat dropped about two cents the beginning of last week in Chicago, before the week was out it had advanced three cents a bushel. The decline in price did not affect the market in Toronto, but the rise in price has stiffened prices here, and there is likely to be an advance of a cent or two a bushel. The demand still continues active, with prices ranging from 80c. to 81c. for cars north and west, with a prospect of an advance. Manitoba wheat is firm at 94c. for No. 1 hard about Fort William, and 99c. to \$1 at Goderich and Midland.

Montreal reports wheat receipts during the week as 309,335 bushels, as against 485,813 bushels for the week previous. The market remains quiet, with sales of No. 1 hard in the west equal to 98c. and No. 2 at 96c.

## Barley and Oats.

The market for barley remains steady, both for malting and feeding purposes. Montreal *Trade Bulletin* quotes barley at 33½c. to 34c. Oats continue steady at 20c. and 21c. for cars north and west. On the farmers' market at Toronto they are quoted at 25c. to 26c.

## Peas and Corn.

The market for peas is fairly active at a decline of 1c. to 1½c. a bushel. Price is about 42c. to 42½c. for cars north and west. Corn continues steady at 28½c. to 29c. for yellow west.

## Potatoes.

According to a report issued by *The American Agriculturist* there has been a general shortage in the potato crop the world over. In the United States alone there is a falling off of 30 per cent. in the yield. The shortage in the world's crop has been placed as high as one thousand million bushels. This is no doubt exaggerated, as growers never report their full yield. Nevertheless there is a serious shortage. A full world's production of potatoes is about four thousand million bushels, of wheat two thousand five hundred, of corn two thousand five hundred, of rye about one thousand three hundred, and of barley not quite seven hundred and fifty million bushels. It will thus be seen that the potato crop is the principal food product of modern nations. In view of this it is a wonder that potatoes are not higher than they are. The demand for them is not very active; choice varieties have sold in Montreal at 50c. by the car on the track. Sales are reported in country places in Quebec at 37½c. a bag, and ever lower. At Toronto cars are quoted on the track at 45c. to 50c. At New York sales have been made this week at 87½c. to \$1 per bag of 90 lbs.

## Eggs.

The export demand continues active. At Montreal new laid stock is quoted at 17c. and 18c. At Toronto there is also a good demand for fresh eggs at 16c., and 13c. for limed ones.

## Apples.

There has been little change in the fruit trade during the week. Apples are reported at \$2 to \$3.50 per barrel. Dried apples at 2½c. to 3¼c. per pound.

## Cheese.

The cheese situation is somewhat interesting just now. Some weeks ago a number of shippers on this side contracted for Septembers at from 45s. to 50s. in England. These parties are now able to fill their orders at a profit of from ½ to ¾ cents per lb. There seems to be trouble brewing on the other side, however, and it is reported that certain houses are repudiating their contracts since the market has receded. As the season advances one thing is quite evident, and that is that the factorymen would have been considerably in pocket had they contracted for Septembers and balance when offered to cents some weeks ago. At present if a factory secures 9 cents for the fall make it is getting the top price.

At the local markets during the week prices have ranged from 8½ to 9 cents, with more selling under 9 than at that figure. Notwithstanding the exceedingly dry weather of the past month stocks have continued to accumulate, and at present the supply in the factories is large. Dairywomen this fall have made a practice of feeding their cows better than

usual, and consequently have kept up the supply of milk though pastures have been short.

## Butter.

The creamery butter situation is somewhat irregular. Anything below fancy is dull and difficult to sell. Finest Septembers and October goods have been steadier during the week, selling from 18½ to 19 cents f.o.b. Sales of secondary grades have been made recently at from 18 to 18½ cents. The export demand is somewhat slow, and unless it brightens up soon there will be a large surplus to dispose of. The future of the creamery butter market will depend largely upon the nature of the English demand.

