

to most farmers that have a bull to ring. I just get the bull tied up securely, and take a pair of horse-shoe pincers and catch the gristle of the nose; get in front of him, and with a medium-sized pocket-knife make hole for the ring; take a firm hold of the pincers in one hand. Pulling a little draws the gristle out past the point of the nostrils, so that you can see what you are doing, and it is no trouble to get the ring in. I have in this way put rings in young bulls, and had no other tying than the cow-tie around his neck, and all alone; but, with larger animals, it would be better to tie their heads to keep them from turning around, as sometimes they make quite a fuss. With the pincers you have a great command over them, as I think it acts like the twitch for a horse. I think all bulls should be ringed. I know some men, rather than bother with getting a ring put in, would let it go till someone got nearly killed, and the bull was very cross. They then sell him, regardless of his stock-breeding quality.

Now, the two-furrow plow is another great labor-saver, though, as to making one man do the work of two, I rather think he would be short at the end of the week. However, he can do a big day's work all himself, but he must be a good average man, and one who knows how to handle a walking-plow. Here in Quebec you can drive along the road for days and pick out the man who is a good walking plowman; his furrows are straighter and his ridges a better shape than those of the poor plowman. And yet there are men that can plow fairly well, but are no use to drive or hitch their horses so they will walk along without him driving and reining every inch of the way; and some horses, like men, will never learn to plow. So, to put it all in a nutshell, the plowman must be a good teamster, as well as a plowman, if he wants to make a neat job, and there is no reason why a man can't make as good and straight a job as with a walking plow, but plows, like every other farm implement, need to be adjusted to suit the land in which they are working.

The only thing I have against the two-furrow gang is that it does not teach our young men to handle the walking-plow. Give the average young man a team, and send him to the field to drill in your potatoes, and he makes some very crooked drills. But then, I may be a crank on straight drills or furrows. I have turned some very wide furrows at times to straighten up another man's work of the year before, as I don't think there is anything nicer than long, nice, straight drills of either potatoes, corn, or anything that has a line to it, and I know for a fact there are men that could not run a furrow to a set of pickets if it were to save their necks. Have said enough for this time. Wish you every success both on your farm and in your paper.

Chateaugay Co., Que.

J. D. B.

Woman on the Farm.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Prof. Leacock, of McGill University, one of the leading authorities in political economy in the country, in an address at Montreal, a few months ago, to the Canadian Women's Club, upon the economic position of woman in society, expressed himself to be in a position of agnosticism upon the question. He does not know where to place her. He declares machinery to be woman's chief enemy in the industrial world. He says there is no use advocating "back to the home and the hearth" to woman, for there are not enough homes for them (Why not?), and the ballot in the woman's hand will not meet the case, either. The only practical suggestions given in his address were, that woman, to receive the same pay, must do her work as well as man, and that banking and commercial leadership were still open to her. To enter into the strife and cut-throat competition of financial combines, would, in our opinion, rob woman of that which gives her power and attractiveness, that fits her to reign in her own God-given sphere of home as daughter, wife or mother. A few may have the ability to successfully lead, but to the majority a purely financial competition has the tendency to make her hard, grasping and unwomanly.

When God placed Eve as co-worker with Adam in Eden, he foreshadowed a more normally healthful and elevating life. At this present day there is a trend "back to the land," not only in city life, among stock brokers and millionaires, but thousands of sane, common-sense women, tired of the sham of city life and of doing men's work on the women's pay, are glad to come back to the simpler life and work with nature upon the farm. Mother Nature is no respecter of person or sex, but is just as responsive to diligent and intelligent work from woman or child as from man or millionaire. It is estimated there are about a million women farmers in the United States, one of the largest grain-growers in the North is a young woman, who, without experience in farming but with business training, now superintends almost a thousand acres of land. The experience of the army of women who have experimented in

farming proves that, to attain success on small capital, they must be willing to sacrifice and economize, to turn in and work much as men do, to give a great deal and expect little at first, to expect losses from inexperience, and from depending on hired help (who think they know better than their employer); but, with patience and stick-to-it-iveness, with organizing ability, accurate and mathematic planning, and bookkeeping, she will come out successful in the end.

Says one who knows, "She is sure, in the end, of having more money in the bank than if she had stayed in the city, besides a safe and comfortable home, with renewed health and hope, in place of racked and rasping nerves. She does not believe, as many a man-farmer does, that being born on a farm equips one with a God-given knowledge of farming. She knows that any intelligent farmer ought to be making money at present, especially if he has a moderate capital to back him up."—[Saturday Evening Post.

