

## \* The Farm. \*

### Canadians Abroad.

The honors won by Canadian exhibitors at the Chicago Horse and Fat Stock show, held during the first week of this month, is another proof of what our exhibitors can do when in direct competition with the Americans. At the World's Columbia Exposition, Canadian exhibitors won some of the first awards in nearly every department in which they exhibited. The record made by Canadians at the recent show is equally as good. Over \$3,000 in prize money was won by Canadians, besides a number of medals and special awards. This is very creditable indeed, and all Canadians, as well as the exhibitors themselves, may well feel proud of this additional proof of the superiority of Canadian stock.

The horse department proved to be the principal feature of the show, and in this section Canadians were particularly successful. The Hackney stallion, Royal Standard, exhibited by Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., won \$600 in prize money, two medals, and a silver cup valued at \$50. The same horse also won the grand championship for the best coach stallion of all ages and breeds. Other Canadian exhibitors of horses, whose exhibits won first awards in their special classes, were Robert Belth, M. P., Bowmanville, Ont., Robert Davies, Toronto, and Adam Beck, London; the last named winning over \$740 in cash prizes.

In the sheep department Canadian breeders also carried off many of the best prizes. The chief exhibitors from Canada in this department were Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilson Grove, Ont.; R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., and John Rutherford, Roseville, Ont. Over \$400 in prize money was won by these exhibitors alone.—Farming.

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### Returns From Shipments of Fruit.

Last week we referred to the trial shipments of fruit made by the Department of Agriculture. Since then account sales have been received by Mr L. Wolverton, Grimsby, from Covent Garden, London, from Liverpool and from Glasgow. These are highly satisfactory, and prove the possibility of a very profitable trade being worked up in Canadian peaches, pears and tomatoes. The first shipment of Crawford peaches arrived too ripe, owing to the temperature in the refrigerator being too high; but the shipment per steamer Numidian was carried at a lower temperature, and arrived in good condition. The Crawford peach is very juicy and tender fleshed, and is very difficult to carry. Forty cases of Crawford peaches sold in Liverpool at an average of \$3.66 per case, containing 30 quarts.

Pears did equally well, some Louise Bonne bringing \$3.95 per case; Bartlett's \$3; Howell, \$2.07 and Duchess, \$2.19. The plums also did well, some of the Quackenbos variety selling for \$3.77 per case. Tomatoes brought as high as \$1.71 per case, the only objection being their size. One of our largest varieties, the Ignomus, was sent over, and the English taste calls for one of medium size.

Grapes were a complete failure for the most part, bringing only about one cent per pound for Concord, Worden and Niagara. In one instance, however six cases were sold at Glasgow for about \$2.68 per case, thus showing that there may be yet a possibility of pleasing the English taste with Canadian grapes.—Farming.

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### A New Forage Crop.

Farmers' Bulletin No. 58 just published by the United States department of Agriculture, contains information about the Soy bean. This bean, of which there are some sixty varieties, is a native of southeastern Asia, and has been cultivated in Japan and China for many centuries. Prof. Georgeson of the Kansas Agricultural College made some experiments with the Soy bean as long ago as 1891, and in more recent tests carried on at several of the experiment

stations its great value as a crop in this county has been clearly proved. The flowers are self-pollinated, so that the yield is entirely independent of insects, and this fact renders the Soy beans free from an important obstacle in the way of the introduction of many legumes into new regions. A crop of seed is insured wherever conditions are such as to allow the plants to make proper vegetative growth and reach maturity. This bulletin includes a description of some of the best varieties, the condition of growth, method of culture, and chapters on the time for harvesting, amount of forage yielded, the chemical composition of the various parts used for feeding purposes, its digestibility, its value and uses as a soiling crop, a silage crop, a hay crop, and as a pasture plant and soil renewer. In the latter connection, it is stated that the Soy bean is highly valued in Japan as a nitrogen gatherer, and is extensively grown there in rotation with cereal crops.

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### Ashes as a Fertilizer.

One ton of good unbleached ashes should contain about 26 pounds of phosphoric acid and 105 pounds of potash. Estimating the value of these elements at their regular commercial value, one ton of ashes would be worth for fertilizer about \$7. Ashes are very variable as to their quality. If they have been exposed to rains, they are not worth more than one-third or one-half of the figures given above. The best way to apply them to young seedling is with a drill. If the ashes have been screened, they will work well in a drill, otherwise they may be sown broadcast as a top-dressing at the rate of 15 to 20 bushels to the acre. Applied to new seedling as a top-dressing, they should give marked benefit.—Country Gentleman.

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The United States War Department proposes to buy 500 reindeer from Lapland to be used in taking supplies into Dawson City this winter.

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## D-O-D-D-S

### THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

**No Name on Earth So Famous  
—No Name More Widely  
Imitated.**

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Every one knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases.

No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known.

No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. No medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.



## Put On Your Thinking-Cap,

And take up the question of Pearl-line. Do you think it could have reached such an enormous success, if it hadn't possessed every merit that has been claimed for it? Do you think that millions of women would be using it every day, as they do, if they knew of anything like it for washing and cleaning? Do you think it could have grown so rapidly and so wonderfully, if women were not enthusiastic about it, talking of it, urging their friends to use it? Do you think that hundreds of millions of packages could have been used, as they have been, if there were anything that could be said against it?

P. S.—Don't you think you had better try a little Pearl-line, to your own saving and profit?

## MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE



**Don't work:** let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

## OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose money by buying any other.

IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer.

HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods.

MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat.

ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used.

THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water.

FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough.

IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J.S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