In the United States the situation is quite different. During the week the market has advanced 1 cent, and 23 cents is easily obtainable for top qualities. This has one redeeming feature for Canadian creamery men. The prices in the United States are away above export prices, and therefore if the export demand improves orders will have to be filled by Canadian goods.

Dairy farmers' butter is still on the scarce side, and in good demand at Montreal and Toronto. Prices range around the 15 cent basis. Fancy roll butter brings a higher figure.

## Cattle.

The cattle trade during the past week shows a little improvement, and is in a little better condition than it has been for two weeks. The European market is also in a little better shape, and prices are a trifle higher.

Eirich Bros., Buffalo, report an improvement in the cattle market. Good ripe cattle are scarce west, and the prices 10 to 25 cents higher than they were last week. Butchers' stuff of all weights is in good demand at an advance. Good feeders and stockers are in good demand also; the poorer classes of these go slow. Good to fancy steers are quoted at \$5 to \$5.35, feeders up to \$4.25, and stockers up to \$4.

At Toronto the trade in export cattle has been quiet, only a few head changing hands at 3¼c. to 4c. There was a fairly steady trade done in butchers' cattle, but prices were weak at \$2.85 to \$3 for ordinary cattle, and from 3¼c. to 3½c. for good to choice; a few fancy brought 3½c. per lb. Stockers and feeders still continue in good demand. Feeders are bringing 3¼c. to 3½c, stockers, \$2.60 to \$3.30.

## Sheep.

Export sheep are still dull and going for a little lower price, from \$3 to \$3.15 per cwt. Reports from Britain show poor market. The improvement in the Buffalo market has improved the market for lambs here. They are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4 for export to Buffalo. At Buffalo choice Canada lambs are quoted at \$5.40 to \$5.65.

## Hogs.

Prices have had another tumble, though receipts are falling off, and the packers cannot get enough hogs. Prices quoted at Toronto are now about \$4.75 for best selections of bacon hogs weighed off the cars. Thick fat hogs, light hogs, and stores are quiet at \$4.50. American reports show that contrary to all expectation the fall receipts of hogs show a marked decrease. At four leading markets the receipts last week have fallen off some 79,000 hogs, as compared with the same week last year.

## Hay.

The market for hay still continues dull at \$5 to \$8.50 per ton, and will not be likely to improve until the great demand for vessel room slacks a little.

## Publishers' Desk.

**Farmers' Clubs.**—The fifth annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held at Lansing, December 14th, 15th, and 16th. A good programme is being prepared.

**Shetland Pony Club.**—The annual meeting of the American Shetland Pony Club will be held Monday evening, November 1st, at 7 o'clock, in the club room of the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. M. Leveing, secretary.

**Fat Stock and Dairy Show.**—The prize list for the fourteenth annual Ontario Provincial Fat Stock and Dairy Show has been issued. The show is to be held this year in Brantford, on December 7th, 8th, and 9th, 1897. The prize list contains the usual list of premiums for cattle, sheep, swine, and dressed poultry, also a number of special prizes. A new section has been introduced this year in every class of purebred swine. This is a section for bacon hogs, and we feel sure it will

meet with general approval. We think that it would be well another year to group all the sections for bacon hogs under one head. For example, in the present prize list they could all have been grouped as sections under Class 25, i.e., the class headed "Bacon Pigs." We are also glad to notice that the judges are to be Messrs. C. C. L. Wilson, of the Ingersoll Packing Company; Chester Fearman, of Hamilton; and J. W. Flavell, of the Wm. Davies Company, Toronto. We hope these new sections will be well filled up by the breeders. The results of the judging should serve as a good object lesson. Could it not be arranged to have a practical talk on the ideal bacon hog, some time during the show, by the judges, and have it illustrated by good and bad specimens of the ideal bacon hog?