"Why did I become a farmer?" one of these women replied to a questioner: "When I learned that the earth yielded seven billions of dividends; when I was told that the eggs sold in this country in one year were more valuable than the products of the gold and silver mines; when I read that 5,000,000 square feet of glass are devoted to the growing of vegetables alone, and when I realized that no trust, and no hideous barrier labelled 'Large Capital' stood in the way of my getting a share of this spoil, then I did not see why some of these dividends should not be mine. Common sense, a liking for details, magnificent health, and \$900—that is what I began with. I had no experience nor training. I got both as I went along, paying much more in losses than a training would have cost me in an agricultural college, and finding out, too, that if I had had \$5,000, instead of \$900, my returns would have been much more in keeping with the hard work I have done."



Look Before Leaping.

The spectacle of Old Europe staggering under the intolerable burden of its immense armaments, may well cause Canadians to think twice before seeing this young nation saddled with any further military burdens.

The women who choose farming and succeed are those who could never be content to be mere cogs in a wheel, and so they choose a self-directing life—and there is none more individual. They are alert, resourceful and tactful—the sort to master the soil, but also the sort that would succeed in almost any line of life. But the ideal to woman in choosing a life-work should naturally be one in which a home of her own, with opportunities of home beauty and hospitality, of physical, mental and moral development, should outweigh the matter of dollars and cents. Surely a farm home and life outweigh the balance in these, with business or office work in city.

Education, art, nursing, domestic science and home service give openings to more womanly work than commerce or finance; but to those who have not the natural ability or love for any of these lines of work, "back to the land" will be a clarion call in this problem, rather than "Economic Agnosticism" or "Woman a Bug in the Market." MARGARET BRUCE, Bruce Co., Ont.

In connection with the notice, in our June 15th issue, of the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Veterinary Association, in Toronto, August 22nd to 25th, we are advised that a slight error occurred in the address of the business manager, which should be H. J. P. Good, 11 Temperance St., Toronto. In the official invitation received and used by us, his address was erroneously given as East Toronto.

Fruit Prospects.

The monthly fruit-crop report, issued June 15th by the Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, states that the extreme heat during the month of May, together with the drouth experienced at that time, did not give ideal conditions for the fruit crop. Growth, however, has been fine, but the blossoming period lasted only about three days, whereas the average length of this period is about ten days. As a result of this short period of blossoming, the bees did not get a chance to do their work, and pollination was somewhat imperfect. The set is said to be fairly good, but a heavy drop is predicted, which has already occurred in some of the States to the south, and also in parts of Canada since the fruit-crop report was compiled. British Columbia has had good weather conditions, and rain in the last few weeks has helped conditions in Eastern Canada. Fewer pests than usual are reported this year. Nova Scotia reports a full crop of all apples, and no district reports a failure, so that the aggregate crop will be larger than might be expected from looking over a few orchards. Baldwins and Spies will be short in Ontario, while Greenings, Duchess and Ben Davis are said to be a fair crop everywhere, and in some districts excellent. The early varieties seem to be better loaded than the later ones. In the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys the tent caterpillar has done much damage by defoliating the trees. British Columbia will have a heavy crop in some districts, and a medium crop is promised for this Province.

Pears promise fairly well, Bartlett and Kieffer promising a full crop, the other varieties being medium.

Plums look good for a heavy crop, especially the American varieties, and the prospects for peaches are still good, with the exception of a light crop in British Columbia.

Cherries will show little or no shortage, and grapes promise well, particularly Concord.

Dry weather caused the strawberries to be smaller than they would otherwise have been, but they yielded enough to supply the market. Raspberries, currants and gooseberries have good indications, but need rain in many localities.

Two very bad infestations of insects are reported, Western Ontario having trees defoliated by June bugs, while the tent caterpillars did the same havoc in the East. The former is largely caused by large areas of permanent pasture, and plowing of these should be resorted to. Poisonous sprays and nest destroying is sufficient to protect the orchards from the caterpillar. Bud moth

is still reported troublesome, and nursery stock is given as a cause of its dissemination. The hot, dry weather has not been favorable for the development of fungous diseases, and the trees are comparatively free from this trouble.

Foreign fruit prospects denote that the competition from this fruit will be likely such that only high-class Canadian fruit will find a satisfactory market in the Old Land, and growers are advised to arrange for the disposal of their lower grades at home. Specimens of insect pests and fruit diseases may be sent to Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, and bacterial and fungous diseases to H. T. Gussow, Dominion Botanist, Ottawa. This report is published monthly, and may be had free on application to the Fruit Division, Ottawa.

Canadian Strawberries in Demand.

On Toronto market, when strawberry prices were expected to have dropped to 5 cents per box, quotations were sustained last week at 9 to 11 cents, by the energetic and active buying of dealers from all classes, N. Y., and other United States cities, and also from the districts about Oakville and Hamilton. The early crop was large, and the season has been expected American demand, and the prospect of a large crop of an additional market.