

	Europe.	All America.	Asia.
1891.....	1,202,700,000	813,280,000	284,700,000
1892.....	1,358,900,000	719,700,000	342,900,000
1893.....	1,407,800,000	644,800,000	333,000,000
1894.....	1,497,900,000	670,800,000	336,000,000
1895.....	1,442,150,000	621,200,000	289,000,000
1896.....	1,493,960,000	564,100,000	258,000,000
1897.....	1,148,500,000	725,000,000	332,000,000
1898.....	1,384,000,000	813,000,000	312,000,000
Av. 8 y'rs	1,373,240,000	696,475,000	310,950,000

	Africa.	Australasia	World's total.
1891.....	48,500,000	35,859,000	2,385,100,000
1892.....	42,700,000	41,158,000	2,505,300,000
1893.....	38,800,000	42,032,000	2,526,400,000
1894.....	52,600,000	31,624,000	2,588,900,000
1895.....	42,700,000	25,111,000	2,420,100,000
1896.....	32,400,000	26,150,000	2,364,500,000
1897.....	31,000,000	34,200,000	2,270,700,000
1898.....	44,000,000	54,000,000	2,607,000,000
Av. 8 years	41,587,000	36,267,000	2,458,500,000

The Threshing Problem

The *Waterloo County Chronicle*, in commenting upon our remarks in a recent issue of FARMING on the threshing problem, pertinently remarks :

"The travelling threshing machine is a very effective means for distributing wild oat seed through the country. These grains, because of their peculiar nature, adhere to the machine more than any other kind of seed, and therefore are easily carried from one farm to another. A good way to avoid all these difficulties is for the farmer to have his own threshing machine, and to do his own threshing whenever he wishes, as James Russell down the gravel does. There will be no danger then of carrying bad seed from one farm to another, and the farmer will save money and precious time by not having to send help to assist his neighbor in threshing when that help is needed at home."

The more we look at this problem the more we are convinced that the best way of solving it is for every farmer to be his own thresher. With an ordinary tread power or some similar cheap method of getting power, every farmer can with a small thresher, and with little more than the ordinary help on the farm, do his own threshing, and make money by so doing. As is pointed out above, there will be no danger of having wild oats or other weeds brought onto the farm by the visiting threshing machine, and the farmer will not have to spend half the fall, when the help is needed at home, in helping his neighbors to thresh. Besides he can get his own threshing done when he wants to, and can do it on wet days when outside work cannot be done. Of course we recognize that there may be a difference of opinion in regard to this, and for this reason would like to hear from those who have tried both methods.

Corn Feeding and the Bacon Trade

During an interview at Montreal, a few weeks ago, Prof. Robertson stated that he heard a great deal of complaint, when in Great Britain the past summer, about the large production of Canadian bacon which was classed as soft. The importers, he said, blamed it on an excessive feeding of Indian corn, which they fear is becoming so common as to endanger the good reputation, quality, and place which the Canadian product has won. The finest Canadian bacon is selling at from thirty to sixty per cent. higher than the United States bacon in the London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow markets. This difference in price cannot be maintained if the Canadian farmers feed their hogs corn as the Americans do.

A word to the wise should be sufficient. If the feeding of corn to bacon hogs is going to injure the quality of Canadian bacon and cause it to bring a price in the British market only equal to that obtained for United States bacon, which, as shown above, is considerably less than that obtained for the highest quality of Canadian bacon, it

should not require much urging to induce farmers to discontinue the practice. Canada is essentially not a corn-growing country like the Western States, and other foods suitable for making the best quality of bacon can be grown just as cheaply in all parts of the Dominion as corn, and there is, therefore, no necessity for our farmers to go extensively into corn-growing for hog-feeding purposes. It will pay better to put the corn into the silo, or to feed it to other animals on the farm, rather than to hogs destined for bacon-producing purposes.

Little Things Count

Little things count in farming as well as in any other business. The farmer who expects to make a success of his calling by not giving attention to details and by making every little item count will be greatly disappointed. He will find at the end of the year that there has been a leakage somewhere and won't know where it is.

It is related of a rich farmer out West that he never passed a lock of wool which had been pulled from a sheep's fleece by catching on a sliver in the fence or the rough bark of a tree. The piece of wool would be picked up and put in his pocket till he went to the house, where it would be thrown into a box in the wool room. This man was always picking up and saving nails, scraps of iron, loose bolts and nuts and other odds and ends such as may be found on every farm, large or small. He was by no means a stingy man, for he lived in a magnificent house and was liberal in a great many ways.

It is not to be supposed, however, that he became rich by saving bits of wool or pieces of scrap iron. But this propensity to keep things picked up was carried into all his work, and made him thorough in everything he did. His care about small matters was an indication of his careful way of looking after large things. His barns never had doors hanging by one hinge, the tires on his vehicles never got loose and rattled longer than it would take him to get to the blacksmith shop. He did not let his machinery get to rattling and keep on using it till it broke down completely. His motto was one that taught the advisability of keeping everything in good order and in the proper place. A leak in a roof was mended and no hay or grain was spoiled. A broken board in the fence was replaced and his crops were not destroyed by his stock. *He attended to the little things and they multiplied into a fortune.*

Benzine for Parasites in Lambs

Benzine is recommended for treating lambs affected with parasites or stomach worms of all kinds. The method of giving it is as follows: steep some flaxseed in hot water for a few minutes, then cool the infusion till it is of the consistency of quite a thin jelly. Pour about four ounces of this into a bottle and add a teaspoonful of the benzine. Shake well and give it to the lamb. Lambs do not dislike this mixture and drench easily.

An American breeder who tried this remedy writes to *The Breeder Gazette* as follows:

"The effects seem hardly noticeable; there is a trifle of drowsiness for a few minutes; that is all that I could see. They are all as well as before being dosed. After three doses given in three days the lambs seemed to me to present a wonderful improvement. They rounded out, ate greedily, their skins surely looked better, and I feel quite sure that they are vastly better. One in particular that would gnaw bark and earth, a good indication of stomach-worms, does not now have that habit. Not one lamb was injured in the least by the treatment. To some large lambs I gave a double dose, a dessert spoonful, with no apparent ill-effect. I am inclined to think that the teaspoonful dose is too small for a lamb that will weigh seventy-five pounds. To a sucking lamb of forty-five days' age I gave a full spoonful, and no ill effects appeared.

This is a simple remedy, and if it will do what the sheep breeder above mentioned says every farmer who keeps