**Special Offer to "Farming" Subscribers.**—We are pleased to be able to make the following combination offer to the readers of FARMING. Examine it carefully and see if it will not be in your interests to secure the advantage of these clubbing rates:

FARMING and <i>Toronto Weekly Globe</i> ..	\$1 50
FARMING and <i>Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire</i> ..	1 40
FARMING and <i>Farm and Fireside</i> ..	1 40
FARMING and <i>Montreal Daily Witness</i> ..	3 00
FARMING and <i>Montreal Weekly Witness</i> ..	1 60
FARMING and <i>Family Herald and Weekly Star</i> ..	1 75
FARMING and <i>London Weekly Free Press</i> ..	1 75
FARMING and <i>London Weekly Advertiser</i> ..	1 40
FARMING and <i>Ottawa Semi-Weekly Free Press</i> ..	1 60

The valuable premiums offered in the May, June, July, and August issues still hold good. We have not space in this issue to give the complete list of premiums. For one new subscriber at \$1 we will advance your subscription 6 months, and for two new subscribers at \$1 each we will advance your subscription one year. We allow a liberal cash commission to agents.

## Stock Notes.

JAMES YULL & SONS, Carleton Place, Ont. Our Ayrshires are doing well. So far seven cows have calved, leaving us three fine bull calves and four equally as fine heifer ones. We have about a dozen cows still to come in. We are glad to report a greater demand for good calves than there has been for some time, in fact the demand for all classes of Ayrshires is now very good. We have sold two bulls and three heifers to the New Brunswick Government, one bull and one heifer to Robert Burgess, Norwood; a yearling bull to G. W. Webster, Valentinia; a yearling bull to A. Boyd, Kerro; a bull calf to John Breckenridge, Westwood; a bull and a heifer to Geo. E. Cooper, Sault Ste. Marie; and a heifer calf to D. Smith, Mountain. Our Shropshires have done well also, and we have made the following sales: One shearing ram to P. A. Gibson, Lambermore, another to Robert Irving, Innisville, a ram lamb each to James Sheeley, Powassan; A Sproule, Uterson; and L. L. Price, Mountain Grove. We have done a good business with our Berkshires and have still some very fine pigs.

## Ayrshire Auction Sale at Oshawa.

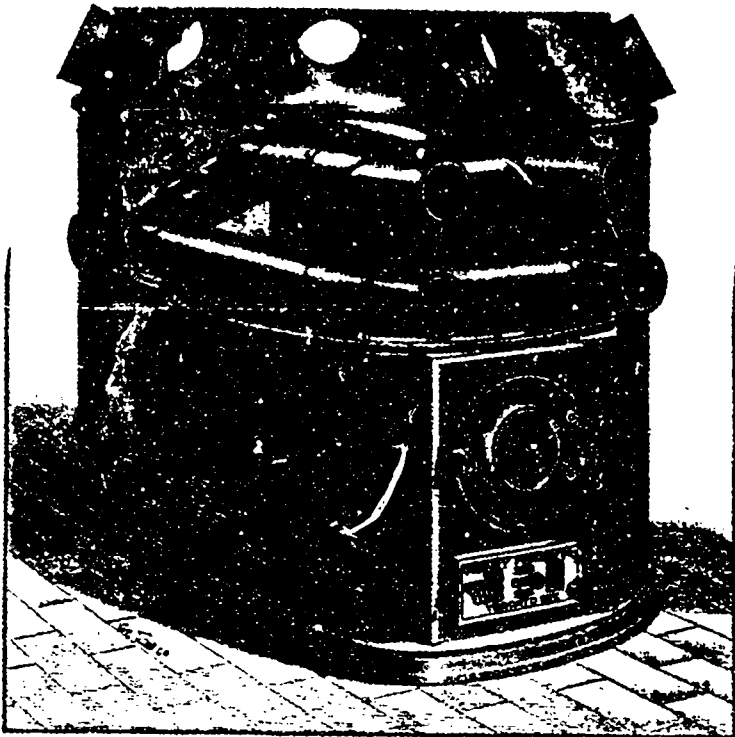
There was a very large attendance at the auction sale of the balance of the Ayrshire herd owned and bred by the late Thos. Guy, Oshawa. For many years this herd stood at the head of the Ayrshires in the province, and at the World's Fair members of the herd captured a good share of the awards. During the two years previous to Mr. Guy's death the herd was allowed to run down, simply because Mr. Guy was sick and could not attend to business. A year ago a draft of seven of the best cows and the best yearling bull were sold. The remainder of the herd was sold on Oct. 15th, and brought fairly good prices. The animals were not fitted in the least, but entered the ring as they came from the field. The bulls were in bad condition, had never been groomed, and very seldom led out of the stable. The two years' neglect was apparent, but the blood was there and showed itself in many ways. Quite a number of the young things were extra good, and had they been properly fitted and shown, would have won a place at the Industrial. Mr. John Davidson, of Ashburn, purchased Gurta of Sydenham, a two-year-old heifer of the famous Gurta family. Another Gurta heifer went to W. H. Thorn, Lyndoch. In all, Mr. Davidson purchased five head—two cows, two two-year-olds, and a calf. Mr. W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt, purchased a cow, a three-year-old heifer, and a young bull. Fred Trull, Bowmanville, got two good useful cows. Mr. E. H. Lick, Oshawa got a yearling heifer. To Wm. Jacks, Hampton was knocked down a heifer calf and a two-year-old bull. The bull, Lord Rosberry of Parkhill, goes to Crawford Bros., Brown's Corners. Thos. Stanton, of Taunton, gets the other two-year-old bull. The old cow, Dolly—the dam of Dolly of the Lake and Dolly of Ontario, winners at the World's Fair—was purchased by David Montgomerie, of Hampton. Four other heifers go to a farm at Myrtle, where there are altogether now a choice selection of some ten or twelve representatives from the Sydenham herd. We are pleased to learn that this herd contains representatives of every successful strain that the late Mr. Guy had in his herd, and that thus, in a way, the famous Sydenham herd will still remain in the county of Ontario. We hope that the excellent qualities possessed by the old herd will again make the new herd successful.

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My stock to the above lines were very successful at all the large shows last year. Call and examine stock before purchasing elsewhere. Terms reasonable.

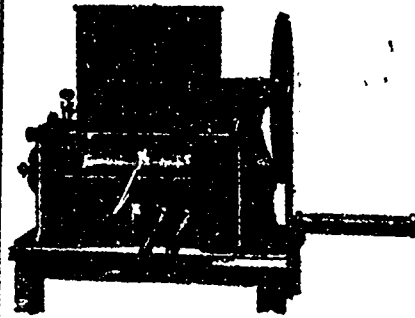


ROBT. DAVIES, PROP., TORONTO, CANADA.

**Ayrshires by Auction.**—We desire to again call the attention of our readers to the sale of purebred Ayrshires at Compton, Que., on October 28th. Mr. Robert Robertson is selling out his entire herd, thirty-four purebred Ayrshires and a number of grades. Their breeding is of the best. Some of them were winners at the World's Fair, and many of them are related to those winners. The herd is headed by a superior dairy bull, truly named Matchless. Those desiring good stock should attend this sale, for a lot of first-class stock is for sale. A number of well-bred Clydesdales are also to be sold. Compton is a short distance from Sherbrooke, Que.

**Dairy Instruction in Quebec.**—The Government Dairy School at St. Hyacinthe will re-open on November 3rd. The session of 1907-08 will consist of ten short courses, the last one closing the end of April, 1908. The instruction will be in French during seven of these short courses, which are only two weeks in length. The course beginning December 9th will be for English-speaking students, and all instruction will be entirely in English. During the remaining two courses instruction will be given in both languages for the special benefit of those who wish to qualify as inspectors. All information about the course can be had by addressing the secretary of the Dairy School, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec.

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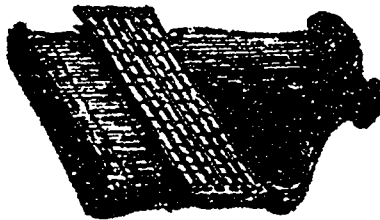
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We claim that Vice Regent as an individual and stock bull has very few equals, if any, in Ontario, and an examination of his progeny is solicited.

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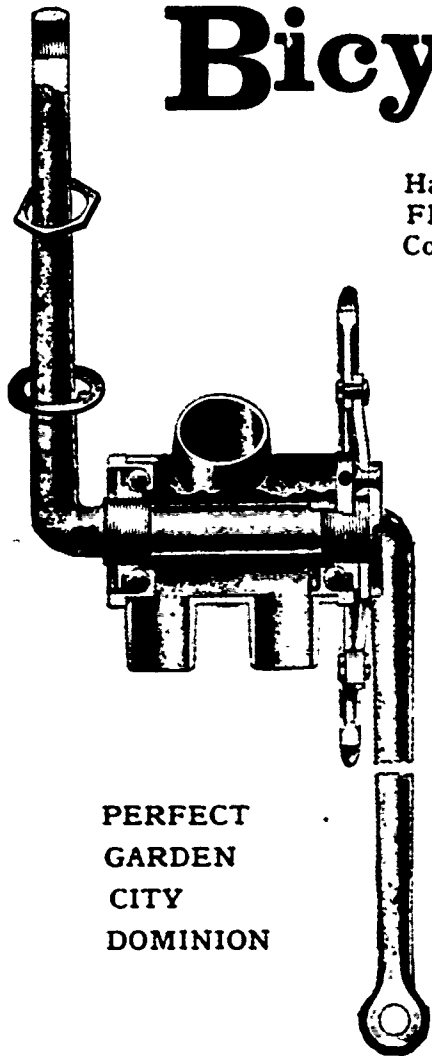
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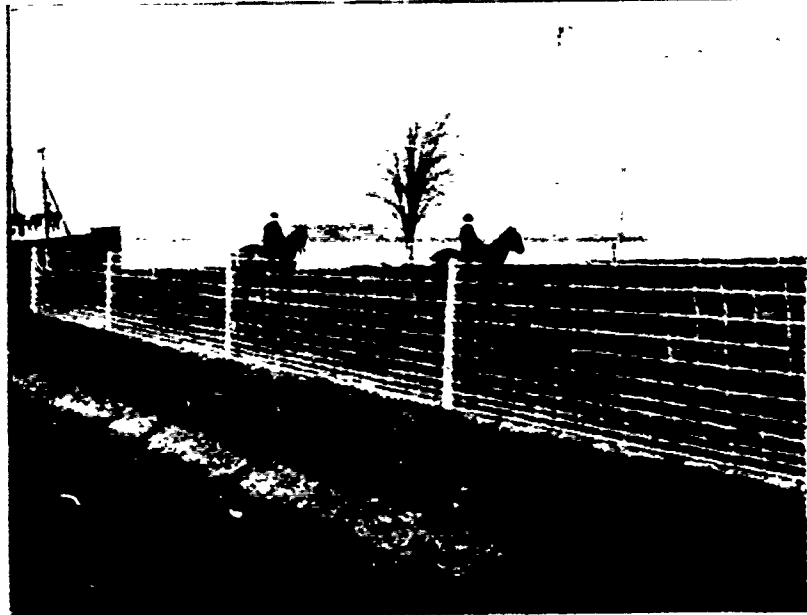
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1402 Queen St. W. (Parkdale)	5421	1364 Queen St. W. (cor. Davenport Rd.)	4449
275 Queen St. E. (cor. Ontario St.)	2857	444-447 Yonge St. (opposite Carlton St.)	305
